

COMPLETE HISTORY

OF THE

46th REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

A full and Authentic Account of the Participation of the Regiment in the Battles, Sieges, Skirmishes and Expeditions in which it was Engaged.

Also a Complete Roster of the Regiment, together with Biographical Sketches, Photos of the Field and Staff Officers and Officers of the Several Companies, while serving in the 16th and 17th Army Corps Department of the Tennessee---Also while serving in the 13th and 19th Corps Army of the Gulf.

Sketch of the Organization of the Grand Army of the Republic with biography and pictures of Dr. B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of 14th Ill. Inf.---founders of the Organization.

Giving biography and portrait of Gen. John A. Logan, who was second Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who, by order, set May 30th as time for observance in decorating the graves of the fallen heroes.

Giving a complete record of the Reunions of the 46th Regiment up to the present time.

Short Stories as told by the Comrades. Pathetic, Laughable, Humorous and full of interest to every survivor of the War.



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INTRODUCTORY



IN the year 1890 Gen. Benjamin Dornblaser commenced to gather material and biographical matter of the officers and men of the 46th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with a view of writing a history, and drafting a plan, setting forth directions for the same. He collected many photographs and had written an outline of the causes of the war, and a few historical sketches of Companies E and F, in part. On account of the delay of comrades to respond, he failed to prosecute the inquiry further and for a few years the work was partly abandoned. At his death in 1905 the work was unfinished.

In August, 1906, the present writer, Lieut. T. B. Jones, wrote Mrs. Benj. Dornblaser, widow of the General, who expressed an earnest request to take up the work and complete the same. The plans and specifications were diligently prosecuted with a success far beyond my expectations. The plan for a pictorial edition, with biographies of the members, met with fair success, after a long and tedious correspondence with the comrades and with many of the sons and daughters of the deceased officers.

The greatest problem has been to finance the cost of the work. During the Winter months of 1906 and the Spring of 1907, over 1500 letters were sent out, soliciting subscriptions and to obtain data and a true biography of those living and dead. Success has crowned my efforts. I sincerely hope and expect that this work may be satisfactory to all comrades. The object was not, by General Dornblaser, nor by me, to make any money from the sale of the history, but rather that a work might be left to the comrades, their children and grandchildren and to the friends of the Regiment, telling of the organization of the different companies and of the long and hard service of the men composing the same. I am indebted to the following persons for financial help---Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Capts. W. W. Krape, Reitzell, Stewart, Dr. W. P. Naramore, Hon. F. O. Lowden, Hon. Homer Aspinwall, Mrs. Dr. DePuy and others. To the following for literary and financial help---Mrs. Gen. B. Dornblaser, Mrs. Col. J. A. Davis, (now Mrs. Winship); to Capts. Lollar, of Olney and Cooper of Seward, Neb., who have excelled in furnishing information and financial aid.

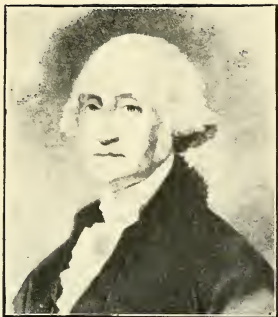
It is, therefore, to the memory of this noble band of nearly 2000 men who served so faithfully, and to the dead heroes who gave their lives, that this work is dedicated.

Trusting that it will meet with favor and approval,

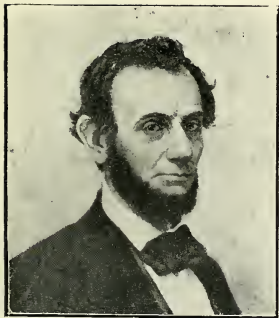
THOMAS B. JONES,

Lieut. Company B,

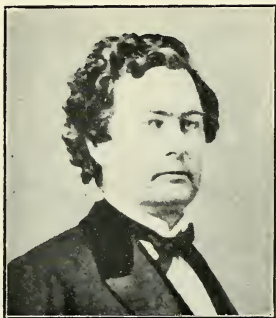
Historian.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
the Father of his Country.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
the Saviour of his Country



RICHARD YATES
War Governor of Illinois.

PART I.

HISTORY OF FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.



WHEN the active participants of the War of the Rebellion and their contemporaries have passed away, the causes which produced it must be sought for in history. The questions which will naturally present themselves to the reader of history will be, what was the occasion which necessitated the collection and calling into service the army of the Union; why was it that immense armies were organized in separate sections of our own country and set in battle array against each other in deadly conflict, a conflict which could no longer be repressed or avoided? Human slavery existed and was tolerated prior to the Declaration of Independence or of the Adoption of the Constitution, but only by State enactments was it given a legal status anywhere.

The Slave States had threatened disunion for many years, only awaiting a pretext to bring the conspiracy to destroy the Union to its culmination. The election of President Abraham Lincoln furnished that pretext, but the overt act of treason was not committed until February, 1861. Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was fired upon and at noon on the 13th day of that month, for the first time since the organization of our Government, our national ensign was struck to traitors.

The event found the Government and the loyal States unprepared for war. Although secession ordinances had before been passed by Southern States, although public property had been seized in violation of law, and strange colors displayed over our southern forts, although food and reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison had been driven back to sea in January, yet our people could not easily realize that we were, indeed, in a state of civil war.

FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.

On the evening of April 15, 1861, the following dispatch was received:

"Washington, April 15, 1861. His excellency Richard Yates. Call made on you by tonight's mail for six regiments of militia for immediate service. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War."

The President on the same day issued his proclamation and, after stating that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, called forth the militia of the several loyal States to the aggregate number of 75,000. The quota of Illinois was 225 officers and 4458 men, a total of 4683. A few miserable arms and accoutrements were scattered through the State. There were no available efficient militia companies in the State and it was doubted whether there were thirty companies with any regular organizations.

It is true there were in our principal cities and towns several independent militia companies, composed principally of active and enterprising young men, whose occasional meetings for drill were held more for exercise and amusement than from any sense of duty to the State. Many of these companies formed the nucleus of splendid companies which came promptly forward and rendered excellent service to their State and Country. Fortunate, indeed, was it for the State and Nation that so true and loyal a man as Richard Yates was governor. He responded with such zeal and promptness to this and all other calls which followed, that he merited and won the honored title "War Governor," bestowed upon him by a grateful people. In response to this call a prompt answer was received from every part of the State. In ten days over ten thousand had tendered their services and in addition to a part of the force sent to Cairo, more than the full quota was in camp at Springfield.

There were volunteers enough and a surplus on that eventful 19th day of April 1861, but the want of arms had become painful and alarming. It was on that day that Union soldiers from a sister State hastened to the defense of the national Capital. Here, in that din in the streets of Baltimore and on that day and following days, Gov. Yates' messenger, returning from the Capital and learning the canceled orders from the President to the commanding officers at St. Louis for arms, was obliged to deny the principles of his manhood and aver disloyal sentiments, in order to escape the vengeance of an infuriated mob at that city. The State governments of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee were controlled by disloyal men, who insultingly refused to comply with the order of the President to furnish troops for the defense of the Union. On the contrary, they used all their power and influence to incite rebellion, to furnish men, munitions and supplies for the enemy and, when driven from the State, entered the ranks of the confederate army.

Even in this great State of Illinois the elements of treason appeared and by systematic organization gave aid and comfort to the enemy. In fact treason was rampant in all of the Southern States, in the large cities and even at the Capital of the Nation the lawful authority of the government was defied.

To make the situation still more serious and discouraging, the Union armies under the first call, crudely organized, undisciplined, indifferently

armed and commanded by officers with no military prestige or experience by which troops are inspired, suffered defeat in every important battle.

On the 21st of July, 1861, the memorable battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, and on the next day congress authorized the President to call into service 500,000 troops. On the 23d Gov. Yates tendered to the Secretary of War from Illinois thirteen additional regiments of infantry, three additional regiments of cavalry and one additional battalion of artillery, saying Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from assault of highhanded rebellion. This tender was promptly accepted by the secretary of war with words of appreciation for the patriotic spirit evidenced by this noble offer made in behalf of the loyal people of Illinois.

Under this authority and in response to this call the work of recruiting and organizing the several companies which constituted the 46th Volunteer Infantry was begun and at a time when the stimulus of Union victories won, the promise of support of families and of liberal bounties to be paid, were all lacking. Stephenson County was actively canvassed by patriotic men, headed by Hon. John H. Addams of Cedarville, then, a Senator in the Illinois State Legislature. Leaders were selected in various parts of the county to organize companies for active service. Public meetings were called, plans discussed, recruiting stations located and officers selected to receive, enroll and drill recruits, preparatory to going to the camp of instructions or Camp Butler, Illinois.

RECRUITING THE 46TH REGIMENT.

Stephenson County at first started to recruit three companies, viz.: Co. A, Capt. John Musser of Orangeville, Co. B, Capt. John A. Davis at Rock Grove, and Co. C, Capt. Frederick Krumme of Freeport. Later Capt. Wm. Young recruited Co. G, and Capt. John M. McCracken Co. K; headquarters of both companies at Freeport, Ill. None of the above named officers were selected because of their military knowledge or experience. They were recognized as patriotic, zealous and influential citizens, who would inspire confidence and respect. Early in Sept. 1861 these five companies were so nearly recruited that they were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Butler, Illinois, to be organized as the 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Col. John A. Davis. Rollen V. Ankeny was made Captain of Co. B, vice John A. Davis promoted. Co. F 46th Ill. Vol. Infantry, Capt. Thomas Wakefield, was recruited in Clay and Jasper counties, in Central Illinois, under difficulties which no other company of the Regiment encountered. So many of the people of these counties were opposed to the war that it was often dangerous to aver loyalty to the Union and those

who enlisted to serve their country in Co. F, had no assurance of protection for members of their families and friends but to leave them to an uncertain fate. It was a severe test, the application of which brought out the highest type of patriotic effort which endured to the men of Co. F to the close of the war. After the assignment of Co. F to the Regiment at Camp Butler in Oct., 1861, there was an interval of more than sixty days in which no satisfactory results could be attained toward the final organization of the Regiment. Six companies were ready for muster, but where the other four companies were to be had was a mystery. Independent companies, that appeared from time to time, were eagerly picked up to complete the organization of some regiment, which lacked but one company to complete and send it to the front. Troops were urgently called for field service and unnecessary delay to respond to these calls could not be tolerated. Scattered fragments had to be brought together and organized into complete regiments. Col. John Dement of Dixon, Lee County, Ill., had commenced the organization of the Dement Phalanx at Dixon and had men enough in camp to form four companies. These were organized into companies D, I, H and E, and consolidated with the six companies then at Camp Butler. The 46th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry was then, on the 28th day of December, 1861, fully organized under the command of Col. John A. Davis of Stephenson County, Illinois, who labored assiduously, while the Regiment was in camp of instructions, to bring it up to a high state of drill and discipline with very satisfactory results. The services of Major F. A. Starring as drill master up to this time were invaluable, because of his military education and experience, together with his patience and skill in handling new recruits. A knowledge of military tactics and evolutions, well systemized commissary, quartermaster and medical departments are necessary, but arms and suitable ammunition are indispensable to the efficiency of an army. Two of the companies, A and B, were armed with Enfield rifles soon after going into camp. Harper Ferry muskets, buck and ball cartridges were issued to the other companies, late in January 1862. Thus armed and equipped the 46th was ready to go forth to battle for the cause of the Union.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

Space will not permit a lengthy record to the experiences in camp. We were put to drill at once, and toes and heels were soon sore from the treading of the men before and kicks of those behind, as we marched by file, by flank and in line. Not having any arms at first we held our hands at our sides, directing our mental faculties to the task of keeping our little fingers on the seams of our trouser legs and the more difficult requirements

of keeping step. As duty was then impressed upon us, the salvation of the Union seemed to depend on our fidelity in just covering the seams and keeping step with our front rank men or file leader, eyes fifteen paces to front on the ground. The men were a motley host, mostly between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, full of animal life, light hearted, disposed to see fun in everything, and what witty things one did not think of some one else did. There were men of all trades and professions. There were athletes, who could "do" all the feats of the circus ring. There were clowns, too, full of a waggery that kept the camp in a roar. Tailors, barbers, expert clerks, to keep company records, teamsters, lumbermen, skilled with the axe; in short, the regiment could find in its ranks men adapted to any service, from running or repairing a locomotive to butchering an ox. Only a few were slaves of drink. They became frequent tenants of the guard house and soon, in one way or another, got out of the service. Their pranks and stratagems to get liquor were many and witty; amusing to men and annoying to officers. One scape-grace would make shoulder straps out of orange peel, pin them on his coat and stride out of the guard house, past the innocent sentry with the consequential air of a Maj. General, only to turn up a little later roaring drunk in camp.

Life in camp was very regular. At five o'clock the reveille sounded and all must rise at once and bound from the little A tent in which six men slept in straw and blankets. As soon as straw and chaff could be combed from the hair and the soldier properly clad, the line was formed in each company street for roll call. A half hour was then spent in "policing" camp, that is, in cleaning up the streets, airing tents, blankets, etc. At half past six the companies formed to march to breakfast, each man armed with a knife, fork and tin cup. Thus they marched to the mess table, opened files to surround the table; the command "inward face" brought the company in line of battle in front of rations. "Touch hats"—"Seats," was next ordered and executed. The rattle of knives, forks, cups and tin plates and the roar of a thousand voices calling in every key for "bread," "coffee," "water," presented a scene of very active service.

At half past seven a tap of the drum called for squad drill. For an hour squads of men, nearly all the regiment, marched, filed, faced, turned, doublequicked, invariably holding on to the seam of the trouser legs, and soon became familiar with the simple movements in the schools of the soldier. At nine the guard mount, a pompous ceremony in which the Sergeant-Major and Adjutant figured as great dignitaries. At eleven Battalion drill for an hour gave all an insight into how much our company commanders did not know about war. Then dinner and some lolling about in the heat of the day; but two o'clock found the battalion again formed and executing many movements, the command and executions of which are long since forgotten. We drilled in Hardee's tactics, then thought to be the perfection of simple direct evolution. We formed

line, advanced and retreated, changed front forward and to the rear. We marched in close column, formed square; we charged at double-quick and retreated slowly as if yielding the field inch by inch, and we kept the little finger on the seam of our trousers, though the sweat tickled our faces and the flies tortured our noses. A grateful country never fully appreciates the services and sufferings of the raw recruit. Company drill of one hour was one of the most important of all, for here the commanding officers were supposed to impart to their men complete instructions, according to Hardee, in all the maneuvers in military instruction. This was not always done, for the officers, most of them, were only beginners in their military education, and, after they had acquired some knowledge, the putting into practice the different evolutions was in many cases a difficult task. Diligent application to this work, with the aid of a few instructors, soon gave them the necessary knowledge and with practice the most of them became well informed. Some of them made the best commanders of the army and made their mark in after-time in all the duties of army life.

Dress parade came off at five o'clock. The grand ceremonial of the day, described by one of the wags of the regiment as a—"hard job o' standing still." At six o'clock supper and then the play spell of the day. Usually a circus was organized and the athletes of the regiment vied with each other, while the wags made the welkin ring with their drolleries. As darkness stole on the noise subsided into a hum of conversation in the tents, or the singing of plaintive songs, for the hallowing influence of eve steals over the rough soldier as well as the sentimental poet.

At nine o'clock the tattoo was beaten, the evening roll called, then camp was in slumber. Boots and shoes for pillows, straw and a blanket, worse than a white horse in coat-shedding time, made us comfortable beds, whatever our opinion may have been of them in those days of our callow experience.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

On account of changes from home life to that of camp and the inexperience of young men to observe the laws of health and use moderation in all their daily customs of camp life, many took sick and soon the regimental hospital had its inmates. The first death in camp of the companies then in rendezvous was Joseph McGinnis, Co. B, Sept. 28, 1861. Measles made its appearance at Camp Butler some time early in the fall, and for lack of proper shelter much suffering was experienced. At the company roll call orders were given for all who in their past life had had the measles to step three paces to the front. Those who had them in their younger days promptly stepped out, bold and proud of their past experience. The next order was, 'Orderly, take their names and make detail

from those to attend the measly sick.' All these fellows had their first experience as nurses in the regimental hospital, or at some private house outside the camp. Many and varied were their experiences during the long hours of the night, which led to many acquaintances of strangers and many pleasant memories afterward.

THE CHAPEL TENT.

Chaplain David Teed returned to Freeport some time in the fall and solicited donations for a chapel tent. The good people responded liberally and soon the big tent was sent to Camp Butler for the use and comfort of the members of the regiment. The inexperience of any of the boys or the chaplain in raising or handling so big a chapel tent was regretted, but the chaplain, with the instructions received, felt competent to try the erection of the same and called for volunteers to assist. The response was not adequate for the work and the Colonel sent a detail to assist the volunteers. The big circular tent was spread out flat on the ground, the center pole put in place and, while this was all being arranged, the chaplain discovered that one of the guy ropes had become tangled under the tent and he volunteered to crawl under and straighten it out; but the wags of the regiment took advantage of this opportunity to play leap frog over the chaplain while thus engaged. They looked around at each other with a merry twinkle in their eyes and then, with motions indicating their thoughts, without speaking a word, many were the heads nodding consent and away they started with their merry making at the chaplain's discomfort and annoyance. Many forgot to make the leap hard enough to go beyond the concealed chaplain. The consequence was that quite a number remained on top of the good man, who was ruffled somewhat by their taking advantage of this position. After extricating himself and regaining the outside, the boys all stood erect, awaiting his next order. One wag with his hands thrust deep in his trouser pockets said, "Chaplain, did you get the rope loosened?" "Why, yes, it's all right now, but I expected you fellows were going to crush me."—Now for the raising of the center pole—then the ropes were adjusted and ready hands with a pull all together soon had the tent raised. Again the sailor element had to make an exhibition. Hand over hand they went on the stout stay ropes to the very top. Sunday came, we all marched into our fine big tent and listened to the appeals of the chaplain to be not only good soldiers, but to recognize in the gospel of Christ our ideal, and of enlisting under the banner of the cross. Many good and comfortable services were held in the tent while at Camp Butler. The tent was capable of holding 1200 to 1500 men and weighed 1580 lbs., and cost \$350. As no provisions were made by Uncle Sam for the transportation of chapel tents, it was shipped North by Chaplain Teed.

PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

A little before 1 o'clock the 46th Regiment formed in line on the Regimental Parade Ground, headed by the band and soon after marched to and entered the Chapel Tent, followed by several companies of other regiments in camp. The band and Company A, by Capt. Musser, then proceeded to the Chaplain's Tent, and escorted the committee of ladies with the Stand of Colors, to the Chapel, where they took seats upon the platform. The band played a national air and then Mrs. M. M. Sheetz, in behalf of the ladies of Stephenson County, holding the colors in her right hand, made the presentation in the following words:

COL. DAVIS, OFFICERS AND MEN, SOLDIERS, VOLUNTEERS ALL—TO YOU GREETING:

There is a little Province up there at the North, whose Ruler is Samuel down-with-the-Rebellion, Jr., a son Simon pure of our old Uncle Samuel, whose country seat is away down East. In that Province the hills and the valleys, the streams and the prairies, you know. Every farm, pleasant spot, or face, almost, are your acquaintances. The aged there are your parents—the women your wives and sisters—the little ones your children. To you and us that are left behind, a thousand clinging memories make it one of the pleasantest spots on earth. And it is these memories and associations that started the minds of your kindred and friends on a pilgrimage, and finding you in the 46th Regiment at Camp Butler, they have sent me on an errand to you.

You remember once a handful of people were "settled in the best of the land of Egypt."—Centuries later a few weary Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. The one increased from a handful to millions—the other flourished likewise. The one resisted oppression and passed the Red Sea triumphantly—the other passed the Red Sea of the Revolution victoriously.—The one received their law, the Ten Commandments, on tables of stone, direct from the Great Inspirer—the other the Constitution of the United States on parchment, by inspiration. The one murmured that they have been brought out of a land of plenty and meat, to die in the wilderness, were given meat and died—the other ambitious, and lusting for power and gold, were permitted to use the flesh and blood of their fellows, to curse and well nigh consume them. The one worshipped the Golden Calf of Aaron, and three thousand fell—the other the golden calf of Mexico, and as many sacrifices. The one sent twelve spies to the land of Canaan, and but two encouraged the people to go up and possess it. Discouraged by the other ten the people murmured, and afterward when they would have gone they were attacked and smitten by their enemies—the other has sent out spies by the score year after year, who have devised ways and means, legislated for and against, but not enough Calebs and Joshuas could be found to lead this people out of the wilderness and subdue the enemy.

In the one history Korah and his companions rebelled against Moses and the law of God—in the other, David and his minions against the chosen Ruler—OUR MOSES—and the best Government the world ever saw. Israel indulged in idolatrous and unrighteous practices, and 24,000 of them were destroyed. We have permitted fraud, injustice and rottenness in high places, and have bought and sold the souls and bodies of fellow men, and the lives of thousands may now be the penalty.

This parallel history will be nearly complete when the battlements and fortifications of Charleston, Richmond, Memphis and New Orleans shall be the Pisgah top from which to behold the valleys and plains of a free and purified America, purified from treason, rebellion and oppression. And it is to the end that ye shall fear no tall sons of Anark that may be over in that land, and I bring you a God speed in the name of Stephenson County, and present to you this floating banner, under whose shadow you have been born, cradled in infancy, educated in youth, developed in manhood, and your fathers gathered to a peaceful rest.

Our country, torn and bleeding, has called to you, her sons, for aid, and because you have heard and answered, and are here enduring toil and sacrifice, that we may have home and country, peace and prosperity again dawn—we bring you this encouragement.

Into your hands we give it, and may a stripe never, never fade, nor a star dim in the sunlight of Heaven. It represents the anchor of our hope. It is the legacy to bequeath unspotted to our children and our children's children—May the color bearer plant it in the very centre and heart of the rebellion—a signal of Peace and Triumph, and the rebel hand wither that dares to pollute its purity by the touch of a finger. May it be the brazen serpent in the midst where all who have been bitten by the serpent secession may look and live.

The winds of a righteous Heaven will flutter its pennon as broadly and bravely over a burnt or sunken Charleston, as it would in this encampment to day. The American Eagle which here represents us, will have his eyrie, and the young Eagles will perch upon our cliffs and hill tops when these traitors and this rebellion have done their utmost and sunk to an infamous grave. Our country "E Pluribus Unum" still.

This Flag is ample enough—embraces heart enough—soul enough—truth enough—enlightenment enough to float over the world. If England dares to interfere in this our crisis—we must conquer, though it arouse the world—and the perfection of the triumph of Right will be the dawn of the millenium, and as the dying knell of 1861 and cheering salute of 1862 is sounded on cannon, and musket, and sword, you are to help to sound the next on timbrel and harp with the united voice of our nation redeemed.

May no untimely cry of "Forward to Richmond" trail this emblem in the dust; but ripe and ready for a struggle, may it inspire you with that vigor and strength that knows no defeat—and if a brother's hand must be imbued in a brother's blood, may the truth and justice here emblazoned have a glorious victory. If Truth is Eternal, and will survive the lapse of ages and the roll of time, then strike, and "On to Victory" be your guide.

Such it is, take it, and with it go the hearts, the tears, the prayers, and the blessings of unnumbered loyal men and women, the sanction and admiration of unborn millions.

COL. JOHN A. DAVIS' RESPONSE.

MRS. M. M. SHEETS AND LADIES OF THE COMMITTEE FROM STEPHENSON COUNTY.

In behalf of the members of the 46th Regiment, we accept the Stand of Colors presented to us from the loyal people of our homes. The colors placed in their hands this day should never be dishonored. And when the

Angel of Peace again hovers over the land and grim war, among the things that were, these banners pierced, it may be, by many a ball and stained with some of our best blood, but not dishonored, shall come back to you of Stephenson and remain among the archives to be handed down to our children. And now, boys of the 46th, these are yours—the first Stand of Colors ever presented to an Illinois Regiment.—And when the historian of this rebellion comes to write what regiment from our State was the bravest and best, whether he shall write it of the 46th, or of some other, is for you to decide. Whether he shall write our record with a glow of pride, or with a cheek mantled with shame, is for you to say. And now let us off with our hats and give the Union and three times three for our friends in Stephenson County and their representatives here today.

Whereupon the whole Regiment uncovered heads and after renewing their allegiance, gave: "U-N-I-O-N, three times three," with right good will. A song—"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," was then sung by a Glee Club from the Yates Sharp Shooters, 64th Ill., assisted by Drum Major George Black and Sergeant O. B. Fowler.

Captains Ankeny, Musser, Young, McCracken, Wakefield, Adj. Dornblaser, Surg. DePuy, Capt. Arno, Lt. Hood, Stevens, Barr, Arnold,—all pledged the 46th Regiment to do themselves and their friends credit if called into active service.

In conclusion the Glee Club sang another song:—"Happy Land of Canaan."

- 1st. If you listen to my song,
I'll not detain you long,
And will give you no cause for complaining,
You may join me in a shout
When I've told you all about
The doings in the Happy Land of Canaan.

Chorus:— Hip! Hip! Hip!
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Our colors are well worth sustaining,
From them we'll never fly;
But we'll conquer or we'll die
In defense of our Happy Land of Canaan.

- 2nd. There's the German Company,
Who are fighting for the free,
When in battle every nerve they are straining,
When it comes to run away
They will tell you "Nix versteh."
They are an honor to our Happy Land of Canaan.

- 3rd. Now my song is nearly done,
But I'll tell you every one,
You've a cause that is well worth maintaining,
Just tell the rebels licked,
You're the up and ready Forty Sixth,
From Illinois in the Happy Land of Canaan.

BUILDING BARRACKS.

Some time in the latter part of November the troops at Camp Butler were engaged, under direction of the war department, assisted by the State and Post Commander, in building Barracks near the railroad, close to Jim Town, some few miles east of Springfield. The men of the 46th were given employment as carpenters and every man that could drive a nail reported for duty. This force, in connection with other fragments of regiments, superintended by foremen, soon had enough large and commodious dwellings erected to shelter all the army then in camp, excepting the field officers, who occupied tents, which were heated by stoves.

The troops moved in some time in December, one company occupying a Barrack. Bunks for sleeping were made three tiers deep on each side, with quarters at one end for the company officers. Stoves were placed in these barracks for heating the same. Tables in center served for meals, with board benches to sit on. Thus housed in one building gave opportunity for many a jolly time and many were the jokes and banter engaged in by the men. Here, for a time, the men were in good, comfortable quarters and appreciated the change from the cold tents to warm and comfortable dwellings.

EXPEDITION TO SPRINGFIELD.

Col. Davis, always ready and resourceful to give lessons in army duty, whereby the men could get experience in marching, gave the Regiment an outing by marching to the Capital City and back. Knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, guns and accoutrements, all in army array, with necessary rations, which made quite a heavy load for the inexperienced soldier. Many halts were made by the way to rest the men and have them in good shape to parade the streets of the city. Here Gov. Richard Yates gave the Regiment a talk, complimenting them on their soldierly appearance and warm words of praise for having enlisted for the maintenance of the Union. There were no casualties from the effect of this outing, only tired feelings, from being too heavily loaded. The return to Camp was accomplished without any noted incident, the young men teasing each other for some omission, such as falling in ranks after resting and forgetting to take their guns along.

COMPANY COOKS.

The company cook ranked very high in the army and while not always the cleanest about his culinary duties, the average young soldier was always ready to give him a warm greeting for some delicacy provided for

the table. The inexperience of the cooks was some cause for complaint, while most of them tried hard to acquire a better knowledge in the way to prepare the army rations and have them palatable to the Soldiers. The experience of the cooks in time made them the most respected individuals, while they, in turn, were glad to receive the praise of their mess mates in their efforts to become proficient.

At first each company ate all at one table, supervised under direction of a Duty-Sergeant, but later divided into fewer messes, with a Duty-Sergeant at the head of each mess to adjust the affairs and to see that everything was kept in order. As in drill, the cooks had acquired the habit of holding their fingers on the seams of their trousers; not only their fingers, but often the whole hand, and to avoid soiling the trousers, aprons were used to protect the seams. Good cooks were very necessary on account of having the food properly cooked, this insuring the general health of the men. At first the change was so great and the regular allowance sometimes was not enough to satisfy the craving appetite of the young man, Maj. Starring remarked: "The boys must have plenty of exercise in drill in order to digest the strong food."

COLONEL DAVIS' SURPRISE.

Col. Davis met with a surprise at Camp Butler; he was really taken, not by the rebels—but by surprise. Comrade DeArmit of Freeport, mounted on a fine charge, rode into Camp, announced to the Colonel that the horse was a gift from the Colonel's friends in Freeport and Stephenson County. Col. Davis responded feelingly, saying: "I take this horse only as the property of the 46th Regiment. As long as I live this horse shall never fall into the hands of the rebels." Then the boys gave three cheers for our friends at home and three for the Colonel—and the U-N-I-O-N cheer of the 46th Regiment.

The ladies who left Camp Butler and accompanied the Regiment as far as Decatur were Mrs. Col. Davis, Mrs. Major Dornblaser, Mrs. Dr. DePuy, Mrs. Capt. Musser, Mrs. Capt. Hughs, Mrs. Bradshaw and a number of others.

THE SHAM BATTLE BETWEEN THE 46TH and 49TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This noted event was planned by the officers of the respective regiments. Great preparations were made for the contest, for such it was to

be, to see which commander in an engagement kept the advantage in military maneuvers. Soon after dinner one fine autumn day found the members of the 46th marching toward the Sangamon River. Every soldier, extracting the ball from the cartridge, making his whole box of ammunition all blanks. The 49th also were in same condition, with only blanks. After marching and maneuvering the 46th, the commanding officers, Col. John A. Davis, Lieut.-Col. Wm. O. Jones and Major F. A. Starring, halted the regiment. Skirmishers were sent out, Companies A and B, who soon located the enemy, for this the 49th were represented to be. After reporting to the Colonel the position of their battle line, orders were given to change the front and by quick movements get on the flank of the enemy. The 49th quickly changed in order to meet the foe and waited for any change in battle array.

Now the 49th changed position to flank the 46th, but this, too, was met by a movement by this regiment. Meanwhile the skirmishers on both sides became hotly engaged, which brought on a general engagement along the whole line. The medical department, assisted by the musicians, were on hand and persuaded some of the men to be carried away on stretchers.

Soon the bugle sounded for the charge and here, on the beautiful banks of the Sangamon River, two apparently hostile forces were hotly engaged. The noise of battle was all that could be expected, for the old Harper Ferry Muskets, on both sides, were quite loud in their sounding qualities. Men yelled and cheered and, as they neared the enemy, some fell over apparently dead, while others took up the role of wounded.

The 49th made a dash on the left and captured some of the commissioned officers, before their men realized what was going on, while the 46th succeeded in capturing prisoners and taking them to the rear. But the result of all this was to give the men and officers the experience of changing positions to take advantage of the enemy.

Near sundown found the two regiments marching to camp, led by fife and drum, all in the best of humor and feeling that they had received some lessons in the movements of troops in war. But, alas, if the Shams only were necessary for putting down the rebellion, how different the results would have been to all of us.

The members of both regiments were tired and found every one ready for supper, which the company cooks had prepared for the men. Maj. F. A. Starring was called the Grayhound, because he could keep up the regimental drill indefinitely and not get tired. The 49th was commanded by Col. Wm. R. Morrison, of Waterloo, Lieut. Col. Phineas and Maj. Wm. Moore, who served with distinction at Donelson and Shiloh.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERALS AND FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. In 1839, at the age of 17, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, passing a thorough examination, and was admitted into the fourth class, his studies consisting of mathematics, English grammar, including etymological and rhetorical exercises, composition, declamation, geography of the United States, the French language, and the use of small arms. In 1840, he was advanced to the third class, ranking as Corporal in the Cadet Battalion. In 1841 he passed into the second class, and in 1842 entered the first and final class, ranking as a commissioned officer. He graduated on June 30, 1843, standing No. 21 in a class of 39.

The trouble with Mexico continuing, his regiment was ordered to join the army of occupation, concentrating under General Taylor on the border of Mexico, where he received the grade of 2nd Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1845, and was assigned to the 7th U. S. Infantry.

Upon personal solicitation he was permitted to remain with the 4th. On the 8th of May, 1846, he participated in the battle of Palo Alto, and on the 9th in that of Resaca de la Palma, and in the operations of Gen. Taylor along the Rio Grande. Sept. 23rd he participated in the operations against Monterey. The 4th was transferred to the command of Gen. Scott and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was appointed Quartermaster of his regiment, a position he held until the occupation of the city of Mexico. At the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1857, his bravery was so conspicuous that he was made a 1st Lieutenant on the field. His gallant bearing at Chapultepec is especially noted in the report of his superiors and for it he received the brevet of Captain in the Regular Army. In 1850 or 1851 his regiment was ordered to Oregon, with headquarters at Dallas. Here he received his full promotion to Captain of Infantry, dating August 1853. He soon after resigned and entered civil life July 31, 1854. Having married Miss Dent of St. Louis he settled near the city and devoted himself to farming.

In 1859, his father, brother and he himself opened a leather store in the city of Galena, Illinois. In April 1861 he tendered his services to Gov. Yates, stating that he had been the recipient of a military education at West Point, he thought it his duty to offer his services in defense of the Union and that he would esteem it a privilege to be assigned to any position where he could be useful. He was assigned a desk in the executive

office to assist the Adjutant General of the State. He was assigned the camps of organizations at Camp Yates, Springfield; Camp Grant, Mattoon, Camp Douglas and other Camps in Illinois, where the first troops were organized. He was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Ill. Regiment, stationed at Mattoon, to take rank from the 15th day of June, 1861. His history after this is set forth in all the leading works and official reports of the army, and is among the most brilliant achievements of any General in the world. The account carries the reader from Cairo, Ill., to the surrender at Appomattox, Va., of the laying down the arms of that vast army of General Robert E. Lee, and the final close of the war.

He was a leader of men and well he chose his subordinates, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, and many others, who acted in harmony and gave him loyal support. Representative E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives presented the measure creating the rank of Lieut. General of the army. President Lincoln knew whom to appoint without any prompting.

He served two times as President of the United States with great ability and was loved and honored by all the people of these United States and received the homage and attention at the courts of all the leading monarchs during his trip around the world.

Gen. Grant died July 23, 1885, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., from the effects of a cancer, at the age of 63 years.

GENERAL JOHN McARTHUR.

General John McArthur was born in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Nov. 16, 1826, was sent to school at an early age and was an apt scholar. He attracted the notice of the parish minister, who desired to educate him for the ministry. The boy had a mechanical turn of mind and was fond of work in his father's shop. In his own words at that time he prepared to be "Jack the Smith," rather than the Rev. John McArthur. At the age of 23 he emigrated to the prairies of Illinois, where he was employed as foreman in Cobb's boiler foundry in Chicago. In 1852 he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Carl Mason, a blacksmith and boiler maker, where he laid the foundation of his future brilliant career.

Prior to the outbreak of the war he took a deep interest in our citizen soldiery, and was elected 1st Lieut. of the Chicago Highland Guards and soon after Captain.

When the war broke out he at once enlisted in the service and served with distinction at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and many other campaigns. Commanded the division from Vicksburg in May, 1864, in which the 46th participated and where Gen. Dornblaser commanded a brigade. The service of General McArthur throughout the war was marked for its able and brilliant Generalship.

MAJOR GENERAL STEPHEN A. HURLBUT.

General Hurlbut was from the outset an officer of ability and terrible earnestness. He struck hard and telling blows against the foes of his government, but none against his friends. He won distinction on the field. His division was first to land and hold Pittsburg Landing and in the desperate conflict the "Fighting Fourth" was as a wall of steel. None of its regiments lost their organization or failed to rally to the colors. It is not claiming too much to say, that to him is due the brilliant success of the fight of Hatchie. Subsequently, while in command of the 16th Army Corps with headquarters at Memphis, there were 79,000 men on its rolls.

He was a man of great executive ability and was placed in command at Memphis and afterwards at New Orleans, where he proved to be the man for the several places. It may be that his fiery earnestness was partly due to his intimate knowledge of the people of the South, for he was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29, 1815. The son of a Unitarian clergyman, he received a good education and then studied law in the office of James L. Pettigrew in Charleston, and in the nest of nullification and treason he practiced law several years.

During the Florida war he entered with the six months' volunteers as Sergeant in a company of militia and came out Lieutenant on the staff. He had the good sense to see that, for a man of active temperament and strong convictions, there was ampler scope and better opportunity in the great fields of the Northwest. In 1845 he removed to Illinois and settled at Belvidere, Boone County, and engaged in his profession, occasionally mingling in politics, being a prominent member of the State Constitution Convention in 1847. President Lincoln knew him well and selected him as one of the first Generals chosen from civilians.

He entered the service in the formation of the 15th Ill. Infantry and was commissioned a Brigadier General May 17, 1861, by the President, and was assigned command of the 4th Division under Gen. Grant.

While other troops fought the bloody battle of Corinth Maj. Gen. Hurlbut marched from Bolivar and with Maj. General Ord fell upon the enemy's rear at the Hatchie. For meritorious service at Shiloh, he was commissioned Maj. General. General Hurlbut was the first commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. Was appointed minister resident to the United States of Columbia by President Grant. In 1881 Gen. Hurlbut was appointed United States Minister to Peru and died at Lima in the Spring of the following year. Abraham Lincoln once said that, "Stephen A. Hurlbut was the ablest orator on the stump that Illinois had ever produced."



GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT



GEN. JOHN McARTHUR
who commanded the Expedition to Yazoo
City in May, 1864.



GEN. S. A. HURLBUT
Commander of 4th Division.



GEN. J. C. VEATCH
Commander of 2nd Brigade at Shiloh.

GENERAL JAMES C. VEATCH.

General James C. Veatch was born in Harrison county, Indiana, December 19, 1819, and was therefore 76 years and 2 days old at the time of his death, Dec. 21, 1895. Until the death of his father, who variously had removed to Meade county, Ky., Spencer county, and New Albany, where he died in 1844, he had resided with him. By this time Gen. Veatch had received a meagre education from the public schools, and returning to Rockport in 1835, he farmed two years when he again resumed his educational pursuits in the Rockport schools. In 1838 he taught his first school in Luce township, and in 1839 was appointed principal of the Rockport seminary. He was elected auditor three years, in which capacity, with much ability, he served three consecutive terms.

When thirty-six years of age he began the practice of law. In the following years he was defeated for congress on the republican ticket, this being at that time a strong democratic district, but his personal force of character and personal popularity made him run exceptionally well. It was during this campaign that he met Gov. Willard and his Lieutenant Governor in joint debate. In shirt sleeves, with one suspender hanging down, with surprising eloquence and argumentative power, he proved to be an over match for his two opponents and amid the wildest enthusiasm he won laurels of victory. Though defeated for congress, the following year he was elected representative from this county.

The war having broken out troops were quickly mustered and he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry. During the civil struggle the rank of brigadier and major general were bestowed upon him, for his genius and valor soon commended itself to those in power.

In 1868 he was again defeated for congress. In 1869 he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana by Gov. Baker, and in 1870 collector of internal revenue for the first district.

Gen. Veatch attended, as a delegate, the conventions that nominated Lincoln for president in 1860, and Blaine in 1884. He was also a presidential elector the same year.

July 2, 1839, he married Eliza J. Anderson, by whom he became the father of nine children, six of whom surviving to mourn his death.

Gen. Veatch was a man of rare intellectual powers, and as a politician, soldier and citizen was a splendid type of American brains and heart. No doubt had he resided in a more favorable portion of the state he would have become a congressman and United States senator for which high offices he was as eminently fitted as any who have represented his State at this National capital.

In his death Rockport has lost another of her best citizens, and the State one of whom she may feel proud, and whose death will be mourned by all.

He commanded the 2nd Brigade in Hurlbut's division at Shiloh and for a considerable time after. The Brigade consisted of the 25th Ind., 14th, 15th and 46th Ill., and after the battle of Shiloh the 53rd Indiana was added, Gen. Gresham's Regiment. He was a warm friend of the 46th Ill., and at the charge on Fort Blakely, Ala., he chose the 46th Ill., and entered into the charge in company with this regiment, and was well up to the advance line when the works were taken.

CYRUS HALL.

Cyrus Hall was born in Fayette county, Illinois, Aug. 29, 1822. John Hall was a Kentuckian by birth. He was one of the pioneers of the State of Illinois, and settled in Fayette county about the time the State was admitted into the Union. Cyrus Hall, while a resident of Fayette county, enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was a Lieutenant in Col. Ferris Foreman's regiment. He came to Shelbyville in 1860, and engaged in hotel keeping. He was in that business when the late civil war broke out. As soon as the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, he became aroused, and with patriotic ardor commenced raising and organizing a company of soldiers; the first company raised in the county, to go to the relief of the Union. He was elected Captain, and his company became a part of the fourteenth regiment Ill. Inf. commanded by John M. Palmer. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, siege and capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., where he commanded the 2nd Brigade, 4th Div., 17th Army Corps, Mission Ridge, Corinth, Stone River, and numerous other battles of less note, and remained in the service over four years, or, until the close of the war. Captain Hall was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment and was breveted for meritorious and gallant service on the field of battle. He was one of the bravest among the brave, and was always at the front and head of his command in the thickest of the fight. He escaped unscratched and returned home at the close of the war and engaged in the furniture trade.

A few years after, he was appointed postmaster at Shelbyville, and held that office for over ten years and up to the time of his death, which occurred September 6th, 1878.

On the 10th of April, 1849, he married Margaret Jane Knight; she was born Dec. 9, 1824, and died Feb. 23, 1867. By this union there were seven children. On the 14th of Aug., 1867, he married Miss Sarah Lowe. By this marriage there were two children, both daughters.

Gen'l. Hall was a devoted and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and was also a Mason. He was domestic in his character and loved his home and family. His death was a sad loss to his family and to the community.

COL. JOHN A. DAVIS.

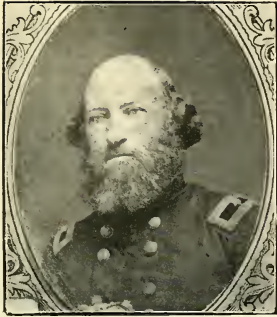
Col. John A. Davis was born in Meadville, Pa., 1824. He was the son of Horatio Gates Davis, a man who was prominent in the early political history of his country. He removed to Rock Run, Stephenson Co., when John was aged 14. He was one of the first early settlers. All the school education that John ever received was previous to his coming to Illinois and yet, when he died, few men of his age were so well versed in the history of this country—so deeply read in political science, so intimate with all branches of knowledge as he. He was in every sense of the word a self made man. In 1849 he was married to Amy Springer of Rock Run, formerly of Franklin Co., N. Y., whom he left a widow with two children. Two other children have gone before to welcome their father to the brighter land. Col. Davis was a farmer and was one of those men who have raised themselves to positions of honor by their own efforts. Well read, industrious, active and energetic, he was a chosen leader in his party and has often held positions of honor and trust. As a member of the legislature for years he was known throughout the state. Among his constituents no man was more popular than he. But beloved and honored he has gone. He has fallen a victim to the most wicked rebellion the world ever witnessed. He has given his life in vindication of the principles he held dear.

Among the victims at the battle of Hatchie, Oct. 5th, '62, was one of Stephenson's noblest sons and purest patriots. The gallant, the gifted, the brave, the honest John A. Davis, Colonel of the 46th Regiment. The news of his death filled all hearts with sorrow and draped the whole community in mourning. He was one who was near and dear to the hearts of all our people. The regard felt for him was more than that of friendship and esteem. He was loved by the people for his many virtues and able qualities, and loved as a brother by those who knew him well—who knew him as he was. Those who have known him intimately, known him in social and political life, known him as a public servant and private citizen, will all agree with us when we say that his was a rare character. Guided purely by a sense of strictest integrity and actuated by love of humanity, broad and deep, John A. Davis was one who whether in public or private life, knew no policy but honesty. Basing his opinions on premises that his judgment pronounced to be correct and just he was firm as a rock in maintaining them. When this unholy rebellion broke out he devoted his best energies to arousing the patriotism of the people until at last he volunteered himself and was chosen Captain of Co. B. And when the 46th was

organized, in which were 5 companies from Stephenson Co., he was chosen Colonel. He never returned to his home even for a day after he left for the war, until he returned severely wounded after the battle of Shiloh. He expressed himself that when he left old Stephenson Co., it was with a determination never to return until the rebellion was crushed, unless among those known as killed or wounded. How he kept that resolution we all know. Never, until he had come near to death's door, hovering for a time between life and eternity and only conquering death by his indomitable will did he leave his regiment. Then he came to us with his right arm useless and his whole constitution shattered and weakened and was welcomed home to recruit. The hearts of the people overflowed with love for the brave man who had sacrificed so much in their behalf and there was a general feeling that, crippled as he was, he had done all in the service that he ought to do and should be allowed to remain at home with his friends and family and seek to regain his lost health. A generous people, ready to bestow upon him any gift in their power, offered to him their support for a seat in congress which he refused to accept. Said he: "Until this terrible struggle for national existence shall have ceased, I can be of more service to my country in following the torn banners of my regiment and sharing the danger, the perils and the glory of those who are left of the gallant and brave men, who followed me in the smoke and fire of battle at Donelson and Shiloh, than I could as a member of congress." His resolution was unalterable and they were not allowed to use his name. Soon after, in spite of all remonstrances, for it was felt that he was unable to do duty and ought not in justice to himself to return, having the use of only one arm and being by no means strong and hearty, he returned to his regiment by whom he was warmly welcomed. Welcomed as one loved and long absent is always welcomed by those to whom he is dear. After his return was the engagement at Hatchie in which he was the first to fall, mortally wounded, and was carried back to Bolivar, Tenn., to die. He was sensible to the last and cool, calm and resigned. In those last hours the same reliant character distinguished him that was ever his own. He died as he had lived, full of that noble charity, that generous sympathy, that strong sense of justice, that faith in the right and the true, that love of humanity and liberty that marks and characterizes the true practical christian.

Col. John A. Davis died Oct. 10, 1862, at Bolivar, Tenn. His remains were taken to Freeport, Ill., and the funeral held in the 1st Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by Chaplain Teed, assisted by Rev. Mr. Carey and Rev. Mr. Weldon. The pall bearers were: Dr. W. P. Naramore, Edward Pratt, S. White, D. Bellman, F. Eggert, T. Seeley, Dr. Hammell, L. Goodrich, Mr. Marsh, E. Long, E. Clark, Garrod Baker.

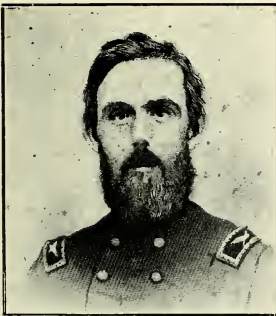
The Colonel's horse with trappings was led in the funeral procession. The sun was setting as the last ceremonies were performed and the honored dead left to sleep calmly in his quiet resting place.



GEN. JACOB G. LAUMAN



COL. CYRUS HALL
14th Reg. Ill. Col. Inf., who commanded
the 2nd Brigade at the siege of Vicks-
burg and Jackson, 1863.



COL. JOHN A. DAVIS
died Oct. 10th, 1862, from wound.



GEN. BENJ. DORNBLASER

POEM READ AT FUNERAL.

IN MEMORIAM

ON DEATH OF COL. JOHN A. DAVIS.

Move softly, o numbers, a hero has fallen!
Move soft o'er the name of the true and the brave;
A freeman who nobly went forth to the battle,
Whose country but gave him a warrior's grave.

O Goddess! whose crown is all starry with splendor,
Whose eyes look aloft on the eagle we prize;
Whose feet hold beneath them the stain of our banner,
That now on the skies of our freedom low lies.

What more would you ask to appease your proud anger,
Than lives of the bravest e'er loyalty knew?
Pray Heaven to rescue our homes ere the loyal—
Have spent all their tears for the good and the true.

GEN. BENJAMIN DORNBLASER.

Benjamin Dornblaser was born in Northampton county, Pa., Oct. 12, 1828. When a young man he moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois.

He added to a good common school education by becoming a student at Mount Morris, Ill., Seminary. Skilling himself as a surveyor, he combined surveying and farming in Stephenson county, until the fall of 1861.

On Oct. 11th of that year, at Freeport, he enlisted as a soldier of the Union and was commissioned Adjutant of the 46th Ill. Infantry, and was mustered Oct. 15, 1861. Before marching Southward to the theater of war, he was promoted to Major, Feb'y. 8, 1861. He participated in siege and battle of Fort Donelson; was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1861, where he was severely wounded in the shoulder joint of the arm. The bullet was never removed. Following this he went home on leave of absence, until the wound was sufficiently healed to permit him to participate in active duty. On Oct. 25, 1861, was mustered as Colonel of the Regiment and again took his place with the Regiment as its commander. In 1863 he took part in the siege of Vicksburg, participated in the expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson and the siege of the latter place, from July 12 to 16. Sept. 8, 1863, he was in command of the Regiment on an expedition into Louisiana, where he was assigned command of Brigade.

Some time in December, 1863, General Order 191, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., relating to reenlisting veteran volunteers, was received. General

Dornblaser took an active part in the enrollment and was so successful that, by order of Maj. Gen'l. McPherson, corps commander, the Regiment was ordered home on veteran furlough to Freeport, Ill. While home Gen. Dornblaser was active and with the assistance of many of the influential citizens, was successful in recruiting enough to fill the ranks again. On May 4, 1864, General Dornblaser commanded the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 46th Ill. Inf. and the 76th Ill. Inf. on the expedition to Yazoo City, under command of Gen. McArthur, and was temporarily in command of the Division, while General McArthur went to Yazoo City to communicate with General Slocum. He commanded a Brigade at Jackson Cross Roads, a few miles West of Jackson, Miss., during the early part of July, 1864. On the expedition from Port Hudson, La., General Dornblaser commanded the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 46th Ill., 76th Ill., 8th and 11th Ill., and the 7th and 30th Missouri Infantry. Early in Dec. 1864 Gen. Dornblaser commanded a Brigade, going east from Memphis, Tenn., as follows, 8th, 11th and 46th Ill. Inf. On May 18, General Dornblaser was again assigned to the command of the 2nd Brigade and ordered to Shreveport, La., to receive the surrender of General Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi Rebel Army.

He was mustered out with his regiment at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866, and received his final discharge and pay at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1, 1866. On Feb. 20, 1865, he was brevetted Brigade General, and on the 13th of March following received the additional brevet of Major General for gallant and meritorious services during the war. The latter honor was one bestowed on but few Colonels.

Returning from the war to his home in Stephenson County, Ill., he engaged in the grain business at Dakota, Ill. He filled, for a time, the place of warden of the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., 1867 to 1869. Moving to Assumption, Christian County, that State, he was elected a representative to the Legislature from a Democratic county, though an ardent Republican.

Gen. Dornblaser moved from Illinois to Kansas with his family, the latter part of 1875, locating at Fredonia and lived there to the time of his death, April 9th, 1905. From the date of arrival in Kansas he became imbued with the spirit of progress, the building up of the town and the development of the county. He joined enthusiastically in every effort to secure a railroad and successive failures did not abate his ardor. Engaging in his chosen profession of civil engineering, in which science he was notably well equipped, his abilities were called in requisition by railroad companies, not only in Illinois and Kansas, but Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Missouri, Arkansas and other parts of the country. He was chief engineer in establishing the line and directing the construction of the Leroy and Caney Valley railroad (Mo. Pacific), from Roper to Peru. His Railroad engineering work is as follows: Kansas, St. Louis and San Francisco, year 1879; Leroy & Caney Valley, Mo. Pacific, 1886. Illinois

and Oklahoma—Preliminary survey for proposed railroad; Missouri & Arkansas—Branch of St. Louis and San Francisco in 1879 and '80; Nebraska, Utah, Colorado—Union Pacific, 1881, '82, '83; Idaho—Oregon Short Line; Louisiana—New Orleans & Northwestern, 1889; Land surveying in Kentucky.

In 1884 General Dornblaser was chosen county commissioner, becoming chairman of the board and in 1887 was reelected. It was during his service as commissioner that the present Wilson county courthouse was erected and when the district court met for the first time in the new edifice, Sept. 13, 1887, Gen. Dornblaser on the occasion of formalities, which implied the nature of dedicatory ceremonies, presented the handsome and spacious court chamber to Judge Stillwell. General Dornblaser has filled the position of country surveyor for many years; he served from 1879 to 1904.

In distinction as a brave and faithful soldier—defender of his country, in lofty inflexible and unalloyed Americanism, in all the official positions he honorably filled, in the many parts he unselfishly performed as an enterprising, public spirited and ever helpful private citizen; in his constant and heartfelt interest in the welfare of his old comrades in arms, and his charitable impulses toward persons in misfortune; in a career of usefulness, uprightness, integrity and good deeds modestly done—no one in Kansas has surpassed General Dornblaser. As husband and father his relations proved the affection, gentleness and fidelity of a steadfast nature and the deep love of a tender and generous heart. The bereaved household have abundant consolation in their sorrow in the perfect consciousness that he who has departed has left a memory, which they can ever sacredly revere and the legacy of a name of which they may always be sincerely proud. The surviving wife, now in her 74th year, is deprived of one to whom she has been maritally united for more than fifty-two years, and the sundering of the long ties is peculiarly pathetic. Three daughters and two sons mingle their tears with those of the bereft wife and venerable mother, viz. Margaret Dornblaser, Mrs. Emma F. Moore, Mrs. G. G. Kennedy, Geo. and John Dornblaser.

A coincidence in the date of General Dornblaser's death at the age of 76 years, 5 months, 29 days is noted. He died April 9, 1905, the anniversary of the charge on Fort Blakely, the last battle of the war of the rebellion and in which he was engaged, and also the date of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The funeral was held at the Dornblaser residence, Tuesday afternoon, the 11th. Old soldiers acted as pallbearers and gave escort, while a column of veterans marched to the cemetery behind the hearse, accompanied by the Knight Templars, who held ceremonies at the grave. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. H. W. Chaffee.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fredonia Phil Harvey Post No. 98 G. A. R., May 7th, 1905.

Whereas, Comrade Benjamin Dornblaser, late Col. of the 46th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. and by Brevets, Brigadier and Major General of volunteers has answered the last roll call on earth, and we trust mustered on the shores of eternal peace. Therefore, be it resolved that in his death this Post has sustained an irreparable loss, this department of the G. A. R. its most illustrious member, this nation one of its bravest and worthiest defenders, his widow and children a loving husband and father, and this community a citizen whose honor and integrity were above reproach.

Resolved that we as members of Phil Harvey Post realizing that no more will our dear comrade fill his accustomed place in our ranks, that no more will his loved voice recall to us the memories and incidents of the great struggle in which he and we were participants, that no more will he with loving heart and willing hand take part in our beautiful memorial services which to him was ever a loyal and sacred duty, do hereby tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved widow and children of our late comrade, trusting an all wise Providence who lets not even the sparrow fall without his notice, will soothe and comfort them in this sad hour of their bereavment.

Resolved, that as a special token of our respect and sorrow for our late comrade, the Quartermaster's desk be draped for 30 days with the Post colors and crape.

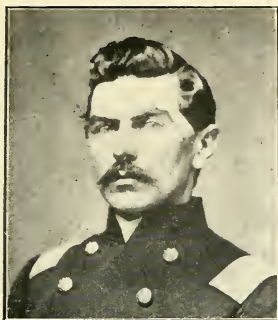
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Post, a copy be engrossed and delivered to the widow and family and a copy be given our local papers for publication.

C. J. BUTIN, P. C.

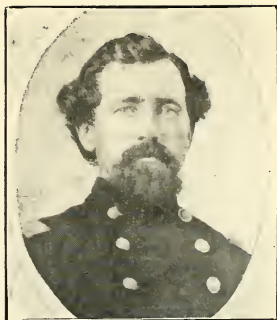
ATTEST: B. F. Fowler, E. H. Bailey, A. Welty, Committee.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. JONES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wales, England, and came to the United States when a boy and located at Dodgeville, Wis., where he was engaged as a clerk at Todd's store and soon afterwards became partner in the mercantile business. In 1850 he and his partner closed out their store and went to California, prospecting and seeking to better their financial conditions. After remaining a few years, they returned to Illinois and engaged in the lumber trade at Fulton, Ill. Here he was married some few years before the outbreak of the war. He entered the service from Fulton City, Ill., some time in Sept., 1861, or early part of October. He was about 35 years old and became identified as a member of Co. H and was instrumental in recruiting the four Companies encamped at Dixon, Ill. Was recommended by the officers of these companies to the position of Lieut.



JOHN J. JONES
Brevet Colonel.



MAJOR JOHN M. McCRACKEN



MAJOR JOSEPH CLINGMAN
46th Regiment.



FRED. A. STARRING
Major 46th and Col. 72nd Illinois Reg.

Colonel on the consolidation of the six companies at Camp Butler, with the four from Dixon.

John J. Jones was commissioned by Gov. Yates Jan. 1, 1862, as Lieut. Colonel of the 46th Ill. Infantry. He was engaged in every battle and marched with the regiment during the entire service. He commanded the regiment at battle of Shiloh, after Col. Davis and Col. Dornblaser were wounded. At the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river, he took command of the regiment after Col. Davis was mortally wounded and acquitted himself honorably, leading the regiment with courage and bravery. He was a leading factor in all the sieges and marches, commanded the regiment on the Yazoo expedition in May 1864, Col. Dornblaser having charge of the brigade. At the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, in July 1864, he again commanded the regiment and received the commendation of his superior officers. Most of the time after this, to the close of service, he had command of the regiment, Gen. Dornblaser commanding brigade. He was brevetted Colonel, June 19, 1865, for meritorious services during his service. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.

On his arrival home he was appointed by the President Commissioner of Customs at Chicago, Ill., serving with ability and honor. He died some few years after his return from the service from consumption. He was brave and courageous under the most trying circumstances and was never known to hesitate to go where duty called him; kind and considerate, always looking after the comfort and the wants of his men. He was not strict in discipline, but when duty called him into danger, the members of the regiment knew that to follow would lead them on to victory. For his many acts of kindness the comrades will always hold him in loving remembrance.

MAJOR FRED. A. STARRING.

Maj. Fred. A. Starring was a graduate of West Point, entered the service at Camp Butler, Ill., and was assigned to the 46th Regiment, as Major, Sept. 10, 1861; he was then about 28 years of age. He instructed the 46th in camp and was a fine drill-master, and was very popular with the men. During the time he devoted to the six companies then at Camp Butler, he succeeded in imparting valuable knowledge to the officers and men. On account of consolidation with the Dixon companies he resigned to make room for representatives from these companies of a field officer. He afterwards raised the 72nd Ill. Board of Trade regiment and served as its Colonel. He served in different positions on detached service, where his knowledge of army affairs fitted him well.

MAJOR J. M. McCracken.

John M. McCracken was born June 3, 1831, and reared in Juniata and Huntington county, Pa. Received a common school education and was engaged in farming pursuits; while he also employed part of his time in the Woolen Mill with his father. He remained in his native State until about 25 years of age and came to Illinois about 1856. Maj. McCracken was variously employed, until the breaking out of the war and at the second call for troops enlisted in Company K, 46th Ill. Infantry, in which he was tendered a commission as Captain of his company. Was engaged at battles of Donelson and Shiloh, where he was severely wounded. He received the high approval of his superior officers for his meritorious conduct, which was rewarded by a commission as Major, Oct. 11, 1862.

Participated in Siege of Corinth; Battle of Hatchie, Oct. 5, 1862; Siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, 1863. Major McCracken was a brave officer and had the respect and esteem of all the members of the Regiment. Was mustered out in December, 1864, at the expiration of term of service.

After his return from the army he located at Bloomington, Ill., and, in company with Wm. H. Wentz, engaged in the sale of agricultural implements for about three years and then removed to Freeport, in 1868, where, for a time, he carried on a similar business alone. On account of failing health he retired from active business life. On the 28th day of Aug., 1879, he died and was buried in the cemetery at Ridott, Ill. The widow and one daughter survive him.

MAJOR JOSEPH CLINGMAN.

Maj. Clingman was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the year 1829. Came to Stephenson County, Ill., with his uncle, George Washington Clingman, in the year 1837 and made his home with his uncle till nearly of age and was dependent upon his own labor for a living. After many struggles he succeeded in educating himself and fitted himself for a teacher in the common schools and was very successful. Thus he was practically self educated and was up to the average in general intelligence. He was engaged, for a number of years, in the then heavy Richland timber in chopping and logging and lived in a lumberman's cabin and kept *Batchelors' Hall*.

Always upright and honorable and with a pride commendable to the world he aspired to positions of trust and responsibility. At the outbreak of the war he offered his services by enlisting in Company A, 46th Ill. Infantry and was appointed 1st Sergeant of his company. He was promoted to Captain June 26, 1862; to Major March 20, 1865. Was wounded severely

in left arm at battle of Jackson Cross Roads. He participated in all the battles and marches with his regiment and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La.

Major Clingman married an educated and refined lady of Louisiana and purchased a plantation in the Red River valley to engage in the pursuits of agriculture. At this time the bitter feeling of the Southern people was too strong to tolerate a Northern ex-soldier in their midst. Action was entered in the court against him for recovery of the plantation on the plea that the wife of the party selling was of unsound mind. The decision of the jury was against Maj. Clingman and, by order of court, title was set aside and transferred to the first owner, no compensation being given him in return. His hard earnings in his younger days, together with his savings in the army, were swept away. Maj. Clingman and wife went to Cincinnati. His wife sought employment as a teacher, in the schools, while he sought and obtained employment as clerk in an abstract and loan office. He died in the city of Cincinnati in the year 1900, and was buried in his native State. His wife survives him.

H. H. WOODBURY, A. A. GENERAL.

Henry Harrison Woodbury was born in Poultney, Vermont, June 17, 1840, and lived there a year and then moved with his parents to Woodstock, Vt. At the age of 15 he entered the Standard office, where he served his apprenticeship at the printing business. About 1858 he located in Amboy, Ill., and from there enlisted in Company D, 46th Ill. Infantry and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of that company. Upon the consolidation of Companies D and I, he was commissioned Adjutant of the 46th, Nov. 26, 1862, to rank as 1st Lieutenant. Reenlisted Dec. 1863, was commissioned Captain by brevet by the President, for distinguished and meritorious services during the war. He took part in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Feb., 1862; battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, Miss., May, 1862; campaign of Gen. Grant in Mississippi and siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., 1863; expedition to Yazoo City, May 1864; siege and charge of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865; battle at Jackson Cross Roads, Miss., 1864. Mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866.

After his military service Lieut. Woodbury carried on a grocery business in Bloomington, Ill., for about a year and then moved to Chicago, where he entered a partnership for the purpose of printing druggist's labels, under the firm of H. P. Hanscom & Co. After a time he returned to Woodstock and about 1870 established a label printing business in the second floor of Lewis Pratt's block. Some years later he entered into

partnership with John H. Pinks and the business, now owned by Messrs. How & Sherwin, has since been carried on under the name of the Woodbury Label Co.

Lieut. Woodbury made many warm friendships during his army service and in private life and was loyal to every tie thus formed. To an unusual degree he maintained and manifested a personal interest in affairs of public concern and was a staunch factor in church affairs, in the Geo. C. Randall Post G. A. R., and the local branches of Odd Fellowship. In these last connections especially, his strong and unwavering support will be greatly missed. He was a charter member and Past Commander of Randall Post, and its adjutant for several years. Also a charter member of Quechee River Lodge I. O. O. F., and its secretary from the beginning. In church and Sunday school he was an enthusiastic worker. His funeral was largely attended by the members of the church and Sunday school, of which he was the superintendent. Many beautiful floral offerings were presented by the Rebeccas and I. O. O. F., and the members of the G. A. R. His comrades of the 46th mourn with his friends the sudden death of this noble character and will always remember him as a true and loyal defender of the flag. The interment was at West Woodstock, Vt.

SURGEON ELIAS C. DEPUY, M. D.

Few men in Freeport were more widely known than Dr. DePuy, whose death occurred July 11, 1879. He was a man of personal character, deep religious convictions and tenderness of heart. He was born at the old homestead, near Syracuse, New York, on the 18th day of Sept., 1824. His early academical studies were pursued at Cazenovia, N. Y. He studied in his father's office and later with Dr. Watters of Fulton, N. Y., and afterward at the Medical College at Rochester, N. Y. He then spent a considerable time in surgical studies in Bellevue hospital, N. Y. In 1849 he went to California, when 25 years of age, where he spent three years in varied experiences of travel, medical practice and adventures in the mines. He returned to the Middle West and attended a further course of medical lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in June, 1855 came to Freeport, Ill.

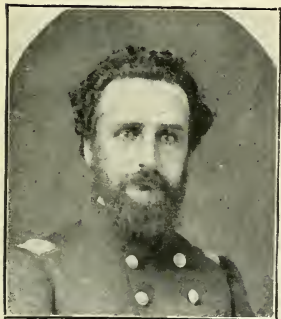
Dr. DePuy was regularly engaged in practice until the breaking out of the war. He then accepted an appointment and commissioned with the rank of Major and was assigned as Surgeon of the 46th Ill. Infantry. At Pittsburg Landing, while engaged in the discharge of his duties with the wounded, he was prostrated by the explosion of a shell and received injuries to his spine, from which he never recovered and which were ultimately the cause of his death. He resigned Sept. 3, 1862, and was again commissioned Dec. 9, 1862, and served faithfully and with credit to himself and with acceptability to his comrades. He resigned Nov. 1, 1864.



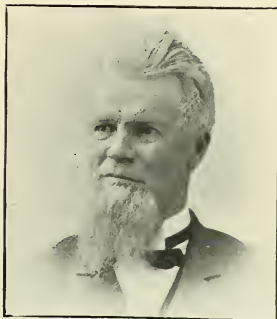
H. R. LEWIS
Chaplain 46th Regiment.



JAMES B. WRIGHT
Quartermaster 46th Regiment.



MAJOR E. C. DePUY
Surgeon 46th Regiment.



B. H. BRADSHAW
Surgeon 46th Regiment.

Upon his return to Freeport he was elected Treasurer of Stephenson county by his fellow citizens. At the close of his service he retired from public life. He passed away in much physical suffering and was buried at Freeport, Illinois. His wife, Mrs. Rhoda A. DePuy, survives him, who is now living at Northampton, Mass.

DR. BENJAMIN H. BRADSHAW.

Dr. Benjamin H. Bradshaw, Surgeon 46th Ill. Infantry, was born in Guernsey, Belmont county, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1834; came to Freeport, Ill., in 1855, and on Feb. 20, 1861, graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. G, 46th Ill. Infantry, and was detailed as Assistant Surgeon and on the resignation of Dr. Elias DePuy was commissioned, on the 12th of Sept., 1862, as Surgeon to rank as Major. During his entire service he was constantly on duty and attended to the sick and looked after their comfort and wants of all. He was kind, considerate and faithful in every duty, and for his genial and affable ways was loved, honored and respected by the entire regiment. On the field of battle he was brave and courageous and sought out the wounded and cared for them during the conflict of battle, often going into danger in order that he might attend to the suffering and dying. In the official report of his commanding officer he has received special mention, which will appear in a report in main history. Was mustered out at the expiration of service of the regiment at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2, 1866.

On his return to Freeport he soon after removed to Orangeville, Ill., and commenced to practice in the field formerly held by Dr. W. P. Naramore, where he established a fine practice in his chosen profession. On account of failing health he removed to Schell City, Mo., in the early part of the year 1883, where he engaged in mercantile business and also attended to calls occasionally as a physician. He again removed to Orangeville in the year 1887, and followed his chosen profession as a physician and surgeon until fall 1890, when he and his family moved to Salem, Oregon, and again resumed the work in this city as a physician and established a very large practice. For eleven years continued in this city, until Sept. 17, 1901, when an operation was performed and a tumor removed from under his arm, which failed to relieve him and was removed to Cartwright Sanitarium Oct. 6, where he died. He was very busy up to the time of his death among the poor, as well as the wealthy, never refusing the call of the afflicted, whether in storm or sunshine. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of Sedgwick Post G. A. R., and also of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of the Globe, and also of the Methodist church. He married Miss Mary Cadwell of Orangeville, Ill. A daughter, Carrie Bradshaw, and one son, George, survive, who live at Portland, Oregon.

CHAPLAIN HEZEKIAH R. LEWIS.

Hezekiah R. Lewis was commissioned as Chaplain of the 46th Reg. Ill. Infantry, Oct. 21, 1862, after the resignation of David Teed, who resigned Sept. 1st, 1862. Chaplain Lewis was a resident of Decatur, Ill., and was about 35 years old. He served very acceptably through all the service until near the close of the services of the regiment and was discharged Jan. 12, 1866. He was active and genial in his intercourse and labors among the sick in the hospital. Ever ready to assist and help all in distress or affliction. He was loved and respected for his upright and honorable dealings with his comrades.

After returning to Illinois he removed to Kansas, where he died at an advanced old age. Chaplain Lewis went home several times during his service, but always on some mission of mercy for some member of the regiment, who needed assistance on his sick leave of absence.

JAMES B. WRIGHT.

James B. Wright was born Aug. 25th, 1822, in the city of Syracuse, New York. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in Onandaga county, N. Y. He moved with his parents to Stephenson county, Ill., in 1839. He made his home with his father until his marriage with Sarah L. Davis, March 1st, 1849, she being the daughter of Col. Horatio Davis, and her brother was Col. John A. Davis. To this union were born three sons and one daughter: Just, Frank, Charlie and Lottie, all living but one.

They resided in Stephenson Co. until the Fall of 1870, when they moved to a farm in Shelby Co., Ill., three miles east of Assumption, making all improvements on it, as it was raw prairie.

His grandfather, Ebenezer Wright, fought in the revolution, his father in the war of 1812, and he served between three and four years as Regimental Quartermaster in the civil war, being honorably discharged in Jan. 1866. His wife died Jan. 2nd, 1895, and he passed away April 2nd, 1899, after living nearly thirty years on the farm improved by him. His name is honored and respected by his innumerable friends who yet miss him and his hospitable home, where he entertained so lavishly, and so ably aided by his wife and daughter, whom he delighted to honor. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic Lodge. A democrat in politics.

SERGEANT MAJOR JOHN E. HERSHEY.

Sergeant Major John E. Hershey was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1840, and with his parents moved to Stephenson County, Ill., in June, 1851. By occupation he was a tinner. When his country called for men, he



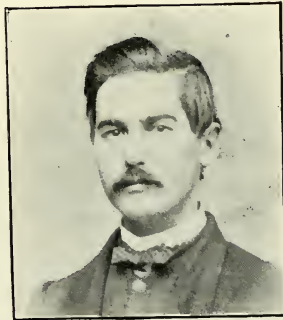
D. S. PRIDE
Capt. Co. I, died at age of 84 years.



HENRY H. WOODBURY
Adj. Gen. under Gen. Dornblaser.



HENRY A. EWING
Private Co. A and Sergt. Major 46th Reg.



J. E. HERSHEY
Sergt. Major 46th Regiment

enlisted in Co. A, 11th Ill. Inf., some time in April for the term of three months, from which, at expiration of same, he was honorably discharged. He again enlisted in Co. B, 46th Reg. Ill. Inf., Sept. 10, 1861, and was appointed Corporal, and afterward Sergeant. While carrying the regimental flag at the battle of Hatchie, Oct. 5, 1862, he was severely wounded. For meritorious conduct he received the appointment of Sergt. Major. He re-enlisted as a veteran in Dec., 1863; was captured as prisoner at Holly Springs by Gen. Van Dorn's forces. Was discharged for disability Sept. 1st, 1864, and some time in February, 1865, died from effects of wound. While with the regiment he was one of the most faithful soldiers. His young life went out for his country, honored and loved by his comrades.

HENRY A. EWING.

Henry A. Ewing enlisted in Co. A, 46th Ill. Infantry Sept. 10, 1861, from Freeport, Ill. About May 30, 1862, he was appointed Sergeant Major, after retirement of Wm. Swanzey, and served in this position with credit and efficiency until Oct. 25, 1863, when he was discharged, to accept promotion in U. S. colored regiment as a commissioned officer, where he served with credit and was mustered out, being held in service some time after hostilities ceased. Lieut. Ewing was about 22 or 23 years of age, and would be classed as one of the light weights, active and energetic. He served his country with credit, was brave and loyal, and was loved and respected by his comrades. His address is not known to the writer of this sketch.

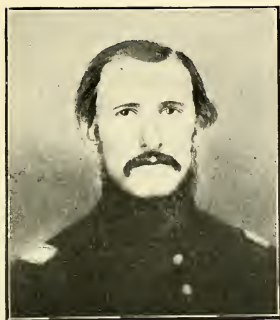


HISTORY OF COMPANY A.

Early in the summer of 1861, Mr. John Musser of Orangeville, Ill., commenced to organize a company with a view to be ready at short notice to respond to a call for men. In the month of August the company was completed, by the energetic work and assistance of Hon. W. P. Naramore, Hon. John H. Addams and Col. John A. Davis, who held meetings in different parts of Stephenson County. Quite a number of men from Freeport, Florence, Harlem, Buckeye, Silver Creek, Ridott and Oneco Townships enlisted, filling the company up to the required number, 101 men. John Musser of Orangeville was chosen Captain, Wm. O. Saxton of Freeport 1st Lieut., and Isaac A. Arnold of Florence 2nd Lieut. The company was composed mostly of farmers, who were rugged and hardy and distinguished for their general intelligence and manly qualities.

Capt. Musser had had experience in training in militia in his native State of Pennsylvania and soon had his company well drilled. The position of Co. A was on the right flank and on the march led the regiment. It was also one of the skirmish companies and was well instructed in this most important and responsible work. In this position they maintained a high and honorable standard of efficiency throughout the entire service. The enrollment of Co. A was 101 men and officers, and later, at different times, received recruits and transfers from other regiments until there was a total of 191 men. Of the first enrollment 42 reenlisted. Killed in battle during service as shown by Adj. General's report of Illinois: Ammie F. Arnold, April 6, 1862; Hiram Clingman, April 6, 1862; John Elliott, April 6, 1862; John Hoot, April 6, 1862; John Patton, April 6, 1862; Wm. H. Rodimer, April 6, 1862; John B. Whistler, April 6, 1862; Henry C. Rogers, April 6, 1862. Died of wounds: Capt. John Musser, April 23, 1862; Corp. Thomas S. Clingman, discharged Aug. 2, 1862, but died soon after; Corp. Andrew M. Fellows, May 2, 1862; 1st Sergt. Quincy E. Pollock, Mound City, April 9, 1862; Private Wm. Hollenbeck, Mound City, May 3, 1862; Nelson Scoville, Savanna, Tenn., April 18, 1862; Wesley J. Best, Vicksburg, Aug. 19, 1864; Francis J. LeFevre, April 9, 1862. Killed and died of wounds 16; died of disease 23; discharged for wounds 4; discharged for disease or disability 12; discharged to receive promotion in U. S. service and non-commissioned staff, 6. Total 61.

In all the marches and engagements Company A took a prominent part. For special mention of members of this company I can only refer to the list of killed and wounded. The survivors all took honorable part and are deserving of all praise for faithful services performed.



JOHN MUSSER

Capt. Co. A. Died of wounds received
at Shiloh.



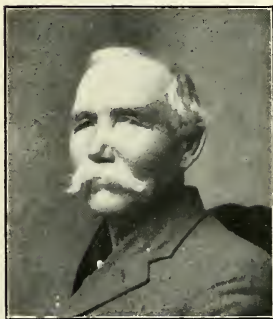
I. A. ARNOLD

Capt. Co. A.



A. KEMPER

Orderly Sergt. Co. A, also Capt. U. S. 6th
Heavy Artillery.



W. R. MOORE

2nd. Lieut. Co. A.

JOHN MUSSER.

John Musser was born at Penn Hall, Center Co., Pa., March 18, 1833. Capt. Musser was the second son of Jonas Musser and assisted on his father's farm. He became a prominent officer in the Marion Infantry, commanded by Capt. J. B. Fisher. In 1856 he moved to Orangeville, Stephenson County, Ill., and engaged in farming and soon after in a general merchandise business, where he built up a lucrative trade. In his native State he was connected with a militia company and was well instructed in the knowledge of military movements. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted and was instrumental in enlisting a company for the war. He was chosen Captain of his company and on his arrival at Camp Butler, Ill., was commissioned Captain of Co. A, 46th Ill. Infantry, and was mustered in Sept. 10, 1861. While at Camp Butler he brought his company up to a high proficiency of drill in all the maneuvers necessary for the entering into the more difficult evolutions of battalion drill. In the manual of arms he was not excelled by any. In the instructions as skirmishers Captain Musser handled his company with great skill and promptness. He participated in the battle of Donelson, Feb. 16, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, he led his company with courage and great bravery and was mortally wounded in the first engagement. After being wounded he sheathed his sword, continued at his post, seized a gun, and fired several shots and fell from sheer exhaustion. He was carried off the field of battle by Robert Ritzman and, with others, was placed on board the hospital boat for home. At Quincy, Ill., Capt. Musser was met by his old and esteemed friend, Dr. W. P. Naramore. His wound was of such a serious nature that amputation of the leg was found necessary, but medical skill could render no assistance for the preservation of life. He died April 23, 1861, a sacrifice for the cause of the Union and the flag of his country. Captain Musser was one of those kind, unassuming characters—intensely loyal, brave and courageous,—a leader among his fellow comrades and had the full confidence of his Colonel and stood high in the estimation of all the line officers and men of the regiment.

Captain Musser was married to Miss Emaline Evans of Spring Mills, Pa., July 26, 1855. Two children were born to them, Thomas (deceased) and Neava Jennie, now Mrs. Daniel Denhart of White, South Dakota.

CAPTAIN ISAAC A. ARNOLD.

Isaac A. Arnold was born in Morgan Co., Ill., on Oct. 17, 1836, enlisted early in the month of Sept. or latter part of August, 1861, from Florence Township, Stephenson County, Illinois, and was chosen 2nd Lieut. of Co.

A, 46th Ill. By profession he was a farmer and engaged in this in his younger years, before entering the service. Participated in the battle of Donelson, Feb., 1862. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the first engagement Sunday morning. Capt. Arnold participated in the battle of Matamora on the Hatchie river, Oct. 5, 1862. He was promoted to 1st Lieut., and mustered in as such July 10, 1862, was at the siege of Vicksburg, July 1863, participated in most of the marches with the regiment. Reenlisted with his company in Dec., 1863; was detailed as staff officer to General Dornblaser on the Yazoo expedition, for which he was well fitted. He was recognized as a brave and prudent officer and was trusted by his superior officers. Captain Arnold was engaged in the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 7, 1864, as aid to Gen. B. Dornblaser, who speaks of him in his official report with the highest praise. On Dec., 1864, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and mustered in as such March 20, 1865, but continued to do duty as aid on Gen. Dornblaser's staff until mustered out of service, Jan. 20, 1866. After leaving the service he again engaged in farming and moved to Nebraska some years after the war. His present home is at Kearney, in that State, where he is spending his days, surrounded by many warm friends. His wife is living and they give a soldier's welcome to all who may chance to call on them. He is a member of the G. A. R. and prominent in all the affairs of the State and Nation.

LIEUT. WILLIAM O. SAXTON.

Lieut. William O. Saxton enlisted at Freeport, Ill., Sept. 10, 1861, and was elected 1st Lieut. of Co. A, 46th Illinois Infantry. He was with his company at the battle of Donelson. On April 1st, he resigned on account of disability and returned to Freeport. His address, if living, is not known.

2ND LIEUT. GEORGE DICKEY.

Lieut. George Dickey was born in September, 1830, and moved to Stephenson County at an early day, where he settled on a farm in Florence Township. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 46th Ill. Inf. He was appointed Sergeant Sept. 10, 1861, and 2nd Lieut. in April, 1862, after the battle of Shiloh and was commissioned and mustered in July 20, 1862. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie, siege of Corinth and Vicksburg and Jackson, and on surgeon's certificate resigned Oct. 15, 1864. Upon his return home he followed the pursuits of farming, and later removed to Griswold, Iowa, where he, for many years, held the office of

justice of the peace. Lieut. Dickey is connected with the G. A. R., and has held the position of commander for a number of years. His home at present is in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

2ND LIEUT. WM. REYNOLDS.

William Reynolds was about 28 years of age when he enlisted in the service, Sept. 10, 1861, as a private. He was appointed 4th Sergeant after the formation of Co. A.; was promoted 2nd Lieut., Oct. 15, 1864, and to 1st Lieut., Dec. 23, 1864. Lieut. Reynolds was mustered out at expiration of service with the regiment, Jan. 20, 1866. He participated with the regiment in most of, if not all, the battles and marches of the same.

His home, before enlistment, was at Oneco, Ill. His present address, if living, is not known.

LIEUT. WM. R. MOORE.

Lieut. Wm. R. Moore was born in West Buffalo Township, in Buffalo Valley, Union Co., Pa., on November 30, 1838. He came to Illinois Sept. 1, 1860, and was a stone mason by occupation and was engaged in this and the brick mason trade up to the time of enlistment in Co. A, 46th Ill. Inf., Sept. 10, 1861, as a private. In 1862 he was appointed fifer in the regimental band. A year later was appointed 1st Sergeant of the company, and on Dec. 23, 1864, served as 2nd Lieut., being mustered as such March 20, 1865. He commanded the company in the absence of the other commissioned officers up to close of war. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

From Pennsylvania Lieut. Moore emigrated to Missouri, from Missouri to Illinois, where he made his home and was actively engaged at his trade from 1860 to 1881, with the exception of time he spent in the army. He moved to Lawrenceburg, Tenn, on a farm, where he now resides. Lieut. Moore was one of the faithful, patriotic soldiers, who never missed a march and was at all times ready for duty. Being of robust and healthy constitution, he was a man of great endurance, not only had he this physical strength, but was of a genial and kind disposition, loved by the members of his company and his fellow officers.

CAPT. ADAM KEMPER.

Capt. Adam Kemper enlisted at Lena, Illinois, as a private, Co. A, 46th Regt., Ill. Vet. Infantry, September 10th, 1861, and was with the regi-

ment in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg and Jackson. Was discharged at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 14th, 1863, to receive promotion. Commissioned as Captain of company K, 6th Regt. U. S. C. Heavy Artillery, October 28th, 1863, and served with the regiment until mustered out of service, May 13th, 1866. Returned to Lena, Illinois, and remained until 1868, then he went to Chicago and was employed as salesman in the wholesale Wood & Willow Ware Firm of Felix Marston & Blair, until 1882; was manager of a lumber company at Fargo, N. D., from 1882 to 1884, then moved to Salina, Kansas, and engaged in the lumber business until 1890, then came to Denver, Colo., and was employed as a Deputy Assessor for four years, after which he went to Summit County, Colo., and engaged in mining, which occupation he is engaged in at the present time. His present address is Denver, Colorado.

DARIUS WINTERS.

Darius Winters was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Febr. 20, 1838. In the Fall of 1847 he, with his parents, moved to Illinois and for two years lived in Winnebago Co., and then came to Florence Township, Stephenson Co. Here his father purchased a farm on which the family made their home for fifty-three years. Here Darius attended the district school and secured a common school education. On Aug. 10th, 1862, Darius enlisted in Co. A, 46th Illinois Inft., and was with the regiment in all its vicissitudes, taking part in the different campaigns and battles with the regiment until he was mustered out July 7, 1865.

Comrade Winters beat Gen. Grant into Vicksburg by a month and a half, as he, with 109 other members of the regiment, was taken prisoner May 25, 1863, and held inside the city for two days and was then paroled. He was sent to parole camp at St. Louis, Mo., and soon after exchanged and joined the regiment at Natchez, Miss., and continued with the regiment until expiration of term of service of three years.

After his return from the war he again followed farming. Was married to Miss Mary J. Cronkrite, who was a native of Saratoga County, N. Y. Mrs. Winters died March 11, 1899, leaving two children, Hattie E. and Joseph D. In March, 1902, believing that the West was the place for a young man, he went to Lincoln County, Washington, and purchased a half section of land. In 1903 he moved to Almira, Washington, where his daughter keeps house for him and his mother, who lately celebrated her one hundredth birthday, makes her home. Mr. Winters is a member of the church and of the G. A. R., and at the age of 69 years is hale and hearty. He is respected by his neighbors as he also had the esteem of all in his home in Illinois.

COL. SAMUEL P. SCHADEL.

Col. Samuel P. Schadel was born in Center County, Pa., Jan. 27th, 1844. In 1856 he moved to Stephenson County, Ill., and attended district school in the winter months, working on the farm in summer. In 1861, when our Country was in a furor of excitement, on account of secession in the South and some parts of the North, at the President's call for volunteers, three of his brothers enlisted for three years. They were living in Pennsylvania and joined the eastern army, and participated in the battles of that army from the first to the close of the war. In 1863, when the call came for three hundred thousand more, Samuel P. Schadel, at the age of nineteen, and brother, Adam C. Schadel, at the age of seventeen, enlisted as private soldiers in Co. A, 46 Reg. Ill. Vol., for three years, making in all, five brothers in the army in defense of the Union. Samuel P. and Adam C. both served with that grand old fighting Regiment, participating in all its marches, battles and skirmishes to the close of the war, and were both honorably discharged with the Regiment in 1866.

Their military record has been that of the Regiment. After returning home and taking on the honor of citizenship in Stephenson County, Ill., Samuel P. Schadel was married to Miss Emma C. Hassinger of Rock Grove in 1867, and moved to Monroe, Wis., the same year. Some time after, he engaged as clerk in the general store of J. Bolender.

In 1882 he assisted in organizing the Monroe City Guard and was commissioned 1st Lieut. by Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk. The company was assigned to the first Reg. W. N. G. and known as Co. H. Was promoted and commissioned Captain of Co. H, June 7th, 1884. In May, 1886, when the city of Milwaukee was in the hands of a lawless mob and strike, the 1st Regt. W. N. G. was ordered there to restore law and order. Co. H, under the command of Capt. Samuel P. Schadel, being well drilled and under strict discipline, by their soldierly bearing and strict obedience to orders, they were ordered to the task of clearing the streets of the disturbing element. By manly courage and a spirit of patriotism, the work was accomplished and the streets were cleared of that lawless mob. After nine days of service the disturbances settled. The company receiving from Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk his thanks and compliments for their prompt action in carrying out every order during this tour of duty.

In June, 1888, was promoted and commissioned Major of the 1st Regt. W. N. G. This being the third commission signed by that grand soldier and governor Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin. Feb., 1891, was commissioned Lieut. Colonel and Jan. 7th, 1895, was commissioned Colonel and assigned to command of the 1st. Regt. W. N. G. and served in that capacity until 1898. When war was declared with Spain and President McKinley

called for volunteers, the first Regiment W. N. G. offered its services and May 14th, 1898, the Regiment was mustered into the U. S. Vol. service.

Samuel P. Schadel, private of Co. A, 46th Ill. Vol., was commissioned Colonel and assigned command of the 1st Regt. Wis. Vol. Inf. The Regiment was a twelve company Regiment, with three Battalions, each being commanded by a Major with a Bat. Adj. and Sergt. Major. The companies one hundred men each, with three commissioned officers, make the Regiment as large a command or larger than many of the Brigades in the Civil War.

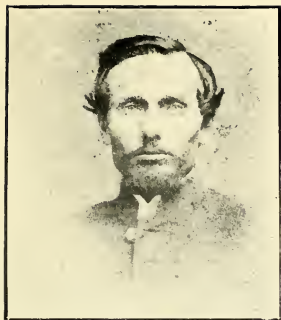
May 20th, the 1st Regt. received orders from the War Department to go to Tampa, Fla. The same day it left Camp Harvey, Milwaukee, Wis., by special train in three sections for its destination. While enroute, received telegraphic instructions to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla. On arriving there, reported to Gen. Lawton for duty. The 7th Army Corps was being organized and the Regiment assigned to the 2nd Brig., 2nd Division, Maj. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee commanding the Corps, Gen. Arnold the 2nd Division and Brig. Gen. W. Bancroft the 2nd Brigade.

The 1st Regiment Wis. Vol. served in this command from the first to close of the war, and attained the distinction of being the best drilled, the highest standing in discipline and soldierly bearing of any in the 7th Corps. General Lee complimented the Regiment many times as such. On several occasions Col. Schadel was in command of the 2nd Brigade. At the close of the war the 1st Regiment was mustered out Oct. 29th, 1898, with the thanks and compliments of Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, and also from the Division and Brigade commanders.

Col. Samuel P. Schadel attributes his success in bringing the first Reg. Wis. Vol. up to the position it held in the 7th Army Corps to the fact that he marched under the banner of the 46th Regt. Ill. Vol. as a private soldier in Co. A, and may the hearts of all the old boys beat quicker as we recall the days of 1861 to 1866.

DR. W. W. KRAPE.

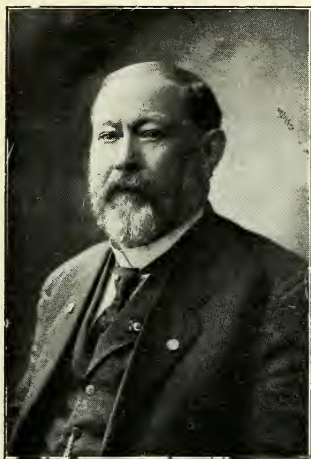
Dr. W. W. Krape, the author and founder of the Knights of the Globe, is a man of great capabilities and indefatigable energy. He has fought his way from a poor boy to the position of responsibility which he now holds by dint of hard labor and incessant study, prompted and impelled by lofty ambitions and a desire to attain the heights where there is always room. He was born in a little log hut in Stephenson County, Illinois, on April 11, 1847. The foundation of his education was laid in a district school near his father's farm. When 16 years of age, he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 46th Ill. Vet. Vol., where he served until the war closed. since then he has



G. S. DICKEY
2nd Lieut. Co. A.



COL. SAMUEL P. SHADEL
Private Co. A, and Col. 1st Wis. Inf.,
Spanish War.



DR. W. W. KRAPE
Co. A.

been twice commissioned Captain of Co. C, 3rd Regiment Illinois National Guards. At the close of the war he entered the University of Wisconsin, and for several years attended the university and taught district schools. When 26 years of age, he entered the profession of dentistry and practiced it successfully for twenty years .

He was married to Miss Emma Garman on January 20th, 1875. Of this union two children were born, Bessie M., and William G. Bessie graduated from the Freeport High School and four years later graduated from the University of Wisconsin, located at Madison, after which she entered the Freeport High School as a teacher and after three years' service as such she became the wife of Roscoe J. Carnahan, an attorney of Freeport, Ill. Wm. G., after graduating from the Military Academy located at Delafield, Wisconsin, entered the University of Wisconsin, and after a four years' course entered the profession of journalism in Freeport, Ill., on his father's paper, The Freeport Evening Standard.

Dr. Krape early became affiliated with numerous fraternal orders and soon began to make a profound study of secret societies. After searching investigation and careful study he concluded that imperfection existed to some extent in all of them, and that none of them struck at the root of what the present high state of civilization required. Accordingly he set to work to correct this neglect by formulating a new order to be adapted to the present needs of our citizens at large, and after nine long years of research and hard study presented to the world the results of his labors in the Order of the Knights of the Globe.

He is also President and General Manager of the Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Association of Freeport, Ill.

Dr. Krape is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, strict honor and integrity. He is thoroughly absorbed in the work to which he has devoted his best energies and most careful thought, and the results of his life of eminent service have redounded with great honor both to him and to the city in which he lives.

Hon. W. W. Krape, at the present time, 1907, is a Member of the Lower House of the 45th General Assembly of the 12th District, State of Illinois.

HISTORY OF COMPANY B.

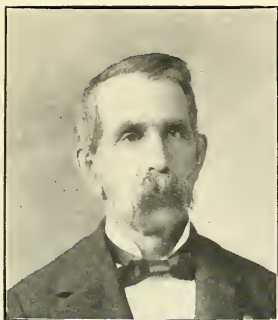
Enrolled, Sept. 10, 1861, 101; recruits at veteran furlough, 47; during service, including 8 from 99th Ill., 34. Total 182.

Transferred and promoted, 14; killed, Eugene Kellogg, 1; died from wounds, 6; died from disease, 14; discharged for disability, 28; mustered out at expiration of term of service and other cause, 43; mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, 76. Total, 182.

From the fact that so many were transferred from the 99th Ill., the company was up to maximum number at the time of mustering out. During the service, eleven of the company received commissions and five were transferred to the non-commissioned staff. Capt. R. V. Ankeny was promoted to Colonel of the 142nd Ill. Infantry and to Brigadier General—and Brevet Major General.

Early in the summer of 1861 the members of Company B, at Rock Grove, Ill., enrolled themselves in a company and chose Col. Walker of Dakota as Captain. When Gov. Yates called on him he, on account of advanced age, declined. Capt. S. D. Atkins of Freeport recruited Company A, 11th Ill. from Capt. Musser's company and two from Walker's company. Gov. Yates informed Hon. John H. Addams and John A. Davis that it was necessary for them to furnish a full regiment at once for the service. Mr. Addams agreed to do his best to assist John A. Davis in raising the Regiment. Davis decided to enlist in Company B and informed the friends that the first battle was overcome, and it is now boy come. Early in September three companies were up to the maximum number and left together for Springfield, Ill., Companies A, B, and C. Sept. 10th was set as date of enlistment. Upon arrival at Camp Butler, Gov. Yates gave John A. Davis a commission as Colonel of 46th and authorized him to recruit two more companies; W. O. Jones of Mendota to be Lieut. Colonel and Fred A. Starring to be Major, provided they furnish their quota, which they failed to do and resigned. Company B, at request, held an election and chose Rollin V. Ankeny, Captain; Henry Roush, 1st Lieut, and Thomas J. Hathaway, 2nd Lieut. Col. Davis sent Thomas M. Hood, Robert Smith and Emanuel Faust to Freeport to assist Capt. Young and Lieut. Thompson in raising Company G. Thomas Hood was chosen 1st Lieut. and Robert Smith Orderly Sergeant of Company G, and were transferred from Company B on their arrival at Camp Butler to accept promotion.

At the battle of Fort Donelson there were no casualties in Company B. During the two days' battle of Shiloh, Eugene Kellogg was killed and Charles Bowers was mortally wounded while carrying the flag. Many others were wounded, six dying later. On the siege of Corinth, there was much suffering from the effects of impure and surface water, causing sick-



DARIUS WINTERS
Co. A.



R. V. ANKENY
Capt. Co. B, and Colored 142nd Illi-
nois Infantry.



WM. J. REITZELL
Capt. Co. B.



R. T. COOPER
Capt. Co. B, at 22 years of age.

ness—no casualties in battle. At the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river, Corporal George Cox was mortally wounded and Sergeant John E. Hershey was severely wounded, while carrying the regimental flag. At the siege of Vicksburg there were no casualties, but the members of Company B were called upon from three to four days in the week to take their place on the advance line to guard and shoot at any object or rebel soldier that showed his body above the breastworks, and often to be sent to the rear as pickets to guard against the approach of Johnston to relieve the garrison at Vicksburg. This constant duty was trying and told severely on the men who lost much sleep. On the expedition from Vicksburg, July 5th, to Jackson and the investment of that place there were no casualties in battle, but suffering from the effects of extreme heat. On the expedition into Louisiana from Natchez, there were no casualties, but censure from one of the Generals for allowing so many of the company to indulge in bathing in the Tensas river, as they were not in condition with their bathing suits to fall in ranks and salute the General as he passed by. In Dec. 1863, at camp Cowan, Miss., forty seven of Company B re-enlisted and with the Regiment went home on veteran furlough. On its return with its ranks filled by additional enlistments, the company went into camp at Vicksburg. It participated in the Yazoo expedition from May 4th to May 18th, 1864—no casualties and but few complaints. At the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 7, 1864, there were no casualties in battle, but severe suffering from the extreme heat. At the siege and charge of Fort Blakely, Alabama, private Andrew Hess was mortally wounded, while on picket while advancing the line and died a few days after at New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Thomas J. Hathaway commanded the company at the battle of Shiloh during the two days' engagement, assisted by Sergeants Reitzell, Faust and Cooper. Sergeant Leopold Shook had charge of the skirmishers and performed his duty with courage and bravery and ability, always reporting in time for the Regiment to be ready for the advancing enemy. Capt. W. J. Reitzell commanded the company at the siege of Vicksburg, 1863, and at the battle of Jackson, 1864. He had charge of the skirmishers in this engagement and Company B held the left flank in company with skirmishers of the 76th Ill., holding the whole rebel line in check, and was in battle line until the main force of the Union army with its large train of wagons, carrying the army stores, had passed safely to the shelter of the woods. At this engagement every man of Company B was in his place. At the siege of Blakely 1st Lieut. G. S. Roush was in command and led the company, assisted by 2nd Lieut. T. B. Jones. The company, with the Regiment at the signal to charge, sprang to their places across our earthworks and continued the charge until the rebel works were taken. Gen. James C. Veatch, who honored the Regiment with his presence with the company, being quite a good runner, was not far behind the advance. The company took an active part in all the marches, sieges and battles incident

to the Regiment. The company took an active part in the siege, and, in advancing under cover of the night, the Union lines, while thus engaged, were constantly under the fire of the enemy. While engaged in digging trenches, Corporal James From was overcome from long continued watching and working and in a lull in the enemies firing, fell over fast asleep on top of the earthworks. About 4 o'clock A. M. orders were given to fall back to the main line of works. Corporal From was fast asleep, two or three shakes failing to arouse him, the men said he may be dead. "Neugent", the wag of the company, came along and gave him a vigorous shake and saying "Jim, if you're dead, why don't you say so." By this time Corporal From was awakened and said, "No, I am not dead."

The night before the charge a detail of one hundred men under Lieut. Jones worked all night, until 4 A. M. in preparing heavy earthworks for the protection of a Massachusetts battery of heavy field artillery. This battery did effective work just before the charge by the infantry in disabling three heavy siege guns of the enemy. Here Lieut. Jones had the misfortune, while in close proximity to the guns during this artillery duel, of receiving severe concussion of the right ear, causing the rupture of the right ear drum, the injury resulting in total deafness of this member.

Company B took an active part in receiving and taking care of and guarding the property at the surrender of the rebels, and was sent north on the railroad and stationed at the small village of Macon, Miss., to look after the place and to do whatever fell to their lot to look after. In a few days the company was sent to Mobile, Alabama. Here the sad intelligence that President Lincoln had been assassinated was received, which caused a look of sadness on every face. From here, went to New Orleans and thence to Shreveport, La., where we remained for a time and spent our summer alternately at this place and Salubrity Springs until mustered out Jan. 20th, 1866.

CAPT. ROLLIN VALENTINE ANKENY.

Capt. Ankeny was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1830, on a farm preempted by his grandfather, Capt. Peter Ankeny. His parents moved to Ohio in 1831 and settled in Holmes county on a farm. In 1832 they moved to Millersburg, Ohio, where he attended the local schools—studied medicine and became part owner of a drug store. In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Irvine, daughter of his preceptor, Dr. James S. Irvine. In 1856 he and his family moved on a tract of 320 acres in Stephenson county, Illinois, and at the breaking out of the war they moved into Freeport, where he assisted in recruiting his company.

Early in Sept. he was elected Captain of Company B. He was very efficient in caring for the wants of his company, in procuring all necessary clothing and supplies needed. After the surrender of Fort Donelson, he

was placed on detached service as Brigade Quartermaster and when the 4th Division was fully organized, Gen. Hurlbut assigned him to duty as Division Quartermaster, which place he filled with credit and was not lacking in having supplies of army rations and all ammunition in quantities sufficient for the need of the Division and was recognized as staff officer of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. He resigned Dec. 31, 1862.

The 142nd Ill. was organized at Freeport, Ill., by Col. Rollin V. Ankeny and mustered June 18, 1864, for 100 days, and was assigned to duty guarding the Memphis and Charleston R. R. at White Station, east of Memphis, Tenn.

Gov. Yates in his last annual message paid these troops a high and deserved compliment. Capt. Ankeny was brevetted Brigadier General by act of the Senate, and President Andrew Johnson.

After the war he moved to Winterset, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business—later he went to Des Moines and for several years was the U. S. Marshall. He served as U. S. Land Surveyor in Florida and Oregon for a term of years. After returning to Des Moines he was Assistant Overseer of the Poor and Coroner of Polk County.

He was a Knight Templar, a member of the Sons of American Revolution, G. A. R., U. V. U. Societies. He died in the city of Des Moines of Pneumonia, Dec. 24, 1901, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery in that city.

BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUT. HENRY ROUSH.

Henry Roush was born in Madisonburg, Center County, Pa., Jan. 24, 1863. Was educated in the common schools and when old enough to work was engaged with his father in the manufacture of boots and shoes. When about twenty years of age he emigrated to Rock Grove, Ill., where he opened up a store and met with fair success. On March 20th, 1860, he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, which position he filled with acceptance to the government and credit to himself. He was a Douglas democrat and, with his enthusiasm, entered into the Union cause and helped raise and enlisted in Company B, 46th Ill., early in August, and on the formation of this company, some time later, was chosen 2nd Lieut., and on Sept. 10, 1861, was commissioned 1st Lieut. by Gov. Yates, John A. Davis having received commission as Colonel. He was with his command at the battle of Donelson and proved himself to be efficient and brave, and was beloved by his company for his genial and manly bearing. A man of noble character and possessed of that natural intelligence, which served him well in the position he held.

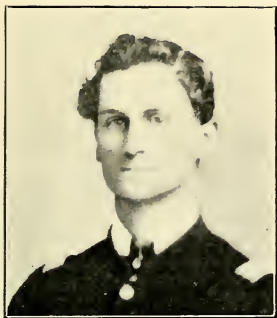
On account of critical illness he was sent to the hospital and could not engage in the battle of Shiloh. His sickness was of such continued

length that, on recommendation of the surgeon, he resigned April 18, 1862. He came home and again entered into the labors and duties of life, engaging in different occupations. On Feb. 1, 1864, he again enlisted in Company B as a private and served acceptably until sickness again claimed him for a victim and was ordered home. He died at Freeport, Ill., July 10, 1864, having reached within a few miles of his home. He gave his life a sacrifice to his country and his flag. Lieut. Roush was loved by all his comrades and friends. His wife, a Miss McCauley, and several children were left to mourn his death. One daughter, only, now survives, who is the wife of Mr. William Butterfield, County Surveyor of Stephenson County, who resides at Dakota, Ill.

LIEUT. THOMAS J. HATHAWAY.

Lieut. Thomas J. Hathaway was born in Vermillion County, Ill., Sept. 28, 1831, and moved to Stephenson County, Ill., in company with his parents in May, 1836, where he worked on a farm until about 1856, or 1857, when he moved to Iowa and opened up and improved a farm near Cresco. Returning to Illinois, he enlisted in Company B, 46th Illinois Volunteers as private. When John A. Davis was commissioned Colonel, Hathaway was elected 2nd Lieut., and soon after was commissioned by Gov. Yates. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, and at Shiloh he commanded the Company, Capt. Ankeny being on detached service and 1st Lieut. Henry Roush sick in the hospital. He resigned June 13, 1862, on account of failing health and returned to Stephenson county, living in the vicinity of Dakota, Ill.

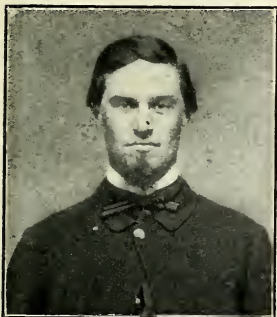
On account of reverses and decline in real estate he sought for a chance to better his condition and took a trip through Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, and back again to his home in Illinois. He moved with his wife and family to Webster County, Missouri, bought a farm which he afterward traded for town property. Owing to hard times and decline in property, he met with financial loss. He again changed his residence to Vernon county, Mo., in 1872. In 1875 his wife died, after which he went to Eureka Springs, Ark., built a flat boat and went down the White river to the mouth of Buffalo river, where he fell in company with comrade Galloway, and went to the Mississippi and took a steamer for Vicksburg, thence by rail to Jackson, Miss., where the two built another flat boat and went down Pearl river to the gulf, where they cruised around and engaged in hunting and fishing for a month or more, and then returned home by rail. He now makes his home with his children, of which three are living. He is hale and hearty and enjoys the company of his many friends, who call to see him. In his old age he devotes his



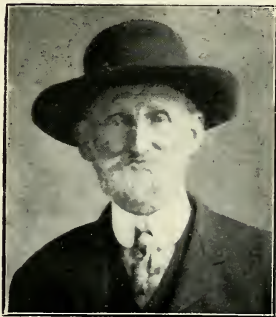
G. S. ROUSH
1st Lieut. Co. B.



T. B. JONES
1st Lieut. Co. B, age 25 years.



HENRY ROUSH
1st Lieut. Co. B.



T. J. HATHAWAY
2nd Lieut. Co. B.

time raising poultry and is a lover of the fine blooded varieties, of which he possesses quite a number of the different breeds. His present address is Intha, Missouri.

CAPT. WM. J. REITZELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rebersburg, Center county, Pa., Jan. 19, 1835, and came with his parents to Stephenson county, Ill., June 22, 1840. He attended the common schools and assisted in farm work until the death of his father in 1855. He then took charge of the farm work until Sept. 19, 1859, when he entered the employ of Long & Son of Freeport in the retail and wholesale grocery business. When his country called for men he enlisted in Co. B, 46th Reg. Ill. Infantry for three years or during the war. At the time of the organization at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 10, 1861, he was appointed Corporal and later Duty Sergeant, and later Orderly Sergeant of the Company, in which capacity he aided at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he received a wound of the left arm and injury to back from explosion of a shell. He was in hospital until May, 8, and furloughed home. Returned to Regiment about June 1st, and was for meritorious services, at battle of Shiloh, commissioned 2nd Lieut. June 10, 1862, 1st Lieut. July 10, 1862, and Captain Jan. 1st, 1863, in which capacity he was acting Dec. 20, 1864, when he was mustered out of service at Memphis, Tenn., by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. By and with the advise and consent of the Senate Capt. Reitzell was brevetted Major in said service to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services by the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. Upon his return home he again resumed the avocation of farming alternated with mercantile business. He has held several offices of trust and is now living at Freeport, Ill. On Oct. 17, 1865, our subject was united in marriage to his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Susan Hershey. There were born unto them nine children, four boys and five girls, all of whom have gained their majority with the exception of one boy, who died in infancy.

1ST. LIEUT. EMANUEL FAUST.

The subject of this sketch was born in Center county, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1828, and was by occupation a blacksmith. He moved to Stephenson county, Ill., in 1849. His first work in the county was in preparing the iron work for the Bower's Mill at Orangeville, Ill., and followed his trade in different localities of the county, and more especially at Rock Grove, Ill., up to the time of enlistment in Co. B, 46th Ill., Sept. 10, 1861, when he was appointed sergeant. By order of Col. Davis, he was sent home to

assist in recruiting other companies for the regiment and was very successful. On account of a severe illness he was compelled to remain at home for considerable time and did not reap the reward for his services to which he felt himself entitled. From effects of sickness, he remained home three months, after which he joined his company. He was promoted to 2nd Lieut. July 16, 1862, and to 1st. Lieut. Feb. 28, 1863. Resigned Oct. 5th, 1864. Resignation accepted Oct. 10, 1864. Lieut. Faust participated in all the battles and marches up to the time of his resignation. On his return home he found his family all sick. For a while he again took up his work in shop as blacksmith and later moved to Seward, Nebraska, and engaged in farming with marked success. Some time afterwards with his family he moved to Meeteetse, Wyoming, and engaged in stock raising and other pursuits. His home is at present at the latter place where he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 12, 1906. Lieut. Faust and wife are both in good health at present time and love their western home.

CAPT. ROBERT T. COOPER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clark county, Illinois, May 24, 1841, and emigrated with his parents to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1844. His time was spent working upon his father's farm in the summer months and attending district school in winter. It was thus equipped that the subject of this sketch answered Pres. Lincoln's call for 500,000 volunteers; and assisted in raising the 3 first companies, viz. "A," "B" and "C," from Stephenson county, and sworn into the U. S. army Sept. 10, 1861. He was mustered into the service as Sergt. of Co. "B," on Sept. 14, 1861, at Springfield, Illinois, and did camp and drill duty. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, Ky., Feb. 16, 1862. In the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., on April 6, 1862, he was severely wounded in the left arm and was furloughed home. Returned to his company and regiment at La Grange, Tenn., July 7, 1862. He participated in all the battles and sieges of his company and Regt., (except Fort Blakely, Ala.), until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Jan. 20, 1866, and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, Feb. 2, 1866. Promoted to 2nd Lieut. Jan. 1st, 1863; promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 10th, 1864; promoted Capt. Dec. 23, 1864. Upon his return to civil life he attended commercial college at Peoria, Ill., and graduated from that institution in the Fall of 1866.

He was engaged in the mercantile and grain business at Rock City, Illinois, until 1869, when he was elected county treasurer, and served 4 years in that capacity.

After the completion of his term as treasurer he removed to Seward, Nebraska, purchasing land and building the Blue Valley flouring mills.

In 1881, he again entered the political arena in his chosen state and became a candidate for County Treasurer in Seward Co., and was elected. After serving two terms as treasurer he became a candidate for County Clerk, was elected and served a two year term, after which he returned to private life. He was married to Emma J. Brenizer in 1887. He engaged in farming and stock raising until 1890, when he retired from active business at Seward, where he now resides.

GEORGE S. ROUSH.

George S. Roush was born in Madisonburg, Centre Co., Pa., April 17, 1840, and with his parents moved to Illinois, making the trip overland with a team in 1849; located on government land in West Point township, worked on a farm and went to school until the age of 18 years, then taught school two years.

At the age of twenty, in the spring of 1860, he started for Texas with the intention of making that his home. Traveled by steamboat down the Mississippi River and up the Red River to Shreveport, La. From there he traveled with two companions on foot to Corsicana, Texas, arriving there in May. Here he worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer, but owing to the signs of war appearing in the Southern States, concluded that Illinois might be a healthier climate for a union-loving man.

He, with the same two companions, bought a team of ponies and traveled from central Texas back to Lena, Ill. Here he again took up teaching in the same district he had left to go to Texas, working on the farm between times.

The civil war having begun, he enlisted on Sept. 10, 1861, in Co. B, 46th Illinois Regiment, which was made up principally of Stephenson county volunteers.

He was present at the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie, and the sieges of Vicksburg and Corinth, also Ft. Blakely, in fact, the history of the regiment throughout the war was his history during that period, as he was fortunate in being present and taking part in every engagement in which his regiment, the 46th, took part.

At the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to First Sergeant, after a number of other non-commissioned officers of Co. B were wounded, later became Second, then First Lieutenant.

At three different times he was wounded, but not so seriously as to unfit him for service.

On June 10, 1865, Lieut. Roush was compelled to resign, owing to ill health, although he would have much preferred to remain with the regiment until its muster out.

After his retirement from the army, Lieut. Roush was in business with his brother Cornelius, at Lena, Ill., until April, 1866, when he started with a mule team for Montana. For two years and a half he prospected and mined near Helena and afterward became a clerk in a general store for a year and a half. In the spring of 1870, he came by stage and the Missouri river to Sioux City, Ia., thence by rail to Lena. Shortly after his return, he was employed by the Illinois Central R. R., to take charge of the telegraph repair department of the State of Iowa, having his headquarters first in Epworth, then in Waterloo. In 1880 he resigned that position, went to Chamberlain, S. D., where he erected the first store building in the town, which was then 50 miles from a railroad and was a mere settlement among the Indians.

After three months, Mr. Roush sold his store in Chamberlain, returned to his former position on the railroad and remained a year. Next he returned to Lena, again became the partner of his brother Cornelius in a flour, feed and coal business, in which they remained together until the death of Cornelius. Later Mr. Roush disposed of the flour and feed business but still operates a coal yard. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Lena, Ill., a position he still holds.

In 1872, Mr. Roush was married to Miss Margaret Wilson in Galena, Ill., who departed this life on July 5, 1902. They have two daughters, Jessie Elizabeth and Lucy M.

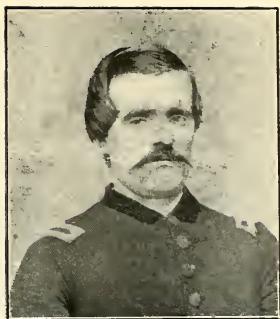
Lieut. Roush served three terms as commander of W. R. Goddard Post No. 258 G. A. R. Dept. of Ill., and is the present commander.

1ST LIEUT. THOMAS B. JONES.

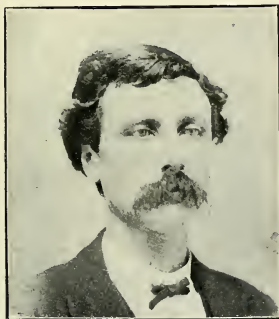
Lieut. Thomas B. Jones was born in Buckeye Township, Stephenson Co., Ill., Feb. 3, 1841. He received a common school education in district school in the old log school house of the pioneer days. Attended select school for three winters at Cedarville, Ill., conducted by Miss Gorham of Rockford, Ill. Assisted on his father's farm until Aug. 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 46th Ill. Inf., and without his consent or advice was appointed 8th Corporal; 5th Sergt. July 16, 1862, and followed in line of promotion in the list of noncommissioned Sergeants; commissioned 2nd Lieut. May 24, 1865, and 1st Lieut. Aug. 24, 1865. Lieut. Jones participated in the battle and siege of Fort Donelson, Feb. 1862, battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862, where he was wounded on the scalp and was assisted from the field; siege of Corinth in May 1862; siege and capture of Vicksburg, 1863; also siege of Jackson, 1863; expedition to Trinity, La., Nov. 10, 1863. Reenlisted and mustered Jan. 4, 1864, and returned with the regi-



EMANUEL FAUST
1st Lieut. Co. B.



AARON McCAULEY
2nd Lieut. Co. B.



R. T. COOPER
Capt. Co. B, at age of 28.



PHILIP ARNO
Capt. Co. C.

ment on veteran furlough to Freeport, Ill. Returned to Vicksburg with his regiment and participated in march and expedition to Yazoo City, Miss., May 4 to 21, 1864. Was engaged at the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, Miss., July 7, 1864. Participated in charge and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865, where his right ear drum was broken by close proximity to heavy artillery fire, causing total deafness. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., received pay and final discharge Feb. 2, 1866, at Springfield, Ill., and arrived home Feb. 3, on his 25th birthday, where he celebrated that event among his friends.

Attended Commercial College at Peoria, Ill., and graduated in the summer of 1866. In 1867 he engaged in farming in Stephenson Co., until 1891, when he with wife and son Ralph visited the Pacific coast and spent one winter at Salem, Oregon, returning by way of Southern California, visiting many of the principal cities of the coast. He returned to Illinois and for two years lived at Cedarville, Ill., and in 1894 went to Gilbert Station, Iowa, where he erected a creamery and was engaged in this work for five years. Retired from active work in 1899 on account of failing health. Served fourteen years in his native State as Justice of the Peace and one year as Supervisor of Buckeye Township, and served in Iowa three years as Justice. He has served three terms as commander of Frank Bentley Post No. 89, G. A. R., Department of Iowa. Lieut. Jones and wife are members of the Congregational church at Gilbert Station, Iowa. He is a Past Grand in I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 645. Has been engaged since Oct. 5, 1906, in preparing the history of the 46th Ill. Inf., commenced by Gen. Dornblaser in 1900, and unfinished at the time of the General's death.

· 2ND LIEUT. AARON McCAULEY.

2nd Lieut. Aaron McCauley was born in Union Co., Pa., May 6, 1839, and emigrated to Rock Grove, Stephenson Co., Ill., in company with his parents in the Spring of 1842, by wagon. He remained at Rock Grove, following the avocation of a farmer until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 46th Ill. Infantry, and filled the office of Corporal and Serg't. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut. Aug. 23, 1865, and served to the final muster out of the regiment Jan. 20, 1866. Lieut. McCauley was small of stature and experienced sickness in camp, but was one of those plucky men who would never give up. He was active and energetic and always did his duty without a murmur. After the war he again took up the farm work at Rock Grove, where he has lived since and made himself a comfortable home and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HISTORY OF COMPANY C.

The formation of Company C is closely identified with that of Companies A and B. Soon after the call was made those patriotic German-Americans under the leadership of Frederick Krumme, Phillip Arno, Otto Borchers and others, formed themselves into a company and by the latter part of August had succeeded in enlisting enough for a full company of 101 men and officers. Frederick Krumme was chosen Captain, Phillip Arno 1st Lieutenant and Otto Borchers 2nd Lieutenant. The company was composed almost entirely of men of the city of Freeport, who were of German descent, with the exception of an Irishman or two. This company, with Companies A and B, left Freeport in the early part of September and landed at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 10, 1861. The men were among the most intelligent, patriotic and loyal citizens and lovers of the Union and the Flag. They were assigned the center and were known as the protectors and special guardians of the regimental colors. The enrollment of Company C. was 101 men; recruits received during service, 82; total 183.

Killed in battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, Heinrich Giboni, Fredrick Hasselmann, Andreas Knock, Leon Marbeth, Johann Rebel; at Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1864—, Fredrick Heine; near Hatchie, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862,— Jacob Spies; total 7.

Died of wounds:—Conrad Riechemeier, Savanna, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1862; Gottlieb Greszly, Louisville, Ky., April 26, 1862; total 2.

Died of disease 28, drowned 3, total 31.

Discharged for wounds, 1, for disability 17; total 18.

Discharged to receive promotion in U. S. service, 2. — A grand total of 60.

In all the marches and battles during the entire service Company C was faithful and ready at all times to endure the hardships and privations and perform every duty of a true soldier in the heat and cold, in rain and storm. Their loyalty is established by the long list in the mortality of this noble band of German-American soldiers.

In every march and every battle this company was always well represented by a goodly number present for duty. At Vicksburg part of this company was captured, May 25th, and with four other companies of the right wing remained in the invested fort all night and were paroled May 28th, 1863. The discipline of this company was of the very best. The officers were men of high moral character, who were kind and considerate to those under them.

CAPT. PHILLIP ARNO.

Phillip Arno was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, July 30, 1837; removed with his parents to America in 1846, and located at Rochester, N. Y. In 1852 he came to Milwaukee, Wis., with his parents. In 1857 he located at Freeport, Ill., and engaged in the cooper trade until 1861. In April of this year, at the first call for troops by the President, Capt. Arno enlisted under Capt. McKim and was chosen 2nd Lieut. On account of the quota for number of troops being full, their services were not accepted at this time and they disbanded about May 1st, 1861. When the call was made for 300,000 volunteers he again enlisted in July and was identified with the organization until the formation of Companies A, B, and C of the 46th Ill. Infantry, the latter of which he was a member. The election of officers resulted in placing Fred Krumme as Capt., Phillip Arno as 1st Lieut., and Otto Borchers as 2nd Lieut., and was assigned to the 46th Ill. Infantry. He participated in all the battles with the regiment up to the expiration of term of enlistment, Dec. 23, 1864, serving three years, three months and eleven days. Promoted to Captain April 21, 1862; was taken prisoner at Vicksburg with about twenty or twenty-five of Company C, and was paroled on May 28.

His occupation upon his return from the service was in the Hotel business, the New York House, on Galena St., Freeport, Ill. He is now connected with his son in conducting a Pharmacy at Dubuque, Iowa.

EDWIN WIKE.

Edwin Wike was a native of Germany, but came to America when a boy in company with his parents and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., where, for a time, he engaged in farming. He enlisted in Co. C 46th Ill. Vol. Inft., and was appointed 2nd Sergeant, Sept. 10, 1861; was promoted to 2nd Lieut., Sept. 29, 1862, to 1st Lieut. Dec. 17, 1863, and to Captain Dec. 23rd, 1863; mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. He was a brave and efficient soldier and was engaged in all the battles with the regiment during the service.

Soon after his return he moved to Iowa and engaged in farming. His present address is Ackley, Iowa.

1st. LIEUT. HARBERT HARBERTS.

The subject of this sketch was of German descent, an intelligent and highly educated gentleman, a man of fine and noble qualities and a true

and noble patriot. He enlisted in Freeport, Ill., Sept. 10, 1861, and was appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company C, and served in this capacity until April 23, 1862, when he was commissioned 1st Lieut., and served until Dec. 17, 1863, when he was mustered out to receive promotion in the Second Miss. C. I. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river, Oct. 5, 1862. He was engaged at the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in July 1863. His address is not known.

1ST LIEUT. ANDREAS OLNHAUSEN.

1st Lieut. Andreas Olnhausen was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, Nov. 24, 1832, where he was reared and educated. After leaving school he learned the cabinet maker's trade and followed said occupation until 1852. He then came to America landing in New York, where he remained six months. Soon after he went to Hawley, Pa., where he attended to the lock on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Engaged at different work for a while, until he reached Scranton, Pa. Here he was employed as a carpenter, remaining here two years, after which he went to Freeport, Ill., in July, 1855, arriving with a capital of ninety-five cents. He again sought employment and was engaged by a Mr. Andrews, who erected flouring mills. He received in compensation thirty dollars per month. He invested his earnings in land and engaged in farming in Stephenson Co., Ill., until Sept. 10, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, 46th Ill., as a private; was promoted to 1st Sergeant and on Dec. 17, 1863, to 2nd Lieut., and to 1st Lieut. Dec. 23, 1864. He participated in all the battles with the regiment, re-enlisted as a veteran and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. For a while he was detailed to serve as Adjutant of the regiment.

Lieut. Olnhausen was one of those kind and pleasant characters and his friends were many. Bravely and loyally he served his adopted country and gave four and a half years to the service.

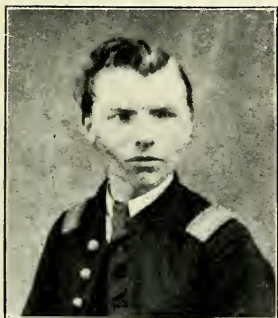
On his return he again took up the occupation of farming until 1868, when he removed to Pike Co., Mo., where he pursued the work of a farmer. He was married in Illinois, March 22, 1866, to Miss Catherine High, a native of Pa. Five children were born to them, of whom two sons are living. He died at Eureka Springs, Ark., where he went to seek benefit from sickness of asthma and kidney trouble, March 22nd, 1903, and was buried at New Hartford, Mo. He was a member of E. E. Kimball Post No. 453, of Middletown, Mo., also a member of the Lutheran church for many years.



E. WIKE
Capt. Co. C.



H. HARBERTS
1st Lieut. Co. C.



EMIL NEESE
2nd Lieut. Co. C.



ROBERT LONG
Lieut. 6th U. S. Artillery, Orderly Sergt.
Company C.



EMIL NEESE.

Emil Neese was born Sept. 9, 1842, at Lippe Detmold, Germany; emigrated to America when about 17 years old and settled at Freeport, Ill., in company with his Uncle's family. He enlisted in Company C, 46th Ill. Inf. at the organization of this Company in Sept. 1861, as a private. He was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant and on March 20, 1865, was commissioned 2nd Lieut., and participated in all the principal engagements with the regiment, and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

Lieut. Neese engaged in the dry goods and grocery business until his death, caused by consumption, at Freeport, Ill., Nov. 1st, 1873. Lieut. Neese was one of those noble, generous and lovable characters, a gentleman of many fine qualities. His young life was cut short by reason of the exposure and trials of army life.

2ND LIEUT. ROBERT LONG.

2nd Lieut. Robert Long was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 17th day of Nov., 1839. He came to America in company with his parents in 1852 and landed in New York. The same year, on June 29, settled in the Wyoming Valley near Wilkesbarre, Pa. In Nov. he came to Freeport, Stephenson County, Ill., and helped on his father's farm. Sept. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 46th Ill. Inf., and was appointed Corporal and soon after to Sergeant. For a while he was a member of the army band, and served in this position until after the battle of Shiloh. He was then appointed 1st Sergeant of his company and on the 28th day of Nov., 1863, was discharged to receive promotion as 2nd Lieut., 6th U. S. Artillery and commissioned by Adj. Gen. Thomas, of Washington, and assigned to duty under Col. B. G. Farrar. He had charge of a section of 12 lb. Howitzers, at Natchez, Miss., and served in this position about six months. The guns being put out of service, he reported to his Company, "I," 6th U. S. Artillery. In the absence of his superior officers he was placed in command until their return. Later was placed in command of Company A, for a while, then was ordered to Vidalia, La., and detailed to act as A. A. A. Gen. of the post, which position he served until discharged in the Fall of 1865.

On his return home he worked at the carpenter trade and soon after opened and conducted a furniture store. Some years later added hardware and continued in this business with fair success until 1904. On account of ill health he retired from active work. Soon after returning Lieut. Long married Mary Koller of Rock Run township. They have several grown up children. Their present home is at Rock City, Ill. The latch string is always out for the entertainment of his many soldier friends.

HISTORY OF COMPANY D.

This Company was recruited mainly in the months of September and October, 1861, by W. F. Wilder, J. L. Coe and H. H. Woodbury; the recruits being secured from the southern part of Lee county, with a few from Dixon. These were added to by recruits brought to Dixon by J. J. Jones, surrendered by him with the understanding that he should be recommended for the position of Lieut. Colonel. The enrollment of the Company was then 88 men, and an election for company officers was ordered by the post commander. The election resulted in the choice of W. F. Wilder for Captain, J. L. Coe for 1st Lieutenant and H. H. Woodbury for 2nd. Lieutenant, and these soon after received their commissions from Gov. Yates. The officers of Company D joined the officers of other companies in recommending John A. Davis for Colonel, John J. Jones for Lieut. Colonel, and Benj. Dornblaser for Major.

This Company, with others, were mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 1, 1861, by an officer sent out from Chicago. Eighty-eight men enrolled in Co. D, and not a man was rejected.

In the early winter months Company D suffered severely from an epidemic of measles, the effects of which, combined with the exposures at Fort Donelson and Fort Henry, later, was the primary cause of the death of several men. In the battle of Fort Donelson there were no casualties in Co. D. At Shiloh, six were killed on the field and two mortally wounded. In the advance on and siege of Corinth no one was wounded, but several deaths occurred from fever, caused by the use of impure water. At the battle of Metamora, on the Hatchie river, three men were slightly wounded.

The men of Company D were brave, orderly, patriotic and efficient soldiers, with hardly an exception. The naming of a few for conspicuous gallantry might be unjust to others. Col. Davis on his return to the regiment, after recovering from his severe wound at Shiloh, spoke in the warmest terms of the bravery of Ned Hubbard, Corporal of Company D, and said if Hubbard had lived he certainly would have brought him a Lieutenant's commission. Hubbard died of fever July 4th, 1862, at La Grange, Tenn., and his last words were, "Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

This fairly covers the history of Company D, prior to the reorganization in the early months of 1864.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. WILDER.

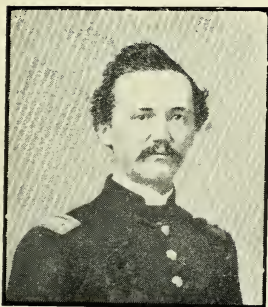
Captain Wilder was born in Shelburne, Mass., August 19, 1831. Educated at Shelburne Falls Academy and Amherst College. In 1854 he was



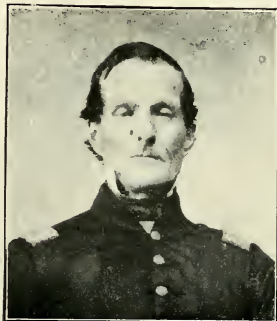
ANDR. OLNHAUSEN
1st Lieut. Co. C.



HERMAN L. WAGNER
Corp. Co. C.



WM. F. WILDER
Capt. Co. D.



J. W. CRANE
Capt. Co. D.

principal of public schools at Cape May, New Jersey. Went to Sublette, Illinois, in 1856, and engaged with his brother, A. L. Wilder, in the mercantile business.

When in July, 1861, President Lincoln called for 500,000 troops Capt. Wilder was one of the first of the many patriotic sons of Illinois to respond, feeling sure that the welfare of himself and family was dependent upon the preservation of the Union. With no military education, training or experience, he at once entered into the work of recruiting a Company for the Dement Phalanx which went into camp in tents on the banks of Rock River, at Dixon, Ill. When the cold weather came on, Col. Dement's old stone plow works was used for barracks. On Dec. 28th, 1861, Company D was ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, and was assigned to the 46th Ill. Vol. Inft., Col. John A. Davis commanding. It participated in the siege of Ft. Donelson, battles of Shiloh and Hatchie, siege of Corinth, and all the marches with the Regiment. In November, 1862, in consequence of the casualties of camp and battle, Company D was consolidated with Co. I. Capt. Wilder and Lieut. Coe resigned and Lieut. Woodberry commissioned Adjutant.

Capt. Wilder went to Chicago and in a few months to his native town in Mass. In 1864 he was elected representative to the State Legislature and in the following year was elected Senator. In 1866 he returned to Illinois and engaged in mercantile business at Austin. A disastrous fire in 1868 caused the closing of that business and an engagement with the Elgin National Watch Co. Capt. Wilder served that Co. two years in the Chicago office, five years in New York and four years in London, England. Returning to the United States in 1879, he went to Colorado Springs, Colo., to reside and for nine years conducted a stock ranch. In 1888 Capt. Wilder went to New York and accepted the presidency of the St. Lawrence Pulp Co. Ill health forced his retirement from business in 1895, and since then Washington, D. C., Michigan, Colorado and California have been his places of sojourn; was in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake in April, 1906, and since then in Denver, Colo.

JAMES W. HOLMES.

James W. Holmes was born at Hornby, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1840. Came with his parents to Lee County, Ill., in the year of 1846 by way of the Erie canal and around the Lakes to Chicago, Ill., thence by teams to Lee county, where his parents located in what is now the Township of Amboy. As soon as he was old enough he worked on the farm and attended the district schools where he secured all the education he ever had. Sept. 26th, 1861, he enlisted in old Company D, 46th Ill. Inft., and, being an inveterate

smoker, on the organization of the four companies located at Dixon, Ill., was unanimously elected Smoke Major of the battalion. Also appointed Corporal of "old" Company D, after muster into the U. S. service, and participated in battles of Donelson and Shiloh, siege of Corinth and fought gray backs at Collarbone Ridge and in several marches to Cold Water and Holly Springs and other numerous scares. Was promoted to Sergeant, and upon consolidation of Companies D and I, retained the same rank of Sergeant in the one-eyed company. He was with the regiment at the battle of the Hatchie and other scouts, etc. Was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Vicksburg, May 25, 1863, and discharged Dec. 29, 1863, at Jefferson Barrack, Missouri, as unfit for that band of patriots the invalid corps.

Returned to Amboy, Ill., and entered the store of Bridgman & Co., as book keeper and clerk. In 1869, took a trip through Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, but, finding nothing to better his condition in a worldly way, he returned to Amboy, Ill. He did not heed the advice of the boy who wrote to his father to come West, any d—n fool could get an office out there. In 1874 bought a farm and cultivated that until 1877. Was then appointed Deputy Recorder of Lee county. In January, 1881, returned to the farm; then sold the farm and bought a small place and has since occupied his time as gardener. Was married July 8th, 1874, to Elizabeth E. Banker, of Amboy, Ill. No children have disgraced this union. Have never been sued for bastardy or breach of promise. Am always loyal to my country and the old 46th Illinois.

COMPANY D, NEW ORGANIZATION.

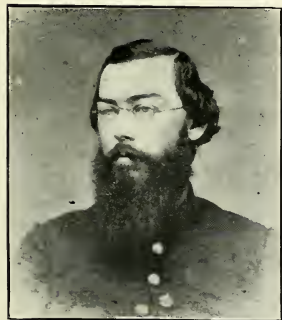
The Company was recruited by Captain J. W. Crane, of Freeport, Ill., in Dec. 1863. Jan. 1st, 1864, pursuant to an order for the consolidation of Company D and Company I of the same Regiment, the formation of a new company was effected to fill the vacancy created by the above consolidation. The company went to Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5, 1864, was mustered and regularly organized as a company in the U. S. service on the 30th day of January, 1864, at Camp Butler, Ill., by Capt. Montgomery. On the same day, J. W. Crane was chosen Captain, Francis O. Miller 1st Lieut., and Isaac Bobb 2nd Lieut., and on Febr. 27, were mustered to take rank from Febr. 3, 1864. The company participated in the march and skirmish near Benton, Miss., known as the Yazoo expedition, May 13, 1864. Engaged in battle with the regiment at Jackson Cross Roads July 6 and 7, 1864; siege and charge of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865; occupation of Mobile, Alabama, April 12, 1865; in charge of rebel stores after surrender along railroad North of Mobile, Alabama, during May, 1865; was in company



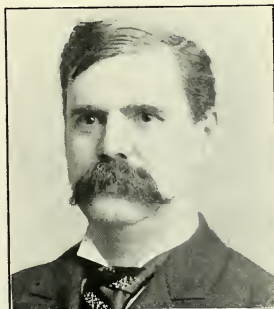
F. O. MILLER
Capt. Co. D.



I. M. BOBB
1st Lieut. Co. D.



JOHN M. MARBLE
Capt. Co. E.



FRED. H. MARSH
Capt. Co. E.

with the regiment sent up the Red River to take possession of the rebel property surrendered at Shreveport, La., to the Union forces; and was mustered out with the regiment at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1865.

The casualties of Co. D were: Killed, Lansing Eells, May 14, 1861, near Yazoo City; discharged and died of wounds at home, John D. Fogle; died of disease as shown on roster 7. Total deaths, 9. Discharged for disability, 4. Total, 13.

Original enrollment, 98; received recruits during service, 19. Total enrollment, 117.

CAPT. J. W. CRANE.

Capt. J. W. Crane, Co. D, was born May 21, 1808, at Amsterdam, New York, and moved to Stephenson county, Ill., at an early day, about the year 1840, and located in Waddams township, Stephenson county. Some time later moved to Freeport and engaged in the Livery business and carried the mail for many years from the Post Office to the Depot. He was Captain of a Militia Company and was quite active in military movements. He enlisted and helped organize Company D, new company, in the early part of Jan., 1864. Participated in march and skirmish on Yazoo expedition in May, 1864; commanded his company in the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 6 and 7, 1864; resigned April 7, 1865.

On his return home he again engaged in the Livery business in company with his sons, until his death through accident in a runaway, Sept. 21, 1873. Capt. Crane was probably the oldest man in the regiment to hold commission. He was a man of strong convictions, honest and upright in his dealings with his comrades; kind and generous to the comrades of his command and the whole regiment, and would rather suffer himself than wrong any one of the command. Loyal and patriotic, he endured the hardships of soldier's life at the age of 56 years, which in itself speaks more eloquently for this noble man than any eulogy pronounced by his friends.

In the city of Freeport, where he was known the best, he was loved and respected by both political parties and never betrayed a trust to any friend who confided in him. His death was a tragic one, through an accident, which caused sorrow to his family and a long list of dear and intimate friends.

CAPT. FRANCIS O. MILLER.

Capt. Francis O. Miller was born in Northumberland county, Pa., March 17, 1824. Came to Freeport, Ill., Aug. 17, 1857, and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes up to the time of his enlistment in the

army. He joined Company D as a private and was elected 1st Lieut. of same, Jan. 30, 1864, and mustered Feb. 27, to rank from Feb. 3d, 1864. He engaged in the organization of his company in January and February, 1864, and, in company with the regiment, left Freeport for Vicksburg, Miss., some time in March, 1864. Participated in the Yazoo Expedition in May, 1864; battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July, 1864; was engaged in the siege and commanded his company in charge of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Took part in guarding the rebel property after the surrender at and north of Mobile on the railroad; was with his company up the Red River in the Summer of 1865, to look after surrendered property, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866; was commissioned Captain, June 6, 1865, after resignation of Capt. J. W. Crane.

He again resumed the manufacture of boots and shoes after his return home from the army, until his death, which was tragic and unexpected, he being crushed by the falling of a cornice on lower Stephenson street, Oct. 16, 1880. Capt. Miller is buried in city cemetery at Freeport, Ill.

He was one of those noble characters, that had many friends where he was known; was a member of the Methodist church and a consistent christian.

LIEUT. ISAAC M. BOBB.

Lieut. Isaac M. Bobb was born in Marion county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1835. When nine years old he came with his parents to Stephenson county, Ill., and remained at home until 1854, when he started West and located in Winnesheik county, Iowa, at Locust Lane. There he cast one of the two votes that was cast at that place for Gen. J. C. Fremont for President. He remained in the West until 1861, and then returned to Stephenson county, Ill.

On the 15th of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 11th Ill. Infantry, and served in that regiment two years, when he was discharged on account of sickness and returned home. He re-enlisted Dec. 12, 1863, in Co. D, 46th Ill. Infantry, and was commissioned 2nd Lieut, Jan. 30, 1864, and promoted to 1st Lieut. June 6, 1865. He remained with the regiment until it was mustered out of service, Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., returning home and living on a farm until he died, March 18, 1901.

Lieut. Bobb was a member of John Musser Post, No. 365, G. A. R., and a charter member of the I. O. O. F., of the J. R. Scroggs Lodge. He was also a member of the Rebekah Lodge. On Jan. 20, 1863, Mr. Bobb was married to Miss Sarah Miller, who was born in Center county, Pa. Four children were born to this union: Milton, of Taylor, N. Dakota, Mrs. John Snyder, of Orifino, Idaho, Mrs. Frank Rudy, of Monroe, Wis., and Archie at home.

HISTORY OF COMPANY E.

Early in the Fall of 1861, Colonel John Dement of Dixon, Ill., was authorized to raise a regiment of Infantry to be known as the Dement-Phalanx (not numbered). The nucleus of several companies were soon in a camp on the banks of Rock River, just West of the city of Dixon. At the approach of cold weather, barracks were prepared in what is now known as the Grand DuTour plow factory and the companies occupied them. When, in December, the government ordered the consolidation of all such skeleton regiments, these companies were consolidated, forming companies D, E, H and I. Company E was formed from Captain David Pride's Company from Ogle county, and Captain John M. Marble's company from Whiteside county, and officers were elected as follows: Captain, John M. Marble, of Bloomington, Ill.; 1st Lieut., William Lane, of Morrison, and 2nd Lieut. William Plantz, of Oregon, Ill. Capt. Marble had seen some service in Missouri, as a member of Company B, 13th Ill. Inf., and was discharged from that regiment to accept promotion.

Company E was composed almost entirely of farmers and farmers' sons, ranging in age from sixteen to fifty-two years. It remained in camp and barracks, drilling and doing guard duty, until the 5th of Feb'y, 1862, when it and the other companies in Dixon joined the balance of the 46th Ill., at Camp Butler, Ill.

The original enrollment of Company E was ninety officers and men, when it went to Camp Butler, and later, at different times, it received recruits until there were a total of 169 names enrolled during the service. Twenty-eight of this number died of disease and wounds, and twenty-eight were discharged by reason of wounds and disease.

CAPT. JOHN M. MARBLE.

Capt. John M. Marble was born at Harmony, Maine, and was a teacher by occupation. He was 23 years old at the time of enlistment. He was quite severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and commanded the company but little afterward, being on detached service, and resigned Aug. 8, 1864.

1ST LIEUT. WILLIAM LANE.

Judge Lane was born in Hacketstown, N. J., Sept. 8, 1828, being a son of Mr. John H. Lane and Mrs. Mary Nightser Lane. They lived there until 1837, when they moved to Knox county, Ohio. Judge Lane was mar-

ried in 1849 in Frederickstown, Ohio, to Miss Salina W. Woodcock. Of this union three children were born:—Wm. I., Fred G., and Harland B. In April 1854, he moved with his family to Unionville, Whiteside county, at which place he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 46th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in which company he received a commission of 1st Lieutenant. He was in the army about eighteen months, serving in the "Army of the Tennessee." His health failing, he became so feeble, that he resigned his commission and returned home. Shortly after he was appointed to a clerkship in the revenue office and then promoted to deputy assessor of internal revenue. During this time he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, practicing his profession until 1869, when he was elected as County Judge, which office he held for twelve years. In 1873 he was elected alderman of the city of Morrison, and served two years. He was Justice of the Peace for a number of years. For many years he was school director, then member of the Board of Education three years, during which time he acted as secretary. He was one of the charter members of Dunlap Lodge, No. 321 A. F. & A. M. A member of Sterling Chapter No. 57 R. A. M. and one of the most prominent members of Dunlap Lodge, being its first Master and serving many years in that capacity. Up to the last two years he took an active interest in the workings of the order, and was nearly always present at the meetings. In 1872 his wife died, and in 1874, he married Miss Jane Shafer, by whom he had one son,—Joseph S. As a lawyer, official and citizen, he was one in whom the people placed unbounded confidence. Lieut. Lane died at Morrison, Ill., March 19, 1888, at the age of 59 years, 6 months and 11 days. The funeral services held Wednesday afternoon at the Presbyterian church, Rev. J. Frothingham, formerly pastor of the church in this city, officiating. The remains were then taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity and conveyed to Grove Hill cemetery where the beautiful rites were conducted and the brother consigned to the tomb. A number of brethren from the different lodges of the county were present.

2ND LIEUT. WM. A. PLANTZ.

My parents were residents of Montgomery county, New York, near Tribes Hill, where I was born June 23, 1830, remaining there until February, 1837, when they moved to St. Lawrence county, and in May, 1840, emigrated to Illinois, arriving at Light House Point, Ogle county, June 15, where they bought a farm and settled. The country being very sparsely settled, school houses were few and far between, consequently I received but limited education, having to do most of my studying at home. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico, being of a patriotic spirit, I en-

deavored to enlist in a company, being recruited at Ottawa, Ill. Owing to my age, 16 years, and strenuous objections from my parents, I was refused, and remained on the farm until the war of the Rebellion, in 1861. Enlisted on Sept. 30, 1861, and joined with Capt. D. S. Pride in raising a company; we received 31 men who were put in camp at Dixon, where there were nine other companies being recruited.

In the Fall came the call for 500,000 more. When the above partial 10 companies were massed into 4 full companies, mine was Company "E," and upon its organization and election of officers, I was elected 2nd Lieut., my commission as such dating from Dec. 1st, 1861. Were ordered to Camp Butler, joining the 6 companies recruited at Freeport, commanded by Col. John A. Davis, this making the 46th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf't. Remained but a few days at Camp Butler, when ordered to the front, joining Gen. Grant's Army at Ft. Donelson, on the Cumberland river, Tenn., that battle being fought on the 13th, 14th and 15th of Feb., 1862. The weather was very cold and our regiment not having either tents or blankets, much suffering was endured, we laid on the frozen ground to sleep, snowing every night during the battle, nevertheless, when morning came our men were ready for anything that was given them to do.

After the surrender of Ft. Donelson, our regiment was ordered to Ft. Henry, arriving there cold, wet and tired; the roads were in deplorable condition. Were there about three weeks, were ordered up the river to Pittsburg Landing; upon arriving were sent out about 3 miles from the landing, where we went into camp.

There is where the enemy found us when Gen. Johnson and Beauregard attacked our army on the 6th and 7th of April and the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing was fought. I received a flesh wound below the knee on that Sunday morning (April 6th), when our army was driven back by the enemy. On the following day we recovered all the lost ground of the day before and won one of the decisive battles of the war. From exposures at Fts. Donelson and Henry, I was attacked with rheumatism, soon after arriving at Pittsburg Landing; about one week after the battle, was taken with dysentery, the regimental surgeon not being able to check it, I continued to get worse and worse, but remained with my company until we were near Corinth. I was unfitted for duty, then the doctor told me he had done all he could for me and if a change of climate would not help me, there was no medicine he knew of that would. There was nothing left but to do that, which I never hated to do more, resign my commission and go home, as I supposed, to die. After being home about three months I began slowly to get better, but the rheumatism has remained with me ever since, until now I am so badly crippled that I can hardly get around with the aid of a cane.

Upon Oct. 7th, 1862, was married to Miss Phebe A. Mead, of Dixon. Two children, both boys, were born to us, who are still living. Remained

upon my father's farm the first year after marriage, when I removed to Dixon and engaged in the grocery business for about a year, when I sold out and removed to Iowa Falls, Iowa, where I engaged in the same business, adding crockery and glassware. On Jan. 29th, 1867, received the appointment of Postmaster, which I retained till April 9th, 1869. Remained there till the fall of 1872, when I again sold out on account of the failing health of my wife and moved to a warmer climate, California, arriving there Oct. 15th, 1872, where I purchased a farm near Newcastle, Placer county, and engaged in fruit growing, then in its infancy. I remained in that business there for 27 years.

In Oct. 1899, sold out and came to this city, Bellingham, Wash., to reside, on Aug. 4th, 1901. My wife was injured in a runaway accident, from which she never recovered and passed away April 12th, 1902. Since the death of my wife I have resided with my eldest son at 2507 Eldridge Ave., this city.

Joined the Masonic Order at Mt. Morris, Ogle county, Ill., in May 1857; Samuel H. Davis Lodge, No. 96; Nachusa Chapter, No. 56, at Dixon, Ill., in Sept. 1859.

Joined Col. E. D. Baker Post, G. A. R., No. 72, at Newcastle, Placer county, Cal., upon its organization in 1884, and was elected its first Post Commander. Am now member of J. B. Steadman Post, No. 24, of this city. My address is 2507 Eldridge Avenue, Bellingham, Wash.

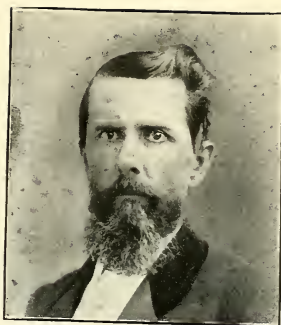
CAPT. FRED. H. MARSH.

Capt. Fred. H. Marsh was born in Dover, England, and was nineteen years old at the time of enlistment; was a farmer by occupation. He had seen some service in Missouri as a member of Co. H, 15th Ill. Inf. He was promoted from Sergeant to 1st Lieut., Aug. 15, 1862, and to Captain Nov. 2, 1864. He was a very popular officer, brave and courageous and was loved by the members of his company for his kindness and genial ways. Was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., and received his final discharge Feb. 2, at Springfield, Ill.

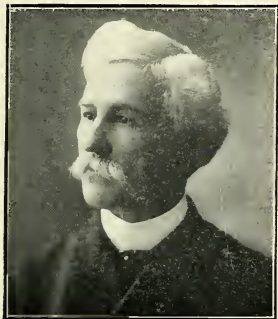
Since the war he held several important positions of trust; was United States Marshal for four years, and resided at Chicago. Also held position as Chief of Police of the city of Chicago. He now resides at Rockford, Illinois, and is engaged in the active duties of life. Is a member of the G. A. R. and other fraternal orders.



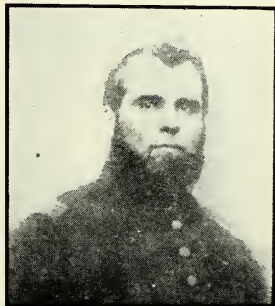
WM. N. HAINY
1st Lieut. Co. E.



WM. LANE
1st Lieut. Co. E.



SAMUEL V. BOYER
2nd Lieut. Co. E.



W. A. PLANTZ
2nd Lieut. Co. E.



1st LIEUT. WM. M. HANEY.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Haney was born in Columbia, Warren county, New Jersey, June 10, 1842. He moved to Luzerne county, Pa., and resided there until Dec. 1856, when he moved to Whiteside county, Ill., where he lived until the breaking out of the rebellion, with the exception of about two years, which time he spent in the South, in Issaquena county, Miss. Lieut. Haney came home from the South Oct. 10, 1861; enlisted from New Genesee township, Whiteside county, Ill., Nov. 2, 1861, and was with the regiment till muster out. Was appointed Sergeant July, 1862, and 1st Lieut. to rank from Aug 8th, 1864. Resided in Sterling, Ill., until Nov. 7, 1877, when he moved to Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa, where he lived until January 1897, when, having been elected clerk of the Dist. Court, he moved to Maquoketa, the county seat, where he now resides.

He is, at the present time, engaged in the restaurant business. Previous to going South, he was engaged in farm work. Lieut. Haney is one of those good genial characters and his friends are numbered by the score.

ALBERT SEIZICK.

2nd Lieut. Albert Seizick was promoted to 2nd Lieut. July 3, 1862. He was born in Perleberg, Prussia, and was 33 years old at time of enlistment. By occupation Mr. Seizick was a farmer. He had served two years in the Prussian army and was a good drillmaster and a brave man. Was aid on Gen. Dornblaser's staff and at the battle of Jackson Cross Roads he distinguished himself in carrying orders to the different parts of the command in full view of the enemy. His gray horse made him a conspicuous mark for the rebel skirmishers along the entire battle line. He resigned July 11, 1864, and died some time since the close of the war.

SAMUEL V. BOYER.

Samuel V. Boyer was born December 22nd, 1839, on a farm in Unionville, Whiteside county, Ill. His father, Henry Boyer, was an ardent abolitionist, and for years, prior to the war, maintained an underground station, where negroes, fleeing from slavery, were fed, clothed and cared for until they could be safely transported to the next station en route for Canada. Samuel V. Boyer, even in his boyhood, was pressed into this service, and frequently conducted these negroes on to the next station, traveling with them by night only and then in the utmost secrecy. When

not so employed he engaged in farming with his father until the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861. Immediately upon learning of this event he volunteered as a private, and on October 10th, 1861, was mustered into Company E, 46th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or during the war. After serving two years he re-enlisted in the same Regiment and Company as a veteran until the expiration of the war.

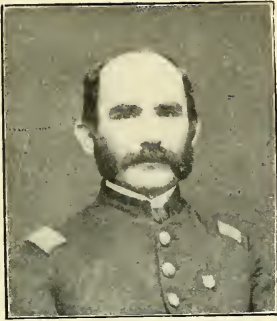
He participated in numerous skirmishes and the following battles:— Fort Donelson, February 16th, 1862; battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, battle of Matamora, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson Cross Roads, siege of Mobile, Ala., and in the battle of Fort Blakely. He was mustered out of the service January 20th, 1866, after having served four and a half years. During his service he was promoted four times, the last time to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

At the close of the war he returned to his home in Unionville, Ill., and shortly after engaged in the boot and shoe business at Fulton, Ill., and continued in that place for twelve years. He then went on the road as a traveling salesman for a wholesale boot and shoe house, and worked in that capacity for twenty-seven years, and during the last twenty-three years he has been in the employ of the North Star Shoe Company of Minneapolis, Minn. On February 25th, 1906, he retired from the road and accepted a position in the office of the North Star Shoe Company. He now resides at Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On June 7th, 1869, he married Mary E. Butnam of Fulton, Ill., who is still living. Carl A. Boyer, his youngest son, a lawyer, died February 19th, 1906. His remaining sons, Henry V. Boyer and Ralph W. Boyer, are engaged in the practice of law at No. 60 Wall Street, New York.

PETER WELSH.

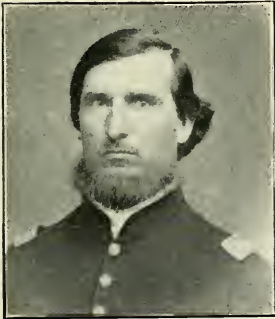
Peter Welsh was born on the 17th of March, 1821, in Down county, in the North of Ireland. He was the youngest of four children and had two brothers, Morris and John, and one sister, Mary. They were left orphans at a tender age, the oldest brother, Morris, kindly looking after his brother Peter, who, being very young, needed this brother's care. The father and mother were taken very suddenly by fever and were both buried in the same grave. Peter Welsh's father was a full Welshman from Wales and his mother was Irish, an O'Neal, from Shaws Castle. The children were left a small estate, but this was gone by the time they were able to do for themselves, so they then had to depend on their own resources. The oldest boy, Morris, went to Canada West as soon as he was old enough and took up a tract of land near the place now called London. The spot was afterwards called Goshen, but at that time was a wilderness. By close attention and application, however, he soon had a nice little home and then



ALBERT SEIZICK
2nd Lieut. Co. E.



PETER WELSH
Private Co. E.



THOMAS WAKEFIELD
Capt. Co. F.



F. M. LOLLAR
Capt. Co. F.



sent for his brother Peter, who had remained in Ireland. Peter, for a time, made his home with Morris, but this life seemed tame to him and when he was offered a job as overseer over 200 men, working in an iron Ore bed at Normandale, Norfolk county, he accepted. He was, at that time, 21 years old and well liked. On July 17th, 1841, he married a young French-woman, Marguerite D'Orsey. Of this union two children were born, George H. Welsh and Mary Welsh, who are both still living—George H. Welsh of Boone, Iowa, and Mary Welsh Post of Chicago, Ill. On May 1st, 1847, his wife, Marguerite D'Orsey Welsh, died at Normandale, Canada West. On March 25th, 1849, he married again, another descendent of France, Miss Amie Louise Procnier, of which union four children were born, John, Peter, Charles and Josephine Welsh, all of whom are still living as well as the widow. Shortly after this marriage, in the year 1850, the family moved to the United States and made their home near Daysville, Ogle County, Ill. Peter went into farming and remained here until the Spring of 1856, when he got the western fever and moved to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi river on the 1st of May and journeyed by horse teams across the country with his family and household goods, passing through Des Moines and west through the town of Homer, Hamilton county, to what was known as Beaver Grove, where he purchased a half section of land and stayed until the Fall of 1858; then he returned to Daysville, Ill., where he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

When President Lincoln called for men, Peter Welsh, who was an ardent Fremont man, was one of the first to respond and enlisted on Nov. 4, 1861, and joined Company E, 46th Ill. Inf. They went into Camp Butler and soon these honest farmers were being made into soldiers, to form one of the grandest armies the world has ever seen. Peter Welsh with his Regiment was at the battles of Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, where they suffered terribly from the cold and sleet, as they were not yet provided with tents. The weather was very inclement—rain, sleet and snow,—and the poor fellows had to sleep on the snow covered ground, with no cover except the cold and cheerless sky above them.

Peter Welsh took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and then was taken ill with typhoid fever and carried back, while the 46th went on to Corinth. Death claimed him on May 4, 1862, when he was buried among his comrades in the National Cemetery at Shiloh.

HISTORY OF COMPANY F.

Enrolled, Dec. 30, 1861, 92; recruits from Jan. 1, '61, to '65, 85; transferred from 11th Ill., '65, 30. Total 207.

Loss.—Killed by lightning, R. M. White, 1; discharged, wounded, Sergt. Calvin Crows, 1; died of wounds—W. H. Bryan, W. E. Logan, Lieut. W. S. Ingraham, John Stewart, 4; died of diseases, 48; discharged for disability, 21; discharged for promotion—Lieut. J. W. Barr, Sergt. J. B. Shadle, 2; mustered out, expiration of service, 45; mustered out, close of war, Jan. 20, 1866, 85. Total, 207.

Soon after President Lincoln issued his proclamation for volunteers, Dr. Wm. Sloan, of South Muddy, Jasper county, wrote Governor Yates for permission to raise a company for service in the civil war. Obtaining permission to enlist volunteers he announced a public meeting at Ingraham, Clay county, at which addresses were made and fourteen men volunteered. These men boarded the train at Clay City and went to Camp Butler, six miles east of Springfield, Ill. Dr. Sloan reported his arrival to Governor Yates and was assigned to a regiment, then being formed and designated, and afterwards known as the Forty-Sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Dr. Sloan was also given the letter "F," by which his company should be designated. Dr. Sloan returned to Ingraham and enlisted fifteen other men, taking them to Camp Butler. John Shaw and Simpson Johnson, of Jasper county, were sent home on recruiting service and returned with seventeen recruits, among whom was Thomas Wakefield, a resident farmer and stock dealer in the southern part of Jasper county. Wakefield had seen service in the Mexican war and was deemed a valuable accession to the company. During the absence of Shaw and Johnson, John W. Barr, who was acting as sergeant major of the regiment, and was brother-in-law to the colonel, made himself agreeable to the men by drilling them, and in other ways, offered himself as 1st Lieutenant of the company. He was quick and capable and made a good officer, but he was a stranger, and the first lieutenantcy had probably been promised to Johnson. When Johnson returned from recruiting service and finding that the men had made choice of Barr for Lieutenant, he decided to return home.

By December 25, the company numbered 92 men and Thomas Wakefield was elected Captain; John W. Barr 1st Lieut., and Winfield S. Ingraham, 2nd Lieut. The company was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, Dec. 30, 1861, by Capt. Watson. We were encamped at Clear Lake, living in tents, until Dec. 26, when we moved to Barracks, three miles east from Springfield. On the 10th day of February, 1862, Governor Yates came out to our quarters and made a speech in which he said, "The 46th is under orders to go direct to the front. The people

of Illinois will watch you in your marches and the battles you will fight and hope to have a good report of you when you meet the enemy."

On the 11th of February we left Springfield for Fort Donelson, Tenn., and the next day after our arrival we were on the firing line supporting a battery. The company sustained no loss, though the regiment did. On our way to Donelson Capt. Wakefield left the company on a short leave of absence, leaving Lieutenant Barr in command. After the surrender of Fort Donelson the company was detailed to guard captured property. The boys found among the stores new Enfield rifles and for these they exchanged their worthless Harper's Ferry muskets.

Sunday morning, April 5, 1862, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the company reached the line of battle and at once the terrific day's work began. Capt. Wakefield, having returned to duty, was in command. In a very short time Lieutenants Barr and Ingraham were wounded. Barr recovered from his wounds and after several months' absence returned to duty.

Lieutenant Ingraham died from the effect of his wound at Keokuk, Iowa, April 23, 1862. Sergeant Calvin Crows was seriously wounded, losing one eye and part of the skull above the eye. Private Wm. H. Bryan was mortally wounded and died a few days later at the hospital in Evansville, Ind. Privates Brant, Knowles, Shuler, Corder and Sergeant Elder were wounded, though not seriously.

Our line was broken and the regiment fell back, many of the men to their camp. At noon the regiment was again in line under command of Lieut.-Col. John J. Jones. Company F was commanded by Private W. S. Logan Sunday afternoon and Monday morning, and in the battle Monday he was mortally wounded and died at Evansville, Ind., April 24, 1862.

On the battle field of Shiloh Logan proved himself to be every inch a soldier. Fifer F. M. Lollar at noon borrowed Elisha Manning's gun and went into the ranks and was wounded on Monday. Manning was sick and was ordered to the river.

Before the battle of Shiloh John Shaw was promoted to 1st Sergeant, and 1st Sergeant Jesse B. Shadle reduced to Sergeant and appointed Company Clerk. John Shaw served as 2nd Lieutenant from April 8 to Dec., 1862, when he was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant.

Dec., 1862, musician Lollar asked to be relieved from musician service. Captain Wakefield said, "If you will take a gun I will make you a Sergeant," which was done. April 20, 1864, Shaw was promoted to 1st Lieut., vice Barr, discharged to accept service in Second Mississippi Heavy Artillery, and on July 24, 1864, Lollar was made 2nd Lieut. December, 1864, Captain Wakefield and Lieutenant Shaw were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, and Lollar was promoted to Captain.

First Sergeant Alvin T. Byrne was promoted to 1st Lieut., and Sergeant John L. Carter to 2nd Lieut. December 1863, and January 1864, thirty-four members of the company re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and went home on a thirty day furlough.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WAKEFIELD.

Captain Wakefield was born in Monroe county, Indiana, Oct. 14th, 1827. Enlisted in the 3rd Indiana Volunteers and served under General Taylor in the war with Mexico; was in the battle of Buena Vista. He moved to Illinois in 1852 and located in Richland county, Illinois, where he entered into the mercantile business. Later on this place was called Wakefield and is today a place of considerable business. He moved to Jasper county in 1859 and located on a farm and was engaged in farming and stock raising, when secession advocates fired on our flag.

Captain Wakefield enlisted Nov. 20, 1861; was elected Captain and was mustered into the U. S. service as such Dec. 30, 1861, for three years; was mustered out at the expiration of term of service. He, with twenty of his company, was captured at Vicksburg, Miss., May 1863, taken into Vicksburg and paroled the next day.

Capt. Wakefield participated in most of the battles, skirmishes and marches, in which the Company took part.

1ST LIEUT. JOHN W. BARR.

1st Lieut. John W. Barr was born at Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1840. He moved to Rock Run township, Illinois, in 1860; enlisted in Oct., 1861, and was appointed Sergeant-Major Oct. 15, 1861, and soon after was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Company F, and mustered Dec. 30, 1861. Lieut. Barr participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Hatchie river; was with his company in all the marches and the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson in 1863. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 6th U. S. Artillery Nov. 22, 1863, and soon after was detailed as an Acting Ordinance officer and reported to Gen. Crocker, at Natchez, Miss., serving as such for the Southern District of Mississippi and attached to the staff of Gen. J. W. Davidson and served in this position until muster out at Vicksburg, May 25, 1866.

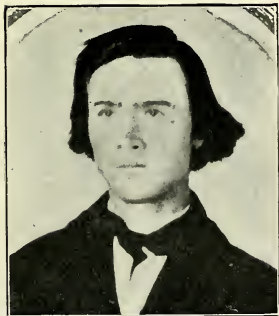
Lieut. Barr was married to Lottie H. Davis, Dec. 25, 1860, now deceased. In 1883 he married Agnes S. McLanahan. Soon after leaving the service he moved to Iowa and settled at Vinton. He is a member of the Vinton Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., Adoneran Chapter No. 15, R. A. M.,



JOHN BARR
1st Lieut. Co. F, Capt. 6th U. S. Artillery



JOHN SHAW
1st Lieut. Co. F.



WINFIELD S. INGRAHAM
2nd Lieut. Co. F, killed at Shiloh.



J. L. CARTER
2nd Lieut. Co. F.

Cyprus Commandary No. 37, and P. M. Coder Post No. 98, G. A. R. By occupation he is a cabinet maker and has been engaged in the furniture business continuously since at Vinton, Iowa. He is father of eight children. Capt. Barr is prominent in his home city and takes an active part in affairs of the State and Nation.

FRANCIS M. LOLLAR.

Francis M. Lollar was born at Ingraham, Clay Co., Illinois, Sept. 14, 1840, and grew up on a farm. He was educated in a district school and taught one term before the civil war. Enlisted in Company F, Oct. 4, 1861, and was appointed Fifer; was wounded at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862. Appointed Sergeant in Dec., 1862, and 1st Sergt., Jan. 17, 1863. On Dec. 22, 1863, he re-enlisted as a Veteran Volunteer; June 9, 1864, was appointed 2nd Lieut. by Governor Yates, and January 31, 1865, Captain, by Governor Oglesby. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie, Vicksburg, Jackson Cross Roads, and Blakely. Captain Lollar was appointed by General Dornblaser, "Provo Martial of Freedmen" for Wynne Parish, with headquarters at Winfield, La., in 1865. Mustered out of U. S. service, Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.

March 29, 1866, he married Miss Mary Eliza Ingraham and located on a farm, where he resided till 1904, when he sold the farm and moved to Olney, Illinois. His family consists of 4 girls and 3 boys. During the Winter of 1874-'75 he attended school and subsequently taught six terms in public schools. He was made an Elder in the Christian Church at Ingraham and in 1880 entered the ministry, and has been engaged in this service since.

LIEUT. W. S. INGRAHAM.

Winfield Scott Ingraham was born in 1839, at Ingraham, Clay county, Illinois, where he received a common school education. He grew up on a farm and had taught one or two terms of school, in which he gave promise of becoming a very useful man. He answered the call for three months volunteers and went to Springfield. The State's quota being full he returned home. In September 1861, he, with a few others, went to Springfield and enlisted in what subsequently became Co. F, 46th Ill. Volunteers and was made 2nd Lieutenant. He was wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and died at Keokuk, Iowa, April 23, 1862. His body was brought home and buried in the beautiful cemetery at Ingraham.

LIEUT. JOHN SHAW.

John Shaw was born near Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1829. When of school age attended the district school for two or three months during the winter, and in summer assisted his father on the farm. In Sept., 1848, entered Indiana Asbury University and pursued a course of study there until Spring of 1852, when he left the halls of College to begin life as a farmer. This, with occasional trips down to Vicksburg and New Orleans, with flat boats loaded with produce of the farm, occupied his time until September 1859. He moved to Jasper county, Ill., and began to open up a farm and make a home in that community.

The breaking out of the war in April, 1861, disturbed his dreams of a peaceful life on the farm and he held himself in readiness to enlist, should his service be required. He arranged his affairs and exerted his influence to induce others to enlist. On Oct. 4, 1861, he enlisted in what eventually became Company F, 46th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in as a private, Dec. 30, 1861. He was promoted from Sergeant to 2nd Lieut., Dec. 26, 1862, to rank from April 7, 1862; promoted to 1st. Lieut., Nov. 22, 1863, and mustered as such April 21, 1864. He was mustered out Dec. 29, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

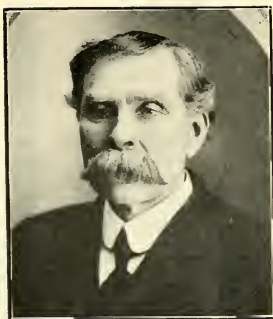
Lieut. Shaw married, April 14, 1853, Miss Cecilia Harriet Golay. A daughter was born to them, who died in infancy. His wife died a few years ago and he now makes his home with friends at Vevay, Ind. He taught school several terms during his College days. He was considered a good flat boat pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi river in the days before the war, and the shores were familiar to him then, but the devastations of war and the changes made in and along the shores made all things look different. Lieut. Shaw is one of those noble characters, mild in disposition, generous to a fault, brave and courageous in battle and was loved and respected by the members of his company and of the regiment.

2ND LIEUT. JOHN L. CARTER.

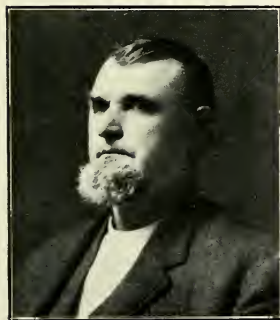
Lieut. Carter was born in Washington county, Ind., May 13, 1837. Moved with his parents to Richland county, Illinois, Nov. 1849, and assisted his father on the farm. He being the eldest, he devoted his time and labor to make a living for a large family. School privileges were not good at this early time, thus Lieut. Carter was deprived of good school advantages. On Nov. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 46th Ill. Inf., and was mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 8, 1861; was later appointed to Corporal; promoted to Sergeant, March 1864, and to 2nd Lieut., March 9, 1865. He participated in all the battles and marches except the siege of



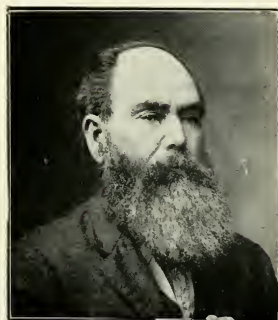
H. H. CRAVENS
Private Co. F.



CHAS. BOYD
Sergt. Co. F.



MILTON WAKEFIELD
Sergt. Co. F.



JOHN STANLEY
Private Co. F.

Corinth, being sick at that time and was in hospital at Pear Ridge and Hamburg, Tenn., for a while. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, and arrived home February 6, 1866, serving over four years. Lieut. Carter settled at Ingraham and engaged in farming. He died in February, 1907.

1st LIEUT. ALVIN T. BYRNE.

First Lieutenant Alvin T. Byrne was born in Clark county, Ind., 1842. Enlisted in Company F, Nov. 20, 1861; re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteer Dec. 22, 1863. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

He participated in the battles and sieges of Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie, Vicksburg, Jackson Cross Roads, and Fort Blakely, Ala. He commanded the company from July to Dec. 1865, and was promoted from 1st Sergeant to 1st Lieutenant, March 1865.

He married Miss Mariah Guard. One son died July 30, 1876, and was buried at Wakefield, Illinois.

HARRY H. CRAVENS.

Harry H. Cravens was born August 28, 1845, married Orpha Breedlove, Feb. 4, 1873, and died August 27, 1876. Enlisted in Co. F, November 20, 1861, and re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteer Dec. 22, 1863. He was mustered out January 20, 1866. Participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg and Blakely. He also acted as company drummer.

He loved his country as his God,
To serve them both he tried;
Angels guard his sleeping dust,
'Till Jesus comes to raise the Just.

JOHN C. STANLEY.

John C. Stanley was born in Hardin county, Ky., March 7, 1842. Enlisted in Co. F, Jan. 1, 1862, joining the company at Fort Henry, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1862. He participated in the battles and sieges of Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg, Jackson Cross Roads, and capture of Blakely and Mobile. Assisted A. T. Byrne in carrying W. H. Bryan from Shiloh battlefield, April 6, 1862. Jan. 1, 1864 he re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteer and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.

He married Paulina King in Oct. 1866, and on Feb. 17, 1868, he was united with Nancy E. Courtright. Twelve children were born to these Unions. Since the war he has been engaged in saw milling, threshing grain and farming. Resides (1907) on a farm at Dundas, Illinois.

CHARLES BOYD.

Charles Boyd was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, May 12, 1847, being the youngest of a family of seven children, and came to this country with his mother in 1857. He enlisted as a private at Camp Butler, Illinois, in Company F, 46th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on January 1, 1862. With his company, he was engaged in the actions at Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, siege of Corinth, battle of Hatchie, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, battle of Jackson Cross Roads, siege and charge of Fort Blakely and capture of Mobile. He re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteer on Jan. 4, 1864, and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., having attained the rank of 2nd Sergeant. After the war, he engaged in farming in Champaign county, Illinois, until a few years ago, when he quit that, and is at present a United States Rural Mail Carrier at Rantoul, Ill.

MICHAEL J. WHEELER.

Michael J. Wheeler was born Feb. 29, 1846, at Dundas, Richland county, Illinois. He was raised on a farm, educated in a district school, and enlisted in Company F, Feb. 10, 1864. He participated in the charge on Blakely and capture of Mobile, Ala., April 9-12, 1865. Was sick in general hospital at Vicksburg, Miss. With this exception was with the Company from enlistment to muster out, and had a share in the services of every kind. Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.

He married Margaret J. McWilliams, Jan. 8, 1871. Has one child. At this time (1907) is stock raiser, fruit grower and postmaster at Dundas, Illinois.

MILTON WAKEFIELD.

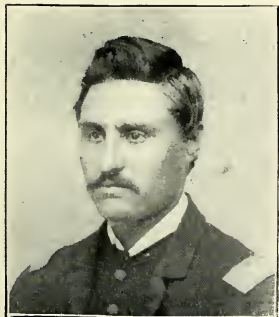
Milton Wakefield was born March 7, 1845, in Putnam county, Indiana. Milton was raised on a farm and educated in a district school. He enlisted in Company F, Nov. 20, 1861, was elected Corporal in Dec., 1861, and promoted to Sergeant. Participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Tenn., siege of Corinth and battle of Hatchie, Miss., 1862, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, 1863, and battle of Cross Roads, near Jackson, July 7, 1864. Was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, and settled on a farm in Jasper county. He married Mary C. Horton, to which union six children were born. His first wife died and was united in marriage a second time to Mrs. Sarah Alcorn. Was elected Supervisor of his township. At this time (1907) resides on a farm near Newton, Ill.



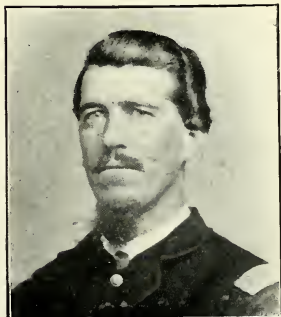
M. J. WHEELER
Private Co. F.



WM. YOUNG
Capt. Co. G.



ROBERT M. SMITH
Capt. Co. G.



SAMUEL BUCHANAN
Capt. Co. G.

HISTORY OF COMPANY G.

About the middle of Sept. 1861, Wm. Young and Moses R. Thompson commenced to recruit a company to be assigned to the 46th Regiment. With the aid of others and the influence of the loyal citizens of Stephenson county, the company was filled to the required number. An election resulted in the choice of Wm. Young for Captain, Thomas M. Hood, 1st. Lieut., and Moses R. Thompson, 2nd Lieut. Robert Smith, Thomas M. Hood and Emanuel Faust of Company "B" were sent home by Colonel Davis to assist in the formation of this company. Robert Smith was chosen or appointed Orderly Sergeant.

Early in October the company proceeded to Camp Butler and was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 15, 1861, and assigned to the 46th as Company "G." The officers elected soon after received their commissions from Gov. Yates. In the battle of Fort Donelson there were no casualties in Company G. At Shiloh two were killed on the field and five died of wounds afterward. In the advance and siege of Corinth no one was wounded, but there was much suffering from fever, caused by impure water. At the battle of Matamora on the Hatchie river, Oct. 5, 1862, Lieut. Moses R. Thompson was mortally wounded while acting as adjutant and died Oct. 10. At the siege of Vicksburg, 1863, there were no casualties in battle. At the siege of Jackson, 1863, no casualties. At the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, 1864, two were mortally wounded. At the siege and charge of Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, no casualties. Company G took an active part in receiving the surrender of the rebel army and taking charge of the supplies and assisting in the many duties in connection with the paroling of the Confederate army. The company went with the regiment up to Shreveport to assist in the taking and guarding surrendered property of the army of the department of Texas.

Company G was composed mostly of farmers and farmers' sons. Quite a number of young men or boys named themselves the *Young Lions* or *Young's Lions*. True to the name, they were as playful and frolicsome as a set of boys as ever carried a gun. Without hardly an exception they were all brave and honorable in all their duties. For fun there was no end or limit, and pity to the one that could not take a joke.

CAPTAIN WM. YOUNG.

Capt. Wm. Young was born in Union county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1820. Came to Stephenson county, Illinois, in company with his father, Robert Young, and located two miles west of Cedarville, in the year 1839. Soon after he

located in Rock Run township, but shortly after moved to Lancaster township, where he engaged in farming. In the summer of 1861, he recruited Company G, 46th Ill., with the assistance of Lieut. M. R. Thompson and Lieut. Thomas M. Hood. He was chosen Captain and was mustered Oct. 8, 1861. Was engaged at the battle of Donelson in Feb. 1862. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded, having his lower jaw broken and was helped off the field of battle. He was sent home on leave of absence, returning to the regiment some time in the Fall of 1862. On account of the nature of his disability it was difficult for him to masticate the army rations, notwithstanding this he served his company with great earnestness of purpose, making many sacrifices for the cause of the Union. Captain Young enforced good discipline, but at the same time was always ready to listen to the members of his company in all their trials and difficulties. At the battle of the Hatchie, Capt. Young was the ranking Captain and acted as Major during the campaign. He had already distinguished himself at Donelson and at Shiloh. He was exceptionally brave and courageous and was loved and respected by all his men. Captain Young resigned April 12, 1863.

On his return to Stephenson county he was elected County Treasurer, serving one term. He served Lancaster township as supervisor. He married Miss Ann Reitzell, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa. There were born to them six children, James H., John C., Jonathan R., Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary. His wife died some years after his return from the army. Some years after he married a lady of Freeport and moved to the city to reside. At one time he lived in Silver Creek township and engaged in farming. Died in Freeport in July, 1891, and was buried at the Young cemetery in Lancaster township.

LIEUT. THOMAS M. HOOD.

Thomas M. Hood enlisted in Company B, 46th Ill. Infantry, from Rock Run township, Sept. 10, 1861, at the age of about 30 years. Was elected 1st Sergeant of the company in competition with James Duncan. Soon after arriving at Camp Butler he, with others, was sent home to assist in recruiting Company G, and on the formation of this company he was elected 1st Lieut., and transferred from Company B to receive promotion. He proved to be a fine and capable officer. Participated in siege and battle of Fort Donelson. At the battle of Shiloh he was killed, while assisting in the command of the company. A widow survived him, who resides somewhere in the West.

1ST LIEUT. MOSES R. THOMPSON.

1st Lieut. Moses R. Thompson was born in Draumfargus, parish Donoughmore, county Donegal, Ireland, Oct. 9th, 1816. Emigrated to America when a young man and located at Pittsburg, Pa., where he was engaged in mercantile business. About the year 1850 he moved to Freeport and for a time located on a farm, but again engaged in mercantile pursuits in company with a Mr. Frank, where the firm established a lucrative trade and continued in this business up to time he enlisted in Company G, 46th Ill. Infantry, Oct. 15th, 1861. He was chosen 2nd Lieut. and on the death of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Hood, who was killed at Shiloh, he was commissioned 1st Lieut. to rank from April 7, 1862. He participated at battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth and all the marches with the regiment. At the battle of Matamora, October 5th, 1862, on the Hatchie river, while acting as adjutant of the regiment, he was mortally wounded and was taken to Bolivar, Tenn., in an ambulance, where he died Oct. 10, 1862.

Lieut. Thompson was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and had attained to a high degree in the order. His memory has been honored by his brother masons in naming, Masonic Moses R. Thompson Lodge.

He was brave, patriotic, upright in all his dealings with his comrades; loved and honored by soldier and citizen. He is buried in the cemetery at Freeport, Ill.

MICHAEL J. APPLETON.

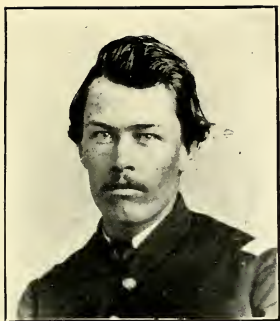
Michael J. Appleton enlisted in Company G, 46th Ill. Inft., Oct. 15, 1861, under the name of Michael J. Cooper. His father died when Michael was quite young. His mother married a second time to a Mr. Cooper, and they called the boy Cooper, by which name he grew up to manhood and entered the service. After returning, he chose to assume his correct name, but will always be remembered by his many comrades as Michael J. Cooper. He proved to be a gallant soldier and rose from private to a non-commissioned officer and to Orderly Sergeant of his company. On April 12, 1863, was promoted to 2nd Lieut., and on Nov. 14, 1863, to grade of 1st Lieut. He participated in all the marches, battles and sieges, in which the regiment was engaged, up to time of his resignation, Aug. 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Cooper was about 25 years old when he entered service. On account of critical illness he had lost the power of speech and could only speak in a whisper, rendering him totally unable to direct his company. After returning he engaged in farming near Winslow, Ill., and soon married and moved to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he now resides. After a few years his health improved and he again recovered his speech.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SMITH.

Robert Smith was born in Canada, March 13, 1838, and in early youth came to Stephenson county, Ill., and located near Lena, Ill. Attended the common schools at this place and fitted himself for a teacher and taught a number of terms near his home. Later he prepared himself for the ministry. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 46th Ill. Inf., and on Sept. 10 was appointed 5th Sergeant. Was sent to Freeport, Ill., from Camp Butler, by order of Col. John A. Davis, to assist in recruiting Company G, and, on the arrival of this company at Camp Butler, was transferred from Company B to Company G to accept promotion as 1st Sergeant of the latter company. For faithful services and meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh, on the death of Lieut. Thomas M. Hood, who was killed at this battle, he was promoted to 2nd Lieut, to date from April 7, 1862. On the death of Lieut. Moses R. Thompson, killed at battle of Hatchie, he was promoted 1st Lieut., to date from Oct. 6, 1862. After the resignation of Capt. Wm. Young, April 12, 1863, he was promoted to Captain and served his company with credit and ability. After the surrender of Vicksburg he was detailed on detached service in connection with the Quartermaster's department. On account of failing health he was relieved from the arduous duties of this position and for a while was in care of the regimental surgeon, Benj. H. Bradshaw. After his recovery he again resumed command of his company and, on the expiration of his term of enlistment, was mustered out of the service at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1864. Captain Smith participated in battle and siege of Fort Donelson in Feb., 1862. At the battle of Shiloh he took a conspicuous part and distinguished himself for bravery on the battlefield. In the battle of Hatchie, as a commissioned officer, he rendered valuable service, being brave and courageous. At the siege of Vicksburg he commanded his company with skill and ability and on the evening in May, when a night attack was made on the picket line of the 46th, he directed his men to fire into the ranks of the enemy, checking their movements in capturing the balance of the regiment.

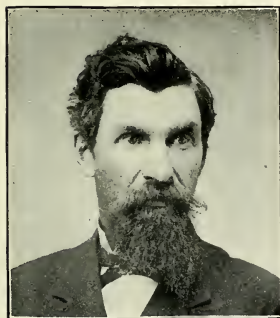
Capt. Smith was married to a southern lady by name of Miss Adams, sometime in the Summer of 1862, who resided at La Grange, Tenn., Chaplain David Teed of the 46th officiating. After his service in the army, he brought his young bride north and engaged in the ministry in the Baptist church, serving in the States of Wisconsin, Kansas and Iowa. He was a man of great force and ability, a brilliant orator and had many calls to speak at public gatherings of the G. A. R., and also in ministerial work in revival services. He was a man positive in his expressions in all interests of public concern, always speaking his convictions in earnestness, irrespective of friend or foe. He died at Eldora, Iowa, May 20, 1894. The widow and large family of grown sons and daughters survive him.



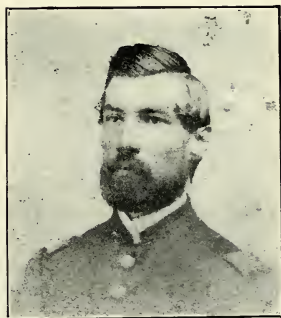
D. D. DIFFENBAUGH
Capt. Co. G.



T. C. LAIRD
1st Lieut. Co. G.



THOMAS E. JOINER
2nd Lieut. Co. G.



THOMAS ALLEN
1st Lieut. Co. G.

CAPT. SAMUEL BUCHANAN.

Capt. Samuel Buchanan was born March 7, 1835, in Somerset county, Pa. He was engaged in farming while there, removing to Illinois in the spring of 1856 and followed the same occupation in Buckeye township. Enlisted in Company G, 46th Ill., at its first organization, as a private. Promoted to Sergeant and enrolled and mustered in on the 8th day of October, 1861. Re-enlisted as a Veteran, Dec. 23, 1863; promoted to 2nd Lieut., March 1st, 1864, and to Captain Dec. 28th, 1864. Participated in all the marches and battles with the regiment. Resigned from the service on account of ill health March 27, 1864.

After his return from the service he again engaged in farming, until the year 1886, when he accepted a position with the Henney Buggy Company at Freeport, Ill., as watchman. On account of failing health, in 1890, he removed to Cedarville, Ill., and retired from active work. Captain Buchanan was married to Miss Amanda Walters a few years after returning from the service. They have no children. For many years he was an active member of the evangelical church at Cedarville. Was loved and respected for his sterling qualities and kindness of heart. He was an invalid for a number of years and died June 7, 1900.

D. D. DIFFENBAUGH.

D. D. Diffenbaugh was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1840; was educated in the Public Schools of the day. When 12 years of age he went to Baltimore, Md., there learning a trade with an older brother. Left Baltimore in 1859 for Freeport, Ill., where he spent the summer and fall in the store of his brother, the late J. D. Diffenbaugh; left Freeport that Fall for Virginia, spending the winter in Richmond and Winchester, returning in the Spring of 1860 to Lancaster, Pa., and remaining there till the breaking out of the war in 1861. Left Lancaster, Pa., in the summer of 1861, again for Freeport, Ill., and when, in Sept. of that year, 1861, Company G. of the 46th Regiment was organized, he enlisted in that Company and Regiment, serving throughout the war. He was in the service from Sept. 15, 1861, to muster out of the Regiment as a Veteran organization, March 20, 1866, making 4 years and 3 months continuous service. Promoted to 1st Sergeant, April, 1863; 2nd Lieut., Aug. 23, 1864; 1st Lieut., March 20, 1865; Capt., Oct. 1, 1865. Participated in all the battles and sieges of the Regiment from Fort Donelson, 1861, to surrender of Mobile in 1865. He had two brothers in the service, one in the 8th Ill. Cavalry,

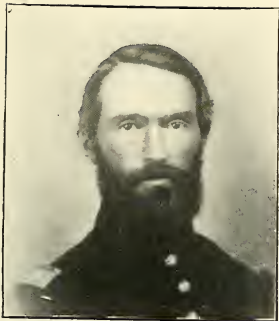
killed at Gettysburg, and the other in a Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va. After the war, on June 1, 1866, went to Monmouth, Ill., and engaged in the Mercantile trade, at which place and occupation he has been continuously for the last 40 years.

1ST LIEUT. THOMAS C. LAIRD.

1st Lieutenant Thomas C. Laird, Company G, 46th Ill. Vet. Inft., was born near Lewisburg, Pa., Aug. 20, 1840, and removed with his parents to Stephenson county, Ill., in May, 1849. He worked on farm until Sept. 12, 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company G, 46th Ill., and was mustered into U. S. service October 8, 1861, and served with the Regiment until muster-out of same. Participated in all the engagements and marches of the Regiment except battle of Hatchie, being ill at the time. Was appointed Corporal after the battle of Shiloh; Sergeant in Sept., '62. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in March, 1865; 1st Lieutenant in July 1865. Was detailed on detached service as Ass't Com. of Subsistence after surrender of Mobile and stationed at Macon, Miss., as Post Adj't at Grand Ecore, La., in the summer of 1865. Upon the removal of the Regiment to Shreveport, La., he was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster and served until muster-out of the Regiment.

After his return from the army he remained in Stephenson county, Ill., and assisted on his father's farm. In 1870 he removed to Webster county, Neb., and took up a homestead. In the Fall of 1871 he returned to Stephenson county, Ill., and on Nov. 7, 1871, was married to Mary Ellen Bell, daughter of Robert and Ann Bell. Returned to Nebraska soon after and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1886. While here he was the first Justice of the Peace elected in the precinct, and also held position as a Notary Public. In the Spring of '86 moved to Lawrence Nuckolls county, and engaged in the grocery business for three years, and in Nov. 1889 was appointed Postmaster, which position he now holds.

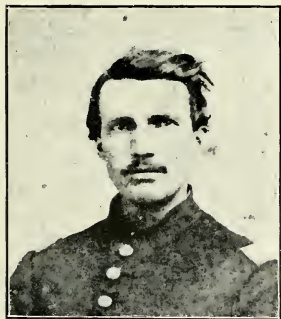
He is a member of C. A. Arthur Post, No. 242, department of Nebraska, and has served either as Commander or Adjutant since the organization in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Laird have three children living, two sons and one daughter. Lieut. Laird is one of those noble characters, public spirited, generous, and loved and respected by all his Company comrades, as well as by the public where he resides.



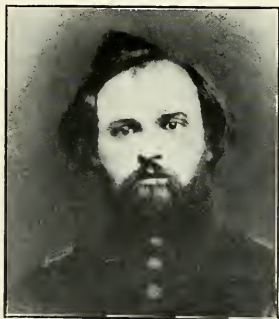
MOSES R. THOMPSON
1st Lieut. Co. G, died of wounds received
at Hatchie.



M. J. COOPER
1st Lieut. Co. G.



THOMAS M. HOOD
1st. Lieut. Co. G, killed at Battle
of Shiloh.



JOHN STEVENS
Capt. Co. H, died of wounds received at
Battle of Shiloh.

1ST LIEUT. THOMAS ALLEN.

Thomas Allen was a resident of Dakota, Ill., before the war. Enlisted in Company G, 46th Ill. Infantry as a private; was promoted to 2nd Lieut. Oct. 6, 1862, and to 1st Lieut. April 12, 1863. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, battle of Shiloh and siege of Corinth, and battle of Matamora. He was about 28 years old at time of enlistment. Resigned Aug. 11, 1863. Place of residence not known.

LIEUT. THOMAS E. JOINER.

Lieut. Thomas E. Joiner, Company G, 46th Ill. Inft., was born in Ohio, March 3, 1841. Came to Freeport, Ill., with his parents in 1855, and assisted on the farm near Freeport until Oct., 1861, when he enlisted and reported with his Company at Camp Butler, and was mustered in on Oct. 15, 1861. He was in every engagement, skirmish and march in which the Regiment participated. Re-enlisted in January, 1864. Served as Color Bearer from the first day's battle at Shiloh, until after the capture of Fort Spanish and Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., April 9, 1865. He was promoted to 2nd Lieut., Oct. 1, 1865, and acted as Assistant Quartermaster, Department of New Orleans, until mustered out Jan. 20th, 1866.

After returning from service he engaged in farming near Freeport, Ill., until 1869. He then moved to Montgomery county, Mo., and again engaged in farming until March, 1882, when he moved to Humboldt county, Iowa, where he settled on a half section of wild prairie land, improving it and engaged in stock raising, residing here and enjoying good health and prosperity. In June, 1900, he moved to the city of Humboldt, retiring from the more active duties of life. Lieut. Joiner was married near Freeport, Ill., in Oct., 1866, to Miss Sarah S. Talmage, of Chicago, Ill. They have one son and two grand sons. He is a member of the G. A. R. His home is always open to the comrades.

HISTORY OF COMPANY H.

Company H was recruited mainly in Lee and Ogle counties by John Stevens, John A. Hughes and Fred. W. Pike, who were duly chosen as Captain, 1st and 2nd Lieutenants, respectively, and later commissioned by Gov. Yates.

On the death of Capt. Stevens, wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., Lieut. Hughes was promoted to Captain, Lieut. Pike to 1st Lieut., and Edward A. Snyder from private to 2nd Lieut. Dec. 1st, 1864, 1st Sergeant Thomas A. Pieronet was promoted to 1st Lieut., to succeed Lieut. Pike, promoted, and Wm. P. Hardy to 2nd Lieut., Sept. 1st, 1865.

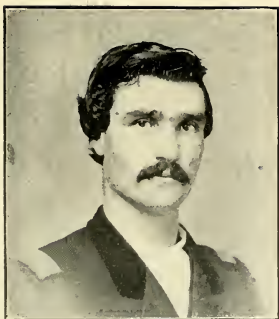
This company was with the regiment in the siege of Fort Donelson, battle of Shiloh and Matamora, also participated in the march in Mississippi when Gen. Grant moved his army expecting to reach the rear of Vicksburg, the privation of a meager allowance of rations being one of the most trying of all their experiences, causing much suffering in the company.

At the siege of Vicksburg, on May 25th, many of the members of the company were taken prisoners while on picket duty, the enemy gaining access to the rear of the regiment. No casualties in battle, no casualties at siege of Jackson, Miss., July, 1863. Participated in expedition from Natchez in late summer, 1863, no casualties in battle.

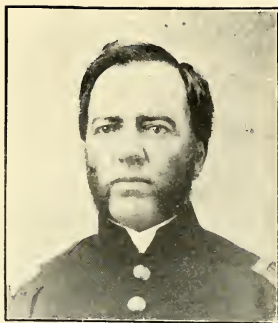
In Dec., 1863, thirty-one men re-enlisted and received veteran furlough with the regiment, and returned with the regiment, accompanied by sixty-eight recruits. Was with the regiment on Yazoo expedition from May 4th to May 18th, 1864; no casualties in battle, but much hard marching; heat oppressive.

At the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 7th, 1864, no casualties. At siege and charge of Fort Blakely, Ala., no casualties. Company H with other companies took an active part in doing duty during the surrender in guarding property and maintaining order between paroled prisoners and citizens and the colored population.

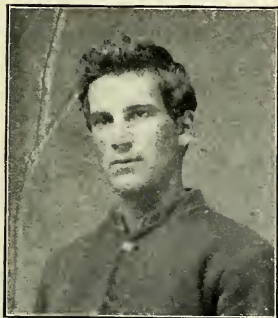
Captain John Stevens commanded the company Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, and was mortally wounded. Col. Davis speaks of him in his report: "Captain Stevens, while bravely keeping his men in line to bring them off the field, fell fatally wounded, the nearest man of his company to the rebel line. Sergeant Charles C. Mason was killed early Sunday morning in the first engagement pierced by several bullets. He was courageous, a man of fine promise in the future, loved and respected for his high and noble character, his life a sacrifice for the cause of liberty and preservation of the Union. Lieut. John A. Hughes led the company after Stevens was wounded, assisted by Lieut. F. W. Pike.



FREDERICK W. PIKE
Capt. Co. H.



J. A. HUGHES
Capt. Co. H.



THOMAS A. PIERONET
1st Lieut. Co. H.



EDWARD A. SNYDER
2nd Lieut. Co. H, Signal Officer on Gen.
Grant's staff.



Capt. John A. Hughes commanded the company at battle of Matamora, assisted by Lieuts. Pike and Snyder, and was instrumental in placing the flag in the hands of Sergeant T. E. Joiner, after Sergeant Hershey was wounded.

Captain Hughes picked up a fragment of the old flag that had been shot away and brought it home. His widow presented it to Lieut. Jones in June, 1906, who now has it in his possession. At muster-out the commissioned officers were, Capt. F. W. Pike, 1st. Lieut. Thomas A. Pieronet, 2nd Lieut. William P. Hardy, who were all brave and efficient officers. There are two officers of Company H now living, 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pieronet and 2nd Lieut. Edward A. Snyder.

Enrolled, 93; recruits, veteran furlough, 68; received during service, recruits, 10; transfers from 11th Illinois, 20. Total, 191.

Transferred and promoted, 12; killed in battle, 2; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 14; discharged for wounds, 2; discharged for disability, 23; mustered out, expiration of term and other causes, 66. Total 123, Mustered out, Jan. 20th, 1866, 68. Total 191.

CAPT. JOHN STEVENS.

Capt. John Stevens, son of William and Ruhamah (Ayres) Stevens, was born February 22, 1831, in Hill Valley, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Thomas Ayres, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, who served about six years therein. His first attendance at school was at Birmingham, Penn., under the tutelage of William Bryan, a stern old Scotch Presbyterian, who left an enduring reputation behind him for sparing not the rod.

Believing firmly in the usefulness of a trade in connection with an education, his father, a plasterer, required his assistance until April of the year 1846, when the family removed west after the fashion of those days, the manner of which may not be uninteresting to the present generation. By canal and river they proceeded to the Alleghanies which were crossed by an old fashioned cable and which, in this instance, very inconsiderately broke and delayed the journey several hours, just as the old cables of State St., or North Clark St. had a habit of doing until recently. The journey was pursued down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers until Peru, Ill., was reached. From that point to Prophetstown, Ill., wagons were used, after which Rock river carried them to Grand DeTour, their destination, and there they tarried for one year, during which period it may be well to note the boy's first love affair, which budded and blasted as is so often the case with a young man's apprenticeship with love.

At this period, a thirst for learning, caused the father to remove to Mt. Morris, where his three children might have the benefit of the school-

ing which that grandest of all old time schools, the old Mt. Morris Academy, afforded and who of the forties and fifties can ever forget D. J. Pinckney and his assistants, Prof. Olds, Samuel Fellows, Miss Head, Miss Mitchell and others!

In 1851, John Stevens graduated and went to Dixon immediately to finish with William W. Heaton, the study of the law which he had carried forward at odd intervals while at school. In the historic old land office building, on Hennepin St., he completed those studies and received his license to practice in 1853. A location became necessary, of course, and with the prevailing sentiment in favor of the West, he settled in Des Moines, Ia., then little more than a recorded plat. With his ready money he bought a piece of land upon which the subsequent capital buildings were erected. With unbounded ambition and robust health, he hung out the shingle which no doubt was expected to land its owner in the Executive chair at Washington some time. But gathering days brought with them a lingering and enervating illness of chills and fever, which, no doubt, was aggravated by a more severe case of homesickness, and in a state of desperation, he traded his land for a large gold locket, a broad fob chain and a small collie pup, all of which he bundled into the first stage coach and returned to Dixon, the most beautiful spot beneath the shining sun. Once recovered, John Stevens, formed a co-partnership with Edwin Southwick and from that date to the day of his enlistment, he continued the practice of the law devotedly with the exception of the few odd moments spent in editing and managing the Dixon Transcript in 1854 and the few hours required in attending to his duties of School Commissioner, to which position he had been elected. Very rapidly and very naturally it grew until his clientele numbered such great corporations as the Illinois Central Railroad Company and, measured from the standpoint of success, the State Supreme Court reports testify to a career of unusual brilliancy. He had a remarkable memory. Besides his ability to repeat Scott's poems, it was said of him that were the New Testament to be destroyed, John Stevens could supply it from memory, chapter and verse.

On September 3, 1854, he was married to Marie Sophie LaPorte, at Ross Grove, DeKalb county, Illinois, who still survives at Pasadena, California. His two sons, Frank E., of Chicago, and Leon LaPorte, of San Francisco, are still living; a little daughter, Anabel Ruhamah, having died in infancy. For many years he was Master of the Blue Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and as the first High Priest of the Chapter, he has been called the father of the Chapter. John Stevens was a christian gentleman. As the Supt. of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Sunday School, the writer well remembers the great numbers of children who were drawn to his classes. The little frame church was filled to overflowing.

He organized a company of volunteers in 1861, which later was assigned to the 46th Regiment. He passed through the battle of Fort Donel-

son, after which he was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, where troops were concentrating for the Tennessee campaign that followed. When on that eventful Sunday morning of April 6th, Albert Sidney Johnston surprised the Union forces and mowed them down like sheep, Capt. Stevens soon found his company in the midst of the Hornet's Nest, from which point he was ordered to retire with his regiment, to safer ground. During that maneuver, he was shot in the left leg and fell. Though carried aside and placed against a tree, the fierceness of the engagement demanded his abandonment and there he remained suffering for nearly thirty hours. The leg was amputated in vain efforts to save his life and aboard the steamer Hiawatha, on its way to Mound City, he died.

For him, no better epitaph can be written than that made by Col. Davis, who reported:—"Capt. Stevens, while bravely keeping his men in line, to bring them off the field, fell, fatally wounded, the nearest man of his company to the rebel line." His body rests in Oakland Cemetery at Dixon.

JOHN ALLISON HUGHES.

John Allison Hughes was born in Washington county, Pa., March 28, 1823. He married Miss Eliza Anna Adams on the 7th of March, 1850, and by occupation was a farmer. Moving West in an early day, he located at or near Lane, Ill., and in 1861 he enlisted, and with Capt. Stevens and Lt. Pike raised a company, and was chosen 1st. Lt. of Co. H, 46th Ill. Inft., mustered Dec. 1st, 1861. After the death of Capt. John Stevens, at Shiloh, he was promoted and commissioned Captain, in which capacity he served until mustered out. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, Feb., 1862. At the battle of Shiloh he led his company after Capt. Stevens was wounded. Participated in the battle of Matamora, Oct. 5, 1862. He led his company with skill and bravery and picked up the flag that Sergeant John E. Hershey was compelled to relinquish on account of being wounded, and presented it to the color guard. He also secured a portion of the old flag shot out by the enemy and brought it home as a souvenir. On the 25th of May, 1863, Capt. Hughes together with most of the company were taken prisoners while on picket and were taken into Vicksburg and paroled next day. Was sent home and soon after exchanged and returned to regiment.

Captain Hughes went home with the regiment on veteran furlough and was active in securing recruits to fill up the company. Was with the expedition to Yazoo in May, 1864. At the battle of Jackson, July 7, 1864, Captain Hughes was acting as aid to Gen. Benj. Dornblaser who speaks of his service in complimentary terms in his official report while on the battlefield. After participating in the movements with his regiment up the White river at Devall's Bluff and the Camp at the mouth of the White river, and again at Memphis, he was mustered out Dec 6, 1864, by reason

of expiration of term of service. Captain John A. Hughes was recommended to Gov. Yates for promotion in the new organization in 1862 by Col. John A. Davis, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones and Maj. Benj. Dornblaser, in a letter dated Bolivar, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1862. He was also recommended for promotion to Gov. Yates by Col. Cyrus Hall, commanding 2nd Brigade, March 21, 1863, but after serving three years he did not accept further service.

After returning home he, with his family, removed to Boone, Iowa, and engaged in buying stock and shipping same and was engaged quite often in shipping in large quantities. In 1883 he went to Hand county, South Dakota, where he served two terms as County Judge.

Capt. Hughes was a member of the G. A. R., and a member of the Presbyterian church since manhood. He was a true patriot, a generous friend, a kind husband and a loving father. He died at Miller, South Dakota, Aug. 24, 1898. Three sons were born to them. His wife, now living at Boone, Iowa, and one son, living in Texas, survive him.

E. A. SNYDER.

E. A. Snyder was born on a farm in Columbia county, Pa., Sept. 7th, 1838. At the age of 14, he went to Berwick, Pa., to work as a "printer's devil." From 16 to 20 he attended school at Wyoming and Dickinson Seminaries, Pa., and at Dixon College, Dixon, Ill. He taught three years, working on a farm in summer.

Enlisted at Dixon, Ill., October 2nd, 1861, in Company I as private and was assigned to duty as Adjutant of the Dement Phalanx while encamped at Dixon. He was afterward transferred to Co. H as private. On the consolidation of the four Dixon companies with six companies at Springfield, of the 46th, was assigned to duty as clerk at regimental headquarters, and served as such until after the battle of Shiloh, when he went to Paducah, Ky., under detail as a private to assist in organizing a Signal Corps of the West. He locked up his desk and took his place in the ranks on Sunday and Monday of the great battle of Shiloh, and narrowly escaped injury or death three or more times. After the Signal Corps was organized and went into field, an order to disband sent all back to their regiments.

On September 7th, 1862, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Company H, and took part in the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river. He was standing a few yards in front of Col. John A. Davis, when that fatal cannister ball struck him. He assisted in lifting him off his horse, and will never forget his brave words: "Send for my wife, I will live until she comes." He participated also in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862.

In November, 1862, Lieut. Snyder received a detail to go to Memphis, Tenn., and assist in reorganizing the Signal Corps for the West. The Corps

went direct to Vicksburg, Miss., and he was assigned to Gen. Grant's staff, and was with him around through Grand Gulf and Jackson; was then transferred to Gen. Sherman's staff, after the battle of Champion Hills. When Gen. Sherman took position on the right, at midnight on the night of the arrival of his army, Lieut. Snyder sent the first messages from Gen. Sherman to Admiral Porter's fleet, seven miles up the river, and received a number during the night from Admiral Porter.

He was with Gen. John A. Logan at Black river in the Fall of 1863 as his Signal Officer. A severe run of fever in the Fall, prevented his going on the campaign to Atlanta and the sea, greatly to his disappointment. After his recovery he was assigned to duty as juror on court-martial at Nashville, Tenn., and says he always voted for light punishment or acquittal of volunteer soldiers, under arrest for various offences. He was mustered out Dec. 16th, 1864, at Nashville.

He returned to Dixon, Ill., going from there to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1866. Was elected county surveyor and served from 1868 to 1872. Was one of the editors of the Cedar Falls Gazette; disposed of this in 1904. Was appointed Postmaster at Cedar Falls in 1899, which appointment he now retains. Lieut. Snyder has been a resident of Cedar Falls for over forty years and is identified with all the enterprises to advance his home city, and is also a leading factor in republican politics of Iowa, always working for the good of the people.

He has held local positions and was a delegate to the General Conference, M. E. church, held in New York in 1888. Is a Past Commander of G. A. R. Post 222, and has responded to invitations to talk before other Posts as well as his own.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK W. PIKE.

Captain Frederick W. Pike enlisted in the Fall of 1861, at Lane, Ill., and was instrumental in recruiting Company H, and was chosen 2nd Lieut., commissioned and mustered into the service on Dec. 1, 1861. He was about twenty-five or -six years old at the time of his enlistment. He participated in all the marches and battles with the regiment. Captain Pike was a man of great physical strength, exceedingly robust and could endure much hard service; was brave and courageous and a fine officer. Re-enlisted in Dec., 1863, and served to the final muster-out of the regiment, Jan. 20, 1866. He died at Miller, South Dakota, a number of years ago.

THOMAS A. PIERONET.

Thomas A. Pieronet was a native of Amboy, Ill., at the time of enlistment and was about 21 years of age. He enlisted in Company H, 46th

Illinois Infantry, Dec. 1st, 1861, as a private; was promoted to 1st Sergeant and on March 20, 1865, to 1st Lieut. He participated in all the marches and battles with his company and was noted for his soldierly qualities. He was brave and manly, courteous to his comrades and was one of the noble boys of the regiment. He was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

Since his return from the army has been engaged as an engineer on the railroad and made his residence at Omaha for a while and at different locations to suit his run on the end of his division. It is reported that he is careful and trusted by his employers.

WILLIAM P. HARDY.

William P. Hardy was born October 30th, 1835, at Bloomsburg, Pa., and died Sept. 3rd, 1905, at his home in Humboldt, Iowa, aged 69 years, 10 months, and 3 days. Taps sounded and the lights went out forever to Lieutenant Wm. P. Hardy. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 and was mustered in as a private, Dec. 1, 1861. His home was at Lodi, Ill. He was appointed Corporal and Sergeant, and Aug. 11, 1865, was commissioned 2nd Lieut. He participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Matamora, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the expedition from Natchez into Louisiana. In Dec., 1863, he re-enlisted and, with other members of his company, enjoyed his veteran furlough. On return to the active duties of camp life, he participated in the expedition to Yazoo City, battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 7, 1864, siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865, occupation of Mobile, and all the duties pertaining to camp life during the surrender of the confederate army. Was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866.

On his return home he adopted the trade of harness maker and dealer, which business he continued in constantly during the rest of his life. His different abodes were: St. Charles, Ill., in 1843, from here to Rockford, Ill., remaining two years; thence to Rock Island, and afterward to Davenport, Ia., where he engaged in working at his trade. In 1856 he opened a harness shop at Maples Park, Ill. In 1876 he began a harness business in Humboldt, Iowa, and continued the business until his death.

Lt. Hardy was charter member of Albert Rowley Post No. 193, G. A. R., Humboldt, Iowa, and has filled all the positions with credit, and is missed by his comrades, for he was one of the familiar comrades for nearly thirty years. He was married to Miss Lydia A. Simmons, at Geneva, Ill., June 30th, 1866. His devoted and loving wife survives him, with three remaining children, May, John, and Vernice. He is remembered by his comrades as one of those noble characters, devoting his young manhood to the duties of a soldier, enduring hardships for four and a half years, sacrificing health and endangering his life for the cause of our nation's honor.



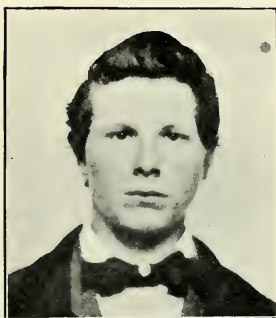
WM. P. HARDY
2nd Lieut. Co. H.



D. S. PRIDE
Capt. Co. I, age 40 years.



HEZEKIAH H. BULLOCK
Capt. Co. I.



WM. H. HOWELL-HIGHT
2nd Lieut. Co. I, killed at Shiloh.

HISTORY OF COMPANY I.

This company was recruited by Charles P. Simson, of Plainfield, Will county, Ill. The enlistments were principally from Will county and added to from Ogle, Lee and Kankakee. They went into camp at Genoa with the expectation of joining the 52nd Ill., as sharp shooters. Later the company withdrew from this organization and reported to Dixon and were identified with the Dement Phalanx. Charles P. Stimson was elected Capt., James Ballard 1st Lieut., and W. H. Howell (Hight) 2nd Lieut., and were commissioned respectively by Gov. Yates and mustered in as officers, Dec. 1, 1861. The company was recruited in the months of September, October and November. In the early part of Feb., it reported at Camp Butler, Ill., and was assigned to the 46th Ill. Infantry as Co. "I."

In the battle of Fort Donelson the company was exposed to the enemy's artillery, being near the Union battery, while the regiment supported the same. At the battle of Shiloh five were killed on the field. At the siege of Corinth there were no casualties in battle; at the battle of Matamora, on the Hatchie river, no casualties; at the siege of Vicksburg some of the company were taken prisoners. There were no losses at the siege of Jackson in 1863; in the battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 7, two were killed. At the siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, the company sustained no loss. Capt. Stimson resigned on Feb. 16, 1862, and Lieut. William H. Howell (Hight) took temporary command in the absence of the other commissioned officers and was killed at Shiloh in the first day's engagement. The company assisted in taking charge and guarding the rebel property after the surrender.

The company was composed principally of farmers; they were brave and honorable and always responded for duty when called upon. Company "D" was assigned to duty in Co. "I," Nov. 2, 1862, by order of Col. Dornblaser, commanding regiment, and was consolidated with Co. "I," March 2nd, 1863, by General Order No. 8, State of Illinois.

DAVID S. PRIDE.

David S. Pride was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1821. Securing a good education in his native State, he fitted himself for the profession of a lawyer. In his early life he moved to Potsdam, N. Y., and followed his chosen profession with marked success. He married Miss Mercena Hicks at this place, Oct. 10th, 1849. Some time after he located at Oregon, Ill., and engaged in his profession until the breaking out of the war. He then offered his service to his country and was commissioned Regimental Quartermaster, Jan. 15, 1862, serving until promoted Captain of Company

I, Nov. 24, 1862, and was mustered out Nov. 21st, 1865, at the expiration of term of enlistment. He participated in all the engagements with his company, from the time he took command until the expiration of term of service. Was at the siege and capture of Vicksburg in 1863; expedition to and siege of Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; on expedition to Yazoo City, Miss., in May, 1864; battle of Jackson Cross Roads, July 6th and 7th; at the charge and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865; occupation of Mobile, April, 1865.

After returning home he again took up the practice of law, removing to Chicago, Ill., where he gained prominence in his profession. Capt. Pride was one of those quiet, undemonstrative characters, possessed of a fine education and was respected and loved for his kindness of heart by his superior officers and the members of his own company. He was loyal and brave in service and endured many hardships, never refusing to share with his men any duty imposed upon them. In 1892 he and his family located at Los Angeles, California, to gain the advantage of a milder climate, where he died, May 20, 1895, and Mrs. Pride passed away June 14, 1895. Five children were born to this union: Charles A. Pride, now living in Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank G. Pride, who died during the war; Minnie E. Pride, now Mrs. Edgar Garman, living at 936 South Burlington Ave., Los Angeles, California; Margaret S. Pride, now Mrs. W. P. Brown, living in Santa Ana, California; Dr. Fred. Pride, now living in New York City, N. Y.

LIEUT. JAMES BALLARD.

Lieut. James Ballard was instrumental in organizing Company I, 46th Ill. Inf. He, in company with Charles P. Stimson and Rossel D. Campbell, who were also commissioned officers of Company I, in its early organization were the first officers. Lieut. Ballard was about 25 or 28 years of age at the time of entering service from Plainfield, Ill. He was engaged at the siege and battle of Donelson, Feb. 1862; battle of Shiloh, April 1862; siege of Corinth, in May, and battle of Hatchie, Oct. 5, 1862. He resigned Nov. 19, 1862. His occupation is not known to the writer. If living, his residence has never been reported for the records of this history.

LIEUT. WM. H. HIGHT.

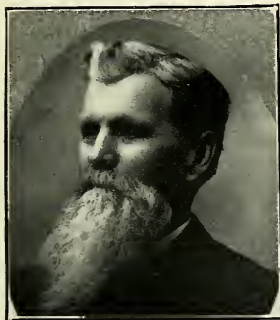
The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 27, 1841, in Chester township, N. J., and removed to Illinois in an early day with his parents; was educated in the common schools and was by occupation a painter. He enlisted in Gen. Mulligan's brigade at the beginning of the war; was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., and paroled. Before his exchange he again



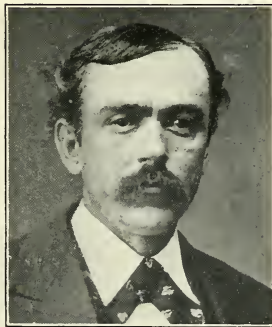
U. J. TERRY
2nd Lieut. Co. I.



H. G. KENNELLY
2nd Lieut. Co. I.



SOLOMAN A. SHIFFER
1st Sergt. Co. I.



J. W. HOLMES
Sergt. Co. I.



enlisted in Co. "I," 46th Ill. Inf., and took his mother's maiden name of Howell, and was known and entered on Adj. General's report as 2nd Lieut. W. H. Howell. He, with six others of his company, was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1861. His mother is still living at Batavia, Ill., at the advanced age of 93 years.

CAPTAIN HEZEKIAH H. BULLOCK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Watertown, in the State of New York, and was about 32 years old at the time of enlistment. He entered the service and was mustered into Company I as Orderly Sergeant, Oct. 26th, 1861, and credited on muster rolls as a resident of Dixon, Ill. He was promoted to 2nd Lieut., April 7, 1862, after the death of Lieut. Wm. Howell Hight. On the resignation of Lieut. James Ballard, he was promoted to 1st Lieut., Nov. 19, 1862. He commanded his company after the muster out of Capt. David S. Pride, until close of the service, Jan. 20, 1866, and was mustered out as 1st Lieut., although he is placed in Adjutant Gen's report as Captain. For lack of definite information it would seem that, on account of the small number to which the company had been reduced, there was not the maximum number to allow the muster of Captain. But little is known of his history after muster out.

LIEUT. URIAH J. TERRY.

Uriah J. Terry enlisted in Company D, 46th Ill. Inf., from Paw Paw, Ill., and was about twenty-five years of age, when he entered service. He was appointed 2nd Sergeant, Dec. 1, 1861, at the first organization of the Company. Upon the consolidation of Companies D and I, he was promoted to 2nd Lieut., Company I, Nov. 19, 1862, and was mustered out Nov. 20, 1864.

He participated in all the marches and battles with the regiment up to the time of muster out. If living, his residence is not known to the writer of this sketch. He was a man of good habits and was distinguished for his bravery and good soldierly conduct.

HENRY G. KENNELLEY.

Henry G. Kennelley was born in Center county, Pa., Feb. 9, 1845. He came to Illinois with his parents at an early day and settled near Plainfield, Ill., from where he enlisted in Company I, 46th Ill. Inf., Sept. 18, 1861, as a private; was promoted 1st Sergeant and on Aug. 4, 1865, commissioned 2nd Lieut. For a while was detailed to act as Adjutant of the regiment. He participated in all the marches and battles with the regiment and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.

On his return home he was engaged for two years as assistant shipping clerk at the Illinois State Penitentiary, after which he moved to Arkansas and engaged in civil engineering; he was a machinist by trade. For the last fifteen years of his life he was the book-keeper and foreman of the large plantation of Col. Zeb. Ward, of Little Rock, Arkansas; this farm contained 2300 acres, near Morrillton, same State. He was married to Miss Farmer, or Dardanelle, Ark., in 1872, who died in 1881, leaving two sons, one son dying May 5, 1899. He was married again to Miss Francis Pate, of Russellville, Ark., April 10, 1889. He died at Morrillton, Ark., Nov. 21, 1898. His wife, one son and three daughters survive him: Henry E., Ruth, Adaline and Kathleen.

Lieut. Kennelley was one of the young boys of the regiment and served faithfully for nearly four and a half years, and was patriotic and earnestly devoted to the Union and the flag of his country.

SOLOMON A. SHIFFER.

Solomon A. Shiffer was born April 18, 1841, near Shippensville, Clarion county, Pa. He migrated with his parents to Plainfield, Will county, Ill., in 1858, and engaged in farming. Enlisted in U. S. service Nov. 16, 1861, as private in Company I, 46th Ill. Inf.; was appointed Corporal early in the service, 2nd Sergt., May 1st, 1863, and 1st Sergt., Sept. 1st, 1865. He participated in all the battles and marches with the regiment. He was wounded in left shoulder at the siege of Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862; re-enlisted in Jan., 1864, and remained with the regiment until final muster out. His term of service was four years and two and a half months.

On his return he again followed the occupation of a farmer. In April, 1867, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gardner. Six children were born to this union, four sons and two daughters; three sons and one daughter survive. His wife died in 1877, after which he moved to Iowa with his children and located near Des Moines on a farm. In May 1878, he married Miss Etta Capp. To this marriage a daughter was born, who died at the age of 18 years. In the Spring of 1883, he moved with his family to Rooks county, Kansas, and settled on a farm and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1890, when he moved to Iowa, and in 1891 to Joliet, Ill., where he is at present engaged as a carpenter and contractor. While in Kansas he was a minister of the gospel, serving seven years in the M. E. church; also held the position of Justice of the Peace for two terms, and served three terms as school director. His present church relations are with the evangelical church. He received a common school education, but is possessed of fine natural abilities and is well read in affairs of the State and Nation. He is patriotic and loyal to his country and the flag—the Stars and Stripes.

HISTORY OF COMPANY K.

This Company was enlisted by J. M. McCracken, of Freeport, Ill., in the month of October, 1861. John M. McCracken was commissioned Captain and left Freeport for Camp Butler in October with about 75 men and assigned to 46th Ill. as Company K, and was mustered in as a company Oct. 15, 1861. The members of the company, previous to muster in, held an election and chose William Stewart, of Buckeye township, as 1st Lieutenant. Soon after enrollment 24 recruits from Minnesota reported at Camp Butler and were assigned to Company K, through the influence of Beverly Whitney, an Orderly Sergeant in a Company of the 15th Ill. Inf., who was commissioned 2nd. Lieut. of the company. The company participated in all the marches and battles with the regiment during the service.

The enrollment of Company K at Camp Butler was 101 men, and received recruits at different times to the number of 89, including transfers from other regiments. Company K was composed mostly of farmers and of different nationalities, who were mostly of mature age, intelligent and patriotic. The casualties of the company during service were: Died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 22; total 23. Discharged for wounds, 3; discharged for disability, 16; total 19. Grand total, 42.

CAPTAIN WALTER G. BARNES.

Capt. Walter G. Barnes was born in Huntington county, Pa., Dec. 12, 1843. He enlisted in the army Nov. 7th, 1861, in Co. K, of the 46th Regiment, at the age of seventeen and was a Corporal under Capt. William Stewart. He was sick in the hospital at Louisville, Ky., and was discharged on account of ill health, May 31st, 1862. On the 29th of August, 1864, he was appointed 1st Sergeant in Co. A, of the 146th Regiment, and on Feb. 14th, 1865, was made Capt. of Co. I, 150th Inf. He was in several battles, notably Shiloh and Lookout Mountain.

After Sherman's march to the sea he was Provost Marshal of the City of Atlanta four months, with four companies of soldiers under him. On the 20th of Dec., 1865, at Griffin, Ga., a petition was sent to Brig. Gen'l I. N. Haynie, at Springfield, Ill., signed by all the line officers of his regiment, requesting that he be made Major of the regiment, and had the war lasted one week longer he would have been commissioned Major at the age of 21 years.

After being mustered out of the service he returned to Freeport, Ill., and went into the Farm Implement business early in 1866, in which he was

still engaged when he dropped dead at his warehouse on the morning of Sept. 27th, 1895. He was married to Mrs. Minnie G. Dwight, nee Guiteau, on May 2nd, 1871. One son, Albert Barnes of Chicago, and his widow survive him.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART.

Capt. William Stewart, Company K, 46th Ill. Inft., was born in Donegal county, Ireland, March 17, 1833. When six years old, he came to America in company with his father and family, arriving where Freeport now stands, on the 2nd day of July, 1839. In October of the same year, he moved with his parents on a claim in Buckeye township, Stephenson county, Ill., where he assisted on the farm and attended the district school during the winter months. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 46th Ill., and at Camp Butler, Ill., was chosen 1st Lieutenant and commissioned Jan. 11, 1862, and was promoted to Captain, Dec. 31, 1862. For meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh was brevetted Major by President Andrew Johnson and consent of U. S. Senate. Mustered out Dec. 28, 1864 at Memphis, Tenn., at the expiration of his term of service. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, siege and capture of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Miss., and in all the marches and skirmishes in which the Regiment was engaged. Captain Stewart was a brave and efficient officer and enforced discipline in the Company and yet was one of the kindest and most respected officers of the whole command, his Irish wit and harmless jokes and genial ways always brought to his tent men from all the ranks as well as the most humbled private in the regiment, who never went away without feeling that they had a friend in the big hearted Captain of Company K.

On his return home he again took up the occupation of a farmer. As he was now about 31 years of age, depending on his good old mother and sister to keep house, he, like a sensible man, went to work and it was not long until he, without any assistance, on May 29th, 1866, captured one of the finest ladies of the land, Miss Amelia Ann Gransden, and installed her in his home on the farm. Capt. Stewart served two terms as Sheriff of Stephenson county, from 1880 to 1886, and at the expiration of his term as Sheriff was elected County Treasurer, serving one term. For the last five years he has been living in his home at 203 North Galena Ave., Freeport, Ill. He is a member of the John A. Davis Post, G. A. R.; joined Masonic Lodge in 1856 and attained the 32nd degree. Eight children were born to Capt. and Mrs. Stewart; five of whom are living, three girls and two boys. The eldest son is at present serving as Deputy Sheriff.



WM. STEWART
Capt. Co. K.



OLY F. JOHNSON
Capt. Co. K.



W. G. BARNES
Corp. Co. K, Capt. Co. I, 150th Inf.
War Photo.



W. G. BARNES
Corp. Co. K, Capt. Co. I, 150th Inf.
Photo 1890.

CAPTAIN OLY F. JOHNSON.

Oly F. Johnson enlisted at Caledonia, Minn., Oct. 4, 1861. In Sept., 1861, Capt. Johnson, in company with about twenty others, left Minnesota and reported at St. Louis, expecting to join the 16th Mo. There not being enough men to complete the 16th Mo., these men were sent to Springfield, Ill., under Beverly Whitney, of the 15th Ill. They were assigned to company K, 46th Ill. O. F. Johnson was appointed Sergeant of the Company. Promoted to 2nd Lieut., Oct. 11, 1862, and to Captain, Dec. 28, 1864. He participated in all the battles and marches with the regiment.

On his return from the army he located in Stephenson county, Ill., and was engaged in different pursuits for a number of years. In an early day he, with others of his comrades, went to Kansas and located at Jewell City, Jewell county, where he and wife entered on a homestead. Some time after he was elected Sheriff of the county and served acceptably for a term of years. He died at Jewell City about 1886.

Capt. Johnson was of Norwegian nationality and about 25 years old at the time of enlistment. He was brave and courageous, a man of many good qualities, loved and respected by his comrades and had the full confidence of his superior officers.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH M. MCKIBBEN.

Lieutenant Joseph M. McKibben was born about March 4, 1831, in Clinton county, Pa., and his early life was spent in Nittany Valley, in Central Pennsylvania. He moved to Stephenson county, Ill., in 1857 and located near Dakota, Ill. He continued to farm for several years until he enlisted on Oct. 8, 1861, in Company G, 46th Ill. Infantry, and was appointed 3rd Sergeant, and later was transferred to Company K. On the resignation of Lieut. Whitney he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, on July 16, 1862. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of service, Dec. 23, 1864. Participated in all the battles with his company, up to leaving service. He was wounded at Vicksburg on the picket line and was taken prisoner and paroled and sent home until exchanged. He, with Chaplain Teed, accompanied the remains of Col. John A. Davis to Freeport for burial.

After his return he lived for a time in Freeport, Ill., and afterward in St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the roofing business. A disastrous fire caused the closing out of this business. He then moved to Shelbyville, Ill., and entered into the Hotel business. His death occurred May 28, 1884,

and he was buried in the cemetery at the latter place on decoration day. He was a member of the Cyrus Hall Post, G. A. R. His death by paralysis was caused by wound in knee. Was educated in the common schools. Married Margaret M. Ferry and was the father of seven children. The widow and four children are still living. Widow's address, Mrs. Margaret M. McKibben, Spokane, Washington.

1ST LIEUTENANT LOUIS C. BUTTLER.

Louis Buttler enlisted from Ridott, Ill., Nov. 7, 1861, and was appointed 2nd Sergeant, and soon after the Orderly Sergeant. He was promoted to 1st Lieut., Dec. 23, 1861. He participated in the marches and battles of the regiment, was faithful to the trust bestowed on him and was a good soldier. He died of disease while encamped at Salubrity Springs, La., Oct. 5, 1865. Lieut. Buttler was about 25 years of age at time of death.

1ST LIEUT. JOHN WILSON.

1st Lieut. John Wilson was born in Buckeye township, Stephenson county, Ill., in the year 1842. Assisted on his father's farm until he enlisted in Company K, 46th Ill. Infantry, Nov. 7, 1861. He was appointed Corporal and afterward Sergeant. On March 20, 1865, was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, and on Nov. 25, 1865, 1st. Lieutenant. Re-enlisted as a Veteran in 1864 and served continuously from enlistment until mustered out, Jan. 20, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La. Lieut. Wilson participated in all the battles, marches and skirmishes with the regiment during the entire service. He was a man of good habits, sterling integrity and a model soldier. His address is unknown at the present time.

JAS. C. THOM.

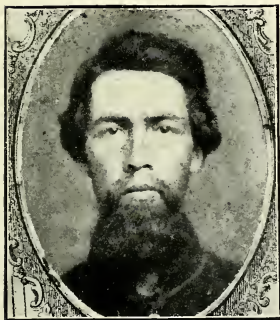
Jas. C. Thom was born in Leslie Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on Oct. 10, 1840. Left Scotland for America with his parents in the Spring of 1856. The family first settled in Kenosha county, Wis., where James went to work in a flour mill, where he remained for four years, after which, his father's family having removed to Steele county, Minn., he too went there, where he worked six months.



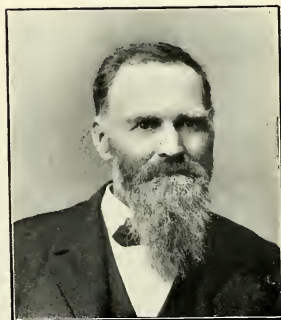
J. M. McKIBBEN
1st Lieut. Co. K.



JOHN WILSON
1st Lieut. Co. K.



L. C. BUTTLER
1st Lieut. Co. K.



JAMES C. THOM
2nd Lieut. Co. K.

In the Spring of 1861 he went to Houston county, Minn., where he worked during the summer on a farm. Col. Murphy of Missouri, having obtained permission from the war department to form a regiment, called the 16th Missouri, wherever he could find men, sent a recruiting officer to Houston county, Minn., where, with a number of others, in Sept. 1861, Thom enlisted to serve in the 16th Missouri. They went from Brownsville, Minn., by steamboat to St. Louis, Missouri, and went into camp at Benton Barracks. After remaining there a few weeks, it being found that the 16th Missouri had not men enough for a regiment, the different squads were assigned to fill up other regiments. The squad from Minnesota was sent to Camp Butler, Ill., and put into Co. K, 46th Ill. Inf. He was appointed Corporal of said company, Nov. 7th, 1861, and served as such until Dec. 20, 1862, when he was appointed Sergeant. The Summer of 1863, the Orderly Sergeant being absent, he served as orderly of the company.

He served in every battle and march in which the regiment was engaged. In the Summer of 1865, while the regiment was encamped at Salubrity Springs, La., he, with others of the regiment, was put on detached service, and mounted, with headquarters at Natchitoches. He had charge of the squad of mounted men sent to collect government cotton and other government property, left by Banks in his retreat from the Red river campaign. He had some very interesting experiences while on that duty. Some pleasant and some otherwise, among the latter was being shot at several times in the dark by unknown persons. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut., Oct. 26, 1865, and served as such till mustered out with the regiment in Jan., '66, thus having served over four years.

He returned to Houston county, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming. He was married to Albina Thornton, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, Dec. 30, 1869. They returned to his farm in Houston county, where they resided till the Spring of 1873, when he, with his wife and one child, moved to Nobles county, Minnesota, where he took a soldier's homestead, upon which he resided since, with the exception of four years spent in the Sheriff's office of said county.



FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

THREE YEAR'S SERVICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Colonels.</i>				
John A. Davis.....	Rock Run...	Sep. 12, 61	(Dead)	Died, Bolivar, T., Oct. 10, 62, w'nds rec'd bat. Hatchie.
Benjamin Dornblaser	Dakotah....	Oct. 11, 61	"	Pro. Brev. Brig. Gen., Feb. 20, 65. M. O. Jan. 20, 66....
<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>				
William O. Jones.....	.....	Sep. 12, 61	(Dead)	Resigned Dec. 31, 1861.....
John J. Jones.....	Fulton City.	Jan. 1, 61	"	Pro. Brev. Col., June 19, 65. Mustered out Jan. 20, 66..
<i>Majors.</i>				
Frederick A. Starring	Chicago.....	Sep. 12, 61	(Dead)	Resigned.....
Benjamin Dornblaser	Buckeye....	Feb. 8, 62	(Dead)	Promoted Colonel.....
John M. McCracken...	Freeport....	Oct. 11, 62	(Dead)	Mustered out Dec. 23, 1864..
Joseph Clingman.....	Cedarville...	Dec. 23, 64	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Adjutants.</i>				
Benjamin Dornblaser	Buckeye....	Oct. 11, 61	(Dead)	Promoted.....
Edward R. Lord.....	.....	Jul. 17, 62	(Dead)	Resigned Nov. 19, 1862.....
Henry H. Woodbury.	Amboy.....	Nov. 26, 62	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Quartermasters.</i>				
Frank Fuller.....	.....	Sep. 12, 61	(Dead)	Resigned Oct. 19, 1861.....
James L. Wilson.....	.....	Sep. 18, 61	(Dead)	Resigned Jan. 15, 1862.....
David S. Pride.....	Oregon.....	Jan. 15, 62	(Dead)	Pro. Capt. Co. I, Nov. 24, 62
Edwin R. Gillett.....	Oneco.....	Sep. 1, 62	(Dead)	Resigned Oct. 5, 1864.....
James B. Wright.....	Rock Grove.	Oct. 5, 64	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Surgeons.</i>				
Elias C. De Puy.....	Freeport....	Sep. 23, 61	(Dead)	Resigned Sept. 3, 1862.....
Elias C. De Puy.....	"	Dec. 9, 62	(Dead)	Resigned Nov. 1, 1864.....
Benj. H. Bradshaw...	"	Nov. 1, 64	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Ass't Surgeons.</i>				
Charles Carle.....	Tamaroa....	Feb. 16, 62	(Dead)	Discharged Apr. 8, 62, to accept prom. in 41st Reg.
Benj. H. Bradshaw...	Freeport....	Sep. 12, 62	(Dead)	Promoted.....
Julius N. DeWitt.....	.....	Nov. 1, 64	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Ass't Surgeons.</i>				
Julius N. DeWitt.....	Freeport....	Mar. 5, 64	(Dead)	Promoted.....
John Webster.....	Chicago.....	May 5, 65	(Dead)	Com. returned and canc'd..
<i>Chaplains.</i>				
David Teed.....	Freeport....	Oct. 11, 61	(Dead)	Resigned Sep. 1, 1862.....
Hezekiah R. Lewis...	Decatur....	Oct. 21, 62	(Dead)	Discharged Jan. 12, 1866....

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Sergeant Majors.</i>				
William Swanzy.....	Freeport	Dec. 7, 61	(Dead)	Disch. May 29, 62; disabl.
Henry A. Ewing.....	.....	.....	.....	Disch. Oct. 25, 63, for prom. in Colored Reg't.....
John E. Hushey.....	Rock Run... ..	Oct. 31, 63	(Dead)	Disch. Sept. 1, 64; disabl...
John W. Barr.....	Davis .....	.....	.....	Prom. 1st Lieut. Co. F.....
Edgar Butterfield.....	Lancaster... ..	.....	Joliet, Ill	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866.....
Frank H. Whipple.....	.....	Dec. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out July 8, 1865...
<i>Q. M. Sergeants.</i>				
James Duncan.....	Rock Grove.	Sep. 14, 61	.....	Disch. May 29, 62; disabl..
James H. Davis.....	.....	Oct. 16, 61	.....	Red. to ranks, Mar. 1, 64...
James B. Wright.....	Noble	Mar. 1, 64	(Dead)	Prom. 1st Lt. and R. Q. M.
Julius T. Weld.....	Freeport	Jan. 30, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Harrington Love.....	.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Mustered out July 8, 1865...
<i>Commis. Sergeants.</i>				
Edward R. Gillett.....	Freeport	Sep. 14, 61	.....	Disch. for prom. as R. Q. M.
William H. Barnds...	Florence ....	.....	Orangeville, Ill.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866.....
<i>Hospital Stewards.</i>				
Thomas Woolcott.....	Freeport	Mar. 3, 64	.....	Vet. Red. to ranks, Co. K,...
Joseph Chambers.....	Rock Grove.	Sep. 14, 61	.....	Disch. Aug.—, 62; disabl...
James W. Steele.....	Freeport	Sep. 1, 62	.....	Disch. Mar. 1, 64, for prom. in Colored Reg't.....
Charles F. Bennett...	Plainfield....	.....	.....	App'd Hosp. Stew'd U. S. A. Mar. 10, 1864.....
Thomas J. Allen.....	Buckeye.....	.....	Rock City, Ill	Vet. rec't. M. O. Jan. 20, 66.
Henry C. Stoner.....	.....	Oct. 20, 64	.....	Mustered out July 8, 1865...
Hiram I. Clary.....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 27, 1864.
<i>Principal Musicians.</i>				
George Black.....	.....	Oct. 10, 61	Salt Lake City.....	Disch. May 25, 62; disabl...
Thomas Slade.....	Bringt'n, Min	July 1, 62	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
George W. Trotter.....	Buckeye.....	.....	.....	Reported Died Oct.—1865...
David Barrett.....	.....	May 1, 63	.....	Mustered out July 8, 1865...
John Buck.....	.....	June 22, 64	.....	.....

COMPANY A.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
John Musser.....	Orangeville..	Sep. 10, 61	(Dead)	Died April 24, 1862.....
Joseph Clingman.....	Cedarville... ..	Apr. 24, 62	.....	Promoted Major.....
Isaac A. Arnold.....	Florence	Dec. 23, 64	Kearney, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
William O. Saxton.....	Freeport	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Resigned Apr. 1, 1862.....
Isaac A. Arnold.....	Florence	Apr. 1, 62	Kearney, Neb.....	Promoted.....
William Reynolds.....	Oneco.....	Dec. 23, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Isaac A. Arnold.....	Florence	Sep. 10, 61	Kearney, Neb.....	Promoted.....
George S. Dickey.....	.....	Apr. 1, 62	Council Bluff, Ia....	Resigned Oct. 15, 1864.....
William Reynolds.....	Oneco.....	Oct. 15, 64	.....	Promoted.....
William R. Moore.....	Freeport	Dec. 23, 64	Lawrenceb'rg, Tenn	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Joseph Clingman.....	Buckeye.....	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Promoted Captain.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
George S. Dickey.....	Florence	Sep. 10, 61	Council Bluff, Ia.	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant..
Horace D. Purington .....	.....	"	(Dead) Bristol, Mass	Disch. Dec. 12, 63, to accept Capt'y in 66 U. S. Col'd Inf
William Reynolds.....	Oneco .....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Oscar B. Fowler.....	Cincinnati, O	"	.....	Mustered out Aug. 28, 1862.
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Daniel M. Hart.....	Florence	Sep. 10, 61	(Dead)	Disch. July 8, 62; disabil....
Thomas S. Clingman	Buckeye.....	"	(Dead)	Disch. Aug. 2, 62; wounds..
Andrew M. Fellows..	Florence	Sep. 10, 61	(Dead)	Died at Quincy May 2, 62, wounds.....
Albert M. Lull.....	Steph. Co... ..	"	Coburg, Ia.	Disch. Oct. 21, 62; disabil.
Ammie F. Arnold.....	Florence	"	(Dead)	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 62..
Benjamin Musser.....	Oneco	"	Jewell, Kans.....	Disch. Nov. 24, 62, disabil..
Wesley J. Best.....	Florence	"	(Dead)	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Quincy E. Pollock....	Buckeye.....	"	(Dead)	1st Serg't. Died at Mound City Apr. 9, 1862; wounds.
<i>Musician.</i>				
George W. Trotter....	Buckeye.....	Sep. 10, 61	(Dead)	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Privates.</i>				
Arnold, Albert E.....	Florence	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Disch. Sept. 4, 62; disabil..
Andre, William.....	" .....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Barnds, William H....	"	"	Orangeville, Ill.....	.....
Bolander, Harrison W	"	"	(Dead)	Disch. Aug. 25, 62; disabil..
Bates, Andrew J.....	"	"	"	Disch. July 9, 62; disabil..
Bolander, George W..	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Best, Robert T.....	"	"	"	Died C'p Butler, Nov. 7, 61.
Barrett, Charles.....	"	"	"	Disch. Aug. 13, 62; wounds..
Benter, Martin.....	"	"	(Dead)	Disch. Nov. 24, 62; wounds.
Buss, Hillery.....	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Ceran, William.....	Freeport .....	"	.....	Tr. to Inv. Corps Aug. 4, 63.
Clingman, Abner.....	"	"	(Dead)	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Clingman, Hiram.....	"	"	"	Killed at battle of Shiloh....
Clingman, George R..	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Clouse, Charles.....	"	"	Fletcher, Ia.....	Died M'd City, Sept. 7, 62..
Clingman, Charles....	"	"	Covington, Ky.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Derrick, James E....	"	"	"	Disch. May 28, 62; disabil..
DeHaven, Daniel P....	"	"	(Dead)	Died, Memphis, Sept. 22, 62.
Davidson, George W..	"	"	"	Disch. Apr. 28, 63; disabil..
Elliott, John.....	"	"	(Dead)	Killed at battle of Shiloh ..
Ewing, Henry A.....	"	"	"	Promoted Serg't Major.....
Earley, William F....	"	"	Griswold, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
French, Shepard A....	"	"	Faulkner, Ia.....	" " " " " "
Garrison, David W....	"	"	"	" " " " " "
Gibbins, Thomas.....	"	"	Lanark, Ill.....	" " " " " "
Galpin, Daniel A....	"	"	Pacific Jct., Ia.....	Dropped
Gibbins, William.....	"	"	Lanark, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Gillett, Edwin R....	"	"	"	Promoted Com. Sergeant... ..
Hoot, John.....	"	"	(Dead)	Killed at battle of Shiloh....
Hunting, Charles H..	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hollenback, Henry W	"	"	"	Died of Mound City, May 3, 1862; wounds
Hunting, William A..	"	"	Chicago, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hart, James H.....	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Holsinger, William H	"	"	"	Died at Pittsburg Landing Apr. 1, 1862.....
Jeffries, Joseph G....	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Kemper, Adam.....	"	"	Denver, Colo.....	1st Sgt. Disch. Nov. 9, 63 to accept prom. in 5th U. S. Colored Artillery.....
Moore, William R....	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Miller, Henry W.....	"	"	Falls City, Neb.....	" " " " " "
Musser, James.....	"	"	(Dead)	" " " " " "
McHoes, John.....	"	"	"	Tr. to Inv. Corps, Nov. 10, 63

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
More, Charles F.....	Freeport.....	Sep. 10, 61		Died, Memphis, Apr. 2, 63..
Mason, John H.....	".....	".....		Disch. Nov. 24, 62; wounds.
Mack, James H.....	".....	".....		Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Peck, Theodore.....	".....	".....		Died, C'p Butler, Jan. 8, 62..
Patten, John.....	".....	".....		Killed at battle of Shiloh..
Plowman, Charles E.....	".....	".....	Jewell City, Kans.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Patten, Robert.....	".....	".....	(Dead).....	
Parish, Pleasant.....	".....	".....		Transferred to Co. B.....
Peck, Adelbert.....	".....	".....		Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864..
Quiggle, Robert H.....	".....	".....	Rosemont, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Ritzman, Robert P.....	".....	".....	(Dead).....	
Riem, James.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Rush, John.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Rogers, David E.....	".....	".....	".....	Disch. Aug. 16, 62; disabil..
Rodimer, William H.....	".....	".....	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Rollins, Eliphalet.....	".....	".....	".....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Smith, Church H.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at Corinth, June 29, 62.
Solomon, John C.....	".....	".....	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Sheckler, John.....	".....	".....	Washington, Kans.....	Disch. May 8, 62; disabil..
Scoville, Daniel A.....	".....	".....	Grand Is., Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Sleight, Samuel A.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Smith, Eliphalet W.....	".....	".....	".....	Disch. May 3, 62; disabil..
Scoville, Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	Tr. to Inv. Corps Mar 26, 64
Stephens, James M.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at Savannah, Tenn....
Taylor, John W.....	".....	".....	".....	Apr. 18, 1862; wounds.....
Thompson, James M.....	".....	".....	".....	Died near Corinth, May 9, 62.
Van Brocklin, Jas. M.....	".....	".....	Hays, Iowa.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Vincen, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Sloan, Iowa.....	".....
Walker, John W.....	".....	".....	Yates Center, Kan.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Winchell, Hiram P.....	".....	".....	Santa Ana, Cal.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Wieland, John M.....	".....	".....	".....	Died, C'p Butler, Nov. 2, 61
Woodring, John M.....	".....	".....	".....	Disch. Nov. 24, 62; disabil..
Wilson, Benjamin F.....	".....	".....	".....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 30, 61
Whisler, John B.....	".....	".....	".....	Killed at Battle of Shiloh...
Wilson, Robert P.....	".....	".....	Iowa City, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Windecker, John.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Andre, William.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 22, 63		Died at Duvall's Bluff, Dec. 10, 1864.
Barnds, William H.....	".....	Dec. 30, 63	Orangeville, Ill.....	Prom. Commis. Sergeant..
Bolander, George W.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	(Dead).....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Best, Wesley J.....	Florence.....	".....	".....	Died at Vicksburg, Aug. 19, 1864; wounds.....
Buss, Hillery.....	Freeport.....	".....	(Dead).....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Carter, Sherwood E.....	".....	".....	".....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Clingman, Abner.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	(Dead).....	Mustered out July 14, 1865..
Clingman, Geo. R.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Clingman, Charles.....	".....	".....	Covington, Ky.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Early, William F.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	Griswold, Ia.....	".....
Fauver, Robert A.....	".....	".....	".....	Drowned Aug. 20, 1864.....
French, Shepard A.....	Silver Creek.....	Jan. 5, 64	Faulkner, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66 as 1st Sgt..
Garrison, David W.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 22, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Gibbins, Thomas.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	".....	".....
Gibbins, Williams.....	".....	".....	Pacific Jc., Ia.....	".....
Hart, James H.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	Shelbyville, Wis.....	".....
Hunting, Geo. H.....	".....	Jan. 5, 64	".....	Disch. Sept. 18, 64, for pro. in 5th U. S. C. H. Art....
Hunting, Charles H.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	".....	Disch. July 14, 64, for prom. in 5th U. S. C. H. Art....
Jeffries, Joseph G.....	".....	".....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	Absent without leave at M. O. of Regiment.....
Mack, James H.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Sergt..
Miller, Henry W.....	Florence.....	Jan. 5, 64	Falls City, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
McCarthy, James.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 1, 64	".....	Died, Freeport, Mar. 19, 65.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Moore, William R....	Freeport....	Dec. 7, 63	Lawrenceb'rg, Tenn	Disch. Mar. 19, 1865, as 1st Serg't for promotion....
Musser, James.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	(Dead).....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Patten, Robert H....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Plowman, Charles E..	".....	Dec. 22, 63	Jewel City, Kan....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Quiggle, Robert H....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	Rosemont, Neb.....	M. O. July 14, 65. Abs't sick
Reynolds, William....	Oneco.....	".....	".....	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant..
Ritzman, Robert P....	Freeport....	Dec. 22, 63	".....	Sergeant. Absent without leave since Dec. 31, 1865..
Riem, James.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at home, Mar. 22, 1864
Rogers, David E.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at Baileyville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1864.....
Scoville, Daniel A....	".....	".....	Grand Island, Neb..	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp..
Sheckler, John.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	Washington, Kan....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Sills, Edwin.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	Topeka, Kan.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Smith, Church H.....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	".....	".....
Taylor, John W.....	".....	".....	".....	Disch. Jan. 29, 65, for prom.
Trotter, Geo. W.....	Buckeye....	".....	".....	1st Lieut. 53d U. S. C. I...
Van Brocklin, Jas. M.	Freeport....	Dec. 22, 63	Hays, Iowa.....	Prom. Principal Musician..
Vincen, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Sloan, Iowa.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Winchell, Hiram P....	".....	Dec. 7, 63	Santa Anna, Cal....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wilson, Robert P....	".....	".....	Iowa City, Iowa....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Windecker, John.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	Robertson, Iowa....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Andre, Jacob.....	Rock Grove.	Sep. 10, 61	".....	Disch. at Baton Rouge under G. O. No. 10.....
Ambrose, DeWitt C....	Freeport....	Jan. 5, 64	Erie, Kan.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Allen, John A.....	Barry.....	Dec. 9, 63	".....	".....
Askew, John A.....	".....	".....	".....	Discharged.....
Allison, William W....	Florence....	Aug. 30, 62	".....	Died, Memphis, Mar. 16, 63.
Belknap, Corwin A....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	Orangeville, Ill....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bruner, Robert D....	Freeport....	Jan. 5, 64	".....	Corp'l. Died at Cairo, Oct. 6, 1864.....
Barrett, Edward.....	Florence....	Jan. 25, 64	Sioux Falls, S. D....	Died, Vicksburg, Aug. 12, 64
Babcock, James M....	".....	Aug. 10, 62	".....	Corp. Disch. Nov. 25, 63, for pro. 1st Lt. 56th U. S. C. I
Best, Hiram C.....	Harlem....	Jan. 24, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Discharged June 5, 1865....
Brown, Charles M....	".....	Jan. 25, 64	Willow Springs, Neb	Disch. Mar. 8, 66; disabled..
Carter, Sherwood E....	Freeport....	Oct. 10, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Clingman, John T....	Oneco.....	Jan. 26, 65	Cedarville, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Clingman, Wm. M....	Buckeye....	Jan. 24, 65	".....	".....
Cadwell, Horace.....	Oneco.....	".....	Salem, Oregon.....	".....
Clow, Benjamin.....	Harlem....	".....	Freeport, Ill.....	".....
Clause, Thilman.....	".....	Jan. 27, 64	Fletcher, Iowa.....	Mustered out June 30, 1865..
Cousins Albert.....	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 8, 64	".....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865...
Dinges John P.....	Harlem....	Feb. 7, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Daughenbaugh, Chris	Buckeye....	Oct. 15, 64	Orangeville, Ill....	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1865...
Evans, Thomas W....	Freeport....	Jan. 5, 64	Monroe, Wis.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 1866 as Corp'l
Ellis, Elias.....	Harlem....	Jan. 24, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Fauver, Robert A....	Freeport....	Oct. 10, 62	Millheim, Pa.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Fauver, Amos.....	Buckeye....	Dec. 12, 63	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
French, David H.....	Silver Creek	Jan. 28, 64	Knierim, Ia.....	Vet. rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866
Ford, William D.....	Harlem....	Jan. 27, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
French, Truman A....	Burton.....	Sep. 29, 64	Phoenix, Arizona..	Mustered out June 19, 1865..
Foster, Jasper.....	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 8, 64	".....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865...
Fellows, George E....	Florence....	Feb. 27, 64	".....	Mustered out May 15, 65....
Garrard, Warren.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	".....	Abs't sick, since June 20, 65
Glynn, James.....	Freeport....	Jan. 25, 64	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Garman, Lawrence G..	Lena.....	Feb. 8, 64	".....	".....
Green, Christopher...	Freeport....	Oct. 10, 61	Sheffield, Ia.....	Mustered out Aug. 28, 1862..
Galpin, Hiram C....	Baileyville..	Sep. 10, 61	".....	Disch. July 8, 1862. Died same day.....
Gatliff, Thomas C....	Florence....	Jan. 4, 64	".....	Disch. June 5, 1865.....
Hunting, George H....	Freeport....	".....	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Hartzel, William.....	Buckeye.....	Dec.30, 63	.....	Vet. rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 66.
Huddleston Reuben H	Santa Anna.	Feb.29,64	.....	Abs't with't leave at M. O.
Hart, Joseph E.....	Harlem	Jan.31, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan.20, 1866..
Hill, John.....	Silver Creek.	Jan.24, 65	.....	" " "
Hills, Henry M.....	Ridott	.....	.....	" " "
Hoyman, Henry.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	" " "
Hadsell, Nathan A...	Barry	Dec. 9, 63	.....	Mustered out Dec. 15, 1865..
Hadsell, Almond C...	.....	.....	Long Beach, Cal....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hart, John.....	Freeport	Aug.30,62	.....	M. O. June 19, '65, as Serg't
Hart, Thomas J.....	Florence.....	.....	Spring Brooks, Wis.	Mustered out June 19, 1865..
Hathaway, Homer H.	.....	Sep.10, 61	Coffeeville, Kans..	Re-enlisted in Co. K, 2d Ill. Artillery.....
Joy, Benedict.....	Oneco.....	Feb.20, 64	Winslow, Ill.....	Mustered out July 11, 1865..
Krape, William W.....	.....	Feb.29,64	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Law, John H.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 65	Montrose, Mo.....	" " "
Lee, Lorenzo H.....	Harlem	Jan. 26, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	" " "
LeFevre, Francis J...	.....	Feb. 1, 62	.....	Died April 9, 62; wounds....
Luzadder, George.....	Montebello..	Oct.20, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 19, 1865..
Miller, Israel.....	Oneco.....	Dec.23,63	Freeport, Ill.....	Absent without leave at M. O. of Regiment.....
Moore, George W.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 25, 64	Marquette, Neb....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Moser, William.....	Buckeye.....	Feb.29, 64	.....	" " "
McAfee, Robert L. H.	Freeport.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	" " "
Musser, Charles.....	Oneco.....	Jan 31, 65	Pearl City, Ill.....	" " "
Moser, Edwin A.....	Harlem	Jan.24, 65	.....	" " "
Morgan, Henry W.....	.....	.....	.....	" " "
May, Willard.....	Florence.....	Feb.24, 64	.....	Died, Vicksburg, May 18, 64
McCarthy, James C.	Freeport	Feb. 1, 64	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Neil, William R.....	Oregon.....	Feb.20, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Parker, John.....	Winslow	Feb.18, 64	.....	Mustered out July 15, 1865..
Pine, George W.....	New Salem.	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Rogers, Henry G.....	Freeport.....	Oct.10, 61	.....	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 62..
Reiniger, Samuel J...	Buckeye.....	Dec.17, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Rice, Milton A.....	Lena.....	Feb. 1, 64	Douglas, Kans.....	" " "
Ritzman, John.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 65	Dead.....	" " "
Rubendall, Daniel R.	Oneco.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	M. O. June 10, 65, as Corp'l.
Rudy, John.....	.....	Dec.23, 63	.....	Mustered out May 22, 1865..
Smith, James C.....	"	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Scoville, Alfred B...	Florence.....	Jan.25, 64	Baraboo, Wis.....	" " "
Shadell, Samuel P.....	Buckeye.....	Dec.17, 63	Monroe, Wis.....	" " "
Shadell, Adam C.....	Freeport.....	Oct.30, 63	Warren, Ill.....	" " "
Swartz, John L.....	.....	.....	Iowa Falls, Ia.....	" " "
Shellenberger, John.	Florence.....	Jan. 8, 64	.....	" " "
Sheets, George W.....	.....	Jan.25, 64	Freeport, Ill.....	" " "
Sanborn, Charles G...	Ridott.....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	" " "
Sills, Thomas.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	Lesterville, S. D....	" " "
Sills, Edwin.....	Freeport	Nov.20,61	Topeka, Kans.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Seidle, Charles H.....	Oneco.....	Dec.23, 63	.....	Died M'nd City, Nov. 20, 64.
Steele, Alexander.....	.....	Aug.30,62	.....	Died, St. Louis, July 24, 63..
Smith, Franklin.....	.....	Feb. 1, 62	Grand Rapids, Mich	Mustered out Aug. 28, 1862.
Sherman, Leonard....	Silver Creek.	Mar. 4, 65	.....	Transferred to Co. G.....
Tomlins, John W.....	Freeport	Dec.16,63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Taft, Joseph A.....	Oneco.....	Mar. 4, 65	.....	" " "
Thompson, Lee B.....	.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Waddell, John R.....	Freeport	Jan. 5, 64	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Woodring, Uriah.....	Oneco.....	Feb.27, 64	Downs, Kans.....	" " "
Wall, Thomas.....	Florence.....	Mar.21,65	.....	Disch. at Baton Rouge, under G. O. No. 10.....
Wright, John W.....	Hadley.....	Dec.22, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Winters, Darius.....	Florence.....	Aug.10,62	Almira, Wash.....	Mustered out July 7, 1865..
Wetzel, Franklin F...	Buckley.....	Feb.17,64	Millheim, Pa.....	Mustered out Oct. 18, 1865..
Weld, Julius T.....	Freeport	Jan. 30, 64	.....	Promoted Q. M. Sergeant..
Windecker, William..	Dakota.....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Waddell, William W...	Freeport.....	Jan. 28, 65	Watertown, S. D....	" " "
Woodring, John M....	Oneco.....	Feb. 7, 65	Doland, S. D.....	" " "

COMPANY B.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Rollin V. Ankeny.....	Florence	Sep.14, 61	(Dead).....	Resigned Dec. 31, 1862.....
William J. Reitzell....	Lancaster....	Jan. 1, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	M. O. to date Dec. 23, 1864..
Robert T. Cooper.....	Rock Grove..	Dec.23,64	Sewart, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Henry Roush.....	Rock Run...	Sep.14, 61	(Dead).....	Resigned Apr. 18, 1862.....
William J. Reitzell....	Lancaster....	July10, 62	Freeport, Ill.....	Promoted.....
Emanuel Faust.....	Rock Grove..	Jan. 1, 63	Meeteese, Wy.....	Resigned Sep. 27, 1864.....
Robert T. Cooper.....	"	Sep.27, 64	Sewart, Neb.....	Promoted.....
George S. Roush.....	Lena.....	Dec.23,64	Lena, Ill.....	Resigned June 19, 1865.....
Thomas B. Jones....	"	July31, 65	Gilbert Sta., Ia....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Thomas J. Hathaway	Rock Run...	Sep.14, 61	Intha, Mo.....	Resigned June 13, 1862.....
William J. Reitzell....	Lancaster....	Jun.10, 62	Freeport, Ill.....	Promoted.....
Emanuel Faust.....	Rock Grove..	July10, 62	Meeteese, Wy.....	"
Robert T. Cooper.....	"	Jan. 1, 63	Sewart, Neb.....	"
George S. Roush.....	Lena.....	Sep.27, 64	Lena, Ill.....	"
Thomas B. Jones....	"	Dec.23,64	Gilbert Sta. Ia....	"
Aaron McCauley.....	Davis.....	July31, 65	Orangeville, Ill....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Thomas J. Hood.....	Rock Run...	Sep.10, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. G.....
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Emanuel Faust.....	.....	Sep.10, 61	Meeteese, Wy.....	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant..
William J. Reitzell....	Rock Run...	"	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Robert T. Cooper.....	Rock Grove..	"	Sewart, Neb.....	"
Robert Smith.....	Lena.....	"	.....	Transferred to Co. G.....
<i>Corporals.</i>				
George Cox.....	Lena.....	Sep.10, 61	(Dead).....	Died at Bolivar, Tenn, Oct. 9, 1862; wounds
Leopold Shook.....	Lancaster...	"	(Dead).....	Disch. July 10, 62, as Serg.; disability.....
John E. Hushey.....	Rock Run...	"	(Dead).....	Promoted Sergeant Major
John Y. Haughey.....	Cedarville...	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Jay W. Barker.....	Rock Grove..	"	Manchester, Ia.....	Disch. Feb. 12, 63, as priv.; Disability.....
Isaac Klechner.....	"	"	(Dead).....	Disch. June 14, 62, disabil..
George S. Roush.....	Lena.....	"	Lena, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Thomas B. Jones....	"	"	Gilbert Sta., Ia....	"
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Isaac Bolander.....	Rock Grove..	Sep.10, 61	Ackley, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Casper Long.....	"	"	(Dead).....	Transferred to Co. G.....
<i>Wagoner.</i>				
Isaac N. Mallory....	Dakota.....	Sep.10, 61	Freeport, Ill.....	Disch. July 12, 62; disabil..
<i>Privates.</i>				
Ashenfelter, Cyrus...	Rock Grove..	Sep.10, 61	(Dead).....	Died C'p Butler, Dec. 6, 61.
Arnold, Adam.....	Davis.....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Arnold, Charles.....	Rock Grove..	"	.....	"
Andre, Jacob.....	"	"	.....	"
Alshouse, Jacob.....	Davis.....	"	.....	Disch. Sept. 21, 62; disabil..
Ansberger, Sebastian	"	"	(Dead).....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Boyd, Franklin.....	Rock Grove..	"	.....	"
Barker, Addison J....	"	"	.....	Disch. Dec. 28, 63; disabil..
Barker, Seymour S....	"	"	Rockford, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Bowen, John T.....	"	"	"	"
Bolander, Aaron.....	"	"	Rock Grove, Ill....	"
Burgess, Solon S....	Cedarville...	"	(Dead).....	Disch. June 30, 63; disabil..
Bower, Charles F....	Lena.....	"	.....	Died April 23, 1862; wounds
Butterfield, Edgar...	Lancaster....	"	Joliet, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Blanchard David M...	Davis.....	"	.....	Disch. July 13, 62; disabil..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Crawford, Franklin...	Rock Grove..	Sept. 10, 61	Rock Grove, Ill.	Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864..
Chambers, Joseph.....	"	"	(Dead)	Prom. Hospital Steward...
Cantrell, Joel T.....	Lancaster...	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Cade, Charles.....	"	"	"	Disch. Aug. 12, 62; disabil..
Ernst, Jacob.....	Rock Grove..	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Erb, Ira.....	Lena.....	"	Salem, Oregon.....	"
Forbs, Alonzo W.....	"	"	Dead.....	"
Frankenberger, Eli B.	Rock Grove..	"	"	"
From, James.....	Rock Run ..	"	Rising City, Neb.....	"
Frize, Henry.....	"	"	(Dead)	Died at Pittsburg Landing Mar. 31, 1862.....
Guitar, Adam.....	Rock Grove..	"	Vermont, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Gibler, Hiram.....	Dakota.....	"	"	Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864..
Gibler, Joseph H.....	"	"	"	Mustered out May 12, 1862..
Henrich, Cornelius...	Rock Grove..	"	Memphis, Tenn.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hay, John.....	"	"	"	"
Hathaway, Homer H.	Dakota.....	"	Coffeeville, Kans.....	Transferred to Co. A.....
Hathaway, Jeremiah J	Rock Run.....	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hathaway, James B.	"	"	Roberston, Ia.....	Disch. Apr. 23, 62; disabil..
Hess, Aaron.....	Cedarville...	"	Doniphan, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hill, Langford.....	"	"	(Dead)	"
Henderson, Marion J.	Dakota.....	"	"	"
Henderson, Francis...	"	"	Aurora, Neb.....	"
Henderson, Uriah H.	"	"	Marquette, Neb.....	"
Hoag, Charles.....	Lancaster ..	"	Jennings, La.....	Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864..
Hinds, Erastus.....	Oneco.....	"	Clay Center, Kans.....	Disch. Dec. 10, 62; disabil..
Kaup, George S.....	Lancaster ..	"	(Dead)	Disch. July 30, 62; disabil..
Krider, Jacob N.....	Rock Grove..	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Kerr, William.....	Rock Run.....	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 20, 1864.
Kellogg, Eugene V.....	Lena.....	"	"	Killed in battle at Shiloh...
Lobdell, Daniel.....	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Mingle, David J.....	Rock Grove..	"	"	"
McCauley, Aaron.....	Davis.....	"	Orangeville, Ill.....	"
Mather, Abijah.....	"	"	Essex, Ia.....	"
McElhaney, William...	Rock Run.....	"	Dakota, Ill.....	Disch. Apr. 4, 1862.....
McCurdy, Francis...	Lena.....	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Mitchell, Norton.....	Rock Run.....	"	Davis, Ill.....	"
Moses, John H.....	"	"	"	"
McClenahan, George	"	"	Ashton, Ia.....	"
Mallory, Daniel.....	Dakota.....	"	Bellamy, Mo.....	Mustered out Sept. 9, 1864..
Mack, Harry A.....	Winslow.....	"	(Dead)	Died at Winslow, Ill., June 15, 1862.....
Mallory, John W.....	Lena.....	"	"	Died n'r Corinth, May 17, 62
McGinnis, Joseph.....	"	"	"	Died, C'p Butler, Sep. 28, 61
Mingle, John H.....	Rock Grove..	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Nicholas, John.....	Dakota.....	"	Rockford, Ill.....	Disch. Nov. 7 62; disabil..
Penicoff, Levi.....	"	"	"	Died at Evansville, Ind., Oct. 19, 1862.....
Petre, John.....	Rock Run.....	"	Eldora, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Potter, Francis.....	Davis.....	"	(Dead)	M. O. June 30, 1862.....
Potter, Julius.....	Rock Grove..	"	"	Died C'p Butler, Feb. 6, 61.
Pierce, James.....	"	"	Deep River, Ia.....	Disch. Nov. 1, 1865.....
Rockwell, Charles W.	Lena.....	"	"	Died, Quincy, Ill., May 14, 62
Runkle, John H.....	Rock Grove..	"	Rossie, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Stottler, Jacob.....	Rock Run.....	"	"	Died at St. Louis, May —, 1862; wounds.....
Shane, Charles N.....	Dakota.....	"	(Dead)	Died, St. Louis, July 26, 63.
Shane, Thomas J.....	"	"	"	M. O. Sept. 9, 64, as Corp'l..
Sprague, George D.....	Rock Run.....	"	"	Disch. Feb. 28, 63; disabil..
Turrenzo, Anson.....	Lena.....	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Tyler, Dayton D.....	Winslow.....	"	Winslow, Ill.....	"
VanMeter, John C.....	Rock Grove..	"	(Dead)	Disch. July 7, 62; disabil..
Vincent, George.....	"	"	Colbergen, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Wilson, George.....	"	"	"	Died at Pittsburg Landing April 30, 1862.....
Wright, Charles F ..	Lena.....	"	Warren, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Weaver, David.....	"	"	"	Disch. June 13, 62; disabil..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
West, George.....	Rock Grove.	Sep.10, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Warner, William W.	Dakota ..	"	Seldon, Kan.....	Disch. July 12, 62; disabil..
Yoder, Andrew B.....	Lancaster..	"	St. Louis, Mo.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Arnold, Adam.....	Davis	Dec. 7, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Arnold, Chas.....	Rock Grove.	Dec.23 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 66...
Andre, Jacob.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Co. A.....
Ansberger, Sebastian	Davis	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bolander, Isaac.....	Rock Grove.	.....	Ackley, Ia.....	.....
Bolander, Aaron.....	.....	Dec.23,63	Rock Grove, Ill.....	M. O. June, 19, 65, as Corp'l
Barker, Seymour S ..	"	"	Rockford, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Boyd, Franklin.....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
Bowen, John T.....	"	"	(Dead)	"
Butterfield, Edgar ..	Lancaster...	"	Joliet, Ill.....	Prom. Sergeant Major.....
Cantrill, Joel T.....	"	"	(Dead)	Transferred to Co. K.....
Erb, Ira.....	Lena	Dec. 7, 63	Salem, Oregon	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Ernst, Jacob.....	Rock Grove.	" .....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 66 ..
Forbs, Alonzo W.....	Lena	"	(Dead)	Disch. Mar. 5, 1866
Frankenberger, Eli B	Rock Grove.	" .....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
From, James.....	"	"	Rising City, Neb.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Guter, Adam.....	"	Dec.23,63	Vermont, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Haughey, John Y ..	Freeport ..	Jan. 5, 64	(Dead).....	M. O. May 30, 65; pris. war.
Hill, Langford.....	Lancaster..	Feb.15, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hennick, Cornelius...	Rock Grove.	Dec. 7, 64	Memphis, Tenn.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Henderson, Marion J.	Dakota.....	" .....	.....	M. O. June 8, 65; was pris..
Henderson, FrancisM	"	Dec.23,63	Aurora, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Henderson, Uriah H..	"	"	Marquette, Neb.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Hoy, John S.....	Rock Grove.	"	(Dead)	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt.
Hathaway, Jerem'h J	"	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hess, Aaron.....	Cedarville..	Dec.23,63	Donephan, Neb .....	.....
Jones, Thomas B.....	Lena	"	Gilbert Station, Ia.....	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st. Sgt.
Krider, Jacob N.....	Cedarville..	"	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lobdell, Daniel.....	Lena .....	" .....	.....	Died at Cairo, Oct. 3, 1864..
McCaughey, Aaron.....	Rock Grove.	Jan. 5, 64	Orangeville, Ill.	Prom. 2d Lt. from Serg't..
Mingle, David J.....	"	"	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Moses, John H.....	"	Dec.23,63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Mitchell, Norton.....	"	"	Davis, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Mingle, John H.....	"	"	(Dead)	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
McClenahan, George ..	"	Dec. 7, 63	Ashton, Iowa .....	.....
Mather, Abijah.....	Davis	"	Essex, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
McKee, Robert.....	Freeport ...	Dec.23,63	.....	.....
McCurdy, Francis.....	Lena .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Nov. 1, 1865.....
Pietre, John.....	Rock Run...	Jan. 5, 64	Eldora, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Roush, George S.....	Lena	Dec.23,63	Lena	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Sgt..
Runkle, John H.....	Rock Grove.	"	Rossie, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Tyler, Dayton D.....	Winslow ..	Dec. 7, 63	Winslow, Ill.....	Transferred to Co. D.....
Turrinzo, Anson.....	Lena	Dec.23,63	(Dead)	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Vincent, George.....	Rock Grove.	Dec. 7, 63	Colbergen, Neb.....	Trans. to Co. H. 23d. Inf...
Wright, Charles F ..	Lena	Dec.23,63	Warren, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
West, George.....	Rock Grove	" .....	.....	Disch. July 4, 65; disabil..
Yoder, Andrew B.....	Lancaster..	"	St. Louis, Mo.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Askey, Samuel.....	Rock Grove.	Feb. 5, 64	Red Oak, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Askey, John.....	"	"	(Dead)	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Artley, Abram.....	Dakota	Feb.15, 64	.....	Transferred to Co. K.....
Barr, John W.....	Davis	Sep.19, 61	Vinton, Ia.....	Prom. Sergeant Major.....
Brenizer, Josiah K.....	Rock Grove.	Feb. 1, 64	Los Angeles, Cal.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Brayman, Edwin P.....	Freeport ..	Dec.26,63	Norman, Okla	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bloss, Joseph L.....	Oneco	Feb. 8, 64	(Dead)	"
Bolander, Jackson.....	Rock Grove.	Feb. 1, 64	.....	" .....
Bolander, John P.....	"	"	Ackley, Ia	"
Broomhall, John.....	Freeport ...	Jan.18, 64	.....	Mustered out Aug. 7, 1865..
Collins, Thomas.....	"	Jan.20, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 19, 1866..
Carroll, Henry.....	Rock Grove.	Feb. 2, 64	Salem, S. D.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cooper, George W ..	"	Feb. 1, 64	Brainard, Neb .....	.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Clark, Silas W.....	Freeport...	Dec.16, 63	Branard, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cooper, Amos J.....	Rock Run.....	Jan. 24, 65	"	"
Chase, Lewis W.....	Derry.....	Jan. 25, 64	"	"
Colvin, George W.....	Hardin.....	Aug.12, 62	"	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1866..
Cochran, Thomas W.....	"	Aug. 5, 62	"	Mustered out Jan. 7, 1866..
Dubois, William W.....	Freeport....	Dec.26, 63	Helena, Okla.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Duncan, James.....	Rock Grove..	Sep.10, 61	"	From. O. M. Sergeant.....
Duncan, Oliver P.....	"	Jan.26, 65	(Dead).....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Daniels, Willis.....	Stephenson c	Aug. 7, 62	"	Mustered out Jan. 8, 1866..
Dougherty, George.....	Freeport....	Jan. 2, 64	(Dead).....	Disch. Sept. 17, 64; disabil..
Eli, Marion.....	"	Dec.18, 63	"	Transferred to Co. K.
Frankeberger, Aaron.....	"	Feb. 2, 64	Orangeville, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Foster, George.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 1, 64	Seward, Neb.....	"
Giddings, Smith.....	Lerari.....	Nov.13, 63	"	"
Gallagher, Henry C.....	Lancaster....	Dec.17, 63	s. h. Los Angeles, Cal	"
George, William A.....	Rock Grove..	Feb.12, 64	"	Died N. Orleans, Sep. 10, 64
Hess, Andrew.....	Freeport....	Feb. 4, 65	"	Died at New Orleans, Apr. 24, 1865; wounds.
Hinies, Joseph.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 19, 64	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Hartman, Henry J.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 28, 65	Boone, Ia.....	"
Hartman, Joseph W.....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	Spencer, Ia.....	"
Hinds, Erastus.....	"	"	Clay Center, Kans..	"
Hamilton, Thomas.....	Hadley.....	Nov.30, 63	"	"
Hofmeister, August.....	Rock Grove..	Oct. 10, 64	"	Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865
Hendrickson, Anth'y	"	"	"	"
Hartzel, John.....	Buckeye.....	Oct.13, 64	Dead.....	Mustered out Oct. 12, 1865..
Hathaway, Earl.....	Lancaster....	Sep.10, 61	"	Transferred to Co. G.....
Hathaway, Phillip.....	"	Jan.30, 64	"	Mustered out Dec. 31, 65..
Howe, James.....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Inman, Henry L.....	Rock Run....	Feb. 2, 64	"	"
Johnson, William T.....	Freeport....	Dec.27, 63	"	Died at Shreveport, La., June 17, 1865.....
King, Edwin.....	"	Feb. 3, 64	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
King, Robert.....	Lancaster....	Feb. 1, 64	Winslow, Ill.....	Mustered out March 1, 1864.
Lauck, Jacob.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 2, 64	Rock Grove, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
McKee, Robert.....	Freeport....	Sep.10, 61	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
McKee, David.....	Lerari.....	Nov.13, 63	Humboldt, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Mogle, Samuel.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 2, 64	Freeport, Ills.....	"
Mogle, Jacob.....	"	"	Iowa Falls, Ia.....	"
McCauley, Isaac.....	"	"	Dakota, Ill.....	"
Mitchell, Cornelius.....	"	Aug.14, 62	"	Mustered out Jan. 13, 1866..
Mogle, Lewis, W.....	Freeport....	Feb. 1, 64	Kent, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 21, 1865..
Parish, Pleasant P.....	"	Sep. 10, 61	"	Disch. Feb. 3, 63; disabil....
Pierce, James.....	"	Dec. 9, 63	Deep River, Ia.....	Vet. rec. M. O. Nov. 1, 65....
Runkle, William.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 2, 64	Spencer, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Rishel, Daniel L.....	Lena.....	Dec. 1, 63	(Dead).....	"
Reed, Wilson D.....	Florence.....	Jan. 27, 64	Waterloo, Ia.....	"
Reed John P.....	"	"	Washington, D. C.....	"
Roush, Henry.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 1, 64	(Dead).....	Died, Freep't Ill., July 10, 64
Seibold, Calhoun.....	"	Feb. 4, 64	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Skinner, William W.....	"	Feb. 8, 64	"	"
Segin, Theodore.....	Freeport....	Dec.17, 63	(Dead).....	"
Snyder, Francis M.....	"	Dec.24, 63	"	"
Shaffer, William F.....	Lorain.....	Jan. 24, 65	Spencer, Ia.....	Mustered out June 20, 1865..
Stanley, John.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 1, 64	"	Mustered out Sept. 8, 1865..
Stone, Edward L.....	Freeport....	Feb. 9, 64	"	Died at New Madrid, Mo., Nov. 27, 1864.....
Smith, Henry.....	Griggsville..	Dec. 2, 63	"	Mustered out Nov. 1, 1865..
Taft, Henry C.....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	(Dead).....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Thompson, Jonath'n E.....	Dakota.....	Feb. 4, 64	(Dead).....	"
Thompson, Robert S.....	"	Feb. 4, 64	"	"
Tomlins, John W.....	Lancaster....	Dec.16, 63	"	Transferred to Co A.....
Vocht, Levi S.....	Rock Grove..	Jan. 22, 64	Dakota, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Vinson, John.....	Freeport....	Jan. 8, 64	(Dead).....	Died at Morganzia, La., Aug. 12, 1864.....
Wunshel, George.....	Rock Grove..	Feb. 1, 64	(Dead).....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Wohlford, Franklin.....	"	Feb. 2, 64	Morgan, Minn.....	"

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Webb, Oliver P.	Freeport	Feb. 4, 64	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Wagner, Peter R.	Oneco.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	.....
Wilson, Henry.	Rock Grove.	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.
Wilbur, William H.	Oneco.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out June 27, 1865
Zigler, Miller.	Rock Grove.	Feb. 2, 64	.....	Transferred to Co. K.

COMPANY C.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Frederick Krumme. .	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Resigned Apr. 23, 1862.
Philip Arno.	"	Apr. 23, 62	Dubuque, Ia.	Discharged Dec. 21, 1864.
Edward Wike.	"	Dec. 23, 64	Faulkner, Ia.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Philip Arno.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	Dubuque, Ia.	Promoted.
Harbert Harberts. .	"	Apr. 23, 62	.....	M. O. for prom. in Second Mississippi C. I., Dec. 17, 63
Edward Wike.	"	Dec. 17, 63	Faulkner, Ia.	Promoted.
Andreas Olmhausen. .	"	Dec. 23, 64	New Hartford, Mo.,	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Addo Borchers.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Resigned Sept. 29, 1862.
Edward Wike.	"	Sep. 29, 62	Faulkner, Ia.	Promoted.
Andreas Olmhausen. .	"	Dec. 17, 63	New Hartford, Mo.	.....
Emil Neese.	"	Mar. 20, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Harbert Harberts.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Edward Wike.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	Faulkner, Ia.	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Adolph Walbrecht. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Disch. for prom. in 3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. Disch. Sept. 9, 64, as priv.
Carl H. Gramp. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	M. O. Sept. 16, 64, as private
Ferdinand Bentz. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	.....
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Albert Kocher.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Died, Louisville, May 15, 62
Arnold Rader.	"	"	Davis, Ill.	Disch. Sept. 22, 1862, as private; disability.
Carl Lipinsky. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
John Ochle.	"	"	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.....
Robert J. Long.	"	"	Rock City, Ill.	1st Sgt. Disch. for prom. in 6th U. S. Heavy Artillery
Peter Steinmetz. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Curtius Michaelson. .	" ....	" ....	.....	.....
Emil Neese. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	.....
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Conrad Kahn.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Died, St. Louis, May 15, 62.
Albert Stacker. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Disch. July 3, 62, disabil.
<i>Privates.</i>				
Arens, Peter.	Freeport ...	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Abels, Johann.	"	"	Grundy Center, Ia.	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864.
Bauer, Anton. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Berg, Alfred.	"	"	Hastings, Neb. ....	.....
Bonn, Joseph. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 24, 1862.
Bockholder, Jan. ....	" ....	" ....	.....	Disch. Sept. 13, 1864.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Byrne Martin.....	Freeport	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Cruse, John .....	" .....	" .....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 24, 1862..
Dressmann, Ubbo....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
Durken, Nittered H. V.	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing Apr. 25, 1862.....
Doblie, Wilhelm.....	"	"	Concordia, Mo.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Duitsmann, Wolbrand	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
Denzing, Friedrich..	" .....	" .....	.....	Discharged Sept. 9, 1864....
Eyhausen, Broene W.	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, St. Louis, May 19, 62.
Esch, Johann, F.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 4, 1862..
Froning, Herman ...	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Oct. 13, 62; disabil...
Farley, Thomas.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Transferred to Co. K.....
Prewer, Friedrich....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Jan. 12, 63; disabil...
Giboni, Heinrich....	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, 62...
Gretzly, Gottlieb....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Louisville Apr. 26, 1862; wounds.....
Heeren, Wilhelm....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Hasselmann, Friedr'h	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Harberts, Johann....	"	"	Riley, Kans.....	Disch. Feb. 4, 63; disabil...
Koller, Johann.....	"	"	S. H. Burkette, Neb.	Disch. Sept. 9, 1864.....
Kuhlmeier, Heinrich..	"	"	Freeport, Ill.....	Disch. Sept. 13, 1864.....
Kraemer, Jacob.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, St. Louis, July 19, 62..
Klock, Heinrich.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Corp'l. Died in Kentucky July 4, 1862.....
Krueger, Klaas.....	"	"	Grundy Center, Ia...	Disch. Feb. 5, 63, disabil...
Krumme, Heinrich...	" .....	" .....	.....	Transferred to Co. G.....
Knock, Harm.....	"	"	Holland, Neb.....	Disch. Sept. 13, 1864.....
Kraemer, Folkert....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Corinth, May 26, 62...
Knock, Andreas.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed, Shiloh, Apr. 6, 62...
Knoeller, George....	"	"	Freeport, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Kauner, Christ.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. June 19, 62; disabil...
Lapp, Aaron.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Fort Henry, May 4, 62
March, James.....	"	"	Milwaukee, Wis....	Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 10, 63
Mueller, Gottfried...	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Metzger, Richard....	"	"	Mt. Carmel, Kans...	Disch. Nov. 7, 62; disabil...
Metzen, Nicolaus...	" .....	" .....	.....	Trans. to V. R. C. Sep. 19, 63
Marbeth, Leons.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed in battle of Shiloh...
Marks, Jan F.....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
Marks, Marcus.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. June 19, 1862; w'ds...
Neef, Johann.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Sept. 4, 62; disabil...
Neef, Herman.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Sept. 13, 1864.....
Olthoff, Anton.....	"	"	Doniphan, Neb.....	.....
Plumer, Johann.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Penning, Wiard.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died C'p Butler, Dec. 31, 61
Perstin, Friedrich..	" .....	" .....	.....	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864...
Polmann, Albert....	"	"	Riley, Kans.....	Disch. Oct. 13, 1862, as Corporal; disability.....
Raden, John Van....	"	"	Faulkner, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Rebel, Johann.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Riechemier, Conrad..	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Savannah, Tenn., Jan. 1 1862, wounds.....
Schneider, Heinrich..	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Dec. 11, 62; disabil...
Staecker, A. G.....	"	July 14, 61	Rockford, Ill.....	Disch. June 8, 1862.....
Stohr, John.....	"	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Disch. May 31, 63; disabil...
Schmaltzshaf, Heindr	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at St. Louis, Apr. 24, 1862; wounds.....
Stiefenhofer, Martin..	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Corinth June 25, 1862.
Stober, William.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Steinhauer, Jacob....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. May 25, 62; disabil...
Trei, Friedrich.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Monterey, Tenn., May 9, 1862.....
Vacopp, Phillip.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Vollmer, Gottlieb....	" .....	" .....	.....	Drowned May 14, 1863.....
Weifenbach, John....	"	"	Freeport, Ill.....	Disch. July 20, 62; disabil...
Wolf, Johann.....	"	"	W. Blue Island, Ill.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Weggenhausen, Max..	" .....	" .....	.....	.....
Zibrich, Paulus.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Nov. 23, 62; disabil...

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Arens, Peter.....	Freeport.....	Dec.22, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bauer, Anton.....	".....	".....	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Berg, Alfred.....	".....	".....	Hastings, Neb.....	".....
Byrne, Martin.....	".....	".....	".....	M. O. Mar. 6, 1866, to date Jan. 20, 1866.....
Caemes, Friedrich.....	Lee Center.....	".....	".....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Jan. 7, 1865.....
Doblie, William.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 5, 64	Concordia, Mo.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Duitsmann, Wolbrand	".....	Dec.22, 63	".....	".....
Heeren, William.....	".....	".....	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Koller, William.....	".....	Jan. 5, 64	S. H. Burkette, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Knoeller, George.....	".....	Dec.22, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	".....
Latour, Charles.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Leipinsky, Carl.....	".....	Mar.19,64	".....	".....
Michaelsen, Curtis B.	".....	Feb.21, 64	".....	Mustered out Oct. 1, 1864...
Miller, Frederick.....	".....	Feb.12,64	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 1866 as Corp'l
Mueller, Gottfried.....	".....	Dec.22, 63	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Neese, Emil.....	".....	".....	".....	Pro. 2d. Lt. from 1st. Serg't
Olhausen, Andreas.....	".....	".....	New Hartford, Mo.	".....
Oechle, John.....	".....	".....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Pluemer, Johann.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Pepperling, Christ'r.	".....	".....	".....	".....
Raden, John Van.....	".....	".....	Faulkner, Ia.....	".....
Schweitzer, John G.....	".....	Jan. 5, 64	Monmouth, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66 as 1st Sgt.
Stober, William.....	".....	Dec.22, 63	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Steinmetz, Peter.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at White River, Ark., Oct. 15, 1864.....
Yacopp, Phillip.....	".....	".....	".....	Died, Camp Hebron, Miss., Mar. 21, 1864.....
Weggenhausen, Max.....	".....	".....	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wolff, Johann.....	".....	".....	Blue Island, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 17, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Altman, Henry.....	Freeport.....	Jan.24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Adams, George W.....	Newburg.....	Dec.28, 63	.....	".....
Burkhardt, John.....	Silver Creek	Dec.31, 63	Russell, Minn.....	".....
Backes, Jacob.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 4, 64	".....	".....
Barmington, Fred'k.....	Rock Run.....	Jan.26, 65	Harlan, Ia.....	".....
Becker, Jacob.....	".....	Jan. 27 65	Durand, Ill.....	".....
Bagger, Heinrich.....	Freeport.....	Sep.10, 61	".....	Died, Bolivar, Tenn., Oct., 15, 1862.....
Burkhart, Adolph.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at Salubrity Springs, La., July 24, 1865.....
Bles, Albert.....	Lancaster.....	Dec. 20,63	".....	Discharged May 27, 1865..
Bender, John L.....	Freeport.....	Feb.29, 64	".....	Mustered out May 22, 1865..
Cohlstedt, Henry.....	Loran.....	Jan.15, 64	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Christian, John.....	Augustus.....	Feb.27, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Crueger, Henry.....	Freeport.....	Jan.15, 64	".....	Died at Big Black, Miss., Apr. 11, 1864.....
Diller, Michael.....	".....	Jan.24, 65	".....	Tr. to V. R. C., Nov. 10, 63.
Davis, Phillip.....	".....	Feb. 3, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Dede, Henry.....	Ridott.....	Jan.27, 65	".....	".....
Dennis, Thomas.....	Waverly.....	Jan.18, 64	".....	Died Dec. 7, 1865.....
Diller, Michael.....	Loran.....	Jan.24, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 24, 1866..
Eichel, Anton.....	Ridott.....	Jan.25, 64	Brunswick, Minn.....	Corp'l, Absent, sick, at Freeport, Ill.
Freidag, Philip.....	Freeport.....	Jan.28, 64	Freeport, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Friedman, Valentine.	".....	Dec.31, 63	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Franz, Safrin.....	".....	Feb. 9, 64	".....	".....
Foster, John.....	Rock Run.....	Jan.27, 65	Milford, Neb.....	".....
Frey, Johann.....	Quincy.....	Jan. 1, 62	".....	Died, Vicksburg, July 5, 62.
Frewart, Charles.....	Harlem.....	Nov.26,63	".....	Died, Duvall's Bluff, Dec. 19, 1864.....
Goetz, Andrew.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 3, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Gasteger, Antoni.....	".....	Jan. 1, 64	".....	".....
Hoebel, Jacob.....	".....	Jan.29, 64	S. H. Quincy, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Hofwimer, Joseph	Freeport	Jan. 18, 64		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Held, Frederick C.	"	Feb. 1, 65	Freeport, Ill.	
Hencke, William	"	Jan. 28, 64	Eleroy, Ill.	Abs't, sick, at M.O. of Reg't
Heine, Frederick C.	"	Feb. 29, 64		Killed near Jackson, M., July 7, 1864.
Husenger, Ontje	"	Oct. 29, 61		Died at Pittsburgh Land- ing, May 5, 1862.
Jaeger, John	"	Jan. 24, 65		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Koller, William	"	Nov. 25, 61	Grand Island, Neb.	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Kohle, Jacob	"	Dec. 26, 63		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Kohle, Joseph	Loran	Jan. 4, 64		"
Kraemer, George	Rock Run	Dec. 31, 63	Wiota, Ia.	"
Kastler, Nicholas	Freeport	Jan. 26, 64	Amboy, Ill.	"
Kuhler, August	"	Jan. 29, 64		Absent without leave.
Kautenberger, Peter	"	Jan. 26, 64	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Knecht, Phillip	"	Jan. 28, 64	Freeport, Ill.	"
Korn, Louis	"	Jan. 1, 64		"
Koym, Frederick	"	Feb. 12, 64	Freeport, Ill.	"
Koehler, Frederick	"	Jan. 30, 64		"
Koller, Frederick	Rock Run	Jan. 27, 65	Freeport, Ill.	"
Kraemer, George W.	Silver Creek		Wiota, Ia.	"
Klever, George	Ridott	Mar. 2, 65	Ridott, Ill.	"
Ketlerer, John	Freeport	Jan. 1, 64		Died N. Orleans, Sep. 13, 64
Krueger, Carl	"	Jan. 5, 64		Died at Devall's Bluff. Nov. 29, 1864.
Latour, Charles	"	Nov. 7, 61		Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Luedeke, Henry	"	Feb. 4, 64	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Lahre, John	Loran	Dec. 18, 63	Pearl City, Ill.	"
Lahre, Isaac	"	Dec. 26, 63	Myrtle, Ill.	"
Lahre, Elias	"	Jan. 25, 65	Pearl City, Ill.	"
Long, Charles M.	Rock Run	Jan. 27, 65	Cumberland, Ia.	"
Long, Richard	Pike Co.	Mar. 16, 64	Milwaukee, Wis.	"
Long, Jacob	Rock Run	Jan. 27, 65	Atlantic, Ia.	"
Lineman, Haeg P.	Peoria	Oct. 7, 64		Sub. M. O. Oct. 6, 1865.
Lublin, Alexander	Niles	Mar. 9, 65		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Liter, Nicholas	Alto	Oct. 6, 64		Mustered out Oct. 4, 1865.
Mensenkamp, Christ'n	Freeport	Feb. 15, 64	Capristona, Cal.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Miller, Right	Lane	Dec. 16, 63	Arcadia, Ia.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Miller, William	Freeport	Dec. 18, 63	Aplington, Ia.	
Miller, Henry C.	White Rock	Dec. 29, 63		Died at Morganzia, La., Aug. 21, 1864.
Meise, Conrad	Freeport	Feb. 10, 64		Drowned in Mississippi River, Aug. 24, 1864.
Miller, Frederick	"	Feb. 7, 62		Sub. Re-enlisted as Vet.
Ningen, Jacob Van	"	Oct. 29, 61		Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864.
O'Konas, Cornelius	Ridott	Jan. 27, 65	Hastings, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Otto, Charles	Freeport	Jan. 25, 65	Freeport, Ill.	"
O'Konas, Peter	Ridott	Jan. 27, 65		Died at Shreveport, La., June 12, 1865.
Olthoff, William	Freeport	Oct. 29, 61		Discharged Oct. 20, 1864.
Olnhausen, Andre's	"		N. Hartford, Mo.	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Prince, Jacob	"	Jan. 24, 65	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Peppering, Christ	"	Oct. 29, 61		Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Rader, Arnold	"	Feb. 29, 64		M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Romelfanger, Jacob	"	Jan. 28, 64		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Rorback, Jacob	"	Feb. 26, 64	Rock City, Ill.	"
Rach, Ernest	"	Jan. 28, 64	So. Rockford, Ill.	"
Rippberger, John	Ridott	Jan. 26, 65	Oregon, Ill.	"
Reinecke, Joseph	Freeport	Feb. 5, 65	(Dead) Freeport, Ill.	"
Restine, George	Augusta	Feb. 27, 65		"
Schmidt, Johann	Freeport	Feb. 2, 64		"
Schoenstein, Burk'h'dt	"	Feb. 9, 64	McConnell, Ill.	"
Streger, Peter	"	Feb. 27, 64		"
Stork, Henry	Buckeye	Feb. 10, 64		"
Schwartz, Heinrich	Freeport	Jan. 26, 64	Washington, Ill.	"
Schneider, Andrew C.	"	Feb. 4, 65		"
Seiferman, Lorenzo	Dakota	Feb. 2, 65	Freeport, Ill.	"

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Sauer, Julius.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 1, 65	Ida Grove, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Spies, Jacob.....	".....	Oct. 29, 61	".....	Kill'd near Hatchie, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.....
Schlueker, Henry A..	".....	Feb. 4, 64	".....	Drowned in Mississippi River, Aug. 26, 1864.....
Schneider, Joseph....	".....	Jan. 5, 64	".....	Mustered out, Mar. 11, 1864.
Schroeder, Frank.....	".....	Dec. 29, 63	".....	M. O. Oct. 3, 65, as Corp'l....
Seidenburg, Freder'k.	".....	Oct. 29, 61	".....	Discharged Feb. 7, 1862.... furnished a substitute....
Stoebr, John.....	Lancaster.....	Dec. 1, 63	".....	Vet. rec't Disch. May 31, 65
Steffen, Michael.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 4, 64	(Dead) Freeport, Ill	Mustered out June 7, 1865...
Schroeder, Charles....	Loran.....	Jan. 31, 65	".....	".....
Schweitzer, John Geo.	Freeport.....	Oct. 29, 61	Monmouth, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Tribble, Wilhelm.....	".....	Feb. 8, 64	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1865..
Wagner, Herman L..	".....	Jan. 1, 64	(Dead) Davenport, Ia	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Weik, Louis.....	Harland.....	Jan. 26, 64	Pecatonica, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wagner, Wilhelm.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 6, 65	".....	".....
Wernick, Henry A....	".....	Jan. 18, 64	".....	".....
Weimer, Jacob.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 26, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	".....
Wepel, Hemme.....	Ridott.....	Jan. 27, 65	".....	".....
Wyarda, Theodore....	Freeport.....	Feb. 13, 64	".....	Mustered out Nov. 20, 1865.
Wunderlin, Saver....	".....	Feb. 2, 64	".....	Mustered out May 22, 1865..

COMPANY D.
(Consolidated with Co. I.)

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captain.</i>				
William F. Wilder....	Sublette.....	Dec. 1, 61	Denver, Colorado...	Resigned Nov. 24, 1862.....
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Joel L. Coe.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	Lemoni, Fla.....	Resigned Nov. 12, 1862.....
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Henry H. Woodbury..	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	Woodstock, Vt.....	Promoted Adjutant.....
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Jasper M. Cadmus...	Fulton.....	Nov. 22, 61	".....	Died at Covington, Ky., May 6, 1862.....
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Everett Rollins.....	Amboy.....	Sep. 23, 61	Dixon, Ill.....	Discharged Nov. 24, 1862...
Uriah J. Terry.....	PawPaw.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Prom. 2nd Lieut. Co. I.....
And'w F. Eichelbarger	Erie.....	Oct. 12, 61	".....	Killed at Shiloh, April 7, 62..
Hial Pike.....	Amboy.....	Sep. 20, 61	Amboy, Ill.....	Disch. Apr. 21, 62; disabil...
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Frank Howard.....	Batavia.....	Nov. 1, 61	".....	Transferred to Co. I.....
John Trowbridge....	Sublette.....	Sep. 15, 61	".....	Died at Savanna, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1862.....
Charles L. Beebe....	Fair Haven..	Nov. 8, 61	".....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Eugene F. Thomas....	".....	".....	".....	".....
James W. Holmes....	Amboy.....	Sep. 26, 61	Amboy, Ill.....	".....
Joel P. Keys.....	Princeton....	Nov. 11, 61	".....	".....
George W. Manning..	Hamilton....	Oct. 15, 61	".....	Died at Keokuk, Ia., Aug. 21, 1862; wounds.....
Edwin L. Hubbard...	Chicago.....	Sep. 11, 61	".....	Died at Lagrange, Tenn., July 5, 1862.....
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Nathan Sanborn.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Discharged Oct. 7, 1862.....
Walter N. Sanborn...	".....	".....	Minneapolis, Minn..	Discharged June 25, 1862...

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Privates.</i>				
Angler, Abel.....	Sublette.....	Sep.16, 61	.....	Discharged Dec. 5, 1862.....
Angler, Leander.....	.....	.....	.....	Died, Memphis, Sept. 21, 62.
Alexander, Christ....	Union c. Mich	Oct. 3, 61	.....	Died, Cincinnati, Apr. 21, 62
Ash, George.....	Amboy.....	Nov.10.61	.....	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 62
Burrington, John.....	".....	Nov.19.61	.....	Died, Amboy, Ill., June 6, 62
Bixby, David S.....	".....	Sep.20, 61	Boonesboro, Ia.....	Disch. Nov. 4, 62; disabil...
Butterfield, Gilbert L.	Paw Paw.....	Nov. 6, 61	.....	Rejoined 23d Ill.....
Bird, Roderick D.....	Amboy.....	Nov.12.61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Barnard, George S.....	.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	" ".....
Bradbury, Eben C.....	Dixon.....	.....	.....	" ".....
Benjamin, Porter.....	Prophetst'n.	Nov.27.61	.....	" ".....
Balmer, James.....	".....	Oct. 24, 61	.....	Disch. Mar. 24, 1862. Died at Bolivar.....
Crocker, Freeman F.	Paw Paw.....	Nov. 3, 61	.....	Disch. July 12, 1862.....
Cromwell, Daniel.....	Dixon.....	Nov.20.61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Clark, Daniel.....	Paw Paw.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Nov. 24, 62; disabil...
Crane, Thomas S.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 15, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Crawford, Samuel E.....	Fulton.....	Nov.20.61	.....	.....
Conaway, John.....	.....	Nov.12.61	.....	Disch. Apr. 28, 62; disabil...
Dexter, John.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 2, 61	Mason City, Ia.....	Disch. July 10, 62; disabil...
Dow, John W.....	Paw Paw.....	Nov. 6, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Donovan, Dennis.....	Newton.....	Oct.11, 61	.....	.....
Echelbarger, Benj P.....	Erie.....	Oct. 12, 61	Fenton, Ill.....	" ".....
Finstermaker, Fillm'n	Sublette.....	Oct.15, 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg, Tenn., May 2, 1862.....
Forbs, Harlan P.....	".....	Oct.25, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Graves, Aspasia.....	Amboy.....	Oct.12, 61	.....	" ".....
Harmon, James.....	Marengo.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	" ".....
Holmes, Jacob L.....	Amboy.....	Nov.18.61	.....	Disch. Oct. 11, 62; disabil...
Holton, Jerome R.....	Sublette.....	Oct. 16, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Howarter, Henry E.....	Lena.....	Nov.22.61	.....	Disch. Sept. 4, 62; disabil...
Hill, Truman.....	Fulton.....	Oct.18, 61	.....	Died at Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1862.....
Kipley, Lorenzo.....	Hamilton.....	Oct.15, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Lovering, Leonard.....	Sublette.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Died at Corinth May 28, 62.
Lovering, Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	Died at Corinth, June 5, 62..
Larish, Almon S.....	Fair Haven.....	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Lasher, George.....	Carrroll.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	" ".....
Morse, Benjamin W.....	Amboy.....	Oct 25, 61	.....	" ".....
Madden, John.....	".....	Nov. 6, 61	.....	" ".....
Myers, James.....	".....	Oct. 7, 61	.....	" ".....
Mely, James.....	Paw Paw.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Killed at Shiloh.....
McCarthy, John.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Died, wounds rec'd Shiloh..
Morris, David.....	Fair Haven.....	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Morris, John A.....	.....	Nov.30.61	.....	.....
Milton, Jacob P.....	Erie.....	Nov. 1, 61	.....	.....
Manchester, Lewis M	Fair Haven.....	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Myer, Henry.....	Maytown.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Apr. 21, 62; disabil...
Merchant, Myron V.....	.....	Nov.18.61	.....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil...
Mulligan, Jacob W.....	.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Millard, Samuel.....	Amboy.....	.....	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh..
Nunn, Robert.....	Lena.....	Nov. 5, 61	Lyons, Ia.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Post, Jacob.....	Amboy.....	Nov.17.61	.....	.....
Parsons, Nelson.....	Hamilton.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Feb. 4, 1862, by writ of habeas corpus.....
Roff, Clark P.....	Amboy.....	Oct.24, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Ritz, Martin L.....	Lena.....	Dec. 1, 61	S. H., Marsh'lto'n, Ia	" ".....
Smith, John.....	Amboy.....	Nov. 6, 61	Amboy, Ill.....	Discharged Dec. 5, 1862.....
Stevens, Burrell.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 26, 61	.....	.....
Sausman, John L.....	Lena.....	Nov.13.61	Beatrice, Neb.....	Died, St. Louis, June 11, 62.
Sweet, Josiah B.....	Propbets' wn	Nov.14.61	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh.....
Sanson, Oliver.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Smith, James P.....	Fair Haven.....	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Died at Fair Haven, Ill., June 23, 1862.....
Tearney, Edward.....	Clinton, Ia.....	Oct. 23, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Whiting, John E.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Discharged July 18, 1862.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Whiting, Charles L....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	M. O. Jan. 28, 63; wounded.
Wales, Martin.....	Lena.....	"	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Woolsey, Philander H	Amboy.....	"	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Waterhouse, Lewis..	Prophetst'n.	Nov. 14 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg, Tenn., Mar. 20, 1862.....
Winebrenner, John B.	Erie.....	Nov. 18, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Wood, William H....	Fair Haven.	Oct. 26, 61	.....	Died, St. Louis, May 27, 62.
Windle, William.....	"	Dec. 1, 61	Falls City, Cal.....	Discharged Aug. 4, 62.....
Wier, Thomas.....	Fulton.....	Oct. 20, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. I.....
Wressell, David.....	Fair Haven.	Dec. 1, 61	.....	"
Whitney, H. B.....	Cordova .....	"	.....	"
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Case, Franklin.....	Prophetst'n.	Nov. 14, 61	Syracuse, Neb.....	Discharged Oct. 18, 1862....
Hoxie, Oscar.....	Dixon.....	Jan. 15, 62	.....	Died at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 2, 1862.....
Labe, James.....	"	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Retained by civil authority at Dixon, Ill. Not must in

COMPANY D—NEW COMPANY.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
James W. Crane.....	Freeport....	Feb. 3, 64	Freeport, Ill.	Resigned Mar. 25, 1865....
Francis O. Miller.....	"	June 6, 65	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Francis O. Miller.....	Freeport....	Feb. 3, 64	Freeport, Ill.	Promoted.....
Isaac Bobb.....	Buckeye.....	June 6, 65	Orangeville, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Isaac Bobb.....	Buckeye.....	Jan. 30, 64	Orangeville.....	Promoted.....
Benj. F. Hayhurst...	Freeport....	June 6, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Privates.</i>				
Aurand, John J.....	Loran.....	Dec. 17, 63	.....	M. O. June 22, 65, as Corp'l
Adams, John H.....	Freeport....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Atkins, Lewis E.....	Florence....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	"
Avery, William N....	Freeport....	Nov. 30, 63	.....	Corp'l. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866..
Bolick, Henry.....	"	Dec. 26, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Benton, Levi.....	Waddams....	Dec. 11, 63	Guthrie Center, Ia..	Mustered out July 3, 1865..
Bates, Andrew J.....	Buckeye....	"	(Dead).....	Disch. Feb. 14, 65, as Ser- geant; disability.....
Brown, James E.....	Ridott.....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20 66 as Corp'l..
Boyer, George.....	Oneco.....	Dec. 26, 63	Kingsburg, Cal.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Belden, Arthur.....	Freeport....	Dec. 28, 63	Corning, Ia.....	"
Bentley, William....	"	Dec. 24, 63	Freeport, Ill.	"
Bentley Lewis D.....	"	Dec. 28, 63	.....	"
Beck, John.....	Waddams....	Dec. 26, 63	Damascus, Ill.....	"
Branaird, Benjamin..	Cherry Gr'Ve	Dec. 30, 63	.....	Died, Vicksburg, July, 2, 64
Bundy, Ambrose A....	"	"	Walnut, Kas.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bundy, Christopher..	"	Jan. 18, 64	.....	"
Bistline, Daniel.....	Freeport....	Jan. 2, 64	.....	"
Crane, James W.....	"	Dec. 30, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	Promoted Capt. Feb. 27, 64.
Clark, William H....	Ridott.....	Dec. 29, 63	Rowan, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Clark, Charles B....	Shannon....	Dec. 31, 63	.....	"
Cade, Charles.....	Oneco.....	Dec. 18, 63	DeSoto, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Cook, Sherman M....	Freeport....	Dec. 28, 63	Booneville, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cutting, Henry P....	"	Dec. 25, 63	.....	Vet. rec. Tr to Co. G. 23d Reg. V. R. C.....
Cross, Levi.....	Winslow....	Jan. 2, 64	.....	Abs't, sick at Mobile, Ala.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Clark, John.....	Ridott.....	Jan. 2, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Daughenbaugh, J. N.	Orangeville.....	Dec. 5, 63	Orangeville, Ill.....	Abs't, sick, at Freeport, Ill.
Denton, Levi A.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Diemer, Levi.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 2, 64	Finchford, Ia.....	"
Edgars, William.....	".....	Dec. 12, 63	.....	"
Eister, Daniel, W.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	Mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Eells, Lancing.....	Winslow.....	.....	.....	Sgt. Died May 14, 64; w'nds
Eshelman, Michael N.	Freeport.....	Dec. 29, 63	Aurelia, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 66 ...
Fiss, Thomas J.....	.....	Dec. 30, 63	Aurora, Neb.....	Abs't, sick, at Mobile, Ala.
Fogel, John D.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 11, 63	.....	Disch. Sep. 28, 64; w'ds. died
Fry, Joel	Freeport.....	Dec. 30, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Felt, William W.....	".....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	.....
Fetzer, Christian.....	".....	.....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Flory, John.....	Cherry Gr'Ve.....	Dec. 30, 63	Savanna, Ill.....	.....
Grissinger, William B	Waddams.....	Dec. 11, 63	Hinkley, Minn.....	"
Gardner, Brayton.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Grinnel, William D.....	Cherry Gr'Ve.....	Dec. 30, 63	Walnut, Kans.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hurlburt, Rich'rds'n W	Freeport.....	Dec. 29, 63	W. G'rd Rapids, Mich	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Hayhurst Benajah F.	".....	Dec. 24, 63	.....	Pro. 2d Lt, from 1st Serg't.
Hayden, Luther H.....	".....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	Died, Memphis Jan. 5, 66...
Hammond, Marion.....	Ridott.....	Dec. 29, 63	Beatrice, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Jones, Robert A.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Johnson, James W.....	".....	.....	.....	Abs't, sick at Mobile, Ala..
Kleckner, John P.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 29, 63	McConnell, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Kley, Joseph.....	Freeport.....	.....	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Keller, Henry.....	".....	Jan. 5, 64	Freeport, Ill.....	"
King, Henry.....	".....	Dec. 31, 63	Winslow.....	Mustered out June 26, 1865..
Knight, Hiram R.....	".....	Jan. 2, 64	.....	Died Vicksburg, June 3, 64..
Kleckner, Jacob.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 15, 63	McConnell, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 66...
Keeler, Christian.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	.....
Lincoln, Albert.....	Ridott.....	Dec. 29, 63	Waterloo, Ia.....	Discharged July 7, 65.....
Lighthouse, Warren.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 5, 64	LaSalle, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lee, Samuel.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 29, 63	McConnell, Ill (dead)	"
Leverson, Isaac.....	Oneco.....	.....	Sumner, Ia.....	"
Lutts, William.....	".....	Jan. 14, 64	Shannon, Ill.....	"
Lenart, Elias.....	Cherry Gr'Ve.....	Dec. 30, 63	Elkhart, Ind.....	"
Miller, Francis O.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 28, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant...
Melton, Leonard L.....	Ridott.....	Dec. 29, 63	Allerton, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1865..
Minnick, Nathaniel.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 26, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Musser, John W.....	".....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	"
Morehouse, Warren E	Ridott.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Abs't, sick, at Freeport, Ill.
McGilligan, Wm. K. P.	Lancaster.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Maxwell, Joseph W.....	Freeport ..	Dec. 31, 63	.....	Died at Morganza, La., Aug. 23, 64.....
Mattingley, James.....	Cherry Gr'Ve.....	Jan. 5, 64	Waterloo, Ia.....	Mustered. out Jan. 20, 1866.
Messinger, George.....	Loran.....	Dec. 31, 63	Hazleton, Ia.....	Discharged May 31, 1865..
Meesenger, William.....	Cherry Gr'Ve.....	Dec. 21, 63	Abaline, Kas.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Mudy, George W.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Died M'nd City, Oct. 19, 64..
Musser, Raymond.....	Harlem.....	Jan. 2, 64	Logan, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Machamer, Aaron E.....	Silver Creek.....	.....	Belvidere, Ill.....	"
McGillagin, Joseph N	.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	"
Parker, William.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 31, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Rush, Joseph.....	Oneco.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Rush, Emanuel.....	Freeport.....	.....	.....	.....
Reed, James H.....	".....	Dec. 30, 63	.....	Trans. to Co. E. Mar. 8, 65.
Rogers, Michael.....	".....	Jan. 4, 64	Hanover, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Reed, Stephen A.....	".....	Jan. 2, 64	Joliet, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Randal, James.....	".....	Dec. 24, 63	Jessup, Ia.....	Absent without leave, at M. O. of Regiment.....
Stine, John.....	".....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt.
Spitler, William H.....	.....	Dec. 30, 63	Freeport, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Solace, Cheslon, L.....	Waddams.....	Dec. 29, 63	Oneco, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865..
Shunaker, George.....	Oneco.....	Dec. 19, 63	Oneco, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Scrambling, Wm. H.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	.....
Spofford, Charles F.....	".....	Jan. 2, 64	Warren, Ill.....	"
Towl, Henry E.....	".....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	"
Vaughn, Oscar O.....	Winslow.....	.....	Leadville, Colo.....	"
Verguson, John S.....	.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	"

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Vance, Orrin C.....	Freeport	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Nov. 8, 1865..
Wagner, John P.....	.....	Dec.24,63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'..
Williams, Edward J..	Waddams.....	Dec.,29,63	Eagle, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Warren, William	Freeport ....	.....	.....	Corp'l. M. O. June 26, 65..
Winner, Jacob.....	.....	Jan. 1, 64	Rockford, Ill., dead	Mustered out Oct. 17, 1865..
Wittenmeyer, John H.	Buena Vista ..	Dec.23,63	Damascus, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Young, William.....	Waddams.....	Dec.11,63	Burbank, Cal.....	" "
Zerby, Jacob.....	Buckeye.....	Jan. 2, 64	.....	" "
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Brady, Frederick.....	Cherry Gr'Ve	Oct. 10, 64	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865...
Brown, William W....	Ridott.....	Jan. 24, 65	Livermore, Kans ..	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Brown, John W.....	Buckeye.....	Feb.25, 65	Monroe, Wis.....	" "
Beswick, Augustus W	Augusta.	Feb.27, 64	Kellog, Kans.....	" "
Cade, Levi.....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	.....	" "
Dunnegan, Dennis....	Augusta.....	Feb.27, 65	.....	" "
Furray, William.....	Buckeye.....	Jan. 27, 65	McConnell, Ill.....	" "
Gross, Theodore.....	Lancaster ..	Feb. 2, 65	.....	" "
Koehler, John.....	Freeport	Feb. 4, 65	South Shore, S. D..	" "
Korn, Louis.....	.....	Jan. 1, 64	.....	Trans. to Co. C, Mar. 11, 64
Manier, Louis.....	Augusta.....	Feb.27, 65	.....	Mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.
Pangburn, George E..	.....	Jan. 1, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Plummer, Jerome B..	.....	Aug. 5, 62	.....	Mustered out Jan. 4, 1866..
Ruddle, Jacob.....	Forreston...	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, July 5, 1865
Shumaker, John A....	Oneco.....	Jan. 24, 65	Oneco, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866 ..
Simcox, Allison R...	.....	.....	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, Aug. 6, 1865.....
Tucker, James.....	Barry.....	Nov.18,63	.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866.....
Tauksley, Wm. A.....	Augusta.....	Feb.27, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Tyler, Dayton D.....	Winslow	Sep.10, 61	Winslow, Ill.....	Vet. recruit. Captured. M. O. Sept. 22, 1865.....

COMPANY E.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
John M. Marble.....	Bloomingt'n	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Discharged Aug. 8, 1864. ..
Frederick H. Marsh..	Mt. Morris..	Aug. 8, 64	Rockford, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
William Lane.....	Morrison....	Dec. 1, 61	Morrison, Ill.....	Disch. Sept. 11, 1862.....
Frederick H. Marsh	Mt. Morris..	Sep. 11, 62	Rockford, Ill.....	Promoted.....
William N. Haney....	Hopkins.....	Aug. 8, 64	Maquoketa, Ia ..	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
William Plantz.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 61	Bellingham, Wash..	Resigned May 23, 1864.....
Albert Seizick.....	Morrison....	May 23, 62	.....	Discharged June 27, 1864 ...
Samuel V. Boyer....	U. Grove....	Apr.25, 65	St. Paul, Minn.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Henry A. Briggs	Oregon.....	Oct. 7, 61	Joliet, Ill.....	Disch. Aug. 15, 62; wounds.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Frederick H. Marsh..	Mt. Morris..	Nov.16,61	Rockford, Ill.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant...
William Morton.....	Morrison....	Oct. 16, 61	.....	Died, Evansville, June 6, 62
Wilson Lenhart.....	Delhi.....	Oct. 1, 61	Clark, S. D.....	Disch. Dec. 1, 64, as 1st Sgt.
Samuel Roberts.....	Clyde.....	.....	Netewaka, Kans ..	Disch. May 20, 62; disabil...
<i>Corporals.</i>				
John McClintock...	Morrison....	Nov.12,61	.....	Died at Henderson, Ky Oct. 16, 1862

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Joseph Boyles.....	Lafayette...	Oct. 16, 61	Taylor, Ill.	Disch. Dec. 25, 62; wounds.
James T. Jackson.....	Morrison....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. May 5, 62; disabil....
Elliott E. Pollard.....	U. Grove....	Oct. 24, 61	Newton, Kans.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
David Evans.....	Genesee....	Nov. 18, 61	.....	.....
F. A. Andrus.....	Ogle.....	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Private. Died at Ogle, Ill., Jan. 31, 1864.....
Joseph R. Gibson.....	Lafayette...	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Samuel V. Boyer.....	U. Grove....	Oct. 10, 61	St. Paul, Minn. ....	.....
<i>Privates.</i>				
Auner, Porter.....	Pine Rock..	Oct. 19, 61	.....	Disch. Dec. 9, 62; disabil....
Auner, Thomas.....	U. Grove....	Oct. 14, 61	Ashton, Ill.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Bosley, Julius.....	U. Grove....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	.....
Bardsall, Charles H.	Hopkins....	Nov. 2, 61	Lynden, Ill.	Tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 10, 63
Blodgett, Douglas D.	Morrison....	Oct. 5, 61	.....	Died at Morrison, Ill., Mar. 6, 1862.....
Boyes, John T.....	Nashua....	Oct. 10, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Bemis, Henry T.....	.....	Sep. 20, 61	.....	.....
Benjamin, Harvey L.	Ustick....	Nov. 4, 61	Baldwin, Ia. ....	.....
Cooper, George O.....	Fenton.....	Oct. 1, 61	Tama, Ia.	Discharged Dec. 1, 1864....
Coles, James M.....	.....	Oct. 24, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Creighton, Henry.....	Ustick....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Died at Lagrange, Tenn., July 13, 1862.....
Correll, John W.....	Mt. Morris..	Nov. 16, 61	.....	Died at Tuscaloosa, (Ala.) prison May 7, 1862.....
Dodge, Columbus.....	Morrison....	Nov. 4, 61	.....	Died at Columbus, O., May 4, 1862.....
Davey, Isaiah.....	Lafayette...	Oct. 26, 61	.....	Disch. Dec. 1, 64, as Corp'l.
Eades, Jonathan.....	Ustick....	Nov. 28, 61	.....	Died at Henderson, Ky., May 12, 1862.....
Evans, Samuel.....	Genesee....	Nov. 12, 61	McCune, Kans.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Frazier, David.....	Fulton....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	M. O. May 13, 1863.....
Fuller, Abram B.....	Rockvale..	.....	Mallord, Ia.	Disch. Sept. 28, 62; disabil..
Frank, John F.....	Ustick....	Nov. 2, 61	.....	Died near Corinth, June 10, 1862.....
French, James W.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Gillespie, Peter.....	Morrison....	Nov. 5, 61	.....	.....
Hays, David.....	Union.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing Apr. 9, 1862.....
Hill, Jesse.....	Clyde.....	Oct. 10, 61	Coleta, Ill.	Disch. Aug. 15, 62; disabil..
Haney, William M.....	Hopkins....	Nov. 2, 61	Maquota, Ia.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Hopkins, William T.	Genesee....	.....	Pitcherville, Ill.	Disch. Dec. 25, 62; wounds..
Hodges, Jesse G.....	Ogle.....	Nov. 7, 61	Friend, Neb.	Discharged Dec. 1, 1864....
Holden, John.....	Nashua....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Nov. 12, 62; disabil..
Imlay, Robert.....	Ustick....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Johnson, Gustavus....	Chicago....	Oct. 21, 61	s. h. Milwaukee, Wis	.....
Johnson, August.....	Genesee....	Nov. 2, 61	White Hall, Mich...	.....
Justus, Lafayette J.	Morrison....	Oct. 6, 61	Belmond, Ia. ....	.....
Kennedy, Joseph R....	Clyde.....	.....	.....	Corp'l. Died at Natchez, Sept. 9, 1863.....
Lenhart, Silas N....	Delhi.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Died at Henderson, Ky., May 2, 1862.....
Laidley, David.....	Albany....	"	.....	Disch. Sept. 29, 62; disabil..
Lathrop, Carlo.....	Linden....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing May 4, 1862.....
Longsdon, Rufus.....	Oregon.....	Oct. 30, 61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 19, 1862..
Lindsey, William E....	Nashua....	Nov. 9, 61	Topaz, Cal.	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
McNeil, Alexander....	Morrison....	Dec. 1, 61	Marysville, Mo.	Discharged Dec. 1, 1864....
Morton, John.....	.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Martin, James S.....	Ustick....	.....	.....	Died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 16, 1862.....
Mann, Frank.....	Mt. Pleasant	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Marble, Roscoe.....	Lafayette...	Nov. 25, 61	.....	M. O. May 13, 1863.....
Moxley, Ridson, R....	Ogle.....	Oct. 26, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
McBane, William.....	.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Mustered out Jan. 5, 1862..
McGee, Matthew.....	Morrison....	Oct. 22, 61	.....	Disch. Sept. 5, 62, disabil..
McCloud, David.....	Nashua....	.....	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing Apr. 4, 1862.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Mellinger, John B....	Clyde	Oct. 1, 61	Frankfort, Kas....	Disch. Nov. 11, 62; disabil..
Newton, James H....	Fenton	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Discharged Dec. 1, 1864 ..
Noble, Alonzo B....	Genesee....	Nov. 2, 61	Sterling, Nebr....	Mustered out Nov. 18, 63 ..
Newton, Addison....	U. Grove....	Oct. 1, 61	Oregon, Ill.....	Disch. Sept. 29, 62; disabil..
Palmer, William....	Sterling	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Pearl, Joseph....	U. Grove....	"	"	Died, Memphis, June 27, 63.
Peck, Charles N....	Pine Rock..	Nov. 23, 61	"	Died near Jackson, Miss., July, 19, 1863
Plantz, Victor A....	Mt. Pleasant	Oct. 9, 61	Des Moines, Ia....	Re-enlisted as Verteran... ..
Reimer, John....	Bradford ..	Oct. 1, 61	Newton, Kas.....	Serg't. Trans. to V. R. C., Mar., 26, 1864.....
Ryan, Michael....	Morrison ..	"	Sumner, Ia.	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Russell, Alanson H.	"	Dec. 1, 61	Edgar, Neb.	"
Seizick, Albert....	U. Grove....	Oct. 1, 61	"	Promoted 2d Lieutenant... ..
Switzer, Benjamin J.	Clyde	"	Defiance, Ia.	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Sheehy, Michael....	Morrison ..	Oct. 25, 61	Ames, Ia.	Mustered out Mar. 18, 1863.
St. John, Bela T....	Genesee....	Nov. 1, 61	Carus, Oregon	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Smith, James P....	Ogle.....	Nov. 9, 61	Ashton, Ill.....	Disch. Nov. 10, 62; disabil..
Shultz, James R....	"	Nov. 11, 61	"	Disch. May 5, 62; disabil..
Simmers, Matthias..	"	"	"	Disch. Dec. 4, 62; wounds ..
Still, John.....	Morrison ..	Oct. 1, 61	"	Disch. May 5, 62; disabil..
Trefethen, Alfred M.	Ustick.....	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Thompson, Henry...	"	Oct. 24, 61	Union Grove, Ill.	Disch. Nov. 12, 62; disabil..
Titus, Elmore Y....	Clyde.....	Nov. 1, 61	Conrad Grove, Ia.	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Tilton, Horace....	Lafayette ..	Oct. 10, 61	Volney, S. D.....	Disch. Nov. 10, 62; disabil..
Vennum, Edward C..	"	Nov. 18, 61	Atlantic, Ia.....	Disch. Mar. 30, 63, wounds.
Wheeler, William N.	Nashua	Oct. 22, 61	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Welch, Peter	Oregon.....	Nov. 4, 61	"	Died at Pittsburg Landing, May 4, 62.....
Wilbur, John F. S..	Ustick.....	Nov. 12, 61	"	Died at Pittsburg Landing, May 13, 62.....
Weatherbee, Eph. ...	Genesee....	Nov. 2, 61	Central City, Ia...	Tr. to V. R. C., Mar. 26, 1864
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Auner, Thomas M....	Pine Rock..	Dec. 22, 63	Ashton, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Benjamin Harvey L.	Ustick	"	Baldwin, Ia.....	"
Boyer, Samuel V....	U. Grove....	"	St. Paul, Minn...	Pro. 2d Lt. from 1st Sgt....
Bois, John T.....	Nashua	"	"	Corp. Absent, sick at M. O. of Regiment
Bosley, Julius....	U. Grove....	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 31, 65... ..
Bemis, Henry H....	Nashua	"	Oregon, Ill.....	Disch. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Cole, James M....	Fenton	"	"	Mustered out, Dec. 31, 65... ..
Evans, David.....	Genesee....	"	"	Serg't. Absent, sick at M. O. of Regiment
Evans, Samuel L. ...	"	"	McCune, Kas.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66 as Sergt ..
French, James M....	Oregon.....	"	"	Died Jan. 19, 1864.....
Gillispie, Peter....	Morrison ..	"	"	Trans. to Co. K, Feb. 29, 64
Gibson, Joseph R....	Lafayette ..	"	Shellrock, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Haney, William M....	"	"	Maquoketa, Ia....	Prom. 1st Lt. from Serg't..
Imlay, Robert....	Ustick.....	Jan. 1, 64	"	Killed near Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1864.....
Johnson, Gustavus..	Chicago....	Dec. 22, 63	Milwaukee, Wis...	Mused out Jan. 20, 1866... ..
Johnson, August....	Genesee....	"	White Hall, Mich..	"
Justus, Lafayette J.	Morrison ..	"	Belmond, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Lindsey, William E..	Nashua	Jan. 1, 64	Topaz, Cal.....	"
Morton, John....	Morrison ..	Dec. 22, 63	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Mann, Frank.....	Mt. Pleasant	"	"	"
Moxley, Risdon, R.	Lafayette ..	"	"	"
O'Neil, Patrick....	Sterling..	Feb. 16, 64	Iowa Falls, Ia....	"
Pollard, Elliott, E.	U. Grove....	Dec. 22, 63	Newton, Kans....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Sergt..
Palmer, William....	"	"	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Plantz, Victor A....	Bradford..	"	Des Moines, Ia....	"
Ryan, Michael....	Morrison ..	"	Sumner, Ia.	Disch June 24, 65; disabil..
Russell, Alanson H.	"	"	Edgar, Nebr....	Abs't. sick, at M. O. of Reg't
Switzer, Benjamin J.	Clyde.....	"	Defiance, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Swanson, Peter....	Chicago....	"	"	Disch. Mar. 15, 65; wounds..
St. John, Bela T....	Genesee....	"	Carus, Oregon....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Trefethen, Alfred M.	Ustick.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Titus, Elmore Y.....	Clyde.....	"	Conrad Grove, Ia...	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Wheeler, William N..	Nashua.....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Austin, Charles E....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865....
Buckley, Merrill....	Fulton.....	Dec. 3, 63	Fulton, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Buckley, Warren E....	".....	Dec. 23, 63	Leclair, Ia.....	" " " "
Butler, James.....	".....	Dec. 31, 63	".....	" " " "
Brassell, Thomas....	Eppard's Pt.	Feb. 24, 65	".....	" " " "
Burke, John.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865
Colcord, Albert H....	Genesee....	Feb. 13, 65	Centralia, Wis....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Colcord, Ivory A....	".....	Feb. 14, 65	.....	" " " "
Callender, James....	Montezuma.	Dec. 5, 63	.....	M. O. to date June 8, 1865
Carpenter, Ralph L..	Fulton.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Died at Kennerville, La., Jan. 9, 1865.....
Cassady, John.....	Buckeye....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66.....
Demuth, Frederick..	".....	Jan. 28, 65	Freeport, Ill. (Dead)	Mustered out Aug. 9, 1865
Evans, Columbus D..	Genesee....	Feb. 13, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Ferguson, Russell L.	Lafayette..	Dec. 9, 63	.....	" " " "
Gurley, Isaiah.....	".....	Aug. 15, 62	.....	Disch. June 14, 65; disabil...
Hammond, Andrew J.	Lancaster..	Feb. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Hall, William J.....	Florence....	Feb. 7, 65	Ankeney, Ia.....	" " " "
Hill, James T.....	Fulton City.	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Mustered out May 22, 1865
Junior, Alexander..	Island Creek	Feb. 11, 64	.....	Absent, sick.....
Johnson, William W.	Whiteside co	Feb. 19, 64	Grinnell, Ia.....	Mustered out Dec. 31, 1865..
Koin, John W.....	Freeport..	Feb. 29, 64	Des Moines, Ia....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Keenan, Michael....	U. Grove... Buckeye....	Jan. 16, 65 Feb. 6, 65	..... Cedarville, Ill.	" " " "
Law, John W.....	".....	".....	Gilman City, Ia....	" " " "
Long, Isaac.....	".....	".....	Brooklyn, N. Y. dead	" " " "
Leslie, Edward.....	Lafayette..	Jan. 28, 65	.....	Mustered out Nov. 3, 1864
Larry, Hiram.....	Buckeye....	Feb. 6, 65	Hastings, Neb....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Marion, Joseph.....	".....	Feb. 7, 65	Cedarville, Ill....	" " " "
Moses, Lewis.....	".....	".....	".....	" " " "
Moshier, Lorenzo..	Freeport..	".....	".....	" " " "
Mulinax, John.....	Northfield.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	" " " "
Moses, William W..	Mayfield..	Feb. 24, 65	Walker, Ia.....	Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865
McGinnis, Chester..	Mission....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Sub. Disch. Oct. 4, 1865
Middaugh, John E..	Morrison..	Feb. 9, 64	.....	Mustered out July 16, 1864
O'Brien, Patrick..	Fulton.....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	Vet. Rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 66
O'Neil, Patrick....	Sterling....	Feb. 15, 62	Iowa Falls, Ia....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Pike, Thomas.....	Fulton.....	Feb. 22, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Peaslie, Cornelius..	Freeport..	Feb. 2, 65	.....	" " " "
Phillips, Christopher.	Buckeye....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	" " " "
Patterson, Orrin O..	Manlius... Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 7, 1865.....
Plank Christian....	.....	".....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865....
Phillips, William H.	Freeport..	Feb. 6, 65	Crab Orchard, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 2, 1866..
Quinn, Edward.....	Genesee Grv	Feb. 17, 64	.....	M. O. Nov. 4, 1865.....
Roberts, Charles W.	Hopkins....	Feb. 9, 64	Crab Orchard, Neb.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Randall, Willis A..	Fulton City.	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Roadknight, Wm. H.	Chicago....	Mar. 30, 64	.....	Absent, sick at Chicago....
Roat, Samuel H.....	Oregon....	Feb. 22, 64	Oregon, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Reed, Isaac W.....	Freeport..	Feb. 7, 65	.....	" " " "
Reed, James H.....	".....	".....	.....	Abs't sick, at M. O. of Reg.
Runkle, John D....	Buckeye....	Feb. 6, 65	Osage, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Rosser, Allen P....	".....	Jan. 22, 64	.....	Abs't sick at M. O. of Reg.
Rishel, John G.....	Waddams..	Jan. 31, 65	Chickasa, Okla....	Mustered out May 27, 1865..
Ransford, Henry....	Allison....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Sub. Disch. Sept. 30, 1865
Shultz, James R....	Ogle.....	Oct. 16, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Shaw, William.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 22, 63	Sabula, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Shaw, Stephen....	".....	Jan. 4, 64	Minneapolis, Minn.	" " " "
Stonebraker, Jasper N	Mt. Morris..	Feb. 25, 64	Huron, S. D.....	" " " "
Steele, David S....	Lane.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	" " " "
Shane, William E....	Rock Run... Buckeye....	Feb. 7, 65 Feb. 6, 65	Chamberlain, S. D. Lena, Ill.....	" " " "
Seyler, Peter.....	".....	".....	Giltmore, City, Ia....	Absnt, sick at M. O. of Reg.
Saxby William R....	".....	".....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Sidles, Charles E....	Florence....	Feb. 24, 65	Palmyra, Kans..	" " " "

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Stonebraker, E. J.....	Mt. Morris..	Oct. 17, 64	Huron, S. D.....	Mustered out Oct. 16, 65....
Springer, David S.....	Rock Run....	Jan. 26, 65	.....	Mustered out May 27, 1865..
Shaw, John W.....	Dakota.....	Dec. 8, 63	.....	Mustered out July 8, 1865....
Spears, Henry.....	Brookfield..	Feb. 25, 65	Wiota, Ia.....	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1865, as of Co. C, 11th Inf.....
Shumake, John.....	Fulton.....	Feb. 29, 64	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, La., Aug. 17, 1865.....
Trenholm, John W....	Lafayette...	Dec. 21, 63	Rochelle, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Trenholm, Robert....	Mt. Morris..	Feb. 10, 64	Rockford, Ill.....	Abs't sick at M. O. of Reg..
Trotter, James.....	Oneco.....	Feb. 6, 64	Dallas, Texas.....	.....
Tozer, Alonzo.....	.....	Nov. 10, 62	.....	Mustered out Nov. 9, 1865..
Turney, Robert W....	Fulton.....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	Died, Mo'nd City, Oct. 20, 64
Thorp, Isaac N.....	Genesee Gr..	Feb. 27, 64	.....	Drowned in Mississippi River Jan. 3, 1865.....
White, Charles O.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 21, 63	.....	Died at Vicksburg, July 22, 1864; wounds.....
White, William J.....	".....	".....	.....	Discharged June 14, 1865....
Wilson, Albert.....	".....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Discharged July 16, 1864....
Wright, James.....	Melrose.....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Sub. Disch. Oct. 4, 1865....
Waddell, William W..	Freeport....	Jan. 20, 65	Watertown, S. D...	Transferred to Co. A.....
Weddell, Jesse R....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Died at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 3, 1865.....
Weymouth, John.....	Oregon.....	Nov. 10, 61	.....	Mustered out Jan. 5, 1862....
<i>Under Cook of A. D.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall, Charles.....	.....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	Mustered out July 31, 1865..
Smith, Henry.....	.....	Nov. 21, 63	.....	.....

COMPANY F.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Thomas Wakefield...	Newton.....	Dec. 30, 61	(Dead).....	Mustered out Dec. 28, 1864.
Francis M. Lollar....	Clay City....	Dec. 28, 64	Olney, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
John W. Barr.....	Davis.....	Oct. 15, 61	Vinton, Ia.....	M. O. for prom. in 2d Miss. C. I. Nov. 22, 1863.....
John Shaw.....	Vevay, Ind..	Nov. 22, 63	Vevay, Ind.....	Mustered out Dec. 28, 1864..
Alvin T. Byrne.....	Clay City....	Dec. 28, 64	(Dead).....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Winfield S. Ingraham	Ingraham...	Dec. 30, 61	.....	Killed in Battle of Shiloh...
John Shaw.....	Vevay, Ind..	Apr. 7, 62	Vevay, Ind.....	Promoted.....
Francis M. Lollar....	Clay City....	Nov. 23, 63	Olney, Ill.....	.....
John L. Carter.....	.....	Mar. 20, 65	Ingraham, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Jesse B. Shadle.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. Dec. 31, 63, for prom in 2d Miss. Heavy Art....
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
George Elder.....	Clay City....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Disch. Dec. 13, 62; disabil... Died at Richland co., Ill., July 20, 1862.....
George Orman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
George A. White.....	Davis.....	Oct. 4, 61	Milwaukee, Wis....	Disch. July 9, 62; disabil... Died at Clay co., Ill., Aug. 24, 1862.....
Jonathan Blair.....	Clay City....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Aaron D. Shadle.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	Olney, Ill.....	Disch. Nov. 7, 62; disabil... Died, St. Louis, June 7, 62
Quinten J. Bryant....	".....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
John L. Carter.....	".....	Nov. 20, 61	Ingraham, Ill.....	.....
Joshua F. Harlow....	".....	.....	.....	Disch. May 3, 63; disabil...

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
William Crossen.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	McKenny.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
James T. Brotherton.	.....	Nov.20,61	Olney, Ill.....	Private, Trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 26, 1864.....
Lot S. Rogers.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Died at Lagrange, Tenn... June 30, 1862.....
Milton Wakefield.....	".....	Nov.20,61	Newton, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Joshua B. Craig.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. Aug. 23, 62; disabil..
Francis M. Lollar.....	.....	.....	Olney, Ill.	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Wagoner.</i>				
T. Jefferson Wells....	Clay City....	Nov.20,61	.....	Disch. May 28, 62; disabil..
<i>Privates.</i>				
Abbott, James P.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. April 7, 62; disabil..
Arnold, Joshua.....	.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Ballard, Henry C.....	".....	".....	.....	Died at Friendsville, Ill.... Oct. 22, 1862.....
Bryan, William H....	".....	".....	.....	Died at Evansville, Ind., Apr. 23, 1862; wounds.....
Bryan, William.....	".....	Nov.20,61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Bryant, Richard R....	".....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. Feb. 14, 63; disabil..
Brant, Johnson W....	".....	.....	Ingraham, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Byrn, Alvan T.....	".....	Nov.20,61	Ingraham, Ill.....	.....
Brown, Harrison.....	".....	".....	.....	Disch. Aug. 20, 62; disabil..
Barker, Alexander....	".....	".....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Bryan, Ephraim M....	".....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Crouse, Calvin.....	".....	.....	.....	Discharged June 2, 1863 as Sergeant; wounds.....
Cravens, Henry H....	".....	".....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Christman, Benj. F....	".....	".....	Olney, Ill.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Carter, Robert M.....	".....	".....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Clark, Reily.....	".....	".....	.....	Disch. May 3, 62; disabil..
Carter, Parkson.....	".....	Nov.20,61	.....	Died at Natchez, Sep. 6, 63.
Clark, John W.....	".....	.....	.....	Died C'p Butler, Aug. 5, 62.
Corder, John J.....	".....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Died at Hamburg, Tenn., June 12, 62.....
Covell, Thomas G....	Lincoln.....	Nov.20,61	Wichita, Kans.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Craig, John W.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	Ingraham, Ill.....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 8, 61
Daniel, Walter P.....	".....	Nov.20,61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Devore, David J.....	".....	.....	.....	Died at Jasper co., Ill., July 22, 1863.....
Ernst, Joel C.....	".....	".....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Foster, Henry R.....	".....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Hart, Henry C.....	Pulaski....	Nov.20,61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hinman, Benj. S.....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Heady, Thomas S....	".....	.....	Wakefield, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hinds, Daniel T.....	".....	Nov.20,61	.....	Disch. Aug. 15, 62; disabil..
Hays, Thomas.....	Freeport...	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Hays, James.....	".....	".....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 15, 1862..
Knoles, James M.....	Clay City....	".....	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Apr. 28, 64
Knoles, James R.....	".....	".....	.....	Died May 15, 1862.....
Kittle, George.....	".....	".....	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 15, 61
Logan, William S....	Olney.....	Nov.20,61	.....	Died at Evansville, Ind., April 24, 1862; wounds.....
Littler, William H....	Lincoln.....	".....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Montgomery, Jas. T..	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. May 3, 62; disabil..
Miller, James.....	".....	".....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Marvin, Patrick H....	".....	".....	Westerville, Neb....	.....
Morgan, Hooper C....	".....	".....	.....	Corp'l, Died at Bolivar, Sep. 27, 1862.....
Marshall, Squire.....	".....	Nov.20,61	.....	Died at Corinth, May 20, 62.
McKinney, Robert P..	".....	".....	.....	Died at Corinth, June 3, 62..
Manning, Elisha.....	".....	".....	Rockford, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Maholland, Adam....	".....	".....	.....	Disch. Aug. 15, 62; disabil..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Miller, Crawford C....	Clay City....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Nov. 16, 61
Oaster, Benjamin.....	.....	.....	.....	Tr. to Inv. Corps, Nov. 10, 63
Otto, Simon.....	Freeport.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Pruet, Walter.....	Clay City.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Disch. May 9, 62; disabil....
Reeves, David.....	.....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Rude, James.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redman, George W....	.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	.....
Rolfe, Thomas E.....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Self, Josephus.....	.....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Stewart, William.....	.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	.....
Strawn, William F....	.....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	.....
Slack, William.....	.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Died, Jan. 13, 1862.....
Shaw, John.....	.....	Oct. 4, 61	Vevay, Ind.....	Prom. 2d Lt. from Serg't.....
Stull, Erhart.....	.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Taylor, Stephen.....	.....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 14, 61
Utterback, Menville T	.....	Nov. 20, 61	.....	Died at Terre Haute, Ind., July 16, 1862.....
Wood, James G.....	.....	.....	.....	Disch. Nov. 23, 62; disabil..
West, Willis.....	.....	.....	.....	Disch. Dec. 24, 63; disabil..
Wakefield, John.....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Wakefield, Wm. L....	.....	.....	Newton, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
White, Reuben M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weaver, John G.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weaver, George W....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Arnold, Joshua.....	Clay City.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Barker, Alexander R.	.....	.....	.....	1st Serg't, Disch. Sept. 29, 1864; disability.....
Byrne, Alvin T.....	.....	.....	.....	Pro. 1st Lt. from 1st Serg't.
Brant, Johnson W....	.....	.....	Ingraham, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Boyd, Charles.....	.....	Jan. 1, 62	Rantoul, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Bryan, William.....	Lincoln.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Crosson, William W..	Clay City.....	Dec. 22, 63	Princeton, Texas.....	1st Serg't. Absent, sick, at M. O. of Regiment.....
Carter, John L.....	.....	.....	Ingraham, Ill.....	Prom. 2d Lt. from Serg't....
Covell, Thomas G....	Lincoln.....	.....	Wicheta, Kans.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cravens, Henry H....	Clay City.....	.....	.....	.....
Daniel, Walter P....	.....	.....	.....	Corp'l, Abs't, sick, at Cairo
Ernst, Joel C.....	.....	Dec. 27, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hart, Henry C.....	Pulaski.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	.....
Heady, Thomas S....	Clay City.....	.....	Wakefield, Ill.....	.....
Lollar, Francis M....	.....	.....	Olney, Ill.....	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Serg't
Littler, William H..	.....	.....	Woodland, Wis.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Marvin, Patrick H..	.....	.....	Westerville, Neb.....	.....
Manning, Elisha.....	.....	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	.....
Miller, James.....	.....	Dec. 19, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Phillips, David C....	Dunders.....	Feb. 27, 64	.....	Abs't, without leave, since Dec. 25, 1865. Served in Co. K, 32d Ill.....
Redmon, George W....	Clay City.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Reeves, David.....	.....	.....	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Rude, James.....	.....	.....	.....	Died, Vicksburg, July 21, 64
Strawn, William F....	.....	Feb. 1, 64	.....	Disch. May 30, 65; disabil...
Self, Josephus.....	.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Died at Jasper co., Ill., Dec. 13, 1864.....
Stewart, William R..	.....	Dec. 19, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Stull, Erhart.....	.....	Dec. 22, 63	.....	Died at Logan co., Ill., Jan. 15, 1865.....
Stanley, John C.....	.....	Jan. 1, 64	Dundas, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Sbler, Frederick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakefield, Milton.....	.....	Dec. 22, 63	Newton, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Wakefield, Wm. L....	.....	.....	Newton, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Weaver, John G.....	.....	.....	.....	Abs't, sick at M. O. of Regt
Weaver, George W....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White, Reuben M.....	.....	.....	.....	Kil'd, lightning, Mar. 15, 65, on Dauphin's Island, Ala.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Abbott, James P.....	Smallwood..	Jan.14, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Aces, William W.....	.....	Dec.29,63	.....	.....
Barnett James N.....	Clay City....	Jan. 1, 62	.....	Died, Vicksburg, Aug. 8, 63.
Boyd, Charles.....	.....	.....	Rantoul, Ill	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Behymer, Thomas.....	Noble.....	Jan. 4, 64	Millshoals, Ill.	Vet. rec't. M. O. Jan. 20, 66.
Babbett, Francis C.....	Olney.....	Dec.18,63	.....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Nov. 9, 1864.....
Bixler, Hiram.....	Smallwood..	Dec.29,63	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Feb. 17, 64
Buttroff, John.....	.....	Mar.22,64	.....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Nov. 24, 1864.....
Brooks, Jonathan.....	Ingraham....	Feb.22, 64	.....	Mustered out June 15, 1865.
Crouse, Eli.....	Clay City....	July 15, 62	Bogota, Ill.	M. O. June 19, 65 as Serg't...
Craig, Joshua B.....	S. Muddy....	Dec.29, 63	Ingraham, Ill	Vet. rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 66...
Carter, Thomas.....	Denver.....	Mar.22,64	Ingraham, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Curry, Samuel.....	Barry.....	Feb.12, 64	.....	.....
Cresman, Silas.....	Ingraham....	Feb.25,64	.....	Died at Morganzia, La., Aug. 26, 64.....
Chapman, James H.....	Clay City....	Nov. 1, 63	.....	Died at Shreveport, La., June 14, 1865.....
Curtis, Emsley.....	Grandville..	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out May 18, 1865..
Dejaynes, Lewis.....	White Rock..	Feb.22, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Ezzell, William J.....	.....	Aug.14,62	.....	.....
Elliott, William.....	Lancaster....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	Died at Shreveport, La., June 25, 1865.....
Foreman, Hugh L.....	Noble.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Gard, George W.....	Jackson.....	Mar. 1, 65	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, La., Sept. 2, 1865.....
Gard, William F.....	Smallwood..	Dec.29, 63	.....	Died at Shreveport, La., Nov. 1, 1864.....
Gard, Mitchell.....	Melrose.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Gard, Jarrett.....	Grandville..	Aug.13,64	.....	.....
Gettich, Aaron.....	Oneco.....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	" "
Gross, Josiah.....	Lancaster....	Feb. 2, 65	Tower Hill, Ill.	" "
Hanna, Aaron.....	Clay City....	July 15, 62	.....	Died, Memphis, Feb. 16, 65.
Hart, John W.....	Prindsville..	Feb.13, 64	Needles, Cal.	Vet. rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866.
Hitchcock, Frederick	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hanzler, Conrad.....	Clay City....	.....	Parkersburg, Ia.	.....
Harris, Levi.....	Noble.....	Jan.14, 64	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Apr. 15, 64.
Hellman, Martin.....	Freeport....	Sep.13, 62	.....	Tr. to V. R. C., Sep. 19, 1863.
Ingraham, William J.....	Clay City....	July 15, 62	.....	Died, Clay co. Ill., Feb. 3, 64
Ingraham, Dorman.....	Ingraham....	Sep.29, 63	.....	Tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 26, 1864
Jackson, James S.....	Clay City....	Nov. 1, 63	.....	Died at White River, Ark., Oct 10, 1864.....
Jones, Thomas R.....	Wade.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Died at Black River, Miss., April 28, 1864.....
Kimberlin, William O	Decker.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lyons, James W.....	Noble.....	Jan. 4, 64	Little Stoney, Cal.	.....
Leor, John W.....	Clay co.....	Dec.24,63	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Feb. 28, 64.
Lacy, Canor.....	Olney.....	.....	.....	Died, Vicksburg, Mar. 20, 64
Little, Ira G.....	Freeport....	Sep. 8, 62	.....	Disch. Feb. 15, 63; disabil...
McCan, Samuel M.....	Clairemont..	Feb.29, 64	.....	Mustered out Aug. 5, 1865...
McGuire, Samuel.....	Clay City....	July 15, 62	Newton, Ill.	M. O. June 19, 65, as Corp'l
Mallory, James C.....	Freeport....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Died, St. Louis, Aug. 10, 62.
Marshall, James R.....	Clay City....	Jan. 1, 62	.....	Died, Pea Ridge, May 17, 62
McMillan, James.....	Willow Hill.	Dec.25, 63	.....	Absent without leave since Dec. 31, 1865.....
Messenger, Theodore	Lancaster....	Feb. 2, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
McCallum, Stephen.....	Vandalis....	Dec.30, 63	.....	Died, Vicksburg, Aug. 27, 64
Murphy, James.....	Clay City....	Jan.14, 64	.....	Died, Jasper co., Ill., Feb. 22, 1864.....
McClure, Franklin...	Noble.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Aug. 31, 1865..
Moore, Samuel B.....	Olney.....	Dec. 2, 63	.....	.....
Oaster, John.....	Pexley.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Died Clay co., Ill., Dec. 30, 64
Rominger, Franklin G	Olney.....	Feb.27, 63	.....	Mustered out June 2, 65.....
Rominger, Oliver H.....	Preston.....	Feb.26, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Reed, Daniel.....	Pexley.....	Dec.28,63	.....	Abs'nt without leave since Dec. 31, 1865.....
Reed, Nathaniel.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.....
Read, Franklin.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died C'p Butler, Jan. 14, 64.....
Runyon, Bascom W.	Preston.....	Feb.24, 64	Visalia, Cal.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Rodeffer, William B.	St. Marie.....	Feb.15, 64	.....	Died, Memphis, May 30, 65.....
Rogers, William B.	"	Mar. 1, 64	.....	Died, Vicksburg, July 24, 64.....
Stanley, John C.....	"	Jan., 1, 62	Dundas, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Sheler, Frederick.....	"	"	"	"
Shore, Andrew J.....	Pexley.....	Jan. 4, 64	Sailor Springs, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg'tt..
Stewart, John.....	Noble.....	Feb.25, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Standiford, John H.	S. Muddy.....	Dec.21,63	.....	" .....
Standiford, George W	"	"	Dundas, Ill.....	"
Shore, Francis M.....	Pexley.....	Jan. 7, 64	.....	" .....
Slaughter, Joseph H.	Noble.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	" .....
Stoll, Frederick.....	Freeport.....	Feb.27, 64	Salem, Ill.....	"
Stewart, John W.....	Preston.....	Feb.10, 64	.....	Died at Vicksburg, July 31, 1864; wounds.....
Smith, Barney.....	Ingraham.....	Feb.22, 64	.....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Dec. 13, 1864.....
Sanford, William H.	Mt. Carmel.....	Feb.24, 64	.....	M. O. Jan. 2, 1866
Stewart, George H.	Preston.....	Feb.12, 64	Inman, Neb.....	Mustered out May 28, 1865..
Truitt, Alfred L.....	Noble.....	Jan.14, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Taylor, James A.....	"	"	Alberta, Ark.....	.....
Toliver, Francis M.....	Clay City.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Died at Hebron, Miss., Apr 1, 1864.....
Utterback, John S.....	Pexley.....	Dec.21,63	Arapahose, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wood, William A.....	"	Nov. 1, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Witzman, Zimri C.....	Clay City.....	July15, 62	.....	Mustered out June 19, 1865..
Weaver, Isaac.....	Big Grove.....	Mar. 1, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wells, John.....	Pexley.....	Dec.22,63	.....	" .....
Wells, Joseph P.....	Smallwood.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	" .....
Wheeler, Michael J.	Preston.....	Feb.10, 64	Dundas, Ill.....	"
Wright, Reuben.....	Noble.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	" .....
Wright, James B.....	"	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Prom. Q. M. Sergeant.....
<i>Recruits Transferred from 11th Ill. Inf.</i>				
Anderson, James.....	Brookfield..	Feb.28, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Beddo, Samuel T.....	Rockford.....	July 16,63	.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Reg
Blanchard, James.....	Brookfield..	Feb.28, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Burns, Lannis.....	Rockford.....	Dec.12, 63	.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Reg
Blair, Ransom.....	"	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 3, 1865.....
Cradler, Joseph.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866, as Corporal
Caughlan, Thomas.....	LaSalle.....	Oct. 2, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 1, 1865.....
Gleason, James.....	Hall.....	Oct. 6, 64	Hennepin, Ill.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 5, 1865.....
Gleason, James E.....	Peru.....	Dec. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Dec. 4, 1865..
Hays, William.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866, as Sergeant
Hays, Samuel F.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 26, 65	Polo, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Horseman, Frederick	"	Jan.12, 63	.....	Abs't, sick at M. O. of Reg.
Haver, John.....	Chicago.....	Mar.20,65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hanefin, William.....	Manlius.....	Oct. 8, 64	Morse, Kans.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 7, 1865.....
Houston, George W.....	Westfield.....	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 9, 1865.....
Kelley, John.....	Ogle co.....	Oct. 7, 64	Renselear, Ind.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 6, 1865.....
Lansing, James.....	Mission.....	Oct.20, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 1, 1865.....
McGee, Daniel D.....	Eagle.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 6, 1865.....
Menzie, Robert.....	LaPrairie.....	Oct.17, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 16, 1865.....
Nash, Rowell.....	Hall.....	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 9, 1865.....
Nichols, Ira.....	Chicago.....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 4, 1865.....
Petty, Stephen.....	Loran.....	Oct. 6, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 5, 1865.....
Rump, August.....	Lacon.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 50, 1866, as Corporal
Reid, John.....	LaSalle.....	Oct. 2, 64	.....	Drafted. M. O. Oct. 1, 1865.
Wood, Thomas.....	Frankfort.....	Feb. 3, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Walker, James.....	LaSalle.....	June 10, 64	.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Regt.
Wilcox, William B....	Worth.....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 4, 1865.....
Wilson, David B.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out May 13, 1865..
<i>Under Cooks of A. D.</i>				
Stokes, Henry.....	.....	Nov. 16, 63	.....	Mustered out July 10, 1865...
Smith, Alexander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPANY G.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
William Young.....	Freeport	Oct. 15, 61	(Dead).....	Resigned April 12, 1863.....
Robert Smith.....	Lena.....	Apr. 12, 63	".....	Mustered out Dec. 28, 1864..
Samuel Buchanan....	Freeport	Dec. 28, 64	".....	Resigned July 21, 1865.....
Daniel D. Diffenbaugh	.....	Sep. 5, 65	Monmouth, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Thomas M. Hood....	Freeport	Oct. 15, 61	.....	Killed in battle of Shiloh...
Moses R. Thompson..	".....	Apr. 7, 62	.....	Killed in battle of Hatchie..
Robert Smith.....	Lena.....	Oct. 6, 62	(Dead).....	Promoted.....
Thomas Allen.....	Dakotah	Apr. 12, 63	Philadelphia, Pa....	Resigned Aug. 11, 1863.....
Michael J. Cooper....	Freeport	Aug. 11, 63	Bloomfield, Ia.....	Resigned June 24, 1864.....
Samuel Buchanan....	".....	June 24, 64	.....	Promoted.....
Daniel D. Diffenbaugh	".....	Dec. 28, 64	Monmouth, Ill.....	.....
Thomas C. Laird.....	".....	Sep. 5, 65	Lawrence, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Moses R. Thompson..	Freeport	Oct. 15, 61	.....	Promoted.....
Robert Smith.....	Lena.....	Apr. 7, 62	.....	.....
Thomas Allen.....	Dakotah	Oct. 6, 62	Philadelphia, Pa....	".....
Michael J. Cooper....	Freeport	Apr. 12, 63	Bloomfield, Ia.....	".....
Samuel Buchanan....	".....	Aug. 11, 63	.....	".....
Daniel D. Diffenbaugh	".....	June 24, 64	Monmouth, Ill.....	".....
Thomas C. Laird.....	".....	Mar. 20, 65	Lawrence, Neb.....	".....
Thomas E. Joiner....	".....	Sep. 5, 65	Humboldt, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Robert Smith.....	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant..
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
William Swanzey....	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Promoted Sergeant. Major.
Joseph M. McKibben.	".....	".....	.....	Transferred to Co. K.....
Joseph Stam.....	".....	".....	.....	Died in Stephenson Co., Ill., June 16, 1862.....
James B. Smith.....	".....	".....	Marshalltown, Iowa	Disch. Aug. 22, 62, as priv; disabil.....
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Samuel E. Herschey.	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Tr. to Inv. Corps, Nov. 10, 63
Joseph S. Brown....	".....	".....	.....	Died Apr. 28, 62; wounds...
Thomas Snyder.....	".....	".....	.....	Disch. Dec. 11, 62 as priv; disabil.....
John W. Rowrey.....	".....	".....	Greene, Ia.....	Disch. June 2, 62; disabil..
<i>Musician.</i>				
James Cole.....	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	McConnell, Ill.....	Disch. Aug. 18, 62; disabil..
<i>Privates.</i>				
Albright, Jacob.....	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Allison, David.....	".....	".....	Kensett, Ia.....	".....
Auman, John.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
Allen, Thomas.....	".....	".....	Philadelphia, Pa....	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Brubacker, Reuben...	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Corp'l, Died at Freeport, May 9, 1892; wounds.....
Beeler, George D.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Killed in battle of Shiloh...
Bickenback, Henry, alias Rubold.....	"	"	Hollysprings, Ia....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Brown, William.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Dropped from the rolls, June 30, 1863.....
Benton, George.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Dec. 11, 62; disabil..
Bradshaw, Benj. H....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Sep. 12, 62, to acc'pt prom. as Assis't Surg..
Buchanan, Samuel....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Baker, Elias.....	"	"	Sciota Mills, Ill....	.....
Bates, Bremen L.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at LaGrange, Tenn., July 12, 1862.....
Cooper, Michael J ...	"	"	Bloomfield, Ia.....	Prom. Serg't and 2d Lieut..
Craig, Edward W.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. June 21, 62; disabil..
Cable, Seth.....	"	"	E. Salem, Wis.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Cable, David.....	"	"	Steamboat Rock, Ia.	Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864..
Clubine, Daniel.....	"	"	Jessup, Ia.....	Dropped from the rolls, June 30, 63.....
Drake, Edward T.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864..
Diffenbaugh, Daniel D	"	"	Monmouth, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Daughenbaugh, S. A.	"	"	Lena, Ill.....	"
Dunn, Thomas.....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
Fiscus, David W.....	"	"	Faulkner, Iowa.....	Disch. Dec. 24, 62; disabil..
Fehr, Aaron.....	"	"	Dakota, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Gage, Isaac.....	"	"	Winslow, Ill.....	.....
Groken, Samuel H....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died about Apr. 6, 1862....
Hathaway.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. Jan. 4, 64. Re-enlisted in 2d Ill. Artillery.....
Hulet, Henry.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 30, 1862.....
Hickle, Elias.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Helm, William.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Vicksburg, June 26, 63
Hood, Joseph R.....	"	"	Fremont, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Hood, Thomas J.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Mustered out Mar. 20, 1864..
Kittner, George.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died Apr. 12, 1862; wounds.
Klontz, George.....	"	"	Cresson, Kans.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Kancke, Rudolph.....	"	"	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Joiner, Thomas E....	"	"	Humboldt, Ia.....	"
Lee, Ion.....	"	"	Webster City, Ia....	"
Lee, Isaac S.....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
Larne, John.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Vicksburg, June 27, 63
Linsley, Newton.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Long, Casper.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. July 9, 62; disabil..
LeBell, Peter.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died, Louisville, June 2, 62.
Laird, Thomas C.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Moothart, Pheon.....	"	"	Washington, Ia....	Disch. May 9, 62; disabil..
Moothart, John F....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died at Stephenson, Ill., Feb. 9, 1864.....
Maltar, Jonathan.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Meimert, Cnrad.....	"	"	Rock City, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864.
McMurray, Jonathan.	"	"	Burton, Kans.....	Disch. May 20, 63, as Corp'l; wounds.....
McMurray, Chambers	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Presing George.....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
Petric, Paul.....	"	"	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Redinger Francis.....	" .....	" .....	.....	" .....
Richards, William D.	"	"	Morrison, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 13, 1864..
Richards, Uriah.....	"	"	Bristow, Kans.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Reiter, William.....	"	"	Dakota, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864.
Rutter, Jacob.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Disch. to date June, 1, 62..
Richmond, Louis.....	Dakota, Ia.....	"	Bluffton, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Steele, James W.....	Freeport .....	" .....	.....	Prom. Hospital Steward....
Shively, John.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Died April 23, 62; wounds...
Smith, William.....	"	"	Winslow, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Smith, Augustus L....	"	"	Miller, S. D.....	Disch. Dec. 11, 62, disabil..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Sindlinger, Wm. M.	Freeport	Oct. 8, 61	Waterloo, Ia.	Disch. July 9, 62; disabil.
Schwab, Thomas	"	"	"	Disch. Nov. 25, 62; disabil.
Smith, Martin	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Sheffer, Jacob	"	"	"	Died at Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1862
Vore, John	"	"	Cedarville, Ill.	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Ward, Sidney A.	"	"	"	"
Williams, Peter	"	"	"	"
Wilson, Francis T.	"	"	Gilbert Sta., Iowa	"
Wyre, John	"	"	Shelbyville, Ill.	Disch. Apr. 26, 63; disabil.
Wilson, John	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Wentz, Phillip	"	"	Freeport, Ill.	"
Young, Robert C.	"	"	Clinton, Ia.	Mustered out Nov. 12, 1864.
Young, Francis M.	"	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864.
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Albright, Jacob	Lancaster	Jan. 5, 64	"	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Allison, David	Freeport	Dec. 23, 63	Kensett, Ia.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Auman, John	"	Jan. 5, 64	"	Disch. Mar. 12, 65, for prom
Buchanan, Samuel	"	Dec. 23, 63	"	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Serg't.
Baker, Elias D.	"	Dec. 24, 63	Sciota Mills, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Cable, Seth	"	Dec. 24, 63	E. Salem, Wis.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Diffenbaugh, Dan'l D.	"	"	Monmouth, Ill.	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Sg't.
Dunn, Thomas	"	Dec. 22, 63	"	Discharged Oct. 30, 1865.
Daughenbaugh, S. A.	"	Dec. 23, 63	Lena, Ill.	Mustered out
Fehr, Aaron	"	"	Dakota, Ill.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Gage, Isaac	"	"	Winslow, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Hickle, Elias	"	Dec. 24, 63	"	"
Hood, Joseph R.	"	Dec. 22, 63	Fre mont, Neb.	"
Joiner, Thomas E.	"	Dec. 24, 63	Humboldt, Ia.	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Serg't.
Klontz, George	"	Dec. 23, 63	Cresson, Kans.	M. O. July 15, 65; pris. war.
Kencke, Rudolph	"	Dec. 24, 63	Freeport, Ill.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt.
Lee, Ion	"	Dec. 22, 63	Webster City, Ia.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Lee, Isaac S.	"	"	"	"
Linsley, Newton	"	"	"	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Laird, Thomas C.	"	Dec. 24, 63	Lawrence, Neb.	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Sg't.
Loehle, Ferdinand	"	Jan. 1, 64	Council Bluffs, Ia.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Malter, Jonathan	"	Dec. 23, 63	"	Abs't. sick, at M. O. of Reg
McMurray, Chambers	"	Dec. 22, 63	"	M. O. July 15, 65, as Corp'l prisoner of war.
Presing, George	Waddams	Jan. 5, 64	"	Killed near Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1864.
Peitric, Paul	Lancaster	"	Freeport, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Richmond, Lewis B.	Freeport	"	Bluffton, Ia.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Richards, Uriah	"	Dec. 23, 63	Bristow, Kans.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Rubold, Henry	"	Dec. 22, 63	Holly, Ia.	Disch. Mar. 8, 65; wounds.
Redinger, Francis	"	"	"	Corp'l M. O. Oct. 29, 65.
Smith, William	"	Jan. 5, 64	Winslow, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Smith, Martin	Buckeye	"	"	Died, Vicksburg, Mar 21, 64
Shirk, Daniel F.	Freeport	Feb. 6, 64	Lena, Ill.	Mustered out June 4, 1864.
Spooner, Charles	"	Dec. 24, 63	Willis, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Vore, John	"	"	Cedarville, Ill.	"
Wooten, James E.	Ridott.	Feb. 6, 64	"	M. O. Nov. 20, 66.
Ward, Sidney A.	Freeport	Dec. 22, 63	"	Corporal. Died July 8, 1864; wounds.
Williams, Peter	"	"	"	Died at Dauphin's Island, March 3, 1865.
Wilson, Francis T.	"	Dec. 23, 63	Gilbert Station, Ia.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Wilson, John	"	"	"	"
Wentz, Phillip	"	Dec. 24, 63	Freeport, Ill.	"
Young, Robert C.	"	"	Clinton, Ia.	"
Young, Robert C.	Buckeye	Jan. 5, 64	Clinton, Ia.	"
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Albright, William	Waddams	Jan. 28, 64	Leaf River, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Aikey, Abraham	Harlem	Jan. 28, 65	"	"
Angle, Luther	Buckeye	Jan. 31, 65	Dakota, Ill.	"

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Aikey, Robert.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 1, 62	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh. . .
Butler, Elijah M.....	Roanoke.....	Jan. 9, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 8, 1866. . .
Bush, William.....	Freeport.....	Nov. 15, 61	.....	Disch. Feb. 9, 63; disabil. . .
Baker, John W.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Baker, Joseph.....	.....	Jan. 25, 65	Freeport, Ill. ....	.....
Brubacker, William H	Rock Run... ..	Feb. 26, 64	Rock City.....	.....
Beedy, Eldridge, K. . .	Winslow.....	Feb. 27, 64	Holdrege, Neb. . . .	.....
Benton, George.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 29, 64	.....	.....
Barfoot, Frank B.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	Atlanta, Ga. ....	.....
Bordner, Henry.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 28, 65	Jessup, Ia.....	.....
Bren, Ferdinand.....	Rock Run... ..	Jan. 27, 65	.....	.....
Bellman, John.....	Rock Grove.	Jan. 2, 65	.....	.....
Boyer, Owen.....	Dakota.....	Feb. 23, 65	Stanton, Ia.....	.....
Baker, Edward H.....	Freeport.....	Aug. 30, 62	White Rock, Kans. . .	M. O. June 19, 65, as Corp'l.
Baker, Solomon S.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 26, 64	Topeka, Kans.	Mustered out May 23, 65. . .
Clark, Ezekiel S.....	Lena.....	Dec. 7, 63	Marble Rock, Ia. . . .	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Cable, Elmas.....	.....	Feb. 22, 64	Spooner, Wis.	Abs't sick, M. O. June 19, 65
Cable, William.....	Rock Run... ..	Feb. 26, 64	Canbey, Minn.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Cole, John.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 28, 64	McConnell, Ill. ....	.....
Chambers, James S.	.....	Jan. 27, 64	Los Angeles, Cal. . .	.....
Campbell, Richard. . .	.....	Feb. 2, 65	.....	.....
Cupples, Calvin J. . .	Augusta.....	Feb. 27, 65	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, La., Nov. 11, 1865. . . .
Curtis, Henry H.....	Freeport.....	Nov. 15, 61	Neligh, Neb.	Disch. Nov. 11, 62; disabil. . .
Christman, Frank.....	.....	Oct. 11, 64	.....	Mustered out May 2, 1865. . .
Cowell, Daniel.....	Winslow.....	Mar. 9, 65	.....	Mustered out June 9, 1865. . .
Daws, Thomas.....	Whiteside co	.....	Cresco, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Driesbach, Daniel.....	Freeport.....	Sep. 4, 62	.....	Died, Memphis, Mar. 12, 63.
Daws, Alfred.....	Lena.....	Dec. 9, 63	Beargrove, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Fiscus, David W.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 29, 64	Faulkner, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Frisbie, Charles G. . .	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	.....
Frisbie, William D. . .	.....	.....	Auxvasse, Mo.....	Mustered out Dec. 31, 66. . . .
Foster, Harry.....	Freeport.....	Oct. 8, 61	.....	Mustered out.
Groff, John.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 1, 64	Rochelle, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Garman, Henry C.....	Harland.....	Feb. 6, 64	.....	.....
Garman, William A. . .	.....	Feb. 10, 64	Beloit, Wis. ....	.....
Gardner, John.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 9, 63	.....	.....
Goodrich, Jerome.....	Rock Grove.	Jan. 24, 65	.....	.....
Haughay, James H. . .	Freeport.....	Feb. 24, 64	Creston, Ia.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Hathaway, Robert.....	.....	Feb. 27, 64	.....	Mustered out July 1, 1865. . .
Haines, John H.....	Buckeye.....	Dec. 7, 63	Council Bluffs, Ia. . .	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Haughay, Samuel J. . .	Freeport.....	Feb. 22, 64	.....	.....
Haines, William.....	.....	Sep. 20, 62	.....	Died in Stephenson co., Ill., Feb. 15, 1865.
Hay, Jonathan.....	Lena.....	Feb. 29, 64	.....	Discharged Mar. 30, 65, for promotion in U. S. A.
Hall, Thomas, W.....	Dakota.....	Oct. 11, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 10, 1865. . .
Howard, William.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 7, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. K.
Johnston, William H. .	Hadley.....	Jan. 25, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Jahn, Francisco B.....	Bloomingt'n	Nov. 25, 62	.....	Mustered out Jan. 22, 65. . . .
Klontz, Peter.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 19, 64	.....	Disch, May 5, 65; disabil. . . .
Krumme, Henry.....	.....	Sep. 10, 61	.....	Mustered out Sep. 13, 1864. . .
Law, Rolandus.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 64	Bloomington, Ill. . . .	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Lowe, Thomas A.....	Lena.....	Dec. 7, 63	Hardy, Neb. ....	.....
Lapp, Joseph.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 1, 65	.....	.....
Lahay, James.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 15, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. K.
Loehle, Ferdinand.....	.....	Jan. 1, 62	Council Bluffs, Ia. . .	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
McMurray, George.....	Florence.....	Feb. 1, 64	Burton, Kans.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Mayer, Isaac.....	Silver Creek.	Jan. 24, 65	Freeport, Ill. ....	.....
McLeese, Robert.....	.....	Jan. 21, 65	.....	.....
McClintic, John.....	Freeport.....	Aug. 14, 62	.....	Disch. Mar. 17, 63; disabil. . .
McLaughlin, Thomas	.....	Dec. 15, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. K.
Paul, William.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 1, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866. . .
Pease, Zadock.....	Litchfield.....	Mar. 18, 65	.....	.....
Rutter, Benjamin.....	.....	Feb. 6, 64	Cedarville, Ill. ....	.....
Riddle, Samuel.....	Forreston... ..	Feb. 29, 64	Emporia, Kans. ....	.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Riddle, William.....	Litchfield....	Mar.18,65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Raymer, John A.....	Rock Run....	Jan. 27,65	Milford, Neb.....	"
Raymer, William H.....	.....	Feb.27, 65	.....	"
Reirmeyer, Henry.....	Freeport	Nov.15,61	.....	Died July 10, 1864; wounds..
Reatt, Edward.....	.....	Sep.13, 62	.....	Mustered out Aug. 9, 1865..
Rissell, Elias.....	Buckeye	Feb.10, 64	.....	"
Sausman, John L.....	West Point..	Dec.12, 63	Beatrice, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Springman, Adam.....	Freeport	Feb.27, 64	.....	"
Sherman, Leonard.....	Silver Creek..	Mar. 4, 65	.....	"
Sindlinger, Wm. M.....	Buckeye.....	Jan. 27, 65	Waterloo, Ia.....	"
Singlinger, Samuel.....	Freeport	Jan. 28, 65	.....	"
Seely, Orin.....	Florence.....	Jan. 26, 65	Brandon, Ia.....	"
Scott, Lorenzo D.....	Montezuma..	Feb. 7, 65	.....	"
Shinkle, John T.....	Waddams....	Jan. 28, 64	.....	"
Stamm, William D.....	Lena.....	Dec. 1, 63	.....	Died at Morganzia, La., Aug. 28, 1864.....
Shippy, Joseph.....	Waddams....	Jan. 28, 64	.....	Died, Vicksburg, Sep. 24, 64
Shearer, John.....	Kent.....	Feb.29, 64	.....	Died in Stephenson co., Ill., Nov. 28, 64.....
Shirk, Daniel F.....	Freeport	Feb. 5, 62	Lena, Ill.....	Died in Stephenson co., Ill., Sept. 26, 1864.....
Stamm, Amos A.....	Winslow	Oct. 4, 64	Waddams Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Spooner, Charles.....	Freeport	Nov. 1, 61	Wills, Neb.....	Mustered out July 1, 1865....
Smith, Edward O. W.....	Kent.....	Feb.29, 64	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Thomas, William H.....	Dakota.....	Feb.23, 65	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Tool, Eugene T.....	".....	Oct. 11, 64	Ackley, Ia.....	Mustered out Oct. 10, 1865..
Tool, Albert S.....	".....	".....	Ackley, Ia.....	"
Tombleson, Silas W.....	West Point..	Oct. 4, 64	Lena, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.....
Walters, Samuel.....	Silver Creek ..	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wells, Henry.....	Litchfield....	Mar. 18, 65	.....	"
Williams, William.....	Waddams....	Jan. 28, 64	.....	Died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Dec. 14, 1864.....
Wolfanger, Aaron.....	Silver Creek ..	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Died, Shrevep't, July 19, 65
Wootan, James E.....	Freeport	Feb. 1, 62	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Weaver, William.....	".....	Nov.15,61	.....	Mustered out Dec. 5, 1864....
Wike, Peter.....	".....	".....	.....	Tr. to Inv. Corps Nov. 10, 63
Young, David D.....	Waddams....	Feb. 1, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 66....
Young, Robert C.....	Freeport	".....	Clinton, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....

COMPANY H.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
John Stevens.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Killed in battle of Shiloh ...
John A. Hughes.....	Lane.....	Apr. 7, 62	.....	Mustered out Dec. 1, 1864..
Frederick W. Pike.....	".....	Dec. 1, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
John A. Hughes.....	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Promoted.....
Frederick W. Pike.....	".....	Apr. 7, 62	.....	"
Thomas A. Pieronet..	Amboy.....	Mar.20,65	Omaha, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Frederick W. Pike....	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Promoted.....
Edward A. Snyder.....	".....	Apr. 7, 62	Cedar Falls, Ia.....	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1864..
William P. Hardy.....	Lodi.....	Aug.11,65	Humboldt, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Thomas A. Pieronet..	Amboy.....	Oct. 1, 61	Omaha, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
John M. Murphy.....	Dixon.....	Nov. 2, 61	S. H., Danville, Ill.,	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Charles C. Mason.....	".....	Oct. 1, 61	".....	Killed at Shiloh, Apr. 6, 62..
Ebenezer McCullough..	Lane.....	Oct. 14, 61	".....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil..
DeVillia D. Segner....	".....	Nov. 6, 61	".....	Disch. Sept. 11, 62; disabil..
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Elijah H. Blackman..	Lane.....	Oct. 14, 61	Rochelle, Ill.....	Disch. Oct. 9, 62; wounds...
DeWitt C. Bennett....	".....	".....	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Andrew J. Cooley.....	Lane.....	".....	Ames, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 21, 1862..
William McDonald....	Fulton.....	Nov. 6, 61	Kings, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 6, 1863..
Abraham Fuller.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Disch. July 17, 62; disabil...
Samuel D. Hemenway..	Lane.....	Nov. 28, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
William P. Hardy.....	Lodi.....	Dec. 1, 61	Humboldt, Ia.....	".....
William H. Cook.....	Lane.....	".....	".....	Disch. Dec. 5, 64, as priv...
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Isaac Little.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 10, 61	G Pac hotel, Chicago	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Edward H. Reynolds..	Lane.....	Nov. 5, 61	Rochelle, Ill.....	".....
<i>Wagoner.</i>				
Nelson J. Horton.....	White Rock.	Oct. 14, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
<i>Privates.</i>				
Antidel, Moses.....	Flag Center.	Nov. 3, 61	".....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil....
Bond, John.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Mustered out April 7, 62....
Bullis, Abram F.....	Lane.....	Nov. 1, 61	".....	Disch. Dec. 23, 62; disabil..
Bullock, Charles.....	".....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Mustered out Jan. 4, 1862..
Blaker George W.....	Sterling.....	Oct. 11, 61	".....	Mustered out July 15, 1862..
Cook, Lyman H.....	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	Webster City, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Cook, Monroe.....	".....	Oct. 30, 61	Rochelle, Ill.....	".....
Chapman, David.....	".....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Disch. Dec. 5, 64, as Serg't.
Corsaut, Samuel F.....	Oregon.....	".....	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Carpenter, William J..	Dixon.....	Nov. 9, 61	".....	Disch. Oct. 16, 62; disabil..
Carpenter, Demming..	".....	Oct. 11, 61	".....	Tr. to Inv. Corps Sept. 18, 63
Coyle, John.....	".....	".....	".....	Died at Shiloh May 8, 1862..
Ceames, Frederick....	Lee Center.	Oct. 30, 61	".....	Transferred to Co. C.....
Case, Franklin.....	".....	Nov. 14, 61	".....	Transferred to Co. D.....
Clark, Jacob T.....	".....	Nov. 19, 61	".....	Trans to 23d Ill. Infantry..
Dorman, James.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 14, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Dailey, Patrick.....	Lane.....	Oct. 30, 61	".....	Died May 6, 62; wounds....
Dunn, James.....	".....	Nov. 7, 61	".....	Disch. Sept. 20, 1862.....
Dunphey, William.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Emerson, Jerome.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 15, 61	".....	Died Feb. 16, 1862; wounds.
Foy, Peter.....	Fulton.....	Oct. 23, 61	".....	Died at Pittsburg Landing April 4, 1862.....
Fitzgerald, John.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Fox, Ferdinand.....	Oregon.....	".....	Oregon, Ill.....	Disch. Nov. 25, 62; disabil..
Green, Phelemon.....	Flag Center.	Nov. 12, 61	".....	Drowned Oct. 8, 1862.....
Gorman, John.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 17, 61	S. H. Quincy, Ill..	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Horton, Burton M.....	".....	Nov. 5, 61	".....	Disch. Feb. 4, 63; disabil..
Horton, Sylvester.....	Lane.....	Nov. 15, 61	".....	Died at Henderson, Ky.... May 16, 1862.....
Hill, Preston K.....	".....	Nov. 5, 61	Bagley, Ia.....	Disch. Dec. 5, 64, as Corp..
Hardy, Robert.....	Lodi.....	Dec. 1, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Henrie, William.....	".....	".....	".....	Disch. Dec. 5, 1864.....
Jones, John J.....	".....	Oct. 1, 61	".....	Disch. Dec. 31, 61 for pro- motion as Lieut. Col.....
Keniston, Charles H..	Ogle.....	Nov. 6, 61	Dysart, Iowa.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Kiersey, George W....	".....	Nov. 5, 61	".....	".....
Larson, Andrew.....	".....	Oct. 9, 61	".....	Disch. Dec. 23, 62; wounds
McCarrall, Henry.....	".....	Oct. 18, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
McGreth, John P.....	Lane.....	Nov. 7, 61	".....	".....
McDowell, David.....	".....	Nov. 2, 61	".....	Discharged Dec. 5, 1864....
Meighen, John.....	".....	Nov. 6, 61	".....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
McSweeney, William.	Clinton, Ia..	Oct. 22, 61	.....	Died at Mansfield, La., Dec. 1, 1865.
Miller, Henry G.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Tr to V. R. C. Nov. 11, 63.
Merchant, Myron V..	Fair Haven.	Nov. 18, 61	.....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil.
Newberry, James B.	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Perry, George H.....	Dixon.....	.....	Sedwick, Kans.	Disch. Nov. 25, 62; disabil.
Patterson, William N.	Lane.....	Oct. 25, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Patterson, Alexander.	Malugin's Gr	Nov. 5, 61	.....	Mustered out, April 30, 1862
Patterson, James.....	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	Rochelle, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Parker, Shepard P..	Fulton.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Mustered out Aug. 1, 1862.
Quick, Joseph W. V..	Dement.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Died May 1, 1862; wounds.
Roach, Michael.....	Fulton.....	Nov. 4, 61	S. H., Rochelle, Ill.	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Ready, Peter.....	.....	Nov. 29, 61	Marshalltown, Ia.	Discharged Dec. 5, 1864.
Smith, Zerah O.....	Plymouth...	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil.
Schonmaker, Andrew	Lane.....	.....	.....	Disch. June 16, 62; disabil.
Snyder, John E.....	Oregon.....	"	.....	Died at Quincy, Ill, May 1, 1862; wounds.
Sperry, Justis.....	.....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 4, 1862.
Smith, John.....	DeKalb.....	"	.....	Disch. Apr. 4, 62; disabil.
Stone, Charles H.....	Batavia.....	.....	.....	Discharged July 20, 1862.
Townsend, Luther...	Lane.....	Nov. 1, 61	.....	Died at Mt. Vernon, Ind. Aug. 17, 1862.
Talley, William.....	"	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Tracy, Wm. or Jas.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 20, 61	Dixon, Ill.....	Disch. Oct. 16, 62; disabil.
Tracy, Stanton C.....	Temp. Hill..	Oct. 1, 61	Cherokee, Ia.....	Disch. June 16, 62; disabil.
Ure, John.....	Dement.....	Nov. 3, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 21, 1864.
Wertz, Upton C.....	Rockville...	Dec. 1, 61	Riverside, Cal.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Welch, Theron.....	Lane.....	Nov. 14, 61	.....	Mustered out May 7, 1862.
Whalen, James.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Wood, Jacob.....	Lane.....	Oct. 25, 61	Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	.....
Waer, George W.....	Lodi.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Aug. 29, 63; disabil.
Williams, George W..	Alla.....	Oct. 20, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Bennett, DeWitt C.....	.....	Dec. 21, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Corsaut, Samuel F..	Oregon.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	.....
Cook, Monroe.....	Lane.....	Dec. 22, 63	Rochelle, Ill.....	"
Cook, Lyman H.....	.....	Dec. 26, 63	Webster City, Ia.....	"
Dunphey, William.....	Dixon.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	"
Dornan, James.....	.....	.....	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt.
Fitzgerald, John.....	Fulton.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Died, Dixon, Ill., Jan. 7, 65
Gorman, John.....	.....	Dec. 7, 63	S. H., Quincy, Ill..	Disch. at date of leaving service Dec. 19, 1865.....
Horton, Nelson J.....	White Rock.	Dec. 25, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1869..
Hemenway, Sam'l D.	Lane.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Abs't, sick at M. O. of Reg.
Hardy, Robert.....	Lodi.....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hardy, William P.....	.....	"	.....	Prom. Corp'l, Serg't, 1st Sergt and 2d Lieut.....
Keniston, Charles H.	Ogle.....	"	Dysart, Ia.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Reg.
Kiersey, George W..	.....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Little, Isaac.....	Dixon.....	.....	G Pac. hotel, Chicago	.....
Murphy, John M.....	.....	Jan. 5, 64	S. H., Danville, Ill..	Disch. Nov. 2, 1864, for prom't'n in 58th U. S. Col. Inf.
Meighen, John.....	Lane.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Corp'l. Died at Duvall's Bluff, Dec. 19, 1864.
McCarrall, Henry.....	Ogle.....	"	.....	Corp'l. Died at Dixon, Ill., Feb. 16, 1864.
McGreth, John P.....	Lane.....	"	.....	Tr. to V. R. C. Disch' Feb. 20, 65, as Serg't; disabil.
Newberry, James B..	"	"	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Patterson, William N.	"	"	.....	Discharged Nov. 16, 65r.
Patterson, James.....	"	"	Rochelle, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Se g't.
Pieronet, Thomas A..	Amboy.....	"	Omaha, Neb.....	Pro. 1st Lt. from 1st Serg't
Reynolds, Edward H.	Lane.....	"	Rochelle, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Roach, Michael.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 12, 63	S. H., Rochelle, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Stone, Corydon.....	Lane.....	Dec. 7, 63	Moline, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Talley, William	Rockville	Jan. 5, 64		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Whalen, James	Fulton			Disch. July 21, 65; disabil..
Wertz, Upton C.	Rockville	Dec. 7, 63	Riverside, Cal.	M. O. Jan. 20, 1866..
Wood, Jacob	Lane	Dec. 25, 63	Mt. Carroll, Ill.	Discharged to date Nov. 17,
Williams, George W.	Ela	Dec. 7, 63		1865.
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Akins, Alva D.	Pine Rock	Feb. 23, 64		M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Akins, Woodbury	Marion	Feb. 16, 64	Western, Neb.	
Atenham, Herman	Ogle	Feb. 27, 65		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Adams, Anderson	Flagg	Feb. 21, 65	Dunlap, Ia.	Mustered out June 19, 1865..
Bennett, Edward	"	Feb. 22, 64		Mustered out June 20, 1866..
Bailey, Emory D.	"	Feb. 21, 65		"
Bailey, Albert	"			"
Buttz, Christian M.		Jan. 12, 63	Visalia, Cal.	Vet. M. O. Jan. 11, 1866..
Collins, Dennis	Dixon	Feb. 12, 64	Omaha, Neb.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cosgrove, Michael	Oregon	Dec. 17, 63		
Case, Elijah B.	Flagg	Feb. 19, 64	Creston, Ia.	"
Cohen, Aran	Richland	Apr. 5, 65	Pittsfield, Ill.	"
Carmichael, John	Lane	Nov. 1, 64		Mustered out Oct. 31, 1865..
Commisky, Thomas	Alto	Feb. 23, 64		Mustered out May 27, 1865..
Chambers, George W	White Rock	Feb. 29, 64		Died, Memphis, Jan. 20, 65..
Corbin, Orin A.	Alto	Feb. 23, 64	Tecumseh, Neb.	Discharged
Dolan, James J.	Dixon	Jan. 25, 62	Omaha, Neb.	Disch. Jan. 10, 64, for prom.
Dwyer, William		"		in 4th U. S. Col. H. Art. ...
				Trans. to V. R. C. M. O.
				Jan. 20, 1865..
Donmayer, Addison	Buckeye	Feb. 6, 65		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Dunn, Patrick		Aug. 14, 64		Discharged Aug. 14, 1865..
Hardy, Charles B.	Lodi	Feb. 5, 64	Humboldt, Ia.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Hochstotter, Wm.	Ogle	Feb. 22, 64	Washington, Ia.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Horton, Myron D.	Flagg	Feb. 21, 65		"
Horton, Benjamin				"
Herrick, Oakley B.	Alto	Feb. 23, 64	Nelson, Neb.	Mustered out May 18, 1865..
Kelcher, Cornelius	Lane	Feb. 9, 64	Rochelle, Ills.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Kelley, John W.	Lodi	Feb. 26, 64	Oketo, Kans.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
King, Andrew	Flagg	Feb. 21, 65	Aurora, Ill.	"
Kerr, Samuel C.	Ridott	Mar. 2, 65	Ridott, Ill.	"
Kiernan, John	Ogle	Feb. 16, 64		Vet. recruit. Disch July
				19, 1865, disability.....
Landy, James	Lane	Feb. 1, 64		M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Loveridge, Jerome		Dec. 15, 63		Died, Vicksburg, Jan. 20, 64
Livingston, Huntly		Dec. 22, 63	Chana, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Martin, Don V.		Feb. 8, 64		"
Meighan, Thomas				"
Miller, Sanford	Flagg	Feb. 21, 65	Pecatonia, Ill.	"
Millard, Morey				"
Moyer, Michael	Ridott	Mar. 2, 65	Radcliff, Ia.	"
Murphy, Murthy	Dixon	Dec. 15, 63		"
Moore, Henry	Flagg	Feb. 21, 65		Mustered out June 19, 1865.
McBride, Thomas	Dixon	Feb. 12, 64		Died at Salubrity Springs,
				La., July 21, 1865.....
McAllister, Ezra		Dec. 1, 61		M. O. Dec. 9, 1861.....
Neer, Barton B.	Flagg	Feb. 22, 64	Creston, Ill.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Nugent, Patrick	Geneva	Nov. 16, 61		Tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 11, 1863
Oyers, Henry R.	Lane	Feb. 6, 64	DeWitte, Neb.	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Pettis, George	Fulton	Oct. 27, 61		Mustered out Aug. 1, 1862..
Patterson, Reza G.	Lane	Feb. 5, 64		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Pottorf, John	White Rock	Feb. 20, 64		Abs't, sick at M. O. of Reg.
Powers, Martin	Fulton	Jan. 22, 64		Disch. Aug. 19, 65; disabil..
Pells, Simon P.	Rock Creek	Oct. 8, 64		Mustered out Oct. 7, 65.....
Paige, Scott	Lane	Nov. 28, 63		Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Ready, Peter	Prophetst wn	Jan. 20, 65	Marshalltown, Ia.	"
Roach, Martin	China	Mar. 2, 65		"
Reynolds, Walter S.	Flagg	Jan. 5, 64	DeKalb, Ill.	Mustered out May 22, 1865..
Robertson, Chas. F.	Lodi	Feb. 5, 64		Died, Vicksburg, June 20, 64

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Stone, Corydon.....	Lane.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Saunders, George H..	Alto.....	Feb. 29, 64	Flagg, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Smith, John.....	Flagg.....	Feb. 22, 64	.....	" "
Sells, Elind.....	Barry.....	Jan. 16, 64	.....	" "
Sullivan, Garrett.....	Flagg.....	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 9, 1865..
Sullivan, Michael.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sechler, James M....	Lane.....	Dec. 25, 63	.....	Mustered out May 27, 1865.
Throop, Freeman W..	Taylor.....	Apr. 1, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Tilcher, John.....	Ogle.....	Feb. 27, 65	.....	.....
Wood, Kinney.....	.....	Feb. 2, 64	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Way, Charles R.....	Flagg.....	Feb. 21, 65	Rochelle, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Weeks, Charles H....	Lafayette.....	Feb. 22, 65	Dunlap, Ill.....	" "
Wood, George H.....	Ogle.....	.....	Gap Grove, Ill.....	" "
Williams, Jephtha A..	.....	Nov. 27, 62	.....	Mustered out Nov. 29, 1865..
Williams, Stephen E..	.....	Dec. 1, 61	Brackettsville, Tex.	Tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 11, 1863
<i>Recruits Transferred from 11th Ill. Inf.</i>				
Brown, Joseph.....	.....	Mar. 4, 64	.....	Vet. M. O. Jan. 20, 1866.....
Brace, Sylvester N..	.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	.....
Burroughs, Wm. H..	.....	Oct. 14, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 13, 1865..
Chase, Everett E....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Earnest, Jacob.....	.....	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hileman, Thomas.....	Anna.....	Feb. 1, 64	.....	" "
Hileman, John H....	LaSalle co.	Mar. 15, 65	.....	" "
Holmes, James A....	.....	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 3, 1865.....
Keller, James M....	Northfield..	Jan. 24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lawless, John.....	.....	Oct. 20, 62	.....	Discharged Oct. 20, 1865.....
Maldoon, Barney.....	.....	Oct. 2, 62	.....	Mustered out Oct. 1, 1865..
Morgan, George F....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Peironnett, John A..	.....	Jan. 2, 64	Omaha, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wiley, Henry E.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
<i>Drafted & Sub Recruits Transf. from 11th Ill.</i>				
Baldwin, Lewis B....	Saratoga.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865..
Campbell, Joseph.....	.....	.....	.....	Died at Grand Ecore, La., Aug. 18, 1865.....
DeWitt, Ralph.....	.....	Oct. 11, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.....
Hicks, Willard J....	Kingston.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Oct. 10, 1865..
Sausman, John B....	Hull.....	Oct. 10, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 9, 1865.....
Thrasher, William...	N. Otter Crk	Oct. 15, 64	.....	Drafted. M. O. Oct. 14, 65.

COMPANY I.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
Charles P. Stimson...	Plainfield...	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Resigned Feb. 26, 1862.....
Rosset D. Campbell..	Reynolds...	Feb. 26, 62	.....	Resigned Aug. 31, 1862.....
David S. Pride.....	Oregon.....	Sep. 1, 62	.....	Mustered out Nov. 21, 1865.
Hezekiah H. Bullock.	Dixon.....	Jan. 20, 66	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Lt..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
James Ballard.....	Plainfield...	Dec. 1, 61	Vermillion, S. D....	Resigned Nov. 19, 1862.....
Hezekiah H. Bullock.	Dixon.....	Nov. 19, 62	.....	Promoted.....
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Wm. H. Howell (Hight)	Geneva.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Killed in battle of Shiloh....
Hezekiah H. Bullock.	Dixon.....	Apr. 7, 62	.....	Promoted.....
Uriah J. Terry.....	.....	Nov. 19, 62	.....	Mustered out Nov. 20, 1864
Henry G. Kennelly...	Plainfield...	Aug 4, 65	Morrilton, Ark.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>First Sergeant.</i> Hezekiah Bullock....	Water'n,N.Y	Oct.26, 61	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant...
<i>Sergeants.</i> John St. John.....	Aurora.....	Sep.18, 61	Cedar Rapids (dead)	Disch. Oct. 19, 62; disabil...
Harvey P. Sergent...	Oregon.....	Oct. 7, 61	Oregon, Ill.....	M. O. Nov. 30, 64, as priv'te
Charles L. Pratt.....	Plainfield....	Sep.18, 61	Minneapolis, Minn..	Tr. to Co. D, 1st Ill. Art...
John Collins.....	"	Nov. 9, 61	.....	Killed at Shiloh Apr. 6, 62..
<i>Corporals.</i> Russell Carter.....	Plainfield....	Oct.29, 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing Apr. 5, 1862.....
David Rossiter.....	"	Sep.18, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
William H. Robbins..	"	"	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing Mar. 24, 1862.....
Judson Ware.....	"	Oct.29, 61	.....	Mustered out July 5, 1862..
James H. Davis.....	Oregon.....	Oct.16, 61	Yankton, S. D.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Van R. Strong.....	Plainfield....	Sep.26, 61	.....	.....
Louis Shiffer.....	"	Nov.16,61	Ridgeway,Ja.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864 .
Cyrus Booth.....	Manchester.	Dec. 1, 61	Waterbury, Conn...	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
<i>Musician.</i> Jacob Abbott.....	Oregon.....	Oct.12, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Wagoner.</i> Jas. W. Pennington...	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	Plainfield, Ill.....	Disch. Sept. 3, 62; disabil...
<i>Privates.</i> Alford, Harvey.....	Oregon.....	Nov. 5, 61	.....	Died at Henderson, Ky., Apr. 1, 1862.....
Arter, Frank.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Anderson, George....	"	Oct.29, 61	.....	Mustered out June 30, 63...
Averill, George.....	"	Oct. 22, 61	.....	Disch. July 9, 62; disabil...
Bennett, Almon W....	Oregon.....	Sep.18, 61	East Jordon, Mich..	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Boyd, Nelson.....	Plainfield....	Oct.29, 61	.....	Died, Memphis, Jan. 10, 63.
Bates, John.....	"	Sep.18, 61	.....	Died, Natchez, Dec. 10, 63.
Booth, Henry N.....	"	Nov.25,61	.....	Trans. to Invalid Corps...
Brown, Emanuel.....	Manchester.	Nov. 4, 61	Plainfield, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Brown, Frank S.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	Minden, Neb.....	.....
Barron, Henry.....	"	"	.....	Discharged July 9, 1862.....
Burns, Michael R....	Barrington..	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Burns, Mitchel.....	Kamanche...	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Mustered out Jan. 18, 1862..
Beebe, James F.....	Plainfield....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Bennett, Charles F..	"	Nov. 9, 61	.....	Disch. Mar. 10, 64, for pro. as Hosp. Stew. U. S. A....
Curtiss, William.....	"	Sep.18, 61	.....	Disch. Oct. 18, 62; disabil...
Cooper, George H....	"	"	.....	Died, Louisville, June 19, 62
Cole, Cornelius C....	Linden.....	Nov.14,61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Cummings, Ezra J....	Richmond...	Nov. 9, 61	.....	Discharged Apr. 3, 1862.....
Campbell, Russell....	Reynolds...	Nov.16,61	.....	Prom. Captain Feb. 26, 62..
Campbell, William L.	"	"	.....	Died in the field May 19, 62.
Cannon, Curtis.....	Amboy.....	Nov.10,61	.....	Tr. to Invalid Corps. Mustered out Dec. 1, 1864.....
Curtis, Charles.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Died at Henderson, Ky., June 2, 1862.....
Clark, Rothchild N..	Prophetst'n	Oct.11, 61	.....	Died in field June 22, 62..
Causaut, John.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Died, Oregon, Ill., Jan. 22,64
Cosgrove, Patrick....	"	"	.....	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
Farnsworth, Geo. W.	Seward.....	Nov. 1, 61	.....	.....
Gaylord, William P..	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Goss, Alonzo.....	"	Nov. 3, 61	Vermillion, S. D....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Hills, Joseph.....	"	Oct.29, 61	.....	Died at Evansville, Ind., June 10, 1862.....
Hobday, James.....	Athens.....	Sep.18, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Hight, John R.....	Geneva.....	Nov.30,61	.....	Discharged Nov. 25, 1862..
Hining, Adam.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Discharged Aug. 15, 1862...

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Harris, George.....	Joliet.....	"	.....	Died in the field June 9, 62..
Kennelly, Henry G.....	Plainfield.....	Sep. 18, 61	Morrilton, Ark.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Kennelly, Morris.....	".....	Nov. 5, 61	.....	Died, Cincinnati, May 10, 62
Kightlinger, Alex.....	".....	Nov. 16, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Kent, John R.....	".....	Sep. 16, 61	Elk Point, S. D.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 1862.
Lawton, James E.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 20, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Lawrence, Milo.....	Plainfield.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Discharged Nov. 25, 1862....
Larison, Eric.....	".....	Sep. 18, 61	Endicott, Neb.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
McLernard, Charles..	".....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Morray, Henry C.....	".....	"	.....	Disch. Memphis, Dec. 18, 62
Marcy, Frank P.....	".....	"	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Madden, John.....	Oregon.....	"	.....	Trans. to Invalid Corps.....
Marcy, Andrew M.....	Plainfield.....	"	.....	Mustered out July 15, 1862..
Norris, William H. H.	".....	Sep. 18, 61	.....	Killed at battle of Shiloh...
Nugent, Patrick.....	Geneva.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. H.....
Onley, Ransom.....	Watertown..	"	.....	Disch. May 29, 62; disabil..
Olmstead, Wm. alias,	.....	"	.....	.....
Campbell, Chas. R.	Reynolds....	Nov. 16, 61	Camp Douglas, Wis.	Disch. St. Louis, Jan. 20, 63.
Pratt, Hermon.....	Plainfield....	Sep. 18, 61	Chicago, Ill.....	Disch. May 20, 62, in field...
Pratt, Newel.....	Dixon.....	Nov. 21, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Parker, Marvin.....	Plainfield....	Nov. 9, 61	.....	.....
Parker, Elijah.....	".....	Oct. 29, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 3, 1862..
Parr, David.....	".....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Apr. 3, 1862.....
Paul, George.....	".....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Pinney, Dwight.....	".....	Nov. 11, 61	.....	Mustered out Jan. 18, 1862..
Roland, Thomas.....	".....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch., Memphis, Jan. 10, 63
Shiffer, Solomon A.....	".....	Nov. 16, 61	Joliet, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Shiffer, Robert.....	".....	"	Ridgeway, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 9, 1865..
Scott, Jacob.....	".....	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Swanson, Peter.....	Chicago.....	"	.....	Transferred to Co. E.....
Stevens, Elnathan.....	Oregon.....	Oct. 12, 61	Oregon, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Snyder, Edward A.....	Dixon.....	Oct. 2, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. H.....
Vaughn, Matthew.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
West, Alexander.....	Plainfield....	"	.....	Disch. Aug. 15, 62; disabil..
Wright, Burgess.....	".....	Nov. 16, 61	.....	Died at Pittsburg Landing, April 19, 1862.....
Wing, Horace J.....	Oregon.....	Oct. 8, 61	Sheffield, Ia.....	Disch. Aug. 13, 62; disabil..
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Abbott, Jacob B.....	Oregon.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Bennett, Almon W.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 22, 63	East Jordan, Mich..	"
Beebe, Charles L.....	Fair Haven..	"	Freeport, Ill.....	"
Brown, Emanuel F.....	Plainfield....	"	Plainfield, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Brown, Franklin S.....	".....	"	Minden, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Beebe, James F.....	".....	"	.....	"
Benjamin, Porter.....	Proph'tstw'n	Dec. 7, 63	Strawberry Pt., Ia.	"
Cromwell, Daniel.....	Dixon.....	"	.....	Kil'd Jackson, M., July 7, 64.
Crane, Thomas S.....	Hamilton....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cole, Cornelius C.....	Linden.....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	Died M'nd City, Nov. 3, 64..
Dow, John W.....	Paw Paw.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Kil'd Jackson, M., July 7, 64.
Davis, James H.....	Oregon.....	Dec. 28, 63	Yankton, S. D.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Forbes, Harlan D.....	Sublette....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	"
Gaylord, Willard P.....	Plainfield....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	"
Holton, Jerome R.....	Sublette....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	"
Howard, Frank.....	Fulton.....	"	Prophetstown, Ill..	"
Kennelly, Henry G.....	Plainfield....	"	Morrilton, Ark.....	Prom. 2d Lt. from 1st Sgt.
Kipley, Lorenzo.....	Hamilton....	"	Syracuse, N. Y.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Kightlinger, Alex.....	Plainfield....	"	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lasher, George.....	Carroll.....	"	.....	"
Morse, Benjamin W.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 23, 63	Chicago, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Morris, John A.....	Fair Haven..	Dec. 7, 63	Cooper, Ia.....	"
McLernard, Charles..	".....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	Died Memphis Jan. 4, 65....
Melligan, Jacob W.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Nunn, Robert.....	Lena.....	Dec. 23, 63	Lyons, Ia.....	"
Post, Jacob.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 7, 63	Staten Island, N. Y.	"
Paul, George.....	Plainfield....	"	.....	"

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Rossiter, David B....	Plainfield....	Dec.23,63	.....	Died, N Orleans, May 27, 65
Shiffer, Solomon A....	.....	.....	Joliet, Ill	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as 1st Sgt
Stevens, Elnathan....	Oregon.....	Dec. 7, 63	Oregon, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Strong, Van R.....	Plainfield....	Dec 22,63	.....	" "
Scott, Jacob.....	.....	Dec.23,63	.....	" "
Tearney, Edward....	Clinton.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Reg.
Woolsey, Philander H	Amboy.....	Dec.22,63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Winebrenner, John B.	Fair Haven.	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Arnold, Abram N....	Oregon.....	Feb.22, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Benjamin, George W.	Prophetstwn	Feb.24, 64	.....	.....
Bird, Roderick D....	Amboy.....	Nov.12,61	.....	Disch. Sept. 1, 63, for pro. in Colored Regiment.....
Briscoe, Edward....	Pleasant Hill	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Barnard, George S....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	Prophetstown, Ill..	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Bradbury, Eben C....	Dixon.....	.....	.....	Mustered out June 30, 1863..
Crawford, Samuel E..	Fulton.....	Nov.20,61	.....	Died, Memphis, Mar. 12, 63
Currier, Lorenzo....	Oregon.....	Feb. 7, 64	Oregon, Ill	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cleveland, John K..	.....	Feb.22,64	Oregon, Ill.....	" "
Coulton, Orin.....	Lee Center..	Feb.29,64	.....	" "
Cosgrove, Michael....	Oregon.....	Dec.17, 63	.....	Transferred to Co. H.....
Corkins, Wallace....	.....	Dec.19,63	Oregon, Ill	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Chasm, Thomas.....	".....	Feb. 9, 64	.....	" "
Carter, Sherwood E..	Freeport....	Oct.16, 61	Lanark, Ill	" "
Donovan, Dennis....	Newton.....	Oct.11, 61	Euclid, Okla.	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Davis, William H....	.....	Aug. 4, 62	Keokuk, Ia	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Dillon, Henry.....	.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
Echelbarger, Benj. P.	Erie.....	Oct.12, 61	.....	.....
Fox, Ferdinand W....	Chicago.....	Sep. 6, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Graves, Aspacia....	Amboy.....	Nov.17, 61	Amboy, Ill	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Hobday, James.....	Green Gardn	Mar.21,65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hornell, Cornelius H.	Oregon.....	Dec.21, 63	Oregon, Ill	.....
Hornell, Louis C....	Rockvale....	Apr.12, 65	Casselton, N. D....	" "
Hill, Hiram.....	Oregon.....	Feb.22,64	.....	" "
Holmes, James W....	Amboy.....	Sep.26, 61	Amboy, Ill	Disch. Sept. 5, 63; disabil...
Harmon, James C....	Marengo....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Keyes, Joel P.....	Princeton..	Nov.11,61	.....	Corp'l. Disch. Sept. 1, 63 for prom. U. S. Col'd Reg
Kightbarger, Carson H	Elmwood....	Oct.13, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 13, 1865..
Kent, Marcellus P....	Plainfield..	Jan. 1, 61	Elk Point, S. D....	Mustered out Dec. 31, 1864.
Leicraft, Joseph....	Oregon.....	Feb.20, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lee, Daniel E.....	Jordan.....	Apr.12, 65	.....	.....
Larish, Almon S....	Fair Haven.	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Mills, Isaac A.....	.....	Nov. 7, 62	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
McCain, Wilford....	Dixon.....	Feb.10, 64	.....	.....
Manchester, Lewis..	Fair Haven.	Nov. 8, 61	Vining, Kans.	M. O. Nov. 30, 64, as Serg't.
Miller, Jacob P....	Erie.....	Nov. 1, 61	Fenton, Ill.	Disch. Sept. 21, 1863, as Serg't; disability.....
Myers, James.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 7, 61	Vandalia, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864.
Morris, David.....	Fair Haven.	Nov. 8, 61	Clarinda, Ia.....	.....
Madden, John.....	Amboy.....	Nov. 6, 61	.....	Died, Amboy, Ill., Aug. 14, 64
North, Charles A....	Oregon.....	Feb.18, 64	.....	Died, M'nd City, Nov. 3, 64
Osborn, Thomas J....	Clyde.....	Mar.16,65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
O'Hara, Thomas B....	Oregon.....	Jan. 26, 64	.....	Disch. May 27, 64, for pro- motion in 51st Ill. Inf.....
Pamin, Eugene.....	".....	Feb. 9, 64	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Parker, William W....	Rock Grove.	Feb. 8, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Price, John W.....	Princeton..	Dec. 1, 61	Eldora, Ia.....	M. O. May 1, 1862.....
Reiman, George W....	Oregon.....	Feb.22, 64	Oregon, Ill	M. O. Jan. 26, 66, as Serg't..
Rolf, Clark P.....	Lena.....	Oct.24, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Ritz, Martin L.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	Marshalltown, Ia.,sh	.....
Roat, Samuel H.....	Oregon.....	Feb.22, 64	.....	Transferred to Co. E.....
Reiman, Augustus C.	.....	Dec.31, 63	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs Aug. 31, 1865.....
Rutledge, Jacob L....	".....	Nov. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 1862..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Shipman, George P.	Oregon.....	Dec. 1, 63	Bonilla, S. D.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l..
Snyder, George W.	.....	Dec. 28, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Shedy, James R.	Daysville.....	Jan. 21, 64	.....	" "
Shipman, Edgar W.	Oregon.....	Feb. 20, 64	.....	" "
Sarles, Elijah.....	Rock Grove.....	Feb. 8, 66	.....	Abs't sick at M. O. of Regt.
Sawyer, Horace P.	Lee Center..	Feb. 29, 64	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs Sept. 10, 64.....
Sanson, Oliver.....	Amboy.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Died, Memphis, Sept. 17, 63
Thomas, Eugene T.	Fair Haven.	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Weltz, Tivas.....	Oregon.....	Feb. 22, 64	Oregon, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Wressle, David.....	Fair Haven.	Dec. 1, 61	Fair Haven, Ill.....	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1864..
Weir, Thomas.....	Fulton.....	Oct. 20, 61	.....	Tr. to Inv. Corps, April 2, 64
Whiting, Henry B.	Cordova.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	" "
<i>Recruits transferred from 11th Ill. Inf.</i>				
Brown, Milton.....	.....	Nov. 6, 63	.....	Mustered out July 5, 1865..
Clay, Charles H.	Rochester.....	Mar. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Claypool, Elisha.....	Coulson.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Drafted. Abs't sick at N. Orleans. M. O. Oct. 6, 65
Case, William M.	.....	Dec. 27, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cowan, John R.	Saratoga.....	Oct. 11, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.....
Davenport, George A	Mission.....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Substitute.....
Ellis, Henry.....	.....	Nov. 6, 63	.....	M. O. July 5, 1865.....
Frask, Matt H.	.....	Dec. 4, 63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Fry, James.....	.....	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 4, 1865.....
Fisher, Wilson J.	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Fisher, Thomas B.	.....	.....	Amboy, Ill.....	.....
Fowler, John R.	Dalson.....	Oct. 6, 64	.....	Drafted, M. O. Oct. 5, 1865..
Guill, Jefferson.....	.....	Aug. 15, 62	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Gardinir, Charles H.	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Horsman, Charles F.	.....	Jan. 12, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1866..
Harris, Allison C.	Manlius.....	Oct. 8, 64	Paton, Ia.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 7, 1865.....
Harris, William A.	.....	.....	Perry, Ia.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Hunter, John D.	Logan.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 5, 1865.....
Hunter Morrison	.....	Oct. 3, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 2, 1865.....
Huber, George.....	Trivola.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 6, 1865.....
Hutson, Alfred.....	.....	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Drafted. Disch. May 26, 1865, disability.....
Jackson, William A.	Rockford....	Dec. 23, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Johnson, Albert S.	.....	Jan. 12, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 11, 1866..
Kimmel, George.....	.....	Aug. 15, 62	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lorch, Alexander.....	.....	Dec. 27, 63	.....	Abs't, sick, at M. O. of Regt.
Leusch, August.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 8, 64	Dysart, Ia.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Monger, Riley D.	Northfield.	.....	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 7, 1865.....
Manuel, Frank.....	Radnor.....	Oct. 12, 64	Corley, Ia.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 12, 1865.....
Moree, William E.	Amboy.....	.....	Amboy, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Marigold, Arthur	.....	Oct. 5, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 4, 1865..
Nures, Alonzo.....	.....	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 3, 1865.....
Pugh, John.....	.....	Jan. 22, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Sloan, Ephraim.....	Amboy.....	Oct. 4, 64	.....	Abs't sick, at M. O. of Regt.
Sheeley, Patrick.....	.....	Oct. 8, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 7, 1865..
Shinkle, John W.	.....	Jan. 1, 63	.....	Disch. May 24, 65, disabil..
Thorn, Jacob.....	.....	Aug. 15, 62	Worthington, Minn.	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Ulm, Robert R.	Jefferson co.	Oct. 13, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 12, 1865.....
VanMedern, Theodore	Rockford....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Vickery, Chester.....	Peoria co.....	Oct. 12, 64	.....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 11, 1865.....
Warren, James.....	Adams.....	Mar. 1, 65	Henderson, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Windland, James.....	Aug. 15, 62

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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COMPANY K.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
John M. McCracken..	Freeport	Dec.30,61	.....	Promoted Major.....
William Stewart.....	Cedarville....	Oct.11,62	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Dec. 21, 1864..
Oly F. Johnson.....	Caledonia....	Dec.28,64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
William Stewart.....	Cedarville....	Oct.15, 61	Freeport, Ill.....	Promoted.....
Joseph M. McKibben.	Dakotah.....	Oct.11, 62	.....	Mustered out Dec. 23, 1864..
Louis C. Butler.....	Ridott.....	Dec.23,64	.....	Died at Salubrity Springs, La., Oct.5, 1865.....
John Wilson.....	Buckeye....	Oct.26, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Beverly W. Whitney..	Boone.....	Dec.30,61	.....	Resigned July 16, 1862.....
Joseph M. McKibben.	Dakotah.....	July 16,62	.....	Promoted.....
Oly F. Johnson.....	Caledonia....	Oct.11, 62	.....	" .....
John Wilson.....	Buckeye....	Mar.20,65	Kansas.....	"
James Thom.....	Bl'k Ham'r.	Oct.26, 65	Rushmore, Minn....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
James C. Mallory....	Freeport	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Trans. to Co. F, as private.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Louis C. Butler.....	Ridott.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Oscar H. Osborn.....	.....	.....	Arlington, Ia.....	Disch. July 27, 62; disabil....
Oly F. Johnson.....	Caledonia....	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant ...
George Barton.....	Freeport	Nov. 7, 61	Cambridge, N. Y....	Disch. Nov. 21, 63; disabil..
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Walter G. Barnes....	Freeport	Nov. 7, 61	Freeport, Ill, (Dead)	Disch. May 31, 62; disabil...
John Wilson.....	Buckeye....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran....
Benjamin R. Frisbie..	Freeport	"	West Union, Ia.....	M. O. Dec. 29, 64, as private
Timothy S. Felton ..	.....	" .....	.....	Died at Freeport, Ill., Mar. 17, 1862
Reuben C. Hardy	Freeport	Oct. 4, 61	Lowell, Mass.....	Disch. Sept. 7, 63; disabil...
Elijah H. Gardner ..	Ridott.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Died at Corinth, June 18, 62
James Thom.....	Bl'k Ham'r.	Oct. 4, 61	Rushmore, Minn....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Thomas Woodcock..	Freeport	Dec.26,61	.....	.....
<i>Musicians.</i>				
Thomas Slade.....	Burlington..	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Louis Jefferson.....	Caledonia....	.....	.....	Died at Corinth June 20, 62..
<i>Privates.</i>				
Amonson, John.....	State of Min.	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Butler, James A.....	Ridott.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Died at Lagrange, Tenn., July 13, 1862.....
Berns, Moses.....	Freeport ....	" .....	.....	Disch. May 25, 62; disabil...
Brown, George F .....	.....	" .....	.....	Died, St. Louis, May 18, 62..
Byrne, John A.....	Ridott.....	.....	.....	Disch. Dec. 5, 62; disabil...
Birdsell, John A.....	State of Min	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Disch. to date May 23, 62..
Cromton, Aaron.....	Ridott.....	.....	.....	Disch. Sept. 9, 62; wounds...
Canfield, Gideon G..	Caledonia....	Nov. 7, 61	Cedar Falls, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Curran, John.....	Freeport	Nov.20,61	.....	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
Curry, Samuel T.....	Caledonia....	Oct. 4, 61	San Francisco, Cal	.....
Carter, Sherwood E..	.....	Dec.26,61	.....	Transferred to Co. A.....
Daughenbaugh, Wm.J	Ridott.....	Nov. 7, 61	Jennings, La.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Diemar, Josiah.....	Freeport	Nov. 7, 61	Ridott, Ill.....	.....
Dodson, Thomas H..	.....	Nov.15,61	.....	Died June 1, 1862.....
Estelman, Wm. J.....	Eleroy.....	Dec.26,61	.....	Disch. Jan. 13, 64, as Corp'l disability
Gilman, Andrew.....	" .....	" .....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Galpin, Hiram C.....	.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. A.....
Hays, Thomas J.....	Dakota.....	.....	Maquoketa, Ia.....	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
Hills, Enos P.....	Freeport	Dec.26,61	.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 62..
Hiatt, John.....	.....	Nov.15,61	.....	Disch. Feb. 11, 63, as Serg't disability.....

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Hartman, William....	Caledonia...	Nov.23,61	Sioux Rapids, Ia...	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Hulverson, Matthias....	Burlington...	Oct. 4, 61	Elizabeth, Minn....	.....
Humphrey, David....	Decatur.....	.....	.....	Disch. Mar. 19, 62; disabil..
Howard, William....	Burlington...	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 1862..
Hill, Franklin R.....	.....	Dec.21, 61	.....	.....
Kostenbader, Daniel....	Cedarville...	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Disch. Nov. 24, 62; disabil..
Kamrar, Abram W....	Yellow Cr'k	Dec.26,61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Kinney, Daniel.....	Freeport...	Nov. 7, 61	.....	.....
Keeling, William.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Lamb, Samuel D.....	Ridott.....	.....	.....	" "
Latour, Charles.....	Freeport...	.....	.....	Transferred to Co. C.....
Lahay, James.....	.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Myron, Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....	Died at Corinth, June 12, 62.
Miller, Aaron.....	Eleroy.....	Dec.26, 61	.....	Died at Corinth, June 6, 62.
Martin, William H....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out May 31, 1862..
McLaughlin, Thomas....	Freeport...	Dec. 6, 61	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
McKee, Robert.....	.....	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Transferred to Co. B.....
Needham, Richard N....	Harlem.....	.....	No. Cedar, S. D....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Olson, Ole.....	E. Newberg.	Oct. 4, 61	Ada, Minn.....	.....
Olson, John.....	Spring Gr'Ve	.....	.....	Mustered out May 9, 1862...
Phillips, Smith.....	Caledonia...	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Phillips, Jesse.....	.....	.....	New Auburn, Wis..	.....
Parmly, Silas.....	.....	.....	Macedonia, Ia....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Patten, Lawrence.....	Buckeye.....	Dec. 1, 61	.....	Disch. Mar. 7, 62; disabil..
Reber, Levi M.....	Freeport...	Dec.30,61	Aurora, Neb.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Reber, Martin V. B....	.....	Nov. 7, 61	Washington, Ia....	Mustered out Jan. 4, 1865...
Ruder, Leonard.....	Yellow Cr'k.	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Reagle, Jacob.....	Freeport...	.....	.....	Died, Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1862.
Read, James H.....	"	"	Rock Island, Ill....	Serg't. Disch. Aug. 31, 63 for prom. in U. S. C. T....
Rutter, Wm. H. H....	Cedarville...	"	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Rogers, Henry G.....	.....	.....	.....	Transferred to Co. A.....
Segin, Theodore.....	Freeport...	Dec.26,61	.....	Disch. Aug. 27, 62; disabil..
Sainterben, Benjamin....	Caledonia...	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Mustered out Aug. 18, 1862..
Schae, Anthony.....	.....	.....	Ada, Minn.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Shock, Robert.....	Freeport...	Nov. 7, 61	.....	Disch. Aug. 26, 62; disabil..
Snow, Abijah L. F. M....	.....	.....	.....	Discharged Aug. 29, 1862, as Corporal; wounds.....
Thompson, Neils.....	Spring Gr'Ve	Oct. 4, 61	.....	Died, May 13, 1862.....
Winney, Daniel.....	Freeport...	Nov. 7, 61	Robertson, Ia....	Mustered out Dec. 29, 1864..
Wagner, William N....	Dakotah.....	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
Wood, Thomas.....	Freeport...	.....	Decatur, Neb.....	.....
Wardwell, William G....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Warner, David J.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Walbridge, Thomas....	.....	Dec.26,61	.....	" "
Wertz, Peter.....	Davistown...	Nov. 7, 61	Davis, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 4, 1865...
Woodruff, Isaac.....	Freeport...	.....	.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran.....
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Amonson, John.....	Minnesota...	Dec.20,63	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't..
Butler, Lewis C.....	Ridott.....	.....	.....	Prom. Sgt., 1st Sgt., 1st Lt.
Canfield, Gideon G....	.....	.....	Cedar Falls, Ia....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Diemar, Josiah.....	Freeport...	.....	Ridott, Ill.....	.....
Daughenbaugh, Wm. J....	Ridott.....	.....	Jennings, La....	" "
Gilman, Andrew.....	Eleroy.....	.....	.....	" "
Hartman, William.....	.....	.....	Sioux Rapids, Ia....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Hulverson, Matthias....	Minnesota...	.....	Elizabeth, Minn....	Absent on furlough, at muster out of Regiment..
Kamrar, Saul H.....	Yellow Cr'k.	Jan. 1, 64	Lost Nation, Ia....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Kinney, Daniel.....	Freeport...	Dec.20,63	.....	.....
Keeling, William.....	.....	.....	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 65, as 1st Sgt.
Kamrar, Abram W....	Yellow Cr'k.	.....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Lamb, Samuel D.....	Ridott.....	.....	.....	.....
Lahay, James.....	Freeport...	.....	.....	Died, N. Orleans, Feb.19, 65
McLaughlin, Thomas....	.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
McGrnk, James.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 1, 64	Lena, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Needham, Richard N.	Harlem.....	Dec. 20, 63	No. Cedar, S. D.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Olson, Ole.....	Minnesota.....	"	Ada, Minn.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Phillipps, Smith.....	".....	"	".....	Mustered out May 16, 65..
Phillips, Jesse.....	".....	"	Nero, Wis.....	Mustered out July 15, 1865..
Rutter, William H. H.	Yellow Cr'k.....	Feb. 1, 64	".....	Abs't. sick at M. O. of Reg.
Ruder, Leonard.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 20, 63	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Reber, Levi M.....	".....	"	Aurora, Neb.....	".....
Schae, Anthony.....	Minnesota.....	"	Ada, Minn.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Slade, Thomas.....	".....	"	".....	Promoted Drum Major....
Thom, James.....	".....	"	Rushmore, Minn.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Serg't.
Wilson, John.....	Buckeye.....	"	".....	Prom. 2nd Lieut. from Serg.
Woodcock, T.....	Freeport.....	"	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Woodruff, Isaac.....	".....	"	".....	".....
Wardwell, William G.	".....	"	".....	Mustered out May 9, 1864....
Walbridge, Thomas.....	".....	"	".....	Drowned Nov. 28, 64.....
Wagner, William N.....	Dakota.....	"	".....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Warner, David J.....	Freeport.....	"	".....	".....
Wood, Thomas.....	".....	"	Decatur, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
<i>Recruits.</i>				
Artley, Abram.....	Harlem.....	Jan. 24, 65	Dakota, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Artley, Chas.....	Dakota.....	Jan. 28, 65	".....	".....
Allen, Thomas J.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 10, 64	".....	Promoted Hosp. Steward..
Apker, John.....	Loran.....	Jan. 26, 65	".....	Died at Mobile, May 8, 65..
Barker, Dudley.....	Rock Grove.....	Feb. 7, 65	".....	Died, Shreveport, June 17, 65
Brace, John.....	Ridott.....	Jan. 13, 62	".....	Died May 22, 1862; wounds.
Boyle, Loughy.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 21, 62	".....	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
Byrne, John A.....	".....	Feb. 3, 65	".....	Mustered out Aug. 12, 1865..
Baker, John.....	Rockford.....	Oct. 4, 64	Raymond, Ia.....	Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865..
Burns, John.....	Springfield.....	Jan. 1, 62	".....	Disch. June 16, 62; disabil..
Babb, Amos W.....	Loran.....	Jan. 27, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Butterfield, Chas. W.	Rock Run.....	Jan. 26, 65	".....	Abs't, sick at M. O. of Reg't
Bride, George H.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 2, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Cantrill, Joel T.....	".....	Sep. 10, 61	".....	".....
Cosier, Ammon.....	Loran.....	Jan. 25, 65	Cherokee, Ia.....	".....
Canvil, Calvin.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 4, 65	Annieville, Ia.....	".....
Cook, George.....	".....	Jan. 1, 62	".....	Disch. Apr. 6, 65; disabil...
Coolidge, Nelson.....	Ridott.....	Jan. 25, 64	Rockford, Ill.....	Disch. Oct. 5, 64; wounds...
Carroll, Patrick.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 23, 64	".....	Mustered out Mar. 2, 1864....
Cade, Alfred.....	Rock Run.....	Jan. 24, 65	Orangeville, Ill.....	Mustered out Oct. 27, 1865..
Dillon, George W.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 19, 64	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Dillon, Zachariah.....	".....	".....	Dorchester, Neb.....	".....
Decker Zachary.....	".....	Feb. 3, 65	".....	".....
Devore, Espy.....	".....	Jan. 16, 64	Aurelia, Ia.....	Discharged Aug. 23, 1865...
Dinsmore, William.....	Dimmick.....	Mar. 27, 65	".....	Abs't. sick, at M. O. of Reg.
Diller, Michael.....	Freeport.....	Dec. 29, 61	".....	Transferred to Co. C.....
Doan, Joseph.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 10, 64	".....	Died, Vicksburg, May 28, 64
Dobson, Jacob.....	".....	Feb. 1, 64	".....	Died, Vicksburg, Oct. 30, 64
Dolan, John.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 4, 64	".....	Mustered out Mar. 4, 64....
Eli, Marion.....	".....	Oct. 18, 63	".....	Died, Vicksburg, Aug. 8, 64
Flood, Bartholomew.....	Frankfort.....	Feb. 3, 65	".....	Abs't, sick at M. O. of Reg't.
Farley, Thomas.....	Freeport.....	Sep. 10, 61	".....	Trans. to Invalid Corps....
Fry, Conrad.....	Rock Run.....	Jan. 5, 64	Sioux Falls, S. D.....	Mustered out June 19, 1865.
Gibler, Howard.....	Ridott.....	".....	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Grigsby, Uriah.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 13, 64	".....	".....
Grigsby, John W.....	Loran.....	Jan. 16, 64	Aurelia, Ia.....	".....
Garrison, Israel T.....	Montezuma.....	Dec. 5, 63	".....	".....
Gitchel, Nathaniel.....	Chicago.....	Aug. 19, 62	Blue Hill, Neb.....	Mustered out July 12, 1865..
Gillespie, Peter.....	Morrison.....	Nov. 5, 61	".....	Disch. May 22, 65; disabil..
Gresley, Willis C.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 13, 64	".....	Mustered out June 12, 1865.
Grigsby, Samuel.....	Loran.....	Jan. 27, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Hayes, John R.....	".....	Feb. 6, 65	".....	Veteran, M. O. Jan. 20, 66..
Hughes, William.....	LaSalle.....	Oct. 5, 64	".....	Sub. M. O. Oct. 4, 1865....
Heiter, Monroe.....	Florence.....	Feb. 17, 65	".....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Hartman, Amon	Buckeye	Jan.31, 65	.....	Mustered out July 17, 1865..
Hand, Barney	Freeport	Nov.20,61	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 23, 61
Kamrar, David.....	Loran	Jan.24, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Kraft, Jacob	Waddams	Feb. 5, 64	.....	"
Kelley, Zebedee.....	Florence	Feb. 7, 65	.....	Abs't sick, at M. O. of Reg.
Keck, Henry S.....	Dakota	Feb. 4, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Kettleson, Ole.....	Caledonia.....	Oct. 1, 61	.....	Died, C'p Butler, Dec. 20, 61
Kamrar, Saul H.....	Yellow Cr'k.....	Jan. 1, 62	Lost Nation, Ia.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Lamb, Samuel F.....	Ridott	Jan.22, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Leiphart, Henry.....	Loran	Jan.24, 65	.....	"
Lower, Reuben.....	Ridott	Jan.26, 65	Stanton, Ia.....	"
Linscott, Abram.....	Lacon	Feb.29, 64	.....	Mustered out May 31, 1865..
Logan, William.....	Freeport	Jan.21, 64	.....	Mustered out Mar. 4, 1864..
Mather, Abijah.....	Davis	Dec. 7, 63	.....	Transferred to Co. B.....
Mishler, Barton.....	Kent	Jan.28, 64	Shannon, Ill.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Miller, John H.....	Dakota	Dec.30,63	.....	"
Mullin, Dominic.....	Freeport	Feb.16, 64	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
McCay, George.....	Florence	Feb. 6, 65	.....	"
Muffy, Charles T.....	Dakota	Jan.28, 65	.....	"
McKibben, James H.....	Lancaster.....	Jan.27, 65	Red Oak, Ill.....	"
Modle, Thomas J.....	Montezuma.....	Dec. 5, 63	.....	"
Morton, Jeremiah.....	.....	.....	.....	"
McKimson, John S.....	Freeport	Jan. 1, 62	Quincy, Ill.....	Mustered out Dec. 31, 1864..
Miller, Ambrose.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 2, 65	Carroll, Ill.....	Mustered out June 24, 1865
Mallory, DeWitt C.....	Rock Run.....	Jan.24, 65	Rock City, Ill.....	Mustered out May 24, 1865..
McGurk, James.....	Freeport	Jan. 1, 62	Lena, Ill.....	Re-enlisted as Veteran ..
Nicholas, Charles H.....	Rock Run.....	Feb. 6, 65	Sac City, Ia.....	Abs't sick, at Mobile, Ala..
Newton, James H.....	Fenton	Nov. 8, 61	.....	Re-transferred to Co. E.....
Owen, Albert.....	Kent	Jan.22, 64	Ashland, Neb.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Osborn, Oscar H.....	Freeport	Jan.30, 64	Arlington, Ia.....	Vet. rec. M. O. Jan. 20, 66..
Plotner, Frank.....	Silver Creek.....	Feb. 7, 65	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Quinn, William.....	Freeport	Jan. 2, 64	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Runner, Ziba T. F.....	Buckeye	Jan. 25, 65	Freeport, Ill.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866
Richards, William D.....	Dakota	Jan.30, 65	.....	"
Richards, Levi.....	.....	.....	Dakota, Ill.....	"
Scott, George W.....	Freeport	Feb.29, 64	.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l
Starr, Frederick H.....	Waddams	Feb. 4, 64	Soldiers Home,D.D.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Scott, Isaac.....	Freeport	Feb.29, 64	Forrest, Ill.....	"
Sheffy, Levi W.....	Loran	Jan.26, 65	Pearl City, Ill.....	"
Sloan, Thomas.....	Ridott	Feb. 7, 65	.....	"
Shane, Mathias.....	Dakota .....	.....	Hampton, Ia.....	"
Smith, Charles.....	Buckeye	Jan.26, 65	.....	"
Shane, John W.....	.....	Jan.24, 65	Hampton, Ia.....	"
Swely, Lewis Z.....	Dakota.....	Feb. 7, 65	.....	"
Shaffer, or Sheffer, Thomas J.....	Lancaster.....	Feb. 3, 65	Prairieburg, Iowa.....	"
Spowage, William.....	Buckeye	Feb. 2, 65	Meckling, S. D.....	"
Silkwood, James H.....	Montezuma.....	Dec. 5, 63	.....	"
Shearer, Wilson.....	Chicago.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Mustered out Oct. 6, 1865..
Strong, Frederick H.....	.....	.....	.....	Recruit. Never joined Co.
Trisinger, Robert R.....	Montezuma.....	Dec. 5, 63	.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..
Train, Leonard R.....	Oneco	Feb. 2, 65	Ft. Dodge, Ia.....	"
Thomas, William.....	Freeport	Jan. 5, 64	Aurora, Neb.....	"
Warner, William W.....	.....	Jan.25, 65	.....	"
Williams, Andrew J.....	Montezuma.....	Dec. 5, 63	.....	"
White, James T.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Willy, Andrew W.....	Florence	Dec.10,61	.....	"
Withneck, Phillip.....	Ridott	Feb. 1, 62	.....	Died, St. Louis, May 17, 62.
Winne, Abram.....	Ridott	Jan.26, 65	.....	Di'd,Shrevep't,La.,Jun.16,65
Watson, Henry.....	Freeport	Feb. 3, 65	Charles City, Ia.....	Mustered out Nov. 4, 1865..
Zweifel, Albert.....	Silver Creek.....	Feb.19, 64	Steel City, Neb.....	M. O. Jan. 20, 66, as Corp'l.
Zeigler, Miller.....	Rock Grove.....	Feb. 2, 64	McGregor, Ia.....	Mustered out Jan. 20, 1866..

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment	Present Address.	Remarks.
Baker Alfred.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	Discharged Feb. 8, 1864....
Barker, Jack.....	Rock Run.....	Feb. 27, 65	.....	.....
Brown, Charles M.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 25, 64	.....	.....
Butler, Benj. F.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 64	.....	.....
Bemer or Berner, Nich	Chicago.....	Oct. 6, 64	.....	.....
Biehn, John.....	".....	Oct. 3, 64	.....	.....
Cable, L. Mass.....	Rock Run.....	Feb. 22, 64	.....	Mustered out June 18, 1865..
Curtis, Wm. W.....	Saratoga.....	Mar. 2, 65	.....	Mustered out May 23, 1865..
Crossman, George W.	Winslow.....	Mar. 9, 65	.....	Mustered out June 29, 1865.
Cochran, David.....	Silver Creek.	Mar. 29, 65	.....	Mustered out May 21, 1865..
Davis, Phillip.....	Freeport.....	Feb. 3, 65	.....	.....
Driggs, John A.....	Oneco.....	Mar. 4, 65	.....	Mustered out May 21, 1865..
Earhart, Wm. W.....	Fulton.....	Dec. 31, 63	.....	.....
Frund, Julius L.....	Florence.....	Mar. 11, 65	.....	Mustered out May 23, 1865.
Gettish, Addison.....	Oneco.....	.....	.....	.....
Harkell, William.....	Buckeye.....	Dec. 30, 63	.....	.....
Helder, John W.....	Cherry Grv'e	Oct. 3, 64	.....	.....
Heings, Cornelius.....	Palmyra.....	Oct. 11, 64	.....	.....
Mareau, Joseph.....	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	.....
Meingo, Cornelius.....	Palmyra.....	.....	.....	Rejected by Board.....
Moylen, William.....	Chicago.....	Jan. 17, 65	.....	.....
O'Neil, William.....	Detroit, Mich	".....	.....	.....
Phillips, Cornelius Y.	Buckeye.....	Feb. 6, 65	.....	.....
Pfordt, Jacob.....	Lee.....	Jan. 4, 64	.....	.....
Prairie, Leonard R.	Buckeye.....	.....	.....	.....
Perrine, David.....	Smallwood.....	Dec. 29, 63	.....	.....
Peck, Nathaniel.....	Cedarville.....	Oct. 15, 64	.....	Rejected by Board.....
Richardson, James.....	Winslow.....	Mar. 9, 65	.....	Mustered out June 8, 1865..
Richardson, John.....	".....	".....	.....	Mustered out May 11, 1865..
Richardson, Joshua.....	Winslow.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich, Nathaniel W.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rusmason, Nelson.....	Calumet.....	Feb. 13, 65	.....	.....
Rishel, Daniel L.....	Lena.....	Dec. 1, 63	.....	.....
Rohler, Cornelius.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shearer, Daniel.....	Chicago.....	Oct. 7, 64	.....	Mustered out Mar. 4, 1864..
Sprader, Charles.....	Rock Run.....	Jan. 31, 65	.....	.....
Stinecipher, T. H.....	Middleton.....	Feb. 26, 64	.....	.....
Tegar or Yeagar, John	Freeport.....	Jan. 24, 65	.....	.....
Umpheys, Albert, R	Dakota.....	".....	.....	.....
VanBuren, George E.	Freeport.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	.....
Weldon, Sidney.....	Lena.....	Dec. 7, 63	.....	.....
Williamson, Ernest.....	Chicago.....	Aug. 13, 64	.....	.....
Wendecker, William.....	Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....
Whalen, Michael.....	Chicago.....	Feb. 23, 64	.....	.....
William, Thomas.....	Freeport.....	Jan. 5, 64	.....	.....

THE MUSICIANS.

GEORGE W. TROTTER.

George W. Trotter was born July 1, 1841; received a common school education and followed farming as an occupation. He entered the service Sept. 10, 1861, in Company A, 46th, and was appointed fife major at the beginning of the service. He died, March 25, 1866.

George Trotter was a man of noble character, an ideal soldier, possessed of natural abilities and excelled many in his chosen position as a musician. He was one of those noble, manly young men that drew to him his fellow comrades in arms; always found at his post of duty, directing the musicians in a way that had the effect to bring out the very best and efficient service in the army. The 46th boys from the field and staff to the most humble private, were proud of their musicians and gave them hearty support. George Trotter was loved, respected and admired by the whole command and was known by the Division and Brigade comrades and received from them many compliments for the proficiency to which he had trained the musicians of the 46th Regimental Band. The parades and general reviews by the Corps, Division and Brigade commanders was always a day in which the Drum Corps took a conspicuous part, and well and faithfully he did his part. It is with pride we always remember our drummer boys. He gave his life a sacrifice to his country.

He was laid away in the cemetery near his home at Orangeville, mourned by all.

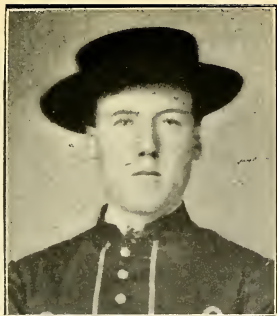
Tears will come when the heart is sad,
When the heart and mind hath feelings bad,
And when lonely thoughts we've had,
Tears will come.

But glorious hope, there is a place
Adorned with every shining grace,
Where there's a smile on every face
And tears will never come.

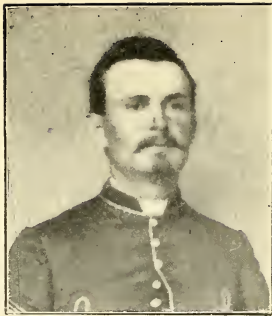
During the encampment at Dauphin island in the early Spring of 1865, a heavy storm arose and a stroke of lightning struck the quarters of the drum corps, killing Reuben White and prostrating all others, among them Fife Major Geo. Trotter.

BIOGRAPHY OF DRUMMER THOMAS SLADE.

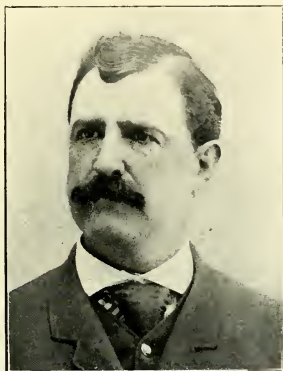
Thomas Slade came to the regiment from Morning Sun, Minn., in company with about 25 recruits, who came from Minnesota. He was about 21 years of age and enlisted Oct. 4, 1861, and is recorded in Adj. Generals



THOMAS W. SLADE
Co. K. and Drum Major 46th Regt.



GEORGE W. TROTTER
Co. A. and Fife Major 46th Regt.



SAMUEL MOGLE
Fifer Co. B.



GEORGE McLENAHAN
Drummer Co. B.



ELIAS D. BAKER
Drummer Co. G.

Report as from Burlington, Minn. He was a noted drummer from the beginning and after the discharge of Drum-Major George Black, May 25, 1862, Slade was appointed Drum Major. He reenlisted and served in this position until the end of the service, Jan. 20, 1866. He participated in all the campaigns and marches with the regiment and the tap and rattle of his drum often quickened the step of the weary, foot-sore comrades at the close of the day's march.

It is reported by drummer Baker that taps have sounded for his dear and close comrade Thomas Slade some years ago. He was a genial and lovable comrade, who kept his men in discipline, not by force, but by his earnest and constant duty in the service.

GEO. McLENAHAN.

Geo. McLenahan was born in Dec., 1844, in Center county, Pa. He moved to Freeport, Ill., with his parents in 1848, and attended school in Freeport up to time of the war. Was assigned to duty in early part of service as a drummer in the regimental band, where he became well skilled as a musician under his leader, Thomas Slade. He enlisted on Sept. 10, 1861, in Company B, 46th Illinois. Reenlisted and served continuously as drummer to the close of the service, Jan. 20, 1866. For his kind and genial disposition was a favorite with his comrades.

He learned the trade of printer in the office of the Freeport Journal, later taking the position as foreman in Culver, Page & Hoyne, of Chicago, later with the Geo. Morris Pub. Co. About the year 1885 he moved on a fine farm 3 miles East of Ashton, Iowa, of which he is the present owner. He was married to Miss Celia Withart in 1879. No children were born to the union, but they have one adopted daughter.

BIOGRAPHY OF SAMUEL MOGLE — FIFER COMPANY B.

Samuel Mogle was born July 12th, 1845, in Clinton county, Pa., and came to Rock Grove, Ill., in company with his parents. When old enough he was employed on a farm. In Dec., 1863, he enlisted in Company B, 46th Regiment, and was detailed as fifer in the regimental band. He served in this position to the end of his service, Jan. 20, 1866. Participated in the Yazoo-Jackson campaign in 1864. In April, 1864, participated in charge of Fort Blakely and occupation of Mobile, Alabama.

After the war he engaged in manufacture of harness, and farmed for a while. Was married to Sarah J. Hennich, Jan. 17, 1868. Of this union six children were born, four daughters and two sons. His old wife he still

has and often uses when called upon to play at public parades and decoration services. His present residence is Freeport, Ill., where he is often permitted to meet and greet his old comrades.

Lost a fife, for which he paid ten dollars, at the battle of Jackson, Miss., while retreating from the enemy, returned in the face of the enemy and recovered the same, running full speed both ways. He has same fife yet and values it very highly. He participated and played for every funeral escort of the 46th comrades while in service.

ELIAS D. BAKER.

Elias D. Baker was born in Ogle county, Ill., Aug. 23, 1843. His parents dying when he was quite young, he came to Stephenson county and made his home with Harrison Diemer until eighteen years of age, Mrs. Diemer being an aunt of his. His occupation was that of a farmer. He attended the common schools and one term at select school at Cedarville, Ill., when he enlisted in Company G, 46th Ill. Inf., as a private, in Oct., 1861. He carried a gun until Oct., 1863, when he was detailed to serve in the regimental band as fifer. After Fife Major Geo. Trotter was sent home sick and in his absence, Baker was acting Fife Major. He was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

After arriving home he bought a farm and followed this for ten years, after which he moved to Kansas and farmed there twelve years. He then moved to Ringgold county, Iowa, where he engaged in the Restaurant business until 1895. Mr. Baker sold out this business and returned to Illinois, and bought a farm near Scioto Mills, where he now resides.

He was married to Miss Jennie Stewart, at Rock City, Illinois, on the 4th of November, 1869. Five children were born to this union, two girls dying in Kansas, three yet living, one son and two daughters.

BIOGRAPHY OF HERMANN LUDWIG WAGNER.

Born in the village of Brombach, near Loerrach, in Baden, Germany, on the 29th day of July, 1845, where his father—whom he always highly respected and honored—was Minister and who, in 1848—'49, on account of his stand for freedom and liberty, was compelled to flee with his family, came to America in 1851, settling immediately in Freeport, Ill., where he founded a German newspaper, the "Anzeiger," which is still in existence under the editorship of his son, Wm. H. Wagner. In 1852, he went back to Germany and brought his family to the new home. So Hermann L. Wagner arrived in America when but a little boy about 7 years of age.

On account of their extreme poverty, he, as well as the rest of the family was taught to work and learn to give support. In the office of his father he learned the printing trade thoroughly from the "Devilship" or "apprenticeship" up.

The love for fatherland and the principles of righteousness and liberty being born in him—when the Civil War broke out, the then barely 18 year old Hermann—with permission of his parents—enlisted in Company C, 46th Ill. Vol. Inf. He left home with the Company on the 2nd of March, 1864, with the following words of his beloved father ringing in his ears: "You have taken the responsible duties of a *man* on your shoulders; *prove* yourself capable of carrying them and mastering same!" Which he certainly did to the full extend of the words, and the great delight, not only of his father and mother, but also his brothers and sisters and many relatives and friends, as he was the only representative of the family and well he represented it.

He served not only his country until Jan., 1866, but his comrades also, lending his kind assistance at every possible opportunity, often forgetting his own fatigue and wants in order to help one or the other, several times even throwing away some of his necessary luggage in order to assist a worn out or wounded comrade, who would otherwise have fallen by the wayside. If one of the boys (as they called each other) was short of rations or money, he always shared his own with them.

He was appointed Corporal of the Company on the 17th of Nov., 1865, and given his commission under the hand of Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, Wm. P. Hardy, 2nd Lieutenant, and John J. Jones, Brev. Col., commanding the Regiment on the 18th of Dec., 1865, at Shreveport, La. (A. G. O. No. 103.)

After being mustered out, at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866, he returned to his dear home in Freeport, where he fell into the hands of cupid, and in 1867, was bound in wedlock to his then guiding star and only future hope, Miss Marie Waldecker, who proved a worthy companion for him, she being a spur to his energetic disposition, and ever faithful to the duties of a true wife. To their great delight the union was blessed with four (4) children, who, with the exception of the youngest (a daughter) who died from the effects of a severe attack of diphtheria, when but 2½ years of age, still survive him.

He made several adventures from home to Chicago, where he erected printing presses and machinery, etc., Monticello, Ill., Rockford, Ill., Council Bluffs, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Galveston, Texas, and elsewhere, with the main object in view of bettering himself financially as well as gaining practical knowledge,—his beloved wife always accompanying him in spite of severe hardship and lending her assistance wherever possible,—but he always returned again to Freeport, until in the Fall of 1878, he settled

down in Davenport, Iowa, where, after about a year of unsatisfactory partnership, he established a printing office of his own, which, owing to his thorough and practical knowledge of the profession, combined with a kindness and friendliness for all that came in touch with him, soon flourished and grew to a profitable enterprise under the name of "Wagner's Printery," which was at the time of his untimely death, Feb. 27th, 1902, one of the best equipped offices in the city, and is still being faithfully conducted and continually increased and enlarged by his surviving wife, two sons, Wilhelm F., and Reinhard J., and daughter, Ida F. Several years after establishing the office he was encouraged and induced by his better half to purchase a building lot and build a home of his own, which, through the help of the entire family working in co-operation, was, after several years of hard labor, cleared of debt and he was able to begin to take life easier, shortly before he was called to his eternal rest and robbed of the pleasure of enjoying the reward of perseverance and honest toil. But for his refrain from boasting of anything concerning himself, or the excellent work which he always aimed to turn out in the most satisfactory manner, and succeeded in most instances to be far superior to that of his competitors, he would, no doubt, have been better situated financially much sooner, but not to his liking. It was undoubtedly a serious drawback that he did not boast of some of the worthy acts and deeds (and there were many) which he did. The writer will mention only one which narrowly cost him his life. This was the stopping of a fiercely dashing team of runaway horses, which deed he never even considered worthy mentioning at home or elsewhere, but which was considered by several eye witnesses as one of the most dangerous feats one could imagine. Naturally the newspapers spoke highly of it, much to his distaste. He always disliked to boast or even be boasted of. His broadmindedness and kindhearted disposition combined with plain, straight forward habits, won him a host of lasting friends.

Being a lover of nature and art he was naturally devoted to German song and took an active part in singing festivities, (following on the line of his father, who was one of the founders of the North Western Saengerbund of America) and was at the time of his death, secretary for the Upper Mississippi Saengerbund.

His death, Febr. 27th, 1902, resulted from a very severe case of Bronchitis of about two weeks duration. Although he had been sick in bed but once in his life, (when quite young with typhoid fever), he had not been himself for a year or two previous to his final summons, and his heart seemed weak. Whether this was due to his services in the army (as some firmly state) lies undecided in our minds.

FIRST ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF 46th WITH THE ENEMY.

On the 11th day of February, 1862, the regiment left Camp Butler by rail, via Decatur, Ill., arriving at Cairo the morning of the 12th, and immediately embarked on the steamer "Belle Memphis" with orders to proceed up the Cumberland river and report to Gen. Grant, before Fort Donelson, Tenn. After a very pleasant trip in company with the largest and most magnificent fleet of steamers ever before seen on the Cumberland river, the regiment landed on the west bank of the same on the morning of the 14th of February, three miles below Fort Donelson. The men were supplied with forty rounds of ammunition each and disembarked. Having no teams, nothing but what the men could carry could be taken along. Everything else was stored upon the muddy bank and a guard of invalids placed over it. A weary march of six miles was made to reach the headquarters of Gen. Grant, to whom Col. Davis reported on the afternoon of February 14th. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Lew Wallace's command, but was not ordered to the front until the morning of the 15th of February. Having no tents and only a limited supply of blankets and rations, the men suffered greatly during the cold and snowy night. It was a very rough initiation into the soldier's life, and few, indeed, were the number who did not wish for a speedy termination of the war and the termination of their enlistment.

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

Fort Donelson was garrisoned by a force of from 1500 to 1800 men, under command of General Floyd (once Secretary of War under President Buchanan), who concentrated his main force upon his left on Friday night and placed it under the command of General Pillow, with orders to attack McClernand, who commanded the right, early in the morning. General Buckner, in the meantime, was to fall on General Wallace, who held the centre, and open, if possible, the "Wynn road," that led back to the country. Only a small force was left to watch Gen. Smith, who commanded the left of the federal lines, which, resting on the river below the Fort, completed our line of investment.

Friday had been a cold and bleak day and the ground was covered with snow, but Saturday dawned damp and cold and the soldiers, as they were roused from the wintery couch, moved stiff and shivering to their places in the ranks. Seven or eight thousand strong, the enemy moved out of their works at daylight and in separate columns, supported by numerous artillery, advanced straight on McClernand's encampment. His division consisted of three brigades, all Illinoisians, with the exception of one Kentucky and one Wisconsin regiment. The enemy flung themselves forward in such masses that our advance regiments had to contend against fearful odds. The country around Donelson is broken and hilly and covered with timber and brush, made up of hills and ravines, a strange battlefield.

But little concert of action could be had among the different regiments, for the woods swallowed up the contending lines and one could tell only by the advancing or receding roar of musketry, or columns of smoke, rising above the tree tops, how the battle was progressing. Backward and forward the contending forces surged through the forest, leaving it strewn with the dead and wounded. But suddenly concentrating an overwhelming number on a single point, broke through McClernand's lines and threatened to sweep the entire field. McAllister's battery, who had served so gallantly before this and made havoc with the rebel ranks, had, by ten o'clock, fired away 150 rounds of ammunition, and while he was trying to obtain more ammunition, a single shot from the enemy passed through three of his horses; a second tore a trail off of one of his guns, while a third smashed a wheel of another. With only one gun left he hitched six horses to this and endeavored to drag it off the field, but after getting it a little way, it became mired and was abandoned with the others. Many of the regiments were out of ammunition and though they fell back in good order, could do nothing to stay the progress of the enemy, who came on with deafening yells. The day was apparently lost, but Gen. Wallace sent Col. Cruft with a brigade of his division, who reported and took position on the right of Gen. McClernand and between him and the advancing enemy. While they were maintaining an unequal fight, a portion of one of McClernand's brigades gave way. Col. Shackelford, commanding this brigade, was compelled to fall back and take up a new position. The enemy again came on, but was repulsed. Gen. Wallace was yet undecided to move to the assistance of McClernand, as Gen. Grant was temporarily absent to confer with the gun boats. Wallace was waiting anxiously to render assistance, but, as yet, was waiting for orders from Gen. Grant. Col. W. H. L. Wallace, of the 11th Ill. Inf., in reply to Gen. Lew Wallace, in regard to the situation, asking of the state of affairs on the field, replied as coolly as though he were moving off parade, that the enemy were close behind and would attack him soon. These regiments were retreating in order to get a new supply of ammunition and halted, and the soldiers coolly filled their cartridge boxes under the enemy's fire. With the combined efforts of these

commands the rebels were forced to seek the shelter of their breastworks. A charge on the works was contemplated by Gen. Grant. A forward movement was made, which caused the rebels to go to their inner works, which left a commanding view of the rebel works, thus the ground was again occupied, from which Gen. McClernand was driven early in the engagement, and where the guns of McAllister stood, that fell in the hands of the enemy. Guns and supports were brought forward and the position made secure against any force the enemy could bring against it. From this point the whole of the rebel's strong works could be enfiladed. Thus ended the day and the cold long night came on, with no cheerful camp fire to light the gloom or warm the stiffened limbs of the weary soldiers. In the morning the assault, all along the lines, was to be made and as soon as the first drum called the soldiers together, though hungry and cold, they swiftly closed their ranks on the blood stained snow, while not a heart beat faint. At this moment Col. Lauman heard the clear, shrill strains of a bugle within the enemy's works, pealing forth neither reveille nor the rally. Attracted by the strange sound he turned his eye thither and lo, a white flag was seen waving in the wind. The fort had surrendered. Then went up a long shout, which, taken up by regiment after regiment, as the exciting news traveled around the line, shook the heavens, till at last it reached the division of Wallace on the extreme right, about ready to move forward to the assault, and here the 46th Ill. gave their grand old cheer, U-N-I-O-N forever.—The night before the rebel Generals held a consultation in which it was decided that Floyd should hand over the command to Gen. Pillow, and he to Buckner, while the former made their escape with a brigade up the river.

About twelve thousand men with all their arms and stores, etc., fell into the hands of the Union army. It was a great victory in itself, but important chiefly because it broke the rebel line of defense in the center and opened the gate to Nashville.

On the 15th of Feb., in the morning, the 46th was assigned a position near the right of the line, where the rebels had the day previous attempted to cut their way through and where it was apprehended, they would make another attempt. About 4 P. M., Feb. 16, Gen. Grant in person directed Col. Davis to support a battery that was about to open fire on the enemy. No sooner had the regiment taken its position, partially protected from the enemy's fire by a low ridge upon which the battery was posted, than the enemy opened a most terrific fire to dislodge our battery, which was annoying them very much, wounding three of our men, one mortally. After having several horses killed and wounded the battery retired. Soon after Col. Davis withdrew the regiment to a more sheltered position, where it remained until night put a stop to all further work and then marched to its bivouac of the preceding night, which proved even more cheerless than the first.

The regiment continued its march through the rebel works and into the town of Dover, where it was at once detailed to guard the immense stores left by the enemy upon the landing. Very soon gunboats and transports arrived at the landing loaded with troops and supplies, the latter of which were very acceptable to our almost famished soldiers.

THE 46TH AT DONELSON.

STATEMENT OF COL. DAVIS.

Headquarters, 46th Ill. Vol.,

Fort Henry, Tenn., March 3, 1862.

Friend Judson:—The Journal of the 26th of Feb. made its welcome appearance here today. The boys think you do them injustice in a paragraph stating that they were not “in an exposed situation” in the battle of Fort Donelson, when, despite the unparalleled heroism and dauntless courage of Gen. McClelland’s brigade, Saturday morning of the battle, they were compelled to give way before the foe’s stronger columns; the regiment, being in position in the woods near Gen. Grant’s headquarters and the center of the enemy’s works, was ordered to the relief. Promptly and with loud cheers they formed into line and marched about the distance of a mile and a half, to near the left of the enemy’s works, and during the entire march within half a mile of the intrenchments. With banners flying in sight and band and field music playing Yankee Doodle within hearing of the enemy, and with as bold and defiant a manner as freemen, marched to meet their country’s foes. They were placed in position in the front line of the Union forces and as skirmishers, finding their way within two hundred yards of the enemy’s rifle pits and driving back in double quick time a squadron of rebel cavalry, who had marched out of the enemy’s left redoubt. Later in the day, when Gen. Smith was making his brave charge against the enemy’s right, the regiment was ordered still further to the right of our lines to support Dresser’s battery, which was ordered to a point midway between the enemy’s redoubts and the head of the ravine that divided them, and not exceeding the distance of one hundred and twenty rods from either. In that position the regiment remained amid a shower of grape canister and shell from both the redoubts. The fire became so furious that the artillery soon retreated, rushing with wild speed down the hill, under the brow of which this regiment was in position, breaking through the centre of our lines; this regiment never leaving its position until long after the firing ceased, and they were ordered to take their former position.

The last cannon fired by the enemy at Fort Donelson was aimed at the 46th Regiment, and the boys would like to have the man for a comrade,

who is so fearless of danger as to go through what they did on that memorable Saturday and not think he was in an exposed situation. The congratulatory order, given by General Lewis Wallace, spoke highly and in words of praise for the noble part taken by the 46th at the capture of Fort Donelson and while serving under his command.

GEN. WALLACE'S ORDER.

Headquarters, 3rd Div., U. S. Forces.

Ft. Henry, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1862.

Soldiers of the 3rd Division, it was my good fortune to command you at the capture of Ft. Donelson. Sickness has kept me from thanking you for the patience, endurance, courage and discipline you showed on that occasion. The country ringing with the glory of that victory, thank you and its thanks are indeed precious. You were last to arrive before the fort, but it will be long before your deeds there are forgotten. When your gallant comrades of the 1st division, having fired their last cartridge, fell back upon you for support you did not fail them. You received them as their heroism deserved, you encircled them with your ranks and drove back the foe that presumed to follow them, and to you, and to gallant regiments from the 2nd division, is due the honor of the last fight on the evening of the battle of Saturday,—the re-conquest by the storm of the bloody hill on the right—the finishing blow to a victory, which has already purged Kentucky of treason and restored Tennessee to the confederacy of our fathers. All honor to you.

LEWIS WALLACE, Gen. 3rd Div.

THE MARCH TO FORT HENRY.

On the 17th of Feb., the regiment was assigned to Gen. Thayer's brigade and ordered to proceed to Fort Henry, Tenn. It was provided with two 4 mule teams to carry the rations and cooking utensils, while the tents and all other baggage was forwarded by boat down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee rivers to Fort Henry. The regiment arrived at Fort Henry on the afternoon of the 19th of Feb., in a terrible rain storm, and through mud indescribable. While at the Fort the regiment occupied the log huts or barracks constructed by the Confederates, which proved convenient and comfortable.

On the fifth of march orders were received to proceed by boat up the Tennessee river. During that afternoon and night, with great difficulty and labor, the baggage, supplies and ammunition were put on board the

Steamer "Aurora." The water was very high, overflowing the banks and filling the bayous, which made it necessary to transport all the baggage to the steamer in a few small and miserably constructed boats and dug-outs, making it a very tedious as well as laborious operation.

The regiment embarked on the 6th and started up the river on the 7th. After many delays it arrived at Savannah, Tenn., on the 12th. It laid in the vicinity of Savannah until the morning of the 18th, when it proceeded up the river, arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the same evening. March 19th, disembarked and went into camp one and a half miles from the landing, the men having to carry the greater part of their tents and baggage to camp, for the want of other means of transportation. The trip from Fort Henry to Pittsburg Landing, on account of the crowded condition of the boat, bad water, and want of proper opportunity for exercise, proved very injurious to the health of the regiment. Several died on the way and the sick list was largely increased.

Before leaving Fort Henry the regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division. The brigade consisted of the 14th, 15th and 46th Illinois, and the 25th Indiana Infantry and was commanded by Col. James C. Veatch of the latter regiment. The Division was commanded by Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois. The regiment remained quietly in camp, drilling and doing camp and picket duty, until the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April. On the night of the 4th of April, our camps were alarmed and our brigade moved out about two miles to Gen. Sherman's camp, when we were ordered back, being told that it was a false alarm.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

On the 1st of Jan., 1862, Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston was in command of all the Confederate forces of Tennessee and Kentucky. His troops occupied a line of defense extending from Columbus, Ky., through Fort Henry and Donelson to Bowling Green, Ky., where Gen. Johnston had his headquarters.

General H. W. Halleck at that date was commander of the department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, and Gen. D. C. Buell commanded the department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. The Cumberland river formed the boundary separating these two departments. Various plans had been canvassed by Generals Halleck and Buell, participated in by the General-in-chief, for an attack on the Confederate line. Halleck had asked to have Buell's army transferred to him, or at least placed under his command, claiming that without such union and an army of at least 60,000 men under one command, it would be impossible to break the well established lines of Johnston. Before such union could be

effected and before Gen. Halleck had received a reply to his request, Gen. Grant asked for and received permission to attack the line at Fort Henry on the Tennessee river. Assisted by the gunboat fleet of Commodore Foote, Grant captured Fort Henry on the 6th of Feb., and then moved upon Fort Donelson, captured that place with 15,000 persons on the 16th. The loss of these Forts broke Gen. Johnston's line at its center and compelled him to evacuate Columbus and Bowling Green, abandon Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union army and seek a new line of defense on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Gen. Halleck was displeased with Grant, because he sent a division of troops into Buell's department at Clarksville. This displeasure was increased when he learned that Gen. Grant had gone to Nashville for consultation with Gen. Buell. Halleck directed the withdrawal of Smith's division from Clarksville, suspended Gen. Grant from command and ordered him to Fort Henry to await orders. He then placed Gen. C. F. Smith in command of all the troops, to proceed up the Tennessee river and to make an effort to break the Confederate line on the Memphis and Charleston railroad at some place near Florence. Gen. Smith's advance reached Savannah, Tenn., March 13th, 1862. Having determined to make that point his base of operations, he landed the troops that accompanied his advance, and sent boats back for supplies and the remainder of his army. Previous to this time a gunboat fleet had passed up the Tennessee river as far as Florence; at Pittsburg Landing this fleet encountered a small force of Confederates, consisting of the Eighteenth La. Inf., Gibson's battery of artillery and some cavalry. The gunboats shelled the position and drove away the Confederates. The fleet proceeded to Florence, and on its return landed a small party at Pittsburg Landing to investigate. They found a dismounted thirty-two pounder gun on the river bluff, and about one mile out a hospital with several Confederate soldiers that had been wounded a few days before in the engagement with the fleet. A Confederate picket stopped the advance and the party returned to the boats. Lieut. Gwin, of the gunboat "Tyler," pointed out to Gen. Sherman the advantages of Pittsburg Landing as one high and dry, with roads to Corinth. Gen. Sherman reported these facts to Gen. Smith and asked that the place be occupied in force while demonstrations were being made against Burnville. In compliance with this request Gen. Hurlbut's division was at once dispatched by boats to Pittsburg Landing. Heavy rains and high water compelled Gen. Sherman to return to his boats and give up the attempt to reach Burnville. Finding no other accessible landing place, he dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, where he found Hurlbut's division on boats. He was directed to disembark his division and Hurlbut's, and put them in camp far enough back to afford room for other divisions of the army to encamp near the river. Hurlbut's division formed its camp one mile in the rear of Sherman's, near the crossing of Corinth and Hamburg and Savannah roads.

On March 11, the department of Missouri and Ohio were consolidated under the name of the department of Mississippi, and Maj. Gen. Halleck was assigned to the command, giving him, from that date, the control he had sought of, both armies then operating in Tennessee.

Gen. Smith about this time received an injury to his leg, while stepping from a gunboat into a yawl. The injury took such serious form that the General was obliged to relinquish command of the troops and Gen. Grant was restored to duty and ordered by Gen. Halleck to repair to Savannah and take command of the troops in that vicinity. Upon his arrival at Savannah, March 17th, Gen. Grant found his army divided, a part on either side of the Tennessee river. He at once reported to Gen. Halleck the exact situation, and in answer was directed to "destroy the railroad connections at Corinth." To carry out this order, Gen. Grant transferred the remainder of his army, except a small garrison at Savannah, to the west side of the river, concentrating the first, second, fourth and fifth divisions at Pittsburg Landing, and the third at Crump's Landing, six miles below. Gen. McClelland, with the first division, formed his camp in the rear of Sherman's right brigade. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, commanding the 2nd Division, encamped to the right of Hurlbut's, between Corinth road and Snake creek. A new division, sixth, just organized under Gen. Prentiss, out of new troops, went into camp as the regiments arrived between Hilderbrand's and Stewart's brigade, of Sherman's division; its center on the eastern Corinth road. Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding the third division, placed his first brigade at Crumps, his second brigade at Stoney Lonesome, and his third brigade at Adamsville, five miles out on the Purdy road.

On March 10th, Gen. Halleck wrote Gen. McClellan: "I propose going to the Tennessee in a few days to take personal command." Pending his arrival at the front his orders to Smith, to Sherman and to Grant were: "My instructions not to bring on an engagement must be strictly obeyed," but when informed by Gen. Grant that the contemplated attack upon Corinth would make a general engagement inevitable, Halleck at once ordered, "By all means keep your forces together until you connect with Gen. Buell. Don't let the enemy draw you into an engagement now." To this Gen. Grant replied: "All troops have been concentrated near Pittsburg Landing." The army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, was, on the 5th day of April, 1862, composed of six divisions, the 1st commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland; the 2nd by Brigadier Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, the 3d by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, the 4th by Brigadier S. A. Hurlbut, the 5th by Brigadier Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the 6th by Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss. By the official returns, April 5, 1862, there were present for duty in the five divisions of the army of the Tennessee and Pittsburg Landing, infantry, artillery and cavalry, officers and men, 39,830; in the 3rd division at Crump's Landing, officers and men, 7,564, which would leave 32,266, or as Gen. Grant in his memoirs says, that

at no time during the battle on Sunday more than 33,000 effective men were engaged, and excluding the panic stricken troops, who fled before they fired a shot, there was not a time during Sunday the 6th, when there were more than 25,000 men in the battle line engaged.—See Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant's 1st volume of his personal Memoirs, page 366.—

Quotations from Maj. Reed's description of the battle of Shiloh have been, as Gen. Grant says, "persistently misunderstood than any other battle of the war." It is as common among Confederate soldiers as among Union soldiers, and exists equally among the people of the North and the people of the South, and is to be accounted for by false and inaccurate reports of the battle, which were first given to the public by newspaper correspondents, who obtained their information from stragglers far in the rear of the army. These reports were incorporated by some of the would-be historians into their books and papers without an inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the report. As a result we still read articles which reproduce the startling headlines of the newspaper announcing, "*The great surprise at Shiloh,*" "The camp of a whole division captured at daylight while the men were asleep in their tents;" "Officers bayoneted in their beds," etc. These articles quite frequently assume or assert that these statements are true and proceed to moralize on the battle of Shiloh from that standpoint.

The official reports from Union and Confederate officers agree that the first shots of the battle of Shiloh were fired at 4:55 o'clock Sunday morning in an engagement between pickets of Hardie's corps and a reconnoitering party sent out by General Prentiss, and they also show that this picket firing was at a point more than one mile in advance of the Union camps; that from that point the Confederate advance was stubbornly resisted for fully four hours before a camp was captured; that over one thousand Union soldiers and at least an equal number of Confederates were killed or wounded far in front of the line of camps. While this fierce conflict was in progress all the troops upon the field had gotten in line and it is absurd to claim that any soldiers remained asleep in tents, or were unprepared for battle until 9 o'clock in the morning, while heavy batteries of artillery and twenty thousand infantry were engaged for four hours in a fierce conflict in front of his camp. Doubtless an earnest effort by those in authority might have corrected many errors in regard to Shiloh at the time, but there seems to have been a willingness to let the report stand as a reflection upon the army of the Tennessee and as an excuse for placing its commander in retirement without the privilege of even reviewing the report of the battle he had fought and won. The Confederates also had a disagreement. Their first newspaper reports were as unreliable and their official reports show like evidence of misunderstanding and jealousy. Gen. Johnston was killed on the field on Sunday. His version of the plan of battle and his purposes could only be given by the members of his staff, who

at once claimed that the battle would have been won if it had been pushed upon the plan which Gen. Johnston had inaugurated before he was killed. Gen. Beauregard, in his report enters upon a defense of his management of the battle after Gen. Johnston fell. Subordinates take sides for and against their chief with such earnestness that some of the reports take the form of personal controversies, which tend to a confused rather than a perfect understanding of the battle."

In order to fairly present these official reports and to show their connection, months have been spent in their careful study and comparison in connection with the accurate topographical maps prepared by the Shiloh National Military Park Commission, as well as in actual tests and measurements upon the field, where each movement had been followed and verified until all have been made to harmonize.

Upon one point, at least, there seems to be no controversy. Up to that time Shiloh was the most important battle of the war. No such number of men have met upon any other field. No such important results had been pending. Its losses on both sides, compared with the number engaged, show it to have been one of the most, if not the most, sanguinary battles of the war. The best blood of the North and South was freely shed as testified by over twenty thousand killed and wounded on that fiercely contested field, yet with results so evenly balanced that either side could and did claim a victory.

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

In order that the readers of history may fully understand, it is well to first give the relative positions of the contending armies and their location when this great battle opened Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862. The rebel Gen. Johnston, after returning southward through Tennessee, moved West toward Memphis and finally concentrated his army at Corinth, Miss., near the Tennessee line and ninety-three miles East of Memphis. Gen. Grant had moved up the Tennessee with his army and established it on the West bank of the river at Pittsburg Landing, where he was to await the arrival of Buell's corps, which was crossing the country from Nashville. When the junction should be effected the entire army was to move forward on the rebel camp at Corinth. Gen. Johnston in the meantime concentrated his whole army with intentions of attacking the Union army before Buell's army could reach the support of Grant. The water and railroad communications with New Orleans, Mobile and the entire South rendered this extremely probable. It came and well nigh proved a fatal one. On the 4th of April Johnston moved his entire army forward, intending to attack Grant on Saturday, the 5th, but the muddy roads impeded his progress so that he was unable to do it until Sunday morning. Grant's force was disposed in the following manner: From Pittsburg Landing a

road leads straight for Corinth twenty-two miles distant; about two miles from the river it divides, one fork leading to lower Corinth and the other keeping the ridge straight on. A little farther inland a road from Hamburg Landing, a few miles up the river, intersects the former. On the right two roads branch off toward Purdy. On and between these several roads, from 2 to 5 miles out, lay the Union army. The three divisions of Prentiss, Sherman and McClernand were the farthest advanced. Between them and the river were Hurlbut's and Smith's, the latter commanded by W. H. L. Wallace, Smith being sick. Gen. Lew Wallace's 3rd division, which was at Crump's Landing, five miles distant had been promptly ordered up in the morning and its arrival would strengthen greatly the right of our extended line, but had lost its way and did not arrive in time for first day's battle. The army of the Tennessee commanded by Maj. Gen. Grant numbered 39,830, Sunday; army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. Buell, 17,918, Monday. Total Union force, 57,748.

The number of Confederate troops engaged in battle April 6th and 7th, 1862, under command of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, which included the army corps of Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, Maj. Gen. W. H. Hardie and Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, as shown by the records, was as follows: Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, 43,968. The above figures in accordance with Confederate army reports show the number of enlisted men engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, was 43,968. According to the custom of enumerating of the Confederate armies in the South, this number probably excluded Generals and Staff Officers, army Chaplains, Quartermasters, Commissary, Ordinance, Medical, Hospital Nurses and Musicians, and all other departments of army service—everybody who did not carry a gun or serve a cannon,—which would have increased the above report to an army of 50,000.

Early Sunday morning found the Union scouts well advanced and became aware that the enemy were concentrating in force and so reported to the army on the advance. Johnston had taken control of the center of his army and with his able aids came upon the Union lines with his army already in battle line and with such force and spirit and energy, that could not be checked for a while.

Before the battle Grant issued no orders to his troops prior to battle except in the event of an attack, but Gen. Johnston issued the following inflammatory order:

Headquarters, Army of the Mississippi,

Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.

Soldiers of the army of the Mississippi:—I have put you in motion to offer battle to the invaders of your country. With the resolution and disciplined valor becoming men fighting as you are, for all worth living, or

dying for, you can but march to a decisive victory over the agrarian mercenaries sent to subjugate and despoil you of your liberties, property and honor. Remember the precious stake involved. Remember the dependence of your mothers, your wives, your sisters and your children on the result. Remember the fair, broad, abounding land, the happy homes and ties that will be desolate by your defeat. The eyes and hopes of 8,000,000 of people rest upon you, you are expected to show yourselves worthy of your valor and lineage; worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never exceeded in any time and with the trust that God is with us, your Generals will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success.

A. S. JOHNSTON, General Commander.

The part taken in the battle of Shiloh by the regiment is fully and ably set forth in the following reports, viz:

COLONEL JOHN A. DAVIS' REPORT.

Headquarters 46th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 8th, 1862.

CAPT. F. W. FOX,

Asst. Adjt. Gen'l. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division.

Captain:—I have the honor to report to you that, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at about 7½ o'clock, A. M., the enemy's fire was first heard in my camp, whereupon I ordered my men to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and in less than five minutes after receiving your order my regiment was on the march to the battlefield, reaching there between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. It took a position ordered by Col. Veatch in person. A regiment posted about two hundred yards in front of our line gave way under the enemy's fire, and retreated through my line which was lying down. As soon as it passed my men rose, dressed their line and immediately commenced pouring a destructive fire into the enemy. The regiment posted on our right gave way and the enemy, keeping up a hot fire along my whole front and a raking cross fire upon my right flank, killing and wounding over one half of my right companies, badly cutting up my other companies, eight of my line officers, the Major and color bearer wounded, I deemed it my duty, without further orders, to withdraw my command, which I did, to a position beyond the brow of a hill, where I again formed it by command of Col. Veatch. Finding no support to my right or left, I fell back to the foot of the hill, finding the 49th Illinois Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Pease, at whose request I assumed command of both regiments and moved them by the right flank and established a line of battle on the ground which had been occupied by a portion of

Gen. McClernand's division, and in front of where Taylor's battery was then planted. The enemy appearing in large force over the ground from which we had just retreated, I was ordered to withdraw my troops, that the battery could open fire on the enemy. The 49th Ill. Infantry deployed to the left and my regiment to the right of the battery. Forming my men again in the rear of a fence fronting the enemy, I ordered them to lay down and prepared to resist any attack the enemy might make upon the battery.

Having succeeded in driving the enemy over the brow of the hill, the 1st brigade of Sherman's division appeared upon the ground for the purpose of following up the enemy in their retreat. I joined my command upon the left of this brigade and moved up in line to within two hundred yards of the enemy, when a brisk and destructive fire opened upon our whole line. Planting our colors in front of our line of battle, I ordered my command to shelter themselves behind trees and logs as best they could, within short range of the enemy, and kept up a constant fire until the regiment on our right had given away and fallen back across the ravine, when I ordered my men to fall back into the ravine, and moving them by the left flank I took them out of the range of the enemy's guns. In this last engagement, Capt. Wm. Young, of Company "G," who had succeeded in rallying more men after the first engagement than any other Captain, and who heroically told me he would stand by me and the colors until the last man was killed, fell, shot through the mouth, and was carried from the field. Reinforcements now arriving, and my men having been compelled to fall back from these two fierce engagements, had become somewhat scattered. It being now one o'clock, my ammunition exhausted, having lost my horse in the first engagement, and compelled to go on foot the balance of the time, and finding myself within a half mile of my regimental encampment, I marched my men to it for dinner. Calling my men into line immediately after dinner, I formed them on the right of the brigade, commanded by Col. C. C. Marsh, at his request, in front of and to the left of my camp, where we again met the enemy. A battery on my left leaving under the fire of the enemy, the regiments, both on the right and left, fell back, but my line did not waver, and the other regiments were again rallied and stopped the advance of the enemy.

We lay in this position on our arms all night. After breakfast in the morning, still retaining my position on the right of Col. Marsh's brigade, I moved with him until I reached and went beyond the ground of our last engagement of Sunday, when our skirmishers were driven in and some confusion arising on the left of our brigade, Col. Marsh ordered the brigade to fall back and changing the whole front of his line to the left, he again moved the brigade forward. The enemy soon drove in our pickets and we found him in strength along the whole line of our front, and when within

two hundred yards the fire opened upon both sides, my men loading and firing with the coolness of veterans. Here I had another horse shot from under me in the midst of the engagement and while the battle was raging with the utmost fury. My men determined that they had fallen back for the last time, and while receiving the fire of the enemy and delivering their own with the utmost coolness, I was wounded and carried from the field. Lieut. Col. Jones reports that my men still stood firm, holding their ground, although outflanked, with the colors of the 46th and those of the rebels planted within thirty yards of each other and the enemy driven back for the last time, when the 46th was ordered, by Gen. Hurlbut in person, to their quarters.

I ought not to close this communication without bearing tribute to the gallantry and bravery of my command. Lieut. Col. Jones was with the regiment throughout all its engagements, and did his duty manfully. Maj. Dornblaser, severely wounded in the arm in the early part of the action, remained with me until the men were brought off the field and re-formed, and did not leave until after a peremptory order from myself to go to his quarters. Capt. Musser, of Company "A," while his brave company was assailed by overwhelming numbers to the front and right flank, still kept his fire pouring upon the enemy and his ranks dressed until himself wounded and carried from the field, seven of his men killed and twenty wounded in the action. The company held its ground as did all the others until ordered to retreat. Capt. Stevens, while bravely keeping his men in line to bring them off the field, fell, fatally wounded, the nearest man of his company to the rebel line. Capt. Marble, of Company "E," fell while brandishing his sword and calling on the Major, begged him to take it, saying, "if the rebs get me they shall not get my sword." Capt. McCracken received a severe contusion in the first engagement, but kept on duty with his company the whole of the two days. Lieuts. Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham and Howell were all wounded in the first engagement of Sunday while manfully doing their duty at their posts. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the brave officers and men of the 46th Illinois Infantry, who helped to win our signal victory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
Col. Comd'g 46th Ill. Vol. Inf'y.



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All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
Col. Comd'g 46th Ill. Vol. Inf'ty.

MAP OF SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

POSITIONS ON FIRST DAY, APRIL 6, 1862.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
BY THE

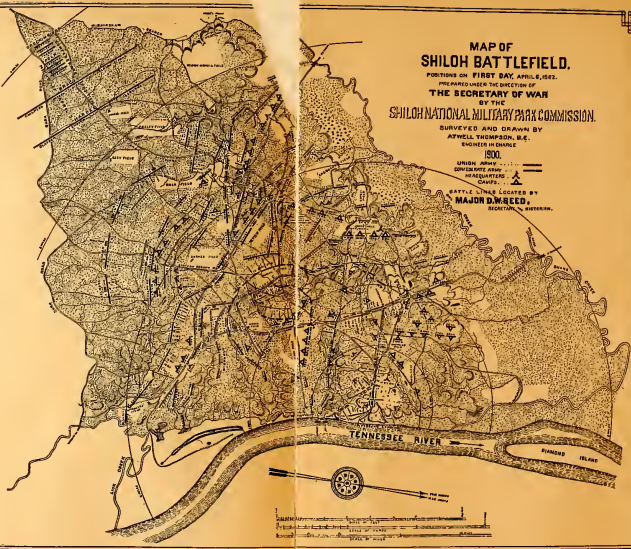
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY
ATWELL THOMPSON, B.E.
ENGINEER IN CHARGE

1890.

UNION ARMY ————
CONFEDERATE ARMY ————
HEADQUARTERS —▲—
CHAPEL —▲—

BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY
MAJOR D.W. REED,
SECRETARY OF HISTORICAL







MAP OF SHILOH BATTLEFIELD.

POSITIONS ON SECOND DAY APRIL 7, 1862.

POLYMERIZED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR

BY THE
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

SURVEYED AND DRAWN BY

ATHWELL THOMPSON, D.E.

ENGINEER IN CHARGE.

1900.

UNION ARMY.....

CONFEDERATE ARMY.....

HEADQUARTERS.....

CAMPS.....

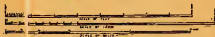
BATTLE LINES LOCATED BY

MAJOR D. W. REED,

SECRETARY OF HISTORICAL.

TENNESSEE RIVER

DIAMOND ISLAND



M. A. HOBBS, D.E., Des.



LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED,

as per Col. John A. Davis' report, prepared by Benj. Dornblaser, Major.

Col. John A. Davis, wounded seriously through right shoulder; Maj. Benj. Dornblaser, wounded in left arm and slightly in right elbow.

COMPANY A.

Capt. John Musser, wounded, thigh broken, serious; 2nd Lieut. I. A. Arnold, wounded in arm, slightly; Ord. Sergeant Quincy Pollock, in breast, serious; 2nd Sergeant Geo. S. Dickey, in leg; 4th Serg't Wm. Reynolds, arm; Corporal A. M. Fellows, leg and arm; Corp'l Albert Lull, thigh; Corp'l Thos. S. Clingman, leg broken; Corp'l H. W. Bolender, leg and arm; Private Charles Barrett, leg; Andrew J. Bates, hand; Martin Bender, seriously; Hillory Buss, in leg, seriously; George W. Bolender, in breast, slightly; Abner Clingman, in arm, slightly; Robert A. Fauver, leg; Oscar B. Fowler, thigh, seriously; H. Hollenbeck, leg broken; F. Lefevre, in thigh, since dead; J. Mason, leg, slightly; Robert Patton, leg; Frank Smith, leg; Nelson Scovill, side; John Sheckler, arm; James M. Van Brocklin, head, slightly; Private Robert P. Wilson, face, slightly; Corp'l Ami F. Arnold, killed; Private Wm. H. Rodemer, killed; Henry G. Rogers, killed; John Elliott, killed; John Patton, killed; Hiram Clingman, killed; John Hoot, killed; John B. Whistler, killed.

COMPANY B.

Private Eugene Kellogg, killed; 2nd Lieut. Thos. J. Hathaway, wounded in head, slightly; Ord. Sergeant Wm. J. Reitzell, arm, slightly; 4th Sergeant Robt. T. Cooper, arm, slightly; Corp. Isaac Kleckner, arm shot off; Corp. Charles Bowers, mortally, since died; Corp. Thomas B. Jones, head, slightly; Corp. Jay W. Barker, arm, slightly; Privates Jacob Stottler, in leg, slightly; John Mallory, in hand; Daniel Lobdell, in arm; John Hoy, in arm; W. W. Warner, in leg and arm, serious; George D. Sprague, missing.

COMPANY C.

Privates, killed—Henry Gibony, Lions Marbeth, John Rebel, John F. Marks, A. Knock. Wounded—Sergeant Andreas Olnhausen, seriously; Corporal Johann Esch, in head; Privates Heinrich Baggen, in thigh, seriously; Nicholas Melon, in thigh, seriously; Joseph Bonn, in hand, slightly;

Frederick Trewent, arm; Frederick Hasselmann, mortally; Johann Harberts, shoulder, slightly; Christ Kauner, neck; Marcus Marks, arm; Johann Neef, hip; John Oechsly, side; C. Rieckmeier, head; Arnold Rader, foot; Jacob Steinhauer, foot; Henry Schmaltzhaf, mortally; Adolph Wolbrecht, hand, slightly; John Weifenbach, hand, slightly; Gottlieb Gressly, missing; Harm Knock, missing.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Sergeant Eichelberger; Privates Samuel Melly, J. B. Sweet, S. B. Millard, George Ash, Martin Wales. Wounded—Privates Wm. Windell, seriously; John Whitney, slightly; David Bixby, slightly; Daniel Cromwell, slightly; James Myers, slightly; David Morris, slightly; C. P. Rolf, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Wounded—Capt. John M. Marble, in thigh; 2nd Lieut. W. A. Plantz, slightly; Ord. Sergeant Henry A. Briggs, slightly; Corporal Joseph Boyles, slightly; Privates Charles Bardsall, slightly; Peter Gillespie, slightly; Gustavus Johnson, slightly; Alex McNeil, slightly. Missing—Thomas Auner, John W. Correll, David Frazier.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—1st Lieut. J. W. Barr, in back, seriously; 2nd Lieut. Ingraham, in thigh, seriously; 2nd Sergeant Calvin Crouse, mortally; 3rd Sergt. George W. Orman, in leg, slightly; Privates Wm. H. Bryan, mortally; Wm. S. Logan, in thigh, seriously; J. W. Brant, in ankle, seriously; James M. Knowles, seriously; Wm. H. Littler, seriously; Frederick Sheller, seriously; F. M. Lollar, in ankle; George W. Elder, in arm; Benj. Oaster, missing.

COMPANY G.

Killed—Private Geo. D. Beeler. Wounded—Capt. W. Young, in mouth, seriously; 1st Lieut. Thos. M. Hood, leg, amputated; 2nd Sergt. James W. Steele, slightly; 3rd Sergt. M. J. Cooper, slightly; Color bearer, 4th

Sergt. Joseph Stamp, slightly; 2nd Corp. Joseph S. Brown, mortally; Corp. David W. Fiscus, in leg; Corp. Reuben Brubaker, in arm; Privates Robt. Aikey, mortally; Wm. Brown, slightly; Seth Cable, slightly; Edwin Drake, in head, seriously; George Kittner, mortally; Henry Riermyer, slightly; John Shively, seriously; Martin Smith, slightly; John Vore, slightly; George Benton, missing.

COMPANY H.

Capt. John Stevens, leg broken, amputated, died; Sergt. Charles C. Mason, killed. Wounded—Sergt. J. F. Murphy, in arm; Corp. E. H. Blackman, in head; Corp. Wm. H. Cook, in head; Privates Patrick Daily, in leg; Robt. Hardy, in thigh; Andrew Larson, seriously; M. Cook, in arm, seriously; Henry Miller, in hand; Privates J. W. V. Quick, seriously; John E. Snyder, slightly; George Bellis, in hand; Wm. Talley, in wrist; Jacob Wood. Missing—George W. Ware, John Bond, John Mahon, Wm. Dunphey, Alex Patterson, James Whalon, Preston R. Hill.

COMPANY I.

Killed—2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Howell; Sergt. J. Collins; Corp. F. Arter; Privates Wm. H. Morris, Frank Marcy. Wounded—Wm. Gaylord, seriously; Robt. Shiffer, seriously; J. W. Price, seriously; R. N. Clark, slightly; A. G. West, seriously; George Anderson, slightly. Missing—C. F. Bennett, M. R. Burns, P. A. Cosgrove, M. Parker.

COMPANY K.

Capt. J. M. McCracken, hip, slightly; Corp. A. L. F. M. Snow, in hand; Corp. Yates Gardner, in arm; Privates David Kinsley, slightly; Aaron Cramton, severely; Thomas Farley, slightly; John Broad, in foot, severe; Thomas Myron, breast, severe; Silas Parmlee, chin, slightly; John Curran, foot, slightly; John Birdsell, knee, slightly. Missing—Wm. G. Wardwell.

 RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Field Officers		2	
Co. A	9	25	
B	1	12	1
C	5	20	2
D	6	10	2
E		11	3
F		12	1
G	5	13	1
H	2	13	7
I	5	6	4
K		11	1
	—	—	—
Total	33	135	22

Grand Total, 190.

There is difference of 6 in official report of Col. J. A. Davis, which names casualties in round numbers and not giving names at 196. This difference can be accounted for. The names of some soldiers, who were slightly wounded, were omitted by Gen. Dornblaser, who furnished the foregoing list of names.

 LETTER OF THANKS FROM COL. C. C. MARSH.

Headquarters 2nd Brig., 1st Div.,

April 9th, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to thank you and the officers and soldiers of the 46th Illinois Infantry for their noble conduct during the action of Monday morning last, when your lamented Colonel so promptly responded to my request to take a position in my command and so gallantly led you in the face of the enemy with so fatal a result to himself. My heartfelt sympathies are with you in your severe loss, and your soldierly conduct shall receive a fitting notice in my official report.

I am, sir, Truly Yours,

C. C. MARSH,

Col. 20th Ill. Inf't., Comd'g Brigade.

EXTRACT FROM COLONEL VEATCH'S REPORT.

Headquarters 2nd Brig., 4th Div.

Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10th, 1862.

CAPTAIN S. D. ATKINS,

A. A. A. Gen'l, 4th Division.

On Sunday morning while most of the troops were at breakfast, heavy firing was heard on our line in a direction southwest from my camp. In a few moments the 2d Brigade, consisting of the 14th Illinois Infantry, Col. Hall, 15th Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ellis, 46th Illinois Infantry, Col. Davis, and 25th Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. Morgan, was formed in line and awaiting orders. In a short time Gen. Hurlbut's aid, Lieut. Long, directed me to move forward to support Gen. Sherman, and to take a position near a field used for reviews, beyond Col. Rap's headquarters. When we reached the field the enemy was pressing rapidly forward toward that point. A line of battle was already formed in front of us and a second line in the rear of the first was being formed on our right. I had but little time to examine the ground, but took the best position that could be found to support the troops in front of us. An officer representing himself as acting under Gen. Sherman's orders, rode up in great haste and directed me to move my Brigade by the right flank and join to the line which was forming on our right. I executed the movement as directed but it placed the right of my Brigade on worse ground than I had chosen, though it had the advantage of forming a line of battle of greater length.

(The order of formation of the 2nd Brigade was from left to right, 25th Ind., 14th Ill., Battery, 46th Ill., 15th Ill. In order to give place to Battery the left companies of 46th were massed, Co. K in front, Co. G. in rear of K, and Co. B in rear of these two companies, which proved to be a very great hindrance to the free action of the rear companies, as it endangered our own men and caused many to withhold their fire for fear of killing their own men.)

The enemy now opened fire on the troops in front of us which threw them into confusion and they broke through the lines of the 15th and 46th Illinois Infantry, many of them without returning a fire. At the same time the line on the right of this Brigade gave way and left the 15th Illinois Infantry exposed to the whole force of the enemy's fire in front and a raking fire from the right. Lieut. Col. Ellis heroically held the ground and returned the fire with deadly effect. While cheering his men and directing their fire, he fell, mortally wounded. Nearly at the same time Major Goddard was killed, and the regiment, without field officers, was compelled to fall back before overpowering numbers.

The enemy was moving another heavy column on the point occupied by Col. Davis of the 46th Illinois Infantry. The line in front of him broke

and rushed through his ranks, throwing them into confusion. As soon as these scattered troops had cleared his front he poured in a well directed fire upon the enemy, which for a time checked his progress, but it was impossible to hold his position against a force so far superior. Major Dornblaser was severely wounded, a large number of his company officers disabled and his color guard shot down. Col. Davis seized his colors and bore them from the field, presenting a most noted mark for the enemy who sent after him a terrific fire as he retired. I directed him to fall back and rally his men in the rear of the fresh troops that were then advancing.

* * * * *

It will not be claiming too much for this Brigade to say, that, but for its determined resistance to the enemy, he would have reached the center of our camp early in the day. The field officers behaved with gallantry on every occasion.

* * * * *

Col. Davis, Lieut. Col. Jones and Major Dornblaser of the 46th Illinois Infantry, each displayed coolness and courage in resisting the heavy columns thrown against them. Major Dornblaser was wounded and compelled to leave the field early on the first day. Col. Davis was severely wounded on the second day while gallantly fighting in Col. Marsh's Brigade and was carried from the field. Lieut. Col. Jones took command and conducted his regiment with skill and courage until the battle closed.

* * * * *

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

BRIG. GEN. S. A. HURLBUT'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

The General commanding tenders his heartfelt congratulations to the surviving officers and men of his Division, for their magnificent services during the two days of struggle which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in victory. Let the Division remember, that for five hours on Sunday they held, under the most terrific fire, the key point of the left of the army and only fell back when outflanked by overwhelming numbers, pressing through points abandoned by our supports. Let them remember, that when they fell back it was *in order*, and that the last line of resistance in rear of the heavy guns was formed first by this Division. Let them remember, that on the morning of Monday, without food and without sleep, they were ordered forward to reinforce the right, and that whenever either

Brigade of this Division appeared in the field of action, they were in time to support broken flanks and to hold the line. *Keep these facts in your memory*, to hand down to your children when we conquer a peace, and let it be the chief pride of every man in the command—as it is of your General—that he was at Pittsburg with the *Fighting Fourth Division*.

By Order of

BRIG. GEN. S. A. HURLBUT.

SMITH D. ATKINS,

A. A. A. Gen'l, 4th Division.

The following lengthy report is given in part in order that readers of the history may know more fully the different positions assigned the 2nd Brigade under Gen. J. C. Veatch, to which the 46th was attached. As will be noticed this brigade was sent to different parts of the field and for a time separated from the division and again the brigade separated to lend assistance to those heavily pressed by the enemy, on other parts of the battlefield.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. S. A. HURLBUT, COMMANDING
4TH DIVISION.

Headquarters, Division Army of West Tenn., April 12, 1862.

CAPT. J. A. RAWLINS, *A. A. General.*

SIR:—I have the honor to report in brief the part taken by my Division in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April.

On Sunday morning, April 6th, about half past seven o'clock, I received a message from Brigadier General Sherman that he was attacked in force and heavily upon his left wing. I immediately ordered Col. J. C. Veatch, commanding 2nd Brigade, to proceed to the left of Gen. Sherman. The Brigade, consisting of the 25th Ind., 14th, 15th and 46th Ill., was on march in ten minutes; arrived in Gen. Sherman's line rapidly and went into action. I must refer to Col. Veatch's report for the particulars of that day. Receiving, in a few moments, a pressing request for aid from Brigadier General Prentiss, I took command in person of 1st and 3rd Brigade, respectively, commanded by Col. N. G. Williams, of the 3rd Iowa, and Brigadier General J. G. Lauman. The 1st Brigade consisted of the 3rd Iowa 28th, 32nd and 41st Illinois; the 3rd Brigade of the 31st and 44th Indiana, 17th and 25th Kentucky. In addition I took with me the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 5th Cavalry, Mann's light Battery, four pieces, Ross'

Battery, 2nd Mich., and Myer's Battery, 13th Ohio. As we drew near the rear and left of Gen. Prentiss' line, his regiments, in broken masses, drifted through my advance; that gallant officer making every effort to rally them.

I formed my line of battle, the 1st Brigade thrown to the point on the southerly side of a large open field, the 3rd Brigade continuing the line with an obtuse around the other side of the field and extending some distance into the brush and timber. Mann's Battery was placed in the angle of the lines, Ross' Battery some distance to the left, and the 13th Ohio Battery on the right and somewhat advanced in the corner of the timber, so as to concentrate the fire upon the open ground in front, and waited for the attack. The attack commenced on the 3rd Brigade through the thick timber and was met and repulsed by a steady and continuous fire, which rolled the enemy back in confusion, after some half hour's struggle, leaving many dead and wounded. The glimmer of bayonets on the left and front of the 1st Brigade showed a large force gathering and an attack was soon made on the 41st Ill. and 28th Ill., on the left of the Brigade, and the 32nd Ill. and 3rd Iowa on the right. At the same time a strong force of very heavy and gallant troops formed in column, doubled on the center and advanced over the open field in front. They were allowed to approach within four hundred yards, when fire was opened from Mann's and Ross' batteries and from the two right regiments of the 1st Brigade and the 17th and 23rd Ky., which were thrown forward slightly, so as to flank the column. Under this withering fire, they vainly attempted to deploy, but soon broke and fell back under cover, leaving not less than one hundred and fifty dead and wounded, as evidence how our troops maintained their position.

The attack on the left was also repulsed, but as the ground was covered with brush, the loss could not be ascertained. Gen. Prentiss having succeeded in rallying a considerable portion of his command, I permitted him to pass to the point of the right of my 3rd Brigade, where they redeemed their honor by maintaining that line for some time, while ammunition was supplied to my regiments. A series of attacks upon the right and left of my line were readily repelled, until I was compelled to order Ross' Battery to the rear, on account of its loss in men and horses. During all this time Mann's Battery maintained its fire steadily, effectively, with great rapidity, under the excellent handling of 1st Lieutenant E. Brotzman. For five hours these brigades maintained their position under repeated heavy attacks and endeavored with their ranks to hold the space between Stewart and McClelland, and did check every attempt to penetrate the line; when about 3 o'clock, Col. Stewart on my left sent me word that he was driven in and that I would be flanked on the left in a few moments. It was necessary for me to decide at once to abandon either the right or left. I

considered that Prentiss could, with the left of Gen. McClelland's troops, probably hold the right and sent him notice to reach out toward the right and drop back steadily, parallel with my first brigade, while I rapidly moved Gen. Lauman from the right to the left and called up two 20 pound pieces of Maj. Cavender's Battalion to check the advance of the enemy upon the 1st Brigade. The pieces were taken into action by Dr. Cornyn, the Surgeon of the battalion, and Lieut. Edwards, and effectually checked the enemy for half an hour, giving me time to draw off my crippled artillery and form a new front with the 3rd Brigade. In a few minutes two Texas regiments crossed the ridge, separating my line from Stewart's former one, while other troops also advanced. Willard's battery was thrown into position under command of Lieut. Wood and opened with great effect upon the Lone Star flags, until their line of fire was obstructed by the charge of the 3rd Brigade, which, after delivering its fire with great steadiness, charged full up the hill and drove the enemy three or four hundred yards. Perceiving that a heavy force was closing on the left, between my lines and the river, while heavy firing continued on the right and front, I ordered the lines to fall back. The retreat was made quietly and steadily and in good order. I had hoped to make a stand on the line of my camp, but masses of the enemy were pressing rapidly on each flank, while their light artillery was closing rapidly in the rear.

On reaching the 24 pound siege guns in battery near the river, I again succeeded in forming a line of battle in rear of guns, and by direction of Maj. Gen. Grant assumed command of all troops that came up. Broken regiments and disordered battalions came gradually into line upon my division. Maj. Cavender posted six of his 20 pound pieces on my right and I sent my aid to establish the light artillery, all that could be formed on my left.

Many officers and many men unknown to me, and whom I never desire to know, fled in confusion through the line. Many gallant soldiers and brave officers rallied steadily on the new line. I passed to the right and found myself in communication with Gen. Sherman and received his instructions. In a short time the enemy appeared on the crest of the ridge, led by the 18th Louisiana, but were cut to pieces by the steady and murderous fire of the artillery. Dr. Cornyn again took charge of one of the heavy twenty-fours and the line of fire of that gun was the one upon which the other pieces concentrated. Gen. Sherman's artillery also was rapidly engaged, and after an artillery contest of some duration, the enemy fell back. Capt. Gwin, U. S. N., had called upon me by one of his officers to mark the place the gun boats might take to open their fire. I advised him to take position on the left of my camp ground and open fire as soon as our fire was within that line. He did so and from my own observation and the statement of prisoners, the fire was most effectual in stopping the ad-

vance of the enemy on Sunday afternoon and night. About dark the firing ceased, I advanced my division one hundred yards to the front, threw out pickets, and officers and men bivouacked in a heavy storm of rain.

The remnant of my division was reunited, Col. Veatch, with the 2nd Brigade, having joined me about half past 4 P. M. It appears from his report, which I desire may be taken as part of mine, that, soon after arriving on the field of battle in the morning, the line of troops in front broke and fled through the lines of the 15th and 46th Illinois without firing a shot and left the 15th exposed to a terrible fire, which they gallantly returned. Lieut. Col. Ellis and Maj. Goddard were killed here early in the action and the regiment fell back. The same misfortune from the yielding of the front line threw the 46th Ill. into confusion and although the fire was returned by the 46th with great spirit, the opposing force drove back the unsupported regiment.

The 25th Ind., and 14th Ill. changed front and held their ground on the new alignment, until ordered to form on the left of Gen. McClernand's command. The 15th and 46th Ill. were separated from the brigade, but fell into line with Gen. McClernand's right. The battle was sustained in this position, the left resting near my headquarters, until the left wing was driven in. The 2nd Brigade fell back toward the river and was soon followed by the 1st and 3d, and reunited at the heavy guns. This closes the history of Sunday's battle, so far as the Division was concerned.

April 7, 1862, on Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, my Division was formed in line close to the river bank and I obtained a few crackers for my men. About 9 A. M., I was ordered by Gen. Grant to move up to the support of Gen. McClernand, then engaged near his own camp. With the 1st Brigade and Mann's Battery, I moved forward under direction of Capt. Rowley, Aid-de-Camp, and formed line on the left of Gen. McClernand, with whom the brigade and battery remained during the entire day, taking their full share in the varied fortunes of that division in the gallant charge and the desperate resistance, which checkered the field. I am under great obligation to Gen. McClernand for the honorable mention he has personally given to my troops and have no doubt that his official report shows the same, and as they fought under his immediate eyes, and he was in chief command, I leave this to him. The 2nd and 3rd Brigade went into action elsewhere and I am compelled to refer to the report of their immediate commanders, only saying that the 2nd Brigade, composed of 25th Indiana, 14th, 15th and 46th Ill., led the charge ordered by Gen. Grant, until recalled by Maj. Gen. Buell, and that the 3rd Brigade was deeply and fiercely engaged on the right of Gen. McClernand, successfully stopping a movement to flank his right and holding the ground until the firing ceased. About one o'clock of that day (Monday), Gen. McCook having closed up with Gen. McClernand and the enemy demonstrating in great force on the left, I went, by request of Gen. McClernand, to the rear of his line to bring up

fresh troops and was engaged in pressing them forward, until the steady advance of Gen. Buell on the extreme left; the firmness of the center and the closing in from the right of Gen. Sherman and Wallace, determined the success of the day, when I called in my exhausted brigades and led them to their camp.

For the officers of my division, I am at a loss for proper words to express my appreciation of their courage and steadiness. Where all did their duty so well, I fear to do injustice by specially mentioning any. The fearful list of killed and wounded officers in my division shows the amount of exposure, which they met; while the returns of loss among the privates, who fell unnamed, but heroic, without the hope of special mention, shows distinctly that the rank and file were animated by as true devotion and as firm a courage as their officers. Col. Williams, 3rd Iowa, commanding 1st Brigade, was disabled early in action of Sunday by a cannon shot, which killed his horse and paralyzed a limb. So great were the casualties among officers of the 3rd Iowa on Sunday, that on Monday the regiment went into action in command of a 1st Lieutenant. To Col. J. C. Veatch, who commanded 2nd Brigade, my thanks are due for the skill with which he handled his brigade on detached duty, and I refer to his report for the conduct and special notice of his officers. To Gen. Lauman, commanding 3rd Brigade, took command early the day before the battle. I saw him hold the right of my line on Sunday with his small body of gallant men, only 1717 strong, for three hours and then, when changed over to the left, repel the attack of twice his force for a full hour of terrible fighting, closing by the most gallant and successful charge, which gave him time to draw off his force in order and comparative safety.

My own thanks have been personally tendered to 1st Lieut. E. Brotzman, commanding Mann's Battery, and to his command. This battery fought through both days under my personal inspection. It was always ready, effective in execution, changing position promptly, when required, and officers, men and horses steady in action.

My thanks are due to my personal Staff. Capt. S. D. Atkins, A. A. A. Gen., rose from a sick bed and was with me until I ordered him to the rear. He was absent about three hours and returned and remained through the battle.

The loss of the division was heavy: Killed, 308; wounded, 1487; missing, 190. Total, 1985. Loss of Myer's and Ross' batteries: Horses, 124; guns and caissons, 4.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,

Brig. Gen., Commander 4th Division.

GENERAL ORDER No. 34.

Headquarters, District of West Tenn.,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

The General commanding congratulates the troops who gallantly maintained their position, repulsed and routed a numerically superior force of the enemy, composed of the flower of the southern army, commanded by the ablest Generals, and fought by them with all the desperation of despair. In number engaged no such contest ever took place on this continent. In importance of results but few such have taken place in the history of the world. While congratulating the brave and gallant soldiers it becomes the duty of the General commanding to make special notice of the brave wounded and killed on the field, while they leave friends and relatives to mourn their loss; they have won a Nation's gratitude and undying laurels not to be forgotten by future generations who will enjoy the blessings of the best government the sun ever shone upon, preserved by their valor.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Com'g.,

John A. Rollins, A. A. Gen.

Official Francis W. Fox, A. A. A. Gen.

COL. DAVIS TO HIS MEN.

On board of steamer John J. Roe,
Pittsburg Landing, April 12, 1862.

Officers and soldiers of the 46th Regiment, Ill. Vol.

While lying upon a bed of pain and anguish, where, alas, so many of our brave comrades now are, I cannot permit myself to leave you without dictating words that shall, though feebly, tell you how grateful are my feelings for your heroic conduct on the field on the 6th and 7th of April. You were called from your quarters to take your places in line of battle amid the roar of the enemy's cannon and musketry. You gave three cheers for the Union of your fathers, in defense of which you pledged your lives, and it was with no faltering steps you marched to where you were halted in the face of the advancing enemy.

The battle raged fiercely, other regiments in front of you gave way and passed through your lines, but you remained firm. On came the enemy in overwhelming numbers until they met your well directed, steady and continued fire, which could only come from brave and well drilled soldiers.

Your supports on your right had given way, and all the heroes of your right companies, who had not fallen, were busy taking those who had fallen from the field. Twice had your colors fallen from the hands of brave men, and officers and privates were falling so fast that it seemed you were to be decimated; but to your everlasting honor be it said, *you* stood *firm* and fell back only when the order to do so passed along your line. You rallied again and forming with the first force were found ready to

make another stand, which proved to be the 1st Brigade of Gen. Sherman's Division. You advanced with them until within two hundred yards of the advancing enemy and there, for the first time during the day, was the enemy brought to a halt. And not without severe loss did you maintain your position until our forces were outflanked on the right by the enemy and compelled then to give way; left you without any support either on the right or left. Two such battles are sufficient to make veterans of life long soldiers. You fought them during all the forenoon of the 6th, supplying yourselves with ammunition and reinforcements. In the afternoon you formed in front of and to left of your camp. You composed the solid part of the last line which the Union forces could form on the remaining ground left you at Pittsburg Landing. When I passed along your line and told you that there was no ground to fall back to, *and from that point the enemy must be driven or we perish in the attempt*, you replied that you would move from that position as you had moved from others, which you had occupied only in obedience to my orders. And while in that position, the regiments both on your right and left faltered and fell back in confusion, you remained *firm* and never wavered. Through that long and rainy night you laid upon your arms without a murmur. When morning came and the order passed along the line to move upon the enemy, none received it with heartier cheer than did you.

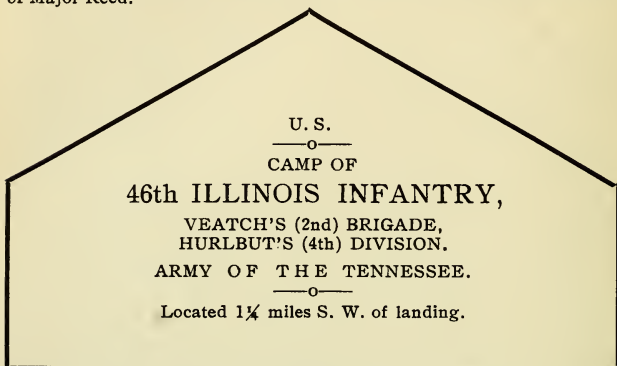
When the enemy appeared on our front and our lines were formed in position to march upon him, by the request of your commander, we were assigned the post of honor on the extreme right. Soon the fire of our forces halted the deploying columns of the enemy as they were marching to reinforce that part of their army so fiercely assailed by our left. I can only bear testimony to your bravery during a part of this, the third great fight in which you were engaged during those two days. I can, however, say, that no colors were in advance of yours, they being within thirty yards of the enemy's column. Already the foeman's lines had been broken and he was firing from behind stumps, logs and trees, and when at last I was carried from your midst, my ears were saluted and my heart was cheered by your shouts of victory, as they were borne along by the breeze.

Our glorious dead shall, as they deserve, receive the homage and gratitude of the lovers of liberty and good government throughout the world. Our wounded will receive the sympathy and care of a grateful people and you have the proud consciousness of knowing that you assisted in winning the hardest fought battle that ever freedom gained over the minions of despotism. For a time I must leave you. I do it assured that the colors which waved over your heads and mine at Donelson and Pittsburg, no enemy can ever take from you and no act of yours will ever tarnish.

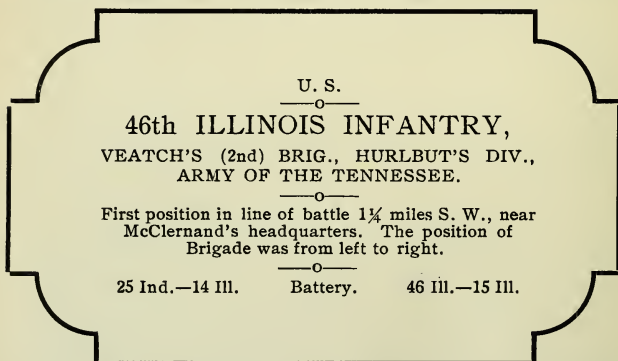
During the two days' fighting at Shiloh, the regiment lost one hundred and ninety-six men killed, wounded and missing.

CAMP TABLET A-47.

Markers are in place indicating the several positions, located by the Shiloh Park Commission, assisted by Comrades, under the Supervision of Major Reed.



First position near Gen. McClelland's Headquarters about 2½ miles southwest of landing and 1¼ miles from camp of 46th.



This Brigade was sent to reinforce McClelland and formed in line about 9 a. m. and was soon engaged—and at 10:30 a. m. was compelled to fall back to Jones field, where it and 15th supported Barrett's battery.

No. 152. LOCATION, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF JONES' FIELD.

U. S.

—○—
 46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
 VEATCH'S (2nd) BRIG., HURLBUT'S (4th) DIV.,
 ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

—○—
 This regiment, re-formed here at 11:30 a. m., April
 6, 1862, and advanced, fighting, 200 yards. At
 1 p. m. it retired to camp for ammunition.

Tablets of this shape are used to indicate positions of Sunday, April 6.
 The color blue is used to indicate positions of the army of the
 Tennessee.

No. 153. LOCATION, ON HAMBURG AND SAVANNAH ROAD,
 NEAR McARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS.

U. S.

—○—
 46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
 VEATCH'S (2nd) BRIG., HURLBUT'S (4th) DIV.,
 ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

—○—
 This regiment occupied this position in McClernand's
 seventh line at 4:30 p. m., April 6, 1862, and
 bivouacked here Sunday night. Uniting
 with balance of Brig. and Division.

Tablets of this shape are used to indicate positions of Sunday, April 6.
 The color blue is used to indicate positions of the army of the
 Tennessee.

NUMBER 154.

LOCATION, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CAVALRY FIELD.

U. S.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

—o—

46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

VEATCH'S (2nd) BRIGADE,
HURLBUT'S (4th) DIVISION.

—o—

This regiment, attached temporarily to
Marsh's command, was in position here
at 9 a. m., April 7, 1862.

Oval tablet, color blue, indicates Army of the Tennessee on Monday.

—

NUMBER 155.

LOCATION AT CAMP OF 13th IOWA IN JONES FIELD.

U. S.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

—o—

46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

VEATCH'S (2nd) BRIGADE,
HURLBUT'S (4th) DIVISION.

—o—

This regiment, attached temporarily to Marsh's com-
mand, was engaged here at 10 a. m., April 7, 1862.
It advanced, fighting, to Woolf field, and as-
sisted in the general action of the day—see
Marsh report Vol. 10 W. R. page 133.

Oval tablets are used to indicate positions on Monday. Blue borders indicate the Army of the Tennessee.

Prior to the battle, Col. Davis obtained sufficient transportation for the regiment, it having been in the field nearly two months without the means of transporting rations or baggage except what was carried by the men.

On the 24th of April, the regiment with the Brigade, commenced its march upon Corinth, Miss. The first day it marched but four miles and went into camp, from which it did not again move until the 30th of April. On the 29th of April, Major Hazelton, Paymaster U. S. A., paid the regiment up to February 28th, being the first pay that it had received since its organization. On the 30th of April the old Fourth Division made its famous march through Monterey, Tenn. Although the distance made was but five miles, it was a very hard day's march, through such a rain storm and over such roads as will never be forgotten. The teams with the baggage and supplies could not get through until the following day. The regiment went into camp at Pea Ridge, where it remained until the 4th of May, when it again advanced a few miles. Skirmishing with the enemy now commenced, they disputing our way almost constantly. On the 8th of May we advanced two miles toward Corinth, driving the enemy and capturing some prisoners and property. On the 9th the rebel pickets were pressed back nearly three miles, and on the 10th our camp was taken to the front. Our lines were thus advanced from day to day with more or less skirmishing until the 14th of May, when the work of throwing up heavy lines of earthworks was commenced in good earnest and the siege of Corinth actually began.

On the 21st of May another advance was made, and another line of works thrown up. On the 27th the 46th Illinois Infantry was sent around to the rear of Corinth with a large force of cavalry, on the reconnoissance. Near Purdy Church the enemy was encountered by the advance guard of cavalry.

The 46th was at once ordered to the front, one company ("A") was deployed as skirmishers and the remainder formed into line as fast as they could come up. The enemy soon appeared upon a full charge, but after receiving a volley from the skirmishers, turned and fled in great confusion, with a loss to them of eight killed and wounded and no loss to us. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, we returned to camp very much fatigued by our long and rapid march. The particular object of sending one small regiment of infantry on a scout with over three thousand cavalry, and when the enemy was encountered, hurrying the infantry forward on the run to the front, could never be fully comprehended by the combined wisdom of the regiment.

On the 29th our lines were again advanced three fourths of a mile, and a line of heavy works thrown up. Early on the morning of the 30th, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated Corinth during the previous day and night, thus enabling our army to take peaceable possession of the town.

On the 2nd of June we broke camp and marched through Corinth, and went into camp six miles West from the town. On the 9th the regiment was again paid by Major Phelps, for March and April. On the 10th marched fifteen miles to Hatchie river and constructed a bridge across the same on the 11th, which had been destroyed by the rebels to retard our pursuit. Our march was leisurely continued until Sunday, June 15th, when we passed through Grand Junction, Tenn., and went into camp at Cold Springs, three miles southwest from Grand Junction. Here the regiment did its first drilling since the battle of Shiloh, its music consisting of one snare and one bass drum. On the 24th we moved our camp four miles to a point two miles West of La Grange. The place of our encampment here is known by the regiment as "Collar Bone Hill."

June 30th, left camp at 2 P. M., and marched twelve miles to old "Lamar Church" in the direction of Holly Springs, Miss. July 1st, marched to Cold Water creek. It was reported that the rebels had a camp at this place, but we found no enemy and went into camp. On the 3rd we had a big scare, which brought us into line in a remarkably short space of time. It was reported that the enemy were advancing upon us in large force, but after making a more cool and accurate reconnoissance it proved a false alarm, being one of our own regiments coming in from a scout.

On the 5th of July, we commenced our return march, having accomplished all that was expected. We returned by the same route we came and arrived at La Grange on the 6th. The heat was intense on our return march, and water poor and scarce, causing much suffering. A number of men in the command were sun-struck.

On the 17th of July we struck tents and commenced our march to Memphis, Tenn., going to Moscow the first day, to Lafayette the second, to Germantown the third, to Whites' Station the fourth, and on the fifth day, July 21st, to camp two miles South of Memphis, on the east bank of the Mississippi River.

The distance from La Grange to Memphis is fifty miles, and the march was made in the hottest weather and over the most dusty roads. The regiment had been unable to procure new clothes for a long time and its appearance, when entering the city of Memphis, called forth anything but complimentary remarks as to its dress. Several officers had to substitute their last pair of drawers for pants. Jew clothing dealers went into ecstasies of delight as they saw the ragged column pass in anticipation of large sales and larger profits.

The regiment was engaged in camp and picket duty until August 27th, when it went with the Brigade on a scout on the "Pigeon Roost" road running southeast from Memphis to Nonconah Creek, six miles from Memphis, and encamped. On the 29th went two miles further, the cavalry going in advance, capturing some twenty-five prisoners. Returned to camp on the 31st, having accomplished but little.

On the 6th of September, the whole Division started in the direction of Brownsville, Tenn., to which place it was supposed we were ordered. We had orders to be ready to march at 2, A. M., consequently the men were aroused at one o'clock, tents struck and wagons loaded, but the order to march did not come until four o'clock P. M. We marched through the city and encamped for the night near Wolf river, five miles from Memphis. On the 7th, marched sixteen miles through Raleigh and Union Station on the M. & C. R. R. Rested on the 8th. September 9th, marched to Big Muddy river,—a very appropriate name—where the bridge had been destroyed by the rebels. After constructing a crossing so as to enable us to resume our march, a messenger arrived with orders for us to proceed to Bolivar, Tenn., instead of Brownsville. Hence on the 11th we moved by the way of Hampton Station and Danville, and on the 12th through Whiteville to Pleasant Creek, three miles northeast of Bolivar. On the 14th we changed camp, passing through Bolivar to the Hatchie river, two miles north of town. We were obliged to change our camp every few days from one side of the town to the other until the 24th of September. On the 27th of September all the troops of this place were reviewed by Generals McPherson, Veatch and Lauman. They made a very fine appearance.

While here, Colonel John A. Davis returned to the regiment and was very warmly greeted. He had been absent since the battle of Shiloh, suffering from a severe wound, which still troubled him.

On the 4th of October, orders were received to proceed towards Corinth to make a division in favor of our force there, which had been attacked by Price and Van Dorn. When near Matamora, on Hatchie river, a large force of rebels were encountered and vigorously attacked by our forces, soon driving them across the river, capturing several pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. The part taken by the 46th Illinois in this engagement is fully given in the following report:

LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. JONES' REPORT.

Headquarters 46th Ills. Vol. Inf'y.

Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 9th, 1862.

CAPTAIN F. W. FOX,

A. A. Gen'l 2nd Brig. 4th Division.

Captain.—At eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., under orders from Brig. Gen. Veatch, the 46th Regiment took a position on the right of the 2nd Brigade, in the advance to support Bolton's Battery, two miles West of the Big Hatchie. After firing shots the Battery took a position half a mile in advance, where they opened a galling fire upon the rebels, which lasted about three-fourths of an hour, when the word "forward" was

given. The men all moved at the word and soon received the melancholy intelligence that our loved and gallant Col. Davis was again severely wounded by a canister shot. When I took command and announced this, the regiment seemed determined to avenge their loss, and soon an opportunity offered, for at this moment the rebels opened their first volley at short range, which was received with great coolness by the men until they heard the command to fire which they did and charged, driving the rebels over and from their batteries to the opposite bank of the river. Here the enemy made a stand, and confidently expected to repulse our force, but the word was still "forward," and on we marched at double quick, forming in line over the river. Here Sergeant John E. Hershey, color bearer, fell, wounded. Corporal Thomas E. Joiner, of Company "G," true to duty, bore both colors across the field and handed one to Priv. James Hobdey, of Company "I," who did it honor through the day. At this time Captain F. W. Fox, of General Veatch's Staff, took the front and called the 46th to follow him, when the regiment charged with cheer after cheer, until the field was theirs. In the last line formed, about four o'clock, P. M., the brave and generous Lt. Moses R. Thompson fell mortally wounded. I cannot close this report without special mention of Assistant Surgeon Benj. H. Bradshaw, who, unassisted, took the wounded from amid the ranks, doing even more than his duty; also the officers of the line, who were all at their posts, fearless of rebel power, and if honor has been won it is due to them and their brave men alone. Herewith is a report of the killed and wounded of my command.

Very Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,

JOHN J. JONES,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Brig. Gen. Veatch in his report of the battle of the Hatchie, speaks in the highest terms of his brigade. He says:

"The field and staff officers of every regiment appeared to do all that could be done to render victory complete. The line officers, so far as their conduct came within my notice, did their whole duty, and the men moved with steadiness and resolute courage not easily surpassed. The loss in killed and wounded embraces many valuable officers. Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th Illinois Infantry, fell severely wounded early in the action while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge. He has since died of his wounds. He was generous, noble and brave, and will be regretted by all who knew him."

GENERAL VEATCH'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 4th Division,
Bolivar, Tenn., Oct. 9th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 62.

The General desires to congratulate the troops of his command on the brilliant victory of the battle of the Hatchie. On no field, since the war began, has better fighting been done. The force of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers, were posted in the very strongest positions, and commanded by those veteran Generals Van Dorn and Price. You met them, you fought them, you drove them, you defeated and routed them, capturing a battery and hundreds of prisoners. You compelled them to seek shelter on the east side of the Hatchie. Here the 1st Brigade came to your support and with Hurlbut's fighting fourth Division united, you drove them again from their last stronghold and forced them to a hasty retreat. While we rejoice in victory we regret the loss of many brave men. Let us honor the memory of our fallen comrades, and transmit to their friends the story of their noble deeds. The wounded who survive will carry their battle scars which will speak more eloquently for their bravery and daring than words can do.

A battery of four field pieces captured by this brigade has been entrusted to your care by the Major General commanding the division. These pieces, manufactured in rebel workshops, will be made to do service for the Union in the hands of Bolton and Burnap.

Officers and men of the 2nd Brigade! You have the confidence of your Generals, and the respect and esteem of all loyal citizens. Let your future good conduct maintain the high reputation you have gained. Remember that you belong to "Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division;" that what he commands you will obey; what he orders you will execute; where he leads you will follow with full confidence of honor and victory.

By Order of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch:
F. W. Fox, A. A. Gen'l.

Headquarters, Fourth Div. D. of W. Tenn.,
Bolivar, Tenn., October 8th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 112.

Officers and soldiers of the Fourth Division:—Comrades in battle! partakers of the weary march and the long watches, by your discipline and courage the victory has been won; and the title of the "Fighting Fourth," earned at Shiloh, has been burnished with additional splendor on the Hatchie.

We were ordered on a forlorn hope to the aid of our beleaguered brothers in arms at Corinth. The march was arduous—the undertaking desperate. My orders were to reach Rosecrans at all hazards and relieve him, or perish.

By the blessing of the God of our fathers and our country, the forces which assailed that indomitable garrison at Corinth were scattered and broken by their invincible courage before our turn came. But there was yet work for the “Old Fourth.”

The heavy mass of the enemy were retreating by the State Line road, when, after crossing the Muddy, we met them. Each arm of this division gallantly co-operating with the other, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery—over a rough and dangerous country; over hill and through ravines; forest, thicket and a desperate enemy made no breach in the serried advance of this command. Aided by your brave comrades of the 68th Ohio and 12th Mich., from Gen. Ross’ command, field after field was swept; position after position seized and occupied, until the crowning struggle of the day came on for the occupation of the high grounds east of the Hatchie. The bridge across that stream was carried at a charging step, the work of the artillery was done; that of the infantry commenced in deadly earnest.

Major General Ord, a stranger to you, but to whom the division by its well won reputation was no stranger, and who had hitherto led the advance, was struck at the bridge and disabled; the command then devolved upon your old commander.

By misapprehension of the nature of the country across the Hatchie, a large portion of the division had been massed in impracticable ground on the right of the road and exposed to a terrific fire of cannister at short range. That you bore it without the possibility of active return, speaks well for your discipline.

Knowing the ground, I immediately determined to throw out the main force to the left, crown the hill-side and flank the enemy. And it is among the proudest moments of my life when I remember how promptly the several regiments disengaged themselves from their temporary confusion and extended to the left, and with what a will they bent themselves to conquer the hill. In twenty minutes all was over, the crest was gained and held, the artillery rapidly in place, and the *field of Matamora* was won. The broken fragments of the Confederate army recoiled before your solid advance; their main line of retreat was cut off and their troops forced over the broken ground east of the Hatchie.

Our duty was accomplished. Our wounded, the bloody witnesses to the desperation of the fight, were to be cared for; already the victorious column of Rosecrans was thundering on their rear. It was my duty to bring in the forces that remained to me.

You have returned to camp. No colors lost, not a man nor a gun missing. It is a triumph, and you, and I for you, have a right to be proud.

With you in this achievement were associated the 68th Ohio and 12th Mich. regiments;—they were worthy to be with you, and their conduct receives the praise of their commanding officer.

And now the necessities of the service remove me from the immediate command of the 4th Division. A promotion won by your courage and discipline removes me to a larger command.

I wish you to understand from these, my parting orders, that I know full well, that no regiment in my old division desired to be under my command when we met at Donelson: the reason why—I know well—but care not to tell now. Your respect I conquered at Shiloh, your regard I hope to have acquired since.

Give to the officers, who may succeed me, the same prompt obedience, the same steady devotion to duty, and you will make me, wherever I am, proud of the high reputation of the 4th Division.

Remember every man and officer, that I here again publicly acknowledge, that whatever I may have of military reputation, has been won by you, and that I wear it only as coming from you—and that any misconduct or want of discipline on your part will grieve your old commander. Remember that I place my honor, as well as your own, in your hands and that if I find a difficult place that must be held, I shall call for the 4th. I have no fears how you will answer.

Our dead, our glorious dead! The joy of victory is dimmed when we think of them—But they have died as they would wish—died in defence of the Union and the laws—died bravely on the red field of battle with their unconquered banner over them. Their comrades will avenge them.

And when at last our victorious flag shall float over the national domain reconquered and united, and the weary soldier shall forget his toil in the endearments of home, around your firesides and among your children and your neighbors, you shall recite as part of your glorious history how you swept the rebel hosts, with every advantage of position across the Hatchie and crowned the opposing hill with a wall of fire and of steel that repelled the chosen troops of Van Dorn and Price.

Infantry, Artillery, and Cavalry, of the fourth Division—and your well deserving companies of the 68th Ohio, and 12th Mich., you have done your duty, each in his place, and each at the right time. You have satisfied your General, and the country in due time shall know what is due to each of you. I bid you, for a while, farewell.—Officers and men, continue to deserve your lofty reputation and then, as heretofore, you will receive the approbation of your General and strengthen his hand in the performance of his duties.

S. A. HURLBUT, Major General.

HURLBUT ON THE HATCHIE.

Composed soon after the Battle by a Member of the 46th.

The bright and gladsome sunshine
 O'er Matamora's hills,
 Has ushered in the morning,
 And happy flows the rills
 Through meadows, banks and daisies
 And bright and lovely vales;
 And silent flows the Hatchie
 'Mid peaceful hills and dales.

Hark! Hark! the storm is coming—
 It's the cannon's deafening roar,
 Like the burst of Heaven's artillery
 On Hatchie's peaceful shore;
 'Tis brave Bolton and his cavalry
 Pushing forth amid the fray;
 This bright and sunny morning
 Brings a sad and bloody day.

Like the torrent from the mountain
 Rush the patriot host along,
 "Death to traitors is our watchword,"
 From their seried ranks among;
 Comes the sound, "God and our country,"
 From the bravest of the brave;
 'Tis Veatch: "Remember Shiloh, boys,
 Once more our flag to save!"

"The gallant Hurlbut to the van,
 Where death supreme does reign;
 Brave Lauman to the rescue!"—
 The call was not in vain;
 "Our brave old State remember boys!"
 They dashed upon the foe.
 The day is won; The traitors run;
 O'er yonder hill they go.

Farewell to those brave comrades
 Who fell upon that day.
 Poor Davis, Dodd and Thompson
 In death now silent lay;
 Upon the field of glory,
 By Hatchie's peaceful shore,
 They'll cheer their comrades onward
 To victory, no more.

Our brave companions slumber
 In the dark and silent grave,
 On Matamora's hill top,
 And where the cypress wave;
 Here drop the silent tear of grief
 For our brave and glorious dead,
 Who fell upon that bloody field,
 Where the gallant Hurlbut lead.

After the battle the regiment returned to its camp at Bolivar, Tenn. Col. John A. Davis and Lieutenant Moses R. Thompson died of their wounds on the 10th of October, and their remains were sent home for burial. Both were men of the highest worth and standing at home. Both entered the service with the purest motives, and both received their death wounds while bravely and nobly fighting at their posts. Their memories will ever be kindly cherished.

On the 3rd of November, the regiment with the brigade, marched to La Grange, Tenn., via Grand Junction, and went into the old camp at La Grange, where we remained till the 28th of November, nothing noteworthy occurring excepting a few Grand reviews. We then took up our line of march to Holly Springs, Miss., where we arrived on the night of the 29th. November 30th marched south toward the Tallehatchie river, and went into camp near Waterford, twelve miles south of Holly Springs. The enemy abandoned his works on the Tallehatchie and retreated toward Oxford. We remained in camp, in an old cornfield, which became extremely muddy during the heavy rains, until the 9th of December, when we changed our camp to a fine wood two miles south, where it was almost universally supposed we should remain for the winter; hence, on the 10th, our grounds were put in splendid condition, tents pitched in line, chimneys built and our camp christened "Camp Hall," when suddenly all our plans were frustrated by an order to be ready to march at seven A. M., the next day. December 11th, marched twenty miles to Hurricane creek, six miles from Oxford, and the next day eleven miles beyond Oxford to the vicinity of Youcona Station on the Mississippi Central R. R., where we remained until December 22d, when we marched five miles to Taylor's Station on the same road.

Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs and cut off our communication, our forces marched North again on the 23d, through Oxford to Hurricane Creek, a distance of seventeen miles and arriving at noon. On the 24th the 46th Illinois and 33d Wisconsin Infantry, in command of Colonel Moore, left Hurricane Creek in charge of the corps train, arriving safe on the north side of the Tallehatchie late on the same night. We remained in camp until the 26th of December, making Christmas as merry as the means at our command would permit, when we moved our camp four miles nearer Holly Springs, between Waterford and Wyatt Stations on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Here the new year of 1863 was duly inaugurated with a feast, the best the country could afford, which was our whole dependence, as Uncle Sam's commissary had ceased to honor requisitions. The feast consisted of *corn* in all the varieties of style known to experienced camp cooks, except *corn* in the *juice*. However, the New Year's Day was not the least happy one.

On the 6th of January we marched to Holly Springs, where we remained to the 10th, when the 15th and 46th Illinois Infantry were ordered

to escort the ammunition train to La Grange, Tenn., at which place we arrived late on the night of the 11th of January. Our progress was very slow and tedious on account of muddy roads and emaciated condition of the mules attached to the train.

On the 13th of January we marched to Moscow, Tenn., nine miles west of La Grange. Remained at Moscow doing guard duty until February 5th, when we went to La Fayette, Tenn., eight miles West. The garrison at Moscow up to this time consisted of the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, and the 46th and 76th Illinois Infantry of the 2d Brigade, and two batteries. After rejoining the brigade at La Fayette and performing similar duties as at Moscow until the 9th of March, we marched via Collierville and Germantown to Memphis, Tenn., arriving at the latter place on the 12th. We went into camp on the northeast side of the city, near the fair ground, which made quite an extensive as well as beautiful drill ground.

On the 21st of April the 46th, 14th Illinois Infantry, and 5th Ohio Battery were sent out to re-enforce Colonel Bryant of the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, who had gone in the direction of Hernando, Miss., with a brigade and met the enemy in force near Cold Water. He then moved his whole force again three miles south of Hernando and encamped for the night, as the cavalry had reported the enemy gone. Colonel Bryant had captured and sent to Memphis about seventy prisoners and a large lot of mules and horses. April 23rd, commenced our return march to Memphis, where we arrived on the 24th, thoroughly drenched by a heavy rain. We met with no loss and the troops made the march in good time and in fine order. We remained in camp at Memphis until the 13th of May, when we embarked on the Steamer "Clara Poe," and left the same evening for Vicksburg, Miss. Passed Helena on the morning of the 14th and Napoleon at six o'clock P. M., same day. Private Gottlieb Vohmer, Co. "C," fell overboard during the night and drowned. As we passed Gaines' Landing, Arkansas, the Steamer "Fort Wayne," with the 76th Illinois Infantry on board, was fired into by guerillas from the Arkansas shore. Three men were wounded and the boat disabled by running foul of some drift wood, breaking the wheel and rudder. We reached Young's Point, La., at 8 P. M., May 15th. Disembarked on the 16th and went into camp near the landing. At eleven o'clock A. M., on the 18th, we marched across the point to Bower's Landing, below Vicksburg, leaving all our tents and baggage at Sherman's Landing. On the next day a portion of the brigade embarked and went to Grand Gulf, but the 46th and the two batteries belonging to the brigade were obliged to await the return of the transport that had taken the other troops. Before their return, however, orders were received by us to return at once to Sherman's Landing, as General Grant had opened communication via the Yazoo river to the troops in the rear of Vicksburg. Arrived at Sherman's Landing on the night of the 19th, and at noon on the 20th em-

barked on the Steamer "Luminary," and proceeded up the Yazoo river to Chickasaw Bayou. Disembarked and moved three miles in a southeasterly direction across the swamps of the bluff.

On the 21st of May the balance of the brigade joined us and proceeded to the right of Gen. Grant's line about the city. We were at once ordered to Snyder's Bluffs on the Yazoo river, ten miles from Vicksburg. Went into camp at the Bluffs on the same evening, much disappointed that we were not permitted to enter the line of attack. The object of sending us to this place was to watch a large Rebel force, said to be advancing to form a junction with the Vicksburg garrison.

On the 24th of May we marched in the direction of Vicksburg on the Benton road. The road was extremely dry and dusty and the weather very warm, making it a very hard march. On the 25th we marched to the extreme left of our lines near the Mississippi river, below Vicksburg, and relieved Gen. McArthur's Division. The regiment was detailed for picket duty, and during the night one wing was surrounded and one hundred and thirteen officers and men captured by the enemy. The particulars of the capture are set forth in the following reports, viz.:

Headquarters, 46th Ill. Vol. Infantry.

In the Field, June 7th, 1863.

S. P. BOURQUIN, *A. A. A. General*:

Lieutenant:—In compliance with orders from Division Headquarters, with reference to a capture of a portion of the 46th Illinois Infantry, I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 25th of May, the regiment was detailed to relieve the 63rd Illinois Infantry on picket duty. At 4 o'clock p. m., the regiment reported at Brigade Headquarters, but owing to unavoidable difficulties the regiment was not fully posted until after 7 o'clock p. m. Five companies—a portion of which were captured—were posted by Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, of my regiment, under the guidance of the Major of the 63rd Illinois Infantry, and upon the same ground in the same manner that the 63rd was posted at the time we relieved them, which line extended from and near a cotton gin on the Warrenton road westward to a swamp which we supposed and had been informed was impassable. The other portion of the regiment was posted from the Warrenton road eastward to the picket of the 1st Brigade by myself, but owing to the lateness of the hour when I arrived at the center of our lines, and having implicit confidence in the ability and skill of Lieut. Col. Jones and other officers on that portion of the line, I deemed it entirely unnecessary to visit it. The first alarm occurred at about half past nine o'clock p. m. I heard several sharp volleys of musketry. I immediately strengthened the several posts nearest the point of alarm, and proceeded in person to the point from whence the

alarm came, to discover, if possible, the cause. I had gone but a short distance when I discovered a body of troops moving rapidly along a skirt of timber towards the river, which proved to be Rebel soldiers. Owing to the extended line of pickets, I had only men enough to hold that portion of the line east of the Warrenton road. Unable to hear anything from the pickets on the west side of the road, and fearing some disaster had befallen them, I immediately deployed skirmishers along the Warrenton road, which afforded them a full view of the ground between it and the river bluff, in order to guard against a flank movement of the enemy with a view to cut us off and capture us. At the earliest opportunity, I notified the Brigade commanders, Col. Hall, and Col. McGowan, commanding a brigade in Gen. McArthur's division, who both rendered me prompt assistance. For more full and complete particulars, I refer you to the reports of officers of my command enclosed herewith.

As to the degree of vigilance exercised by the officers and men of my command, I can only speak of those under my own control, which met with my entire approbation, and from the known character of the officers in charge of the captured portion of the regiment, with possibly one exception, which I have not yet sufficient information to report, I believe the disaster to be more attributable to an injudicious posting of the pickets than to a lack of vigilance.

Very respectfully, Your Ob't Sv't,

B. DORNBLASER, Col. Comd'g Reg't.

The remainder of the regiment took a very active part in the siege of Vicksburg, from the 25th of May until its surrender on the 4th of July, doing picket duty both in the front and rear, digging trenches, etc., etc.

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

The difficulties overcome by General Grant and his army to capture Vicksburg were many. He attempted first to get below by means of a canal dug the year before by General Williams. This proved a failure. About seventy miles above Vicksburg and some five miles west of the Mississippi river, lies Lake Providence, which empties itself through a bayou, filled with snags, into Swan Lake; this, in turn, sends its water southward, through the Tensas river into the last, flowing into the Red River, which effects a junction with the Mississippi below Natchez. A canal five miles long had to be cut, this also had to be abandoned on account of the many difficulties to overcome and on account of the water in the rivers lowering.

He now made a trial on the east side of the Mississippi about one hundred and fifty miles north from Vicksburg, where a little lake, called Moon Lake, separated from the river only by a thin strip of land. From this lake a narrow stream, called the Yazoo pass, leads into Cold Water river, which flows south into the Tallahatchie, that in turn unites with the Yazoo. The fleet pressed on through the high water of early Spring until they reached the Yazoo. But the Rebels had received information of the expedition and erected, near the confluence of the streams, a fort, which commanded the channel and yet was so surrounded by bogs that the land force could not approach it. This also had to be abandoned. Baffled, but not disheartened, Grant now made another attempt to get in the rear of the batteries on Haines' Bluffs. About seven miles above where the Yazoo enters the Mississippi, Steel's Bayou is connected with the latter river. This in turn connects inland north with Black Bayou, Rolling Fork and Sunflower river, which in their course wind entirely around Haines' Bluff. But this route was found to be full of obstacles and was abandoned. The rebels' Sharp Shooters lined the banks of this narrow passage, preventing working parties from clearing the way. Before the expedition reached Sunflower river the peril of being caught there in the forest permanently with his boats was so great that Porter determined to return. This resolution was not taken a moment too soon, for if he had pushed on a few hours longer he would have been hemmed in beyond release. General Grant saw that the last hope of getting in the rear of Vicksburg inland from the north was gone. His next move was to run the rebel batteries, which lined the river for eight miles; he at last took the bold and apparently rash resolution of running them with his gunboats and transports. Preparatory to this the army was marched inland toward New Carthage, below Vicksburg on the west side of the river. In this march General McClelland led the advance with the eleventh corps. The swampy country retarded the march and it was compelled to construct for itself a regular military road. Bridges had to be constructed and corduroy causeways made across the Swamps. The Levee had to be carefully guarded lest the enemy cut it and turn the swampy low land into an impassable sea. The army thus worked its toilsome way, till at last it reached New Carthage, the goal of its labors, but, alas, it was like an inland sea, for the enemy had succeeded in cutting the levee near it and flooded all the intervening country. Cut off from this front, McClelland resumed his march, striking the river twelve miles further down stream, making the whole distance from Milliken's Bend thirty-five miles. All the supplies and ordnance stores for the campaign on the other side of the river had to be hauled over this miserable road. This being accomplished, the next thing was to get the gunboats and transports past the Vicksburg batteries. The night of April 16th was fixed upon to make the attempt. It

was decided to try with only three transports, the *Silver Wave*, *Forest Queen* and *Henry Clay*. The plan was for Porter to move down in single file with his eight gunboats and planting them square abreast of the rebel batteries, engage them, while the transports, hugging the western shore in the rear, covered by the smoke and darkness, were, with all steam on, to push swiftly below. A little before midnight the gunboats, one after the other drifted out of the bend in which they lay concealed and showing no light from their chimneys, moved like great shadows down the noiseless current. Nearly an hour passed by and not a sound broke the stillness, when suddenly there came a flash followed by a crash that shook the shores. Lights danced along the heights of Vicksburg. Soon thunder answered thunder and the flash of batteries from land and water sent the gloom till the black midnight seemed turned into an element of fire. Still the transports hoped to escape in the confusion, when suddenly a huge bonfire blazed forth on one of the hills near Vicksburg. The enemy were prepared for just such an attempt as this and had collected a vast amount of combustibles, which, when lighted, would make the bosom of the Mississippi in front of the batteries bright as day. The commanders saw that the chances were against them and crowded on all steam. Soon a heavy shot tore through the timbers of the *Forest Queen* and then another and she drifted unmanageable on the current. A gunboat seeing her distress wheeled and took her in tow and passed down the river, greeted at every turn of its wheels with shots from the batteries. The *Henry Clay* was struck by a shell, which set her barricade of cotton on fire and she soon flamed back to the beacon light on shore. The crew leaped from the glowing furnace into their boats and took refuge on the western bank. The *Silver Wave* alone was untouched, bearing seemingly, a charmed life; glided serenely through the horrible tempest till the batteries were passed. The gunboats came safely through, with only one man killed and two wounded. Grant resolved, though but one of the three escaped, to run six more, slowly towing twelve barges. Volunteers were called for to man the boats; immediately enough stepped forward to man the fleet and it had to be decided by lot who the lucky ones should be. A young soldier having drawn a successful number, was offered one-hundred dollars for a chance, which the spirited boy refused. He lives to tell of his share in the daring feat. With strange good fortune, the whole fleet, with the exception of the *Tigress* and half the barges, passed in safety.

The Army was now below Vicksburg, with transports to carry it across the river and gunboats to protect it. Here, on the 29th of April, the 13th Army Corps was embarked and moved to the front of Grand Gulf, a fortified place. The gunboats at once engaged the batteries and, for five hours, maintained a fierce fire. General Grant saw, with regret, that the post could not be reduced from the water side and that from the position of things, no landing could be made nearby to take it from the shore. The

transports were ordered back to Hard Times, and disembarking his troops, resumed his march down the river. At night the gunboats again engaged the batteries and under cover of the fire the transports ran past them, suffering little damage. Grant's march through the forest had been unseen by the enemy and the next day the army was ferried across the river to the eastern shore. The work he had assigned himself had only just begun. He landed at Bruinsburg and immediately pushed forward McClelland's corps to Port Gibson. Here a sharp contest with the enemy resulting in the capture of three cannons; the three divisions of Hovey, Carr and Smith on the right, while Osterhouse advanced against the left. The latter was hard pressed by the enemy, but was reinforced by Logan's division. He ordered a charge and led in person; fell in such a fury on the Rebel line, that it was shattered into fragments and fell back in disorder. Three cannons were captured in this brilliant charge. The three divisions on the flank steadily forced the enemy back all day toward Port Gibson, until darkness closed the conflict. The loss to the Union army was some eight hundred and fifty, while we took a thousand prisoners and five cannons. In the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated across Bayou Pierre. McPherson crossed his division on a floating bridge. Grant was now in the rear of Grand Gulf and, hearing of its evacuation, established it as a base of supplies for his Army from Bruinsburg. Sherman, with the 15th Corps, made a feint on Haines' Bluff, in order to keep the enemy from sending troops to Grand Gulf. Sherman, having accomplished his object, reembarked his corps and pressed on after Grant from Milliken's Bend.

To wait till the enemy, by various railroads, could concentrate an immense force against him, would render his defeat almost certain; to advance, without a base of supplies fully established, was equally hazardous. With characteristic boldness, he decided to push forward, relying on the country for forage and supplies. His blows fell rapidly and terribly, as he advanced and, with the daring of a Napoleon, he determined to enact again that great chieftain's Italian campaign. Delay was defeat—a single severe repulse and the campaign would be ended. McPherson struck off to the Northeast, while Sherman, who had arrived, and McClelland kept along the Black river, the three corps in supporting distance of each other. Grant all the while made demonstrations as if about to cross the Black river and move directly to the rear of Vicksburg, which so confused Pemberton that he dared not march out to join the forces at Jackson.

With the whole army in motion, Grant pushed his way with vigor and great earnestness; his Generals all in trained discipline to co-operate with their leader. On the 13th of May, the rain fell in torrents and continued till noon the next day, rendering the roads muddy and slippery. After two successful battles, swept on and closely invested Vicksburg, the strongly fortified city in the rear, May 19; received their supplies from the base on the Yazoo, established by Porter. After a brief rest, Grant began the siege

of Vicksburg. Sherman had taken possession of the Walnut Hills, near Chickasaw Bayou, cutting off a Confederate force at Haines' Bluff, while McClernand advanced to the left and took position on Mount Albans, so as to cover the roads leading out of the city. Porter, with his fleet of gunboats, was lying in the Mississippi above Vicksburg and was preparing the way for a successful siege, which Grant begun with Sherman on the right, McPherson in the center and McClernand on the left. Grant was holding a line about 20 miles in extent from the Yazoo to the Mississippi at Warrenton.

He prepared to storm the batteries on the day after the arrival of the troops. It was begun by Sherman's Corps in the afternoon of May 19th, Blair's division taking the lead. After a severe struggle, the Union forces were repulsed. On the 22nd of May, Porter assisted in another attack. All night of the 21st and 22nd, Porter kept six mortars playing upon the city and works and sent three gunboats to shell the batteries. It was a fearful night for Vicksburg. At 10 A. M., on the 22nd, Grant's whole line moved to the attack. Blair's division led the van, and very soon there was a general battle. At two different points the right was repulsed. Finally McClernand, on the left, sent word that he held two captured forts. Then another charge was made by Sherman's troops, but without success. The center, under McPherson, met with no better success, and with heavy losses McClernand could not hold all that he had won. The loss to Grant's army was about 3000 men.

After this the general siege was commenced. The beleaguered garrison had only about 15,000 effective men, out of a 30,000 within the lines, and ration only for a month. Reinforcement had arrived, swelling the Union army to nearly 70,000. Porter kept up a continuous bombardment for forty days, during which time he fired 7000 mortar shells, and the gunboats 4500 shells. Grant drew his lines closer and closer; he kept up a bombardment day and night. The inhabitants had dug caves in the clay hills on which the city stands. In these the families lived day and night, and in these children were born. Famine attacked the inhabitants and mule meat made a savory mess. As June wore on, Grant pressed the siege with vigor. Johnston tried to help Pemberton, but could not.

Grant proceeded to mine under the Rebel works to blow them up. On June 25th, a mine under Fort Hill was exploded with terrible effect, making a great breach, at which a fierce struggle took place. Other mines were ready to be fired and Pemberton lost hope. For forty-five days he had been engaged in a brave struggle and saw nothing but submission in the end. On the morning of July 3rd, he raised a white flag; that afternoon Grant and Pemberton met under an oak near the center on the east and arranged terms of surrender, and at 10 A. M., July 4, 1863, the Confederates began to march out of the lines as prisoners of war. At the same time there was a great victory at Gettysburg, and July 4, 1863, was the

turning point in the civil war. In the battles from Port Gibson, Grant's loss was 9853, of whom 1223 were killed. In these engagements he had made 37,000 prisoners and the Confederates had besides lost 10,000 killed and wounded. Two days before the surrender a Vicksburg paper, printed on wall paper, ridiculed a reported assurance of Grant, that he should dine in the city on July 4, saying Ulysses must first get into the city before he dined in it. The same paper eulogized the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten.

The 4th of July will be kept in sacred remembrance by all who took part in the famous siege of Vicksburg.

On the afternoon of July 4th, orders were received to keep our men in camp and prepare for a march. Next morning the Division left camp and proceeded to Clear Creek, twelve miles east of Vicksburg on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad. The day was extremely warm and the roads very dusty. July 6th, marched through Edward's Station to near Bolton's Station, twenty miles. We marched part of the night until a rainstorm made the roads impassable, which with the extreme darkness, rendered further progress out of the question. The only shelter we had from the driving storm was a rail fence, which afforded both warmth and shelter. July 7th, marched three miles and encamped until dusk, then resumed our march in the rear of the corps train until twelve o'clock and bivouacked until morning. July 8th, marched to Clinton, and on the 9th the brigade was detailed to guard the train to Jackson, Miss. Marched six miles and parked the train on Dickson's plantation, where we remained in charge of the train until the afternoon of the 12th, when we were ordered to proceed to Jackson and report for orders to Gen. A. P. Hovey, Gen. Lauman having been relieved of the command of the 4th Division after making his disastrous charge upon the enemy's works.

The 46th Illinois Infantry was posted on the extreme right of the line, near Pearl river, south of Jackson. Earth works were thrown up in front of the regiment and a battery placed in position to command both front and flank. Our 4th Division was temporarily assigned to the 12th Division, 13th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. P. Hovey. The siege was actively carried on from the 12th to the 16th of July, when the enemy evacuated the place. The regiment did its full share of the work.

COL. HALL'S REPORT OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.

Headquarters 4th Brigade 12th Division.

Captain Philips:

Jackson, Miss., July, 1863.

A. A. Gen'l., 12th Division, 13th Army Corps.

*Captains--*I have the honor to report to you the part taken by my command, consisting of the 14th, 15th, 46th and 76th Illinois Infantry, Co.

"K," 2nd Illinois Artillery, and 4th Ohio Battery, before the fortified city of Jackson.

Late on the p. m. of the 12th instant, whilst encamped at Dickson's plantation five miles west of Jackson, I received orders from Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding 13th Army Corps, directing me to report to Brig. Gen. A. P. Hovey, commanding 12th Division 13th Army Corps, for orders, which orders I obeyed as speedily as possible, arriving at Gen. Hovey's Headquarters at nine o'clock p. m. At 4 o'clock a. m., I put the column in motion and took a position on a ridge on the east side of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, which position we immediately proceeded to entrench and put in the best possible state of defense.

On the morning of the 15th, I was ordered by Gen. Hovey to send scouts from my right east to Pearl river, which duty was performed by 2nd Leut. Reed and six men from company "I," 15th Illinois Infantry, in a very able and satisfactory manner, finding the enemy in force on the east side, with one company on the west side as pickets. After making known to Gen. Hovey the disposition of the enemy's force, I was ordered to take the 15th, 46th and 76th Illinois Infantry and make a rapid move on the enemy at the river. The move was made with great rapidity, but not sufficiently so as to overtake the enemy. We reached the river just in time to see the last of their pickets pass out of sight on the opposite bank.

On the morning of the 16th it became apparent to some of the officers of my command that the enemy was evacuating Jackson, which fact I at once communicated to Gen. Hovey, it being the first intimation he had of it.

The spirit manifested by both officers and men during the short siege was highly commendable, obeying with alacrity every order, and executing the work assigned them with zeal and enthusiasm. To Col. B. Dornblaser and Capt. R. P. McKnight, A. A. G. of this Brigade, I am particularly indebted for valuable information obtained by reconnoitering the enemy's works.

Respectfully your Obedient Servant,

CYRUS HALL.

Colonel Commanding Brigade.

On the night of the 16th of July, the rebels evacuated the town and retreated rapidly toward Meridian, leaving us to take quiet possession on the 17th. After pursuing the enemy and destroying the railroad and other public property in and about Jackson, the troops commenced their return march on the 21st, via Raymond and Big Black Bridge to Vicksburg, where we arrived at one P. M. on the 23rd, having marched over fifty miles in two days and a half, through terrible heat and dust.

The division was again detached from the 12th Division, and placed in command of Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, and soon after transferred to the

17th Army Corps by General Orders No. 214, Department Headquarters. August 11th, 1863, embarked on Steamer "Rocket," and left on the morning on the 12th for Natchez, Miss., where we arrived the next morning. The regiment at once disembarked and went into camp one and a -half miles from the city, northeast, where it remained doing camp and garrison duty until September 1st, when it started out with the division on an expedition into Louisiana. The followng is a report of the same:

REPORT OF EXPEDITION INTO LOUISIANA.

Headquarters 46th Ill. Inf'ty Vols.

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 8th, 1863.

Captain R. P. McKnight,

A. A. Gen'l. 2nd Brig. 4th Div. 17th Army Corps.

Captain:—I have the honor to report that the regiment left this camp at 12 M. September 1st, and marched with the Brigade, in the place assigned it by your order, to the Mississippi river at Natchez. Crossed over in transports and encamped for the night at Vidalia, La. Early on the 2nd it took up its line of march at the Head of the Brigade, and marched sixteen miles to the west side of Cross Bayou, going into camp at sundown. On the 3rd, marched to Trinity on the Washita river twelve miles, arriving there a little past noon. By your order the 46th and 76th Illinois Infantry, both under my command, were left at this place to guard the trains and ferry, whilst the balance of the force proceeded to Harrisonburg, La. Upon your return on the 5th, the regiment was ordered to escort a part of the artillery and brigade train to Cross Bayou, ferry the same across and select the camp for the night for the brigade; all of which was safely accomplished by eight o'clock P. M.

On the 6th the regiment marched with the brigade to Vidalia, crossed the river and arrived in this camp at five o'clock P. M. The march was made without loss or incident worthy of special note. The officers and men of my command acquitted themselves as good soldiers throughout.

I am, Captain, very Respectfully,

B. DORNBLASER,

Col. Commanding Regiment.

The regiment immediately resumed its usual routine of camp and picket duty, interspersed with prize inspections and drills, together with occasional reviews by our commanding General and distinguished military visitors, which made our stay at the beautiful city of Natchez both pleasant and profitable.

On the 10th of November the regiment embarked for Vicksburg, where we arrived on the evening of the 11th; disembarked and bivouacked on the levee for the night and the next day located our camp near the Vicksburg cemetery. We had to occupy old camps, covered with all kinds of filth and rubbish, and only sufficiently large to accommodate a half a regiment comfortably. However, our stay in this camp, fortunately was not of long duration.

On the 28th of November we moved camp to Camp Cowan, near Clear Creek, nine miles from Vicksburg. Here the construction of comfortable log barracks was immediately commenced and soon completed, making it one of the most pleasant and comfortable camps it had ever been our good fortune to occupy.

About the time our barracks were completed General Orders No. 191, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., relating to re-enlisting Veteran Volunteers was received. Vigorous measures were at once adopted by the officers of the regiment to re-enlist the same as a veteran regiment. The enlisted men came forward with great unanimity and promptness. On the 4th of January, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, by Lieut. C. W. G. Hyde, A. C. M., 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, and on the 10th of January Gen. McPherson ordered the regiment to proceed to Vicksburg and embark on the Steamer "Planet," then awaiting us.

On the evening of the 11th the regiment was paid by Major Stewart on board of the boat, and the next day at nine and a half o'clock a. m., the regiment, numbering twenty officers and three hundred and thirty-four enlisted men, left Vicksburg for the North to enjoy a thirty days' furlough and to fill up the regiment if possible.

The river as far up as Napoleon, Arkansas, was full of floating ice, which greatly impeded our progress. We passed Napoleon at six o'clock a. m. on the 15th, Helena at two o'clock and fifteen minutes on the 16th, arriving at Memphis on the same evening at nine o'clock. Left Memphis on the 17th at six o'clock p. m., and arrived at Cairo, Illinois, on the 20th at 11 o'clock a. m. Col. Dornblaser at once telegraphed to Col. Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant General, at Springfield, Illinois, who ordered us to proceed direct to Freeport, Illinois, as our place of rendezvous.

By reason of want of railroad transportation, the regiment was obliged to remain on the boat until noon of the 22nd, when it proceeded by special train on the Illinois Central R. R. to Freeport, Illinois, where it arrived at half past twelve o'clock p. m. on the 23rd of January. The citizens of Freeport and vicinity gave the regiment a most hearty and enthusiastic reception, which will ever be remembered gratefully by every officer and soldier of the 46th.

After marching through some of the principal streets of the city, and listening to some eloquent welcoming speeches, the regiment stacked arms in the streets and entered Plymouth Hall, where a most sumptuous repast awaited them, prepared by the fair ladies of Freeport and vicinity. When the boys' appetites were appeased, they again fell into line and marched to the barracks on the fair ground one mile west of the city. Adjutant Woodbury had gone direct to Springfield from Cairo to procure the furlough for the men. He arrived at Freeport on the 26th and on the 27th the whole regiment was furloughed for thirty days, when it would again assemble at Camp Freeport.

Recruiting stations were established and recruiting officers appointed in Lee, Ogle, Whiteside and Stephenson Counties, and the work of filling up the regiment vigorously commenced with flattering prospects of success.

The regiment had thus far made a name for itself of which it felt proud, and the noble State in which it in part represents has never been dishonored by it. When it again returned to the field with full ranks, it added still brighter lustre to its name, and continued as heretofore to be an honor to the State.



PART SECOND.

From the 27th of January till the 1st of March, the officers and men of the regiment vied with each other in laudable efforts to fill up the same. The nine old companies were mostly filled up, and Capt. Crane of Freeport, Illinois, had recruited and organized a new company ("D,") for the regiment by authority of the War Department.

On the 2nd day of March the regiment left Freeport with an aggregate of 987 men, and proceeded to Cairo, Illinois, by rail, thence to Vicksburg, Miss., by boat; thence to Camp Hebron, ten miles east from Vicksburg, and re-joined the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps. From March 10th until April 5th, the regiment was vigorously drilled and fitted for active service in the field. On the latter date the Brigade marched to Big Black Bridge, twelve miles east from Vicksburg, and reported to Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding. April 25th the regiment moved by rail to Vicksburg, and encamped near Battery Ransom, northeast of the city, doing garrison duty. May 4th we started on an expedition to Benton and Yazoo City, Miss., commanded by Brig. Gen. John McArthur, and returned to camp at Vicksburg on the 21st of May.

REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Headquarters 1st Brigade Yazoo Expedition,

Vicksburg, Miss., May 22nd, 1864.

Captain W. F. Randall:

Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this Brigade in the Yazoo expedition:

At five o'clock a. m. of the 4th inst., the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 46th Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones commanding, and the 76th Illinois Infantry, Col. Samuel T. Busey commanding, left camp and proceeded via Jackson road to Hebron, Mechanicsville and Benton, which we reached on the 7th. The enemy seemed disposed to dispute our possession of the place. The 1st Brigade marching in the rear was ordered up, leaving two companies with the train, and formed by your order in a field east of the town and in the rear of the 124th Illinois Infantry of the 2nd Brigade. The enemy, however, soon fled before our advance and left our troops in quiet possession of the place.

On the morning of the 8th Gen. McArthur went to Yazoo City to communicate with General Slocum at Vicksburg, leaving me in command during his absence. At about two o'clock p. m. of the 9th, a scout reported the enemy advancing in a large force on the Lexington road. I at once formed my Brigade and Bolton's Battery on that road and requested Col. Coats of the 2nd Brigade to form it on the Canton road, which was promptly done. Major Mumford with his 5th Illinois Cavalry dismounted, passed around my left, deployed as skirmishers and drove the enemy across to the old Lexington road, from which a few well directed shots from Bolton's Battery drove them pell-mell into the timber beyond the field. Major Cook of the 3rd U. S. Cavalry, (colored) with a portion of his command, also drove to the shelter of the woods a small force of the enemy who were advancing via Pickett's plantation towards the right of my Brigade. After posting a strong picket, I ordered the troops to camp.

On the morning of the 12th, I was ordered by General McArthur to remain at Benton to guard the approaches by the Lexington road with the 1st Brigade and one section of Bolton's Battery, whilst he with the other troops went to Moore's Ferry, on the Big Black, via the Canton road, on a reconnaissance, returning the same day. At five o'clock A. M., on the 13th, the expedition started for Vaughan's Station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, the 1st Brigade in the advance. The cavalry advance encountered the enemy at Luce's plantation, five miles southeast from Benton. I ordered the 76th Illinois forward to support a section of artillery commanded by

Lieut. Nichols, who, together with a line of skirmishers from the 76th Illinois Infantry, drove the enemy from their position. The column then moved forward in its regular order of march along the road about one and a half miles, when the enemy was again found posted in a strong position with three pieces of artillery. I at once pushed my Brigade forward to an open field, forming the 76th on the left and the 46th Illinois Infantry on the right of the road, throwing forward two companies each as skirmishers, while at the same time Lieut. Nichols, with a section of artillery posted on the right of the road near the timber, opened a vigorous and well directed fire upon the rebels' battery, which was soon silenced and compelled to retreat. I then moved forward in a line of battle with skirmishers well advanced--expecting to encounter the enemy at any moment--fully a mile to the plantation houses where I halted to await orders. The General commanding, finding the enemy gone, permitted the troops to rest and refresh themselves after their weary march.

After a halt of an hour and a half, the column again moved forward to within two miles of Vaughan's Station and encamped for the night, the enemy making but a feeble resistance to our advance. On the 14th we moved via Decenville to Benton, and on the 15th to Yazoo City, where we

remained until the morning of the 18th, when we proceeded via Liverpool, Sartatia and Haine's Bluffs to camp at Vicksburg, where we arrived at ten o'clock a. m., having marched over two hundred miles.

The only casualty I have to report in my command, is that of Sergeant Eells, company "D," 46th Illinois Infantry, who was killed on the morning of the 14th while acting as a scout, for which he was well suited, and in which capacity he had rendered much valuable service.

Although the march was a long one and rendered wearisome by the heat and dust, but very few complaints were heard, and whenever a fight was expected every man was found in his place ready and eager for the fray.

The officers of this command, including my personal staff, are entitled to great praise for the able and prompt discharge of every duty devolving upon them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Respectfully, your Obe't Serv't,

B. DORNBLASER,

Col. Commanding Brigade.

The regiment remained quietly in camp, drilling and performing picket and camp duty until the 1st of July, when it went out with another expedition, commanded by Major General Slocum.

REPORT OF THE JACKSON EXPEDITION.

Headquarters 2nd Brig. 4th Div., 17th A. C.,

Vicksburg, Miss., July 13, 1864.

Capt. W. E. Kuhn.

A. A. A. Gen'l, 1st Div., 17th A. C.

Captain:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this Brigade in the late expedition to Jackson, Miss., and return.

In compliance with orders from Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis, commanding 1st Division, the Brigade consisting of the 46th Illinois Infantry, Lieutenant Col. Jones commanding, and the 76th Illinois Infantry, Col. Samuel T. Busey commanding, left camp at 3 A. M. on the 1st instant, and proceeded to Big Black Bridge, where we had to await supplies and the building of a pontoon bridge across Big Black. Left Big Black on the morning of the third, and reached Clinton on the 4th inst. at noon, meeting with but little opposition from the enemy. During the afternoon quite a large force of rebels took a position about one and one half miles east of Clinton, on the Jackson road, and made several sallies on the pickets.

Early on the morning of the 5th inst., the enemy was encountered by the advance, and driven back to within three and a half miles of Jackson, when they made a stand, using several pieces of artillery with great skill

and accuracy. The 76th and five companies of the 11th Illinois Infantry guarded the train. Col. Coates moved his Brigade by a circuitous route to the left to gain the enemy's flank. At the same time, by Gen. Slocum's order, I moved the 46th and four pieces of artillery commanded by Lieut. Moore, through a thick belt of timber, on the left of the Jackson road, thereby gaining a commanding position, and by a few well directed shots from the Battery, drove what was left of the enemy, from the ground. I advanced with the force at my command and occupied the Rebel position without further opposition. After resting several hours to enable the other troops to come up, the Brigade marched into Jackson in splendid order and encamped on the south side of the city.

At four P. M., of the 6th, the troops left Jackson on the same road they came; the cavalry in advance followed by this brigade. Near the junction of the Clinton and Canton roads, three miles from Jackson, and near where the enemy was posted the day before, they were discovered advancing in heavy force, evidently with the intention of gaining a position to prevent us leaving by this route. Major Mumford, with his cavalry, attacked them with great spirit, and held them in check until this Brigade could be brought up to his support. Forming the 46th Illinois Infantry on the right of the Canton road and the 76th Illinois Infantry on the left, with Lieut. Nichols' section of Artillery in the center, I advanced under a heavy fire about a half a mile. Here Lieut. Nichols posted his section, supported by the 76th and opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy; while the 46th moved forward and took a position on a hill farther in advance, and within short range of the enemy's line. A brisk fire was kept up on both sides until darkness closed the work. During the engagement Capt. Clingman of A. Co., 46th Illinois Infantry, was severely wounded through the left arm. Lieut. Moore made repeated attempts to plant his section of Artillery in advance near the 46th, but found every prominent point so completely commanded by the sharp-shooters that he was compelled reluctantly to withdraw. After posting a strong picket, I ordered the brigade back to a less exposed position and encamped for the night.

Next morning at four o'clock, by order of Major Gen. Slocum, I moved the brigade across a field in a northwesterly direction to take possession of a house held by the enemy on the previous evening, to enable our train to pass out on the Clinton road. The leading regiment, the 76th Illinois, had advanced but a short distance beyond our position of the previous evening when it was brought to a stand by a heavy force of the enemy strongly posted in a ditch behind a hedge, from whence they poured into our ranks a murderous fire. Finding that the enemy's front extended beyond either flank, I formed the 46th on the right of the 76th and advanced a line of skirmishers along my whole front. In this position with Lieut. Moore's section of Artillery in rear of the 76th Illinois Infantry, the Brigade kept the enemy fully engaged over two hours, until the train had safely passed.

The 8th Illinois Infantry, posted a short distance on the left of this brigade, received orders and had moved out to follow the train before I had received a similar order, which enabled the enemy to throw a large force on our left. The 76th moved off by the left flank under shelter of a rail fence, which at the same time concealed the enemy. With great presence of mind, Lieut. Col. C. C. Jones, of the 76th Illinois Infantry, ordered his men to fire on them as soon as their position was discovered, and drove them back in confusion. The 46th changed its front and charged across the field under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry to the shelter of the woods, and then marched out upon the road to the next hill, where they were again vigorously shelled by the enemy. The 76th, after repulsing the enemy, moved directly to the road exposed to heavy fire, and soon after joined the brigade.

The column moved forward with but little further opposition, until within about two miles of Clinton, where the enemy charged our rear and were repulsed with great loss, by the 11th Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. Vore and Lieut. Moore's section of Artillery. The 46th was ordered to support the 11th, but reached the ground only in time to fire a volley after the retreating foe. The 46th Illinois then relieved the 11th as rear guard, which position it held alternately with the 76th and 8th Illinois Infantry during the day. The enemy were seen several times during the day drawn up in line, but they evidently thought "discretion the better part of valor," and wisely kept out of range.

We arrived in camp at Vicksburg on the 9th without further annoyance.

It is with pride and pleasure that I refer to the conduct of the officers and soldiers of my command, many of whom were for the first time under fire. Not one left the ranks or flinched from duty during the engagement, unless compelled to do so from wounds or exhaustion. It is enough to say of them that every man did his whole duty. The field and line officers were all at their posts and did their duty so well that a few cannot be mentioned without doing manifest injury to the others.

To Lieut. Col. Sheetz and his noble regiment, the 8th Illinois Infantry, I am under great obligations for relieving my regiments as rear guards, after they had become so completely exhausted from long continued fighting and marching as to be almost unable to proceed further. Lieuts. Moore and Nichols of Bolton's Battery, are deserving of much credit for the able manner in which they handled their respective sections while with this brigade.

Of my personal staff, Lieuts. Woodbury, Arnold, Hughes and Seizicks, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. Prompt in the discharge of every duty, fearless of danger, they communicated every order with such coolness and precision that they could not fail to be understood.

The list of casualties in this brigade has been forwarded.

Very respectfully your Obe't Servt,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

The casualties in the regiment were as follows, viz: Killed, three; wounded, thirty-six; captured, one; missing, three; total loss, forty-five. Our wounded received but little care until our arrival at Big Black. Here their wounds were carefully dressed and every attention possible given to them. During the night of the 8th of July, the sick and wounded were removed to the hospital at Vicksburg, and on the 9th, the troops marched to their camps in the city.

The wounded of the command that fell into the hands of the enemy were very kindly treated, so much so that it was spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the wounded men, and as soon as they were able an amicable exchange of prisoners was appointed. The ceremony of exchange took place just outside the old fortifications of the city and was the occasion of much good feeling among the prisoners.

July 21st, Maj. Gen. Blair's General Order No. 5 was received, organizing the 1st Division, 17th Army Corps, the 2nd Brigade of which was composed of the 11th, 46th and 76th Regiments of Illinois Infantry, and Col. Dornblaser of the 46th placed in command.

July 29th, the 46th, together with the 76th Illinois Infantry, embarked on board the steamer "Adams" and proceeded down the Mississippi river to Morganza Bend, La. The division encamped on the river bank and constructed shades and arbors for shelter from the burning sun. Drill and picket was the order, the latter of which was a very necessary as well as a rather delicate duty at times, from the fact that the enemy made frequent raids upon our picket lines from their camps on the Atchafalaya.

On the night of the 8th of August, Lieut. Col. Jones and two hundred men of the 46th went out on a scout and captured twelve gay and festive rebels who, not dreaming of danger, fell asleep into the hands of the blue coats, and were brought into camp on the 9th.

On the 13th of August, General Canby's order No. 93 was promulgated, assigning the regiment to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 19th Army Corps. The brigade to consist of the 8th, 11th, 46th and 76th Regiments of Illinois Infantry, and the 7th and 30th Missouri Infantry, and to be commanded by Col. B. Dornblaser, of the 46th Illinois Infantry, General Dennis to command the Division, and General Reynolds the Corps.

Lieut. I. A. Arnold and Lieut. H. H. Woodbury were placed on the brigade staff, the former as A. A. Q. M., and the latter A. A. A. Gen.

The Division was ordered to embark on transports on the 23d of August and proceed to Port Hudson, La., where it arrived on the morning of the 24th. See report.

Headquarters 1st Brig. 2d Div., 19th A. C.

Morganza, La., August 29th, 1864.

CAPTAIN W. E. KUHN,

A. A. A. Gen. 2nd Div., 19th Army Corps.

Captain:—I have the honor to report that in compliance with orders, this Brigade embarked on steamers on the night of the 23d inst., and proceeded to Port Hudson, La., where it disembarked. On the evening of the 24th inst., at five o'clock P. M., the column moved out in the direction of Clinton, La., the 1st Brigade in advance, supplied with five days' rations and one ammunition wagon to each regiment. The command marched all night, only resting at intervals to enable the column to close up, and arrived at Clinton at noon of the 25th. Small scouting parties of the enemy only were encountered, who fled at our approach.

The troops rested until four o'clock P. M. of the 26th, when the return march was commenced, arriving at Port Hudson on the morning of the 28th, and Morganza on the morning of the 29th.

Port Hudson is distant twenty-five miles from here, and from Port Hudson to Clinton the same. The march was a very hard one and the losses sustained by the Brigade were caused principally by men becoming exhausted by the way and being captured by the enemy, who followed in our rear. The following are the losses of the Brigade: 11th Illinois, three missing; 46th Illinois, two missing; 76th Illinois, one missing; 30th Missouri, two missing.

Respectfully your Obed't Serv't,

B. DORNBLASER,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Orders were received, September 2d, to embark early on the morning of the 3d, with all the camp and garrison equipage of the command. Left Morganza at four A. M. on the 4th; proceeded up the river and arrived at the mouth of White River, Ark., without incident of note, on the 8th of September, and went into camp on a large cotton plantation. The ground was speedily cleared of the luxuriant cotton plant and the camp fitted up in splendid style.

On the 13th of September Chaplain Lewis started with the non-veterans of A, B and C, whose term of service had expired. They were to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, to be mustered out of service.

The only incident worthy of note occurring during the stay of the regiment at the mouth of White River, was a tremendous storm of wind and rain on the night of the 28th, which leveled every tent and flooded the camp with water. The sudden waking up of over two thousand men to

find their frail shelters swept away and themselves drenched to the skin by the pouring rain, caused a conglomeration of the most hideous and ludicrous sounds ever heard or made by man. While some were making frantic, yet vain efforts to hold up their tents against the storm, others—and many officers of both high and low degree—could be seen by the vivid lightning's glare, "scudding under bare poles" from one demolished shelter to another, doomed to a similar fate. A company of men in one portion of the camp would hurrah for McClellan which would be answered from another portion by a shout of a whole regiment for Lincoln. A cheer for Valandigham or Jeff Davis would be answered by a whole brigade with curses and groans. Slang phrases, such as "here's your mule," etc., etc., were the common utterances of those in busy search of lost clothing, tents and baggage. The incidents of the night furnished a rich theme for ludicrous comment and laughter, which served to while away many tedious hours in camp.

A short distance from camp were numerous ponds or lakes containing large quantities of fine fish, the catching of which furnished much sport. The modus operandi of catching them was novel. Twenty or thirty soldiers would divest themselves of their clothing, arm themselves with clubs of about four feet in length, form a skirmish line across one end of the lake and advance, beating the water and thus drive the fish before them into the shallow water at the other end of the lake, then woe to the unlucky fish that would show his head, his fate would be sure to be sealed by a blow from a club. In the excitement of the chase many a blow aimed at the head of a fish would descend on the head or back of some unlucky biped of an entirely different species. Such accidents would call forth peals of laughter and the injured party would pass it off in the most philosophical good humor.

On the 6th of October the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 19th Army Corps, and the 46th Illinois Infantry, all under the command of Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 46th, were ordered to embark, to proceed to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. They left the mouth of White River at sunrise, October 7th, and arrived at Duvall's Bluff on the 9th. The regiment went into camp south of the Landing and commenced building log barracks which they soon completed. The regiment was highly complimented by General C. C. Andrews, commanding Post, for its skill and energy in building such neat and comfortable barracks in so short a time. At this place the regiment also did much fatigue duty on the fortifications, which were extensive and incomplete. The wet weather and peculiar character of the soil made their duty very arduous. As an offset for this, however, the large number of deer on the prairies nearby afforded profitable amusement for the sportsmen of the command, who brought in five or six fine deer every day they went out, and one day fourteen were killed and brought into the regiment.

The fine barracks, built by the regiment, had to be given up, as orders were received on the 27th of November to embark on transports for Memphis, Tenn. Left Duvall's Bluff at 1 o'clock P. M. of the 28th, and arrived at the mouth of White River at 3 o'clock P. M., of the 29th, and Memphis on the 1st of December at 6 o'clock P. M.

While coming down White river, Arkansas, on the 28th, a party of guerillas fired on the boat and wounded three men, none severely. The fire was quickly returned by the regiment. On the same night, Thomas Walbridge, a Private of Company K, fell overboard and was drowned. His body could not be recovered.

At Memphis, the regiment went into camp on the Pigeon Roost road, just east of the city. While at this camp, all the non-veteran soldiers of H, E, I, K and F, were mustered out of the service, together with Major McCracken, Captain Hughes, Stewart, Wakefield, Reitzell, and Lieutenants Terry, Shaw and McKibben.

The command suffered here from cold by reason of shelter, tents and scarcity of timber and fuel. The tents were no protection against cold, and the want of timber or lumber prevented the men from building comfortable huts or barracks.

On the 12th of December orders from General Canby were received re-organizing the troops of the 19th army corps into the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. The 2d Brigade, which was composed of the 8th, 11th, 46th and 76th Regiments of Illinois Infantry, and the 23d Wisconsin and 30th Missouri Regiments Infantry, was commanded by Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis.

Early on the morning of the 21st of December, an expedition started out, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lawler, going in the direction of La Grange, Tenn. The 8th, 11th and 46th Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel Dornblaser, of the 46th, was accompanied by two other small brigades and marched the first day to Germantown, second to Moscow, and third to Wolf river, near Moscow, Tenn., where we remained until early on the morning of the 26th of December, when the return march to Memphis was commenced. Col. Kent's Brigade marched to Colliersville and encamped. Col. Dornblaser's Brigade encamped three miles west of Colliersville on the Bailey plantation, and Col. Green's Brigade at Germantown and White's Station. This disposition of troops was made with a view to guard the railroad, which had been repaired from Memphis to Colliersville, against the numerous bands of guerilla parties prowling through this section of the country.

On the 31st of December, the troops were all brought to Memphis by rail and ordered to be ready to embark without delay.

The 46th, with the exception of four companies that were put aboard the "Autocrat," embarked on the steamer "Marble City," on the morning of the 2d of January, 1865, and proceeded to Kennerville, La., twenty-five

miles from New Orleans by water, and disembarked. The camp at this place was protected from overflow by the levee, but the rainy season made it exceedingly muddy. It was a complete "stick-in-the-mud" camp.

The regiment marched to Lakeport on Lake Pontchartrain on the 4th of February, and embarked on the steamers "Planter" and "Alabama," on the 7th and 8th of February, and proceeded to Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Ala., at which place we arrived and went into camp on the 9th and 10th of February. While the camp at Kennerville, La., was pure mud, at this place it was pure white sand. However, the discomforts of the camp were fully neutralized by the pleasure and profit afforded catching and eating oysters, which were found in great abundance in the bay close by.

Col. Dornblaser, having been home on a leave of absence, returned to the regiment on the first of March, bringing with him one hundred and sixty recruits, filling up the regiment to nine hundred and twenty-two men, aggregate strength. This made the 46th one of the largest regiments in the command.

While here the Reserve Corps was re-organized and called the 13th Army Corps, to be commanded by Major General Gordon Granger. The 8th, 11th and 46th Illinois Infantry, comprised the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, and Gen. E. S. Dennis, assigned to the command of the same. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch commanded the division.

On the 17th of March, all the surplus' baggage, camp and garrison equipage was turned in to the Post Quartermaster and the troops fitted for an active land campaign. The brigade was transferred to the opposite side of Mobile Bay the same evening, and commenced its march on Mobile early on the morning of the 18th. On the 20th, we reached Oyster Bay, where Gen. Benton's Division of the 13th Army Corps was constructing corduroy causeways through the swamps. Our Division was detailed until the morning of the 22d of March to enable Benton's Division to get ahead. On the night of the 20th a tremendous rainstorm caused the temporary bridges built to be washed away, making it necessary to reconstruct them. The work was arduous and disagreeable, but was accomplished without unnecessary grumbling. In consequence of the great difficulty of getting the train through the deep sand and mud and over the rough corduroys, the column did not reach the vicinity of Spanish Fort, the first rebel stronghold on our line of march—until the evening of the 21st of March. Early on the morning of the 22d, the Fort was invested, much to the surprise of the rebels, as they did not deem it possible for us to advance so rapidly over the obstacles we had to encounter.

After the Fort was invested, the 46th was ordered to guard the approaches from the rear, as it was reported that the enemy had a large force of cavalry in that direction threatening an attack.

On the 31st of March, the 1st Division, 13th Army Corps, took charge of a supply train to Gen. Steele's command near Blakely, Ala. The 46th was left in charge of the baggage train of the division until the 4th of April, when it moved with the train and joined the division near Sibley's Mills, east of Blakely.

During the siege of Blakely, the 1st Division, 13th Army Corps, occupied a front line of about three-fourths of a mile in extent between Andrews' Division of the 13th Army Corps and Garrard's Division of the 16th Army Corps, which required but from two to three regiments to fill the space, consequently the troops in front would be daily relieved by others. On the evening of the 5th of April, the 46th Illinois Infantry was ordered to relieve the 8th Illinois Infantry in the trenches, and advance the line during the night and construct a new line of works. Companies G and B were deployed as skirmishers and sent forward early in the evening to establish a line twenty-five yards in advance on the right, and one hundred on the left. The position was gained with but little opposition and the work of throwing up earthworks vigorously commenced. The rebel sharpshooters constantly kept stimulating our working parties to renewed efforts by sending minnie balls whistling over every portion of the line at intervals uncomfortably short. At about 2 o'clock A. M., of the 6th of April, the enemy made a vigorous attack upon our lines with a view to dislodge our working parties, but were handsomely repulsed. In this action Private Andrew Hess, of Company B, was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell. This was our only casualty, owing to the completeness of our defenses.

On the 8th of April, Spanish Fort was captured, and on the evening of the 9th, Fort Blakely was charged and taken also. In this action the 8th Illinois as skirmishers, followed by the 11th and 46th Illinois as supports, were among the first to reach the Fort, but were prevented from following up and capturing their share of prisoners by reason of an order to withdraw to the outside of the works as soon as they had entered and formed inside of the same, thus enabling Garrard's Division to sweep down to the Bay in front of our brigade and capture the prisoners. After securing these, and the arms, cannon and trophies, the brigade marched to its camp.

April 10th the division marched four miles in the direction of the Alabama river and made preparations for a march into the interior, but on the 11th of April news of the probable evacuation of Mobile was received, in consequence of which the troops were marched back to Stark's Landing during the night, and embarked at daylight on the morning of the 12th of April. At 9 o'clock A. M., the fleet sailed from the landing in the direction of Mobile, and at 11 o'clock A. M., arrived at the Shell Road Landing, five miles below the city. The city authorities surrendered the place and

its defenses to the Army and Navy of the United States on the 12th of April, and the city was occupied by the troops on the same day.

The regiment went into camp in the western limits of the city, where a comfortable camp was soon fitted up.

On the 16th of April the glorious tidings of Lee's surrender to General Grant was confirmed and greeted with shouts of joy as the forerunner of the speedy overthrow of the entire rebellion. But the echoing sounds of exultation had not yet died away, when, on the 20th, the horrible news of the assassination of President Lincoln burst upon us like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, causing our rejoicing to be turned to bitter grief.

April 21st, the 11th and 46th Regiments Illinois Infantry marched to Whistler, seven miles out, and returned, in consequence of a report that a rebel force was threatening the place, which proved untrue.

The time of the regiment was principally taken up with drill and inspections while in this camp, and never did it present a more formidable and soldierly appearance since its first appearance, and as such received many compliments.

On the 8th of May, Gen. Dick Taylor surrendered his army to Gen. Canby, who, at once, sent commissioners to Meridian, Columbus, Jackson and other prominent points to parole the men and receive the public property.

Major Chase, Paymaster U. S. A., paid the regiment on the 11th and 12th of May, up to February 28, 1865. On the morning of the 13th, the Regiment left Mobile on the cars for Meridian, Miss., where it arrived on the 14th. Part of the regiment was at once sent to Columbus, Macon, Gainesville, Gainesville Junction and Lauderdale Springs, Miss., to take charge of public property. The regiment was relieved by troops from the 16th A. C., and Gen. Grierson's command, and ordered to Mobile, where it arrived in detachments from the 18th until the 21st of May, and occupied its old camp. Col. Dornblaser, of the 46th, was again assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade on the 24th of May, and on the 27th the 1st and 2d Brigades of the Division embarked on steamers for New Orleans. The 46th went aboard the "J. H. Groesbeck," and arrived without accident to Hickox Landing at the lake end and of the New Orleans Shell Road on the 28th of May, and at once disembarked and marched to the race track near the "Halfway House," where it went into camp. On the 30th of May the troops embarked at New Orleans to proceed to Alexandria, Natchitoches and Shreveport on Red river to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi Rebel army. Landed at Shreveport, La., on the 8th of June, after one of the most tedious and disagreeable voyages imaginable. The crowded condition of the boats and extreme heat of the weather, caused much discomfort and sickness.

June 19th, the regiment embarked on steamer "Peerless" and proceeded to Grand Ecore, La., to relieve the 21st Iowa Infantry on duty at

Natchitoches, Salubrity Springs and Grand Ecore. Gen. Taylor's army was encamped at Salubrity Springs, prior to his march to the Rio Grande in 1846. The regiment performed garrison duty here until November 20th, when it marched via Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, La., to Shreveport. Major Clingman, with Companies E and G, of the 46th Illinois, and Co. A, of the 19th Pa. Cavalry, went to Marshall, Texas, to relieve the 8th Illinois Infantry on duty there.

The garrison of Shreveport consisted of eight companies of the 46th Illinois, the 80th U. S. Colored Infantry and Company C, 19th Pa. Cavalry. On the 27th of December, Gen. Canby's special order No. 140 was received, ordering the regiment to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and Springfield, Illinois, for muster out and final discharge. The low stage of water in Red river made it impossible for the whole regiment to embark on one boat, hence it left Shreveport on various steamers from the 1st to the 4th of January, 1866, and arrived at Baton Rouge on the 10th of January. As soon as the regiment was comfortably situated in camp the whole available clerical force of the same was put to work making up muster out rolls. On the 20th of January, the regiment was mustered out and at once embarked on steamer "Lady Gay" for Cairo, arriving at that place on the 25th, thence proceeded by railroad to Camp Butler, Illinois, where it arrived on the evening of the 27th. Through the usual energy of the officers of the regiment, and the extreme kindness and courtesy of Major Clegghorn, A. A. G., Col. Bridgman and Major Grover, Paymasters, the regiment received its final pay and discharge on the 1st of February, after a stay in camp of only five days. An extra train was in readiness to convey the men to Decatur, Illinois, in time for the train North on the Central road, of which they eagerly took advantage in order to reach their several homes with the least delay.

Thus closes the record of the 46th Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Its organization was kept up nearly four and a half years. Nearly two thousand men were members of it, and its line of march and travel extended over ten thousand miles.

While with thankful hearts we acknowledge the preservation of our health and lives to enable us to return to and enjoy our homes and friends, let us ever hold in kind remembrance those of our companions who lost their lives in the great contest, and whose graves can be found from the Ohio to the Gulf.

As our record as a regiment has been bright and honorable, let each and all resolve to perpetuate that record by individual virtue and honesty as citizens, that none may descend to the grave "unhonored and unsung."

To our friends at home, whose loving eyes were ever following us, whose prayers constantly ascended to the throne of God for our welfare, and who stood ready with outstretched arms to welcome us to our homes, let us ever be grateful.

INCIDENTS AS TOLD BY THE BOYS.

GATHERING OYSTERS.

While the regiment was encamped on Dauphin Island, which is located at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and on which Fort Gaines is located, access was had to the fine oyster beds in the inlets on the north side of the Island. When the tide was flowing out the water was quite shallow and the nice big oysters were easily picked out by the boys who marked the time of the flowing of the tide. Others came for oysters when the tide was flowing in, which raised the water to four or five feet deep. This did not stop the young fellows from getting all they needed. With a large gunny sack two soldiers would wade in and locate the oyster bed, taking the sack between them and a hand each in the mouth of the sack, would alternate in making a dive and each time bring out some of the fine bivalves. It made no difference if tide was in or out, the oysters were taken care of and many a fine meal was furnished to the soldiers.

TOLD BY T. B. JONES, COMPANY B.

VEATCH'S BRIGADE-FEAST ON MULE MEAT.

During the campaign of the Winter of 1862 and '63, when Gen. Grant attempted to advance on Vicksburg through the country south of Corinth, the army had reached Yokena, Miss., when the Rebel Generals Price and Van Dorn, with a large force, came in the rear of the army and captured Holly Springs, where a very large store of commissary stores were gathered. What stores of rations they could not carry away, were burned. The whole army depended upon these stores for subsistence. The food supply being destroyed, the army was compelled to subsist on the country and to ration out what few crackers and meal were on hand, till they again received a new supply. During this time the army had gathered in the vicinity for miles around. Calls were made loud and strong for food. R. V. Ankeny, then Acting Division Quartermaster, was ordered to butcher Gen. Veatch's headquarter mules. Six fine fat ones were taken out and the butchers killed and dressed them in fine style; loaded the meat on wagons and issued it to the brigade as cotton seed fed beef. Complaint was made that the meat was rank and tough, but the cooks flavored and boiled

it to a finish and soon it was all consumed. Thus the faithful mule served to appease the hunger and added nourishment for the destitute army, as well as serving as the means of transportation.

AS TOLD BY A MEMBER OF COMPANY B.

While encamped at Vicksburg, Miss., in the Fall of 1863, a detail of twenty men of the 46th, under command of Capt. Wike, of Company C, was sent up the river on a steamer to escort about sixty deserters from different regiments to Gen. A. J. Smith's command at Memphis, Tenn. When some distance up the river, the boat was fired into by the enemy from the Arkansas shore, and were exposed for nearly half an hour. There were no casualties of a serious nature. On the boat were over one hundred refugees from Louisiana, seeking to better their condition by going North; these were exposed to the fire of the enemy as well as the soldiers. Their condition was pitiable, poor and destitute, with scanty clothing, they were classed by one the negro women on the boat as "de poor white trash of the South." On the boat was a young man who was sent South from Freeport under the direction of the sanitary aid during the war to give comfort and encouragement to those in the hospitals, afterward Professor and Reverend C. C. Snyder, who was also exposed to the fire of the enemy; although he was not enlisted as a soldier, yet he was under fire. He afterwards became distinguished as one of the noted educators of Northern Illinois, and for seven years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Riverside, South Chicago, where he died a few years ago, beloved by his congregation.

AS TOLD BY ONE OF COMPANY B.

While at the siege of Blakely, north of Mobile, Ala., the 46th was ordered to advance their line 15 rods about midnight, under cover of darkness. The line established, earthworks or rifle pits were dug to protect us from the enemy; they discovered our position, while using the spade to intrench us from the enemy's fire. One man of the company was mortally wounded and was carried to the rear. About 3 A. M., the fire of the enemy ceased. James From of the company became so exhausted that he fell asleep on top of the earthworks. Soon after we were ordered back to our original line and several of the boys tried to awaken the tired and sleepy young soldier, without success. Some made the remark that, perhaps, he was dead and were fearful that a ball from the enemy had hit

him. One of the wags, who gave him a vigorous shake and rolled him over, came to the rescue and said, "Jim, if you are dead, why don't you say so?" He was only fast asleep.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS WRITTEN BY H. L. WAGNER TO
HIS PARENTS DURING HIS SERVICE FROM 1864—1866.

Left Freeport on the 2nd of March, 1864, and proceeded to Cairo, thence to Vicksburg; left Vicksburg at 2 o'clock, Friday previous to Aug. 1st, 1864, on the steamer "B. I. Adams," and arrived at Morganza at 11 a. m. Saturday, passing "Natchez" and a fleet of gun boats, among them "The Monitor," "Mosquito" and four Turtle Shells. The following troops were transported with us on the Marine boats "Diana," "B. I. Adams" and "E. H. Fairchild": the 11th Ill. Inf., 46th Ill. Inf., 76th Ill. Inf., Bolton's Battery and a part of the 5th Ill. Cav., under Brig. Gen. Dornblaser, and the 8th Ill. Inf., 30th Mo. Inf., 1st Kansas Mounted Inf., and one Battalion of Negro Cav., under Brig. Gen. Dennis. In all there were about 10,000 men here in Morganza, including two regiments of Indians, so-called Texas Rangers. The camp is over 10 miles long, and along the landing a breast work had been naturally formed by the Mississippi river, where four heavy cannons were placed. The weather is fine here, not as sultry as at Vicksburg. The only thing missing now is a good oven, as all the crackers we receive are wormy and will have to be ground and baked over; but our bakers, Max Wiggenhausen and Chas. Lathur, will soon have one fitted out.

We left Morganza on Monday, Aug. 22nd, on the steamer "Nebraska," arriving at Port Hudson at 8 a. m. the next morning. Left again the same afternoon under command of Maj. Gen. Herin. We marched all right and at sunrise met with a band of 100 to 150 Guerillas; they took to their heels and if we had had a better cavalry with us, we would have taken them all as prisoners, but we only had "New Yorkers" with us. At 5 o'clock we arrived at Clinton. Here we stayed until Thursday, Aug. 25th. This place was inhabited mostly by Germans, but is almost destitute, save for a few women. A printing outfit was also found here, which Gen. Herin took along to Baton Rouge.

On Monday, Aug. 23rd, we left Port Hudson at daybreak, on the steamer U. S. transport "Ohio Belle" and got back to Morganza at 8 p. m., where we are taking it easy now.

On the 20th of Nov., Lieut. Olnhausen and twenty men (including myself) were ordered up the Arkansas river to act as guards. We left on the steamer "Tempest" from Devalls Bluff, at 11 a. m., and landed at the

mouth of White river on the 21st. Here our steamer took up coal and wood. Together with five other steamers we entered the Arkansas river on the 22nd, the river being very high at this time. On the 23rd we passed Arkansas Fort, which had been entirely destroyed by Gen. Steel, and arrived at Pine Bluffs on the 27th, where we stayed four days. On Dec. 1st we left Pine Bluffs on our return, but only made 30 miles the first two days, the river having fallen about three feet, and one boat after another got stuck on sand banks. By the 4th of Dec. we got to White river, where our detachment was placed on the steamer "Emma 2," arriving at Memphis on the 6th. Here we are having Company Drill from 10—12 o'clock every day, Battalion Drill from 1—3 p. m., and Dress Parade and Inspection at 5.

Another expedition from Memphis to Moscow, Tenn., left Memphis, Dec. 21st, at 5 a. m. and arrived at Germantown by sunset, where we camped for the night. It was pretty cold. On the 22nd we marched to La Fayette and on the 23rd to Wolff river, where we camped for three days, cutting down trees for some unknown purpose. Moscow lies on the opposite bank of the river. On Christmas Eve we left, and a beautiful sight it was, so clear and starlight, with camp fires scattered here and there; reminding one of the loved ones at home and the camp fires like so many candles on the old time Christmas tree. At noon the next day we arrived at La Fayette and passed Collierville that afternoon, camping about five miles above Germantown, where we stayed two days, and on the 30th left by railroad for Memphis.

THE DENNIS EXPEDITION TO JACKSON, FROM VICKSBURG MISSISSIPPI.

On the first day of July
 This expedition started out
 The rebels' strength to try
 For news in camp had just arrived
 That they in heavy force
 Were at Mississippi Capitol;
 So there we bent our course.
 We first marched to Black river,
 But were compelled to stop,
 Until our trains with pontoons
 And provisions could come up,
 For its dark and turbid waters
 Had been swelled by recent rain;
 Two thousand and five hundred men
 Were all that we could boast;
 While 'twas said that we had to fight against
 A numerous rebel host,

But we were nothing daunted
Though our numbers were but few;
For most of us were veterans
And knew what we could do,
Besides this, our commanders
Were men that had been tried
On many a field of battle,
And in them we could confide.
On the third, all being ready,
We left Black River Camp,
And in search of Jeffries soldiers
Set out upon a tramp.
At Champion Hill we halted,
And camped upon the field,
Where Grant's advancing columns
Caused the rebel force to yield,
Where brave McPherson's charges
Crushed whole battalions down,
And left their mangled bodies
In heaps upon the ground,
Their bodies still lie unburied,
Exposed to wind and sun,
Mementos to their folly
Showing what their treason done.
We next advanced to Clinton
And camped there for the night,
Expecting that next morning
The rebels would show us fight,
For their skirmishers we had driven
Before us half the day.
And knew, of course, they were in force
Not very far away.
Next morning very early
(Our breakfast scarce being o'er),
We heard the rebel cannon,
In or front, begin to roar;
Our skirmishers were driven in,
One gallant Captain was slain,
While a cavalry detachment
Dashed down upon our train.
'Twas plain to see their object was
To get our meat and bread,
But in the line of these, our commissary
Issued to them lead.
It was rather heavy diet,
So they thought best to retire,
For the 76th (Illinois) detachment
Should upon them open fire.—
Meanwhile our own artillery
To the front was ordered round
To shell the rebel battery
And drive them from their ground,
For they were strongly posted
In front upon the hill,

And we found that to dislodge them
 Would require all our skill.
 They had range of our position
 And their shots began to tell,
 So we moved upon their left flank
 To avoid being shelled.
 A good position here secured
 We opened up our fire,
 With four pieces of artillery
 Which caused them to retire.
 They left us masters of the field
 And betook themselves to flight,
 So we moved into Jackson
 And halted for the night.
 Here our wearied columns rested
 Until 4 o'clock next day,
 When with faces towards Vicksburg,
 We once more marched away.
 But we found our wily enemy
 Upon the self-same field
 Which he the day preceding
 So reluctantly did yield.

Jan. 1st, 1865, we leave Memphis on our way to New Orleans. We camped at Kennerville, where we got four months' pay. Left Kennerville on Feb. 4th, and marched to Lake Point, on Lake Ponchartrain, 5 miles from New Orleans. Here we were put on board a gulf steamer and got to Fort Gaines, at Mobile on the 9th, we lived high, as oysters could be picked up on the shore, by the hundreds.

After a ten days' march from Fort Morgan, we arrived at Spanish Fort and our troops immediately began to throw up breastworks. March 26th, our light artillery began to bombard the Fort. On the 28th, our navy got within range of the Fort, also breastworks for heavy artillery were prepared. We were detailed a little more to the right on the 31st. On April 4th, the heavy artillery began its bombarding; and on the 5th we were ordered to the front to perform picket duty, whereby Company B lost one man. Part of Spanish Fort was taken on the 8th, by the 16th Army Corps. The next day, April 9th, we were ordered to the front, at 7 a. m.; here we laid about half an hour, while our artillery opened a fearful cannonading and finally we advanced and took the entire works of the rebels by storm. We lost but a small number of men in this engagement. The 46th Ill. Regiment hoisted the first stars and stripes, under a most glorious and terrific "Hurrah!" About 20,000 prisoners, with all their equipments, cannons and provisions, fell into our hands. At 7 p. m., April 11th, we broke camp and marched to Alabama City. Orders were to go to Mobile in a round about way, but we were literally chased or ordered around in all directions. At 5 a. m., the following day, we were put on board a

steamer and landed on the west side and at 6 o'clock p. m. marched into Mobile; it rained fearfully all night. On the 12th we put up camp and now belong to the 1st Div., 2nd Brig. Mobile Military Defense. I had a swollen face and was relieved from duty.

From May 13th to 22nd, our Regiment was split up considerably, some of our Company were at Gainesville, Ala., some at the R. R. Junction, and the rest, including myself, at Columbus, Miss. We had been detailed to take the government property, which Rich. Taylor had surrendered. For one week we had a jolly good time here, because the yankees had not got down this far before, and we could have wine, milk, eggs, butter, etc., for almost nothing. We traded in some of our coffee, beans and meat. I get a quart of milk and white bread for breakfast and supper and eggs for dinner. We got back to Mobile on May 22nd. Sept. 2nd, 1865, I was at Salubrity Springs, La. Oct. 5th, 1865, in camp near Natchitoches, La. Arrived at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 12, 1866, safe and sound and will surely be home before many days, as our officers are working hard, or as the yankees say "slow but sure." Yesterday I was on guard at the Penitentiary of Louisiana.

THE SOLDIER AS A SAILOR.

It was in the Spring of '65 that the incident we are about to relate took place. On February 10, the 8th, 11th and 46th Regiments, Illinois Infantry, went into camp at Ft. Gaines, Dauphin Island, in Mobile bay, preparatory to the advance upon Mobile.

It was proposed to construct a military telegraph line from Dauphin Island over a chain of islands through Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans, part of which was submarine.

An old stern wheeled river boat, "The Red Chief," was pressed into service. After the line was built across Dauphin Island, the boat was loaded with green pine telegraph poles and a party consisting of Lieut. G. S. Roush, Co. B, 46th Ill. Reg., in command, a Lieutenant of the 8th Ill. Regiment, whose name we cannot recall, a citizen supt. of telegraph, and 120 enlisted men, started with them, about 2 P. M., March 7, for Boyce Island.

After proceeding a short distance, a heavy fog settled down upon the waters; we could not discern objects at any distance, and as we were without a compass, were in a sorry plight.

We missed the island altogether and ran out into the gulf, knowing nothing of our whereabouts.

About five o'clock a storm came up, which increased in force until midnight. To add to the discomforts and dangers of the situation, the

waves which rolled mountain high and threatened every moment to engulf us, put out the fire under the boilers, steam was soon exhausted and we were completely at the mercy of the elements, drifting we knew not where. The violent tossing of the boat caused some of the bottles of liquor in racks and on the bar to be thrown on the floor and in some manner this became ignited, adding to the situation the horrors of fire. Notwithstanding all this there were some amusing incidents.

The negro chambermaid started a prayermeeting in the cabin on her own hook but was interrupted by the captain. The old tar, who had partaken liberally of the contents of the bottles before their destruction, ordered her to desist, enforcing his command by the toe of his boot.

During this time some of the soldiers made a valient fight to save the fluid, by beating out the flames with mattresses and bedding, but were obliged to see the liquor on the floor licked up by the flames, while others of the boys were partaking of the contents of the bottles that had retained their equilibrium. The crew, with the exception of the captain, were almost incapacitated through fear.

The soldiers behaved in an admirable manner. The flames were extinguished by them, and the steam pipes, some of which had become injured and disconnected by the wrenching of the boat, repaired. The framework that held up the cabin was badly wrecked and it was kept in place only by iron braces. These were strengthened by use of telegraph poles and the fire was rekindled in the engine.

In the morning the sun came out bright and shining and we found our bearings. The boat was not in condition to continue to her destination, so we retraced our way to Dauphin Island, which we reached that evening, having gone through an experience we would not care to repeat. The boat was partially repaired and, a few days later, sent out on the same errand, convoyed by a gunboat. After proceeding six or eight miles, it commenced to sink and those on board were transferred to the convoy. It sank never to rise again and that was the end of the "Red Chief."

AS TOLD BY CAPT. MARSH, COMPANY E.

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when Capt. Marble was wounded, he called to me to go to the right of the company and help the boys keep in line. In loading and firing, (having the old Harper's Ferry muskets) I did not take the time to return my ramrod to the bore every time I fired, but let it rest against my legs. When the Colonel gave the order to fall back, I found I had left my ramrod where we had been fighting. I started to run back after it, for the rebels were coming fast and were

then very close to us. Just then I saw big Gus. Johnson, the Swede. He said to me, "Fred, where you go," I told him, after my ramrod; he showed me his hand which had been wounded and was bleeding and he was fighting hard (his words I can hear quite plain to-day). He said, "God d—, you loads and I shoots." His hand was wounded, so could not load and I was minus my ramrod *and we did not know enough to get*, but stood, I loading and he firing, and how we got out I don't know, any way it got too warm. I saw the regiment was just back, under cover of a small rise in the ground, reforming. I told Gus. Johnson to try and make his way to the river and have his hand tied up. Just as I turned around, a spent ball struck me in the back of the neck and somewhat accelerated my running. I was running pretty lively when I heard some one call me. I stopped and there was Lieut. Billie Howell. He said, "Fred, for God's sake do not leave me, take me with you, don't let the rebels get me." I took Billie and carried him a short distance and laid that brave little soldier down by a big tree, where he breathed his last; he was shot I believe in the stomach. How I carried him I don't know as the rebel fire was very hot. He shook my hand and bade me good-by, and then I rejoined the regiment, which was reforming to try and check the next onslaught. The rebels finally got Billie's body, but when we drove the enemy back Monday, I understand his body was recovered and buried. As to this I don't know only from hearing, but I think Billie Lindsey helped to bury him.

REMINISCENSES. COMPANY F.

REPORTED BY LIEUTENANT SHAW.

It was rough on the boys of the regiment at the battle of the Hatchie, for they had but little water, till that well fought field was won. Some of our men were illy prepared for such a rough battle field. Several were barefooted and had only a pair of drawers, which had to do duty for pants. Fred Shuler was fully dressed as above described when during some of our rushes through the brush, his drawers were caught by some obstacle and one leg of his drawers torn completely off, leaving the waistband and a band around the ankle. Fred kept on with the company and just as we were charging over the bridge he was a little in the rear, and attracted the attention of Maj. Gen'l Hurlbut, who was at the road side, just at the west end of the bridge. General Hurlbut said to him, "Hurry up 46, the boys need you to help them finish up this fight." Fred halted, faced around, saluted, and answered, "Well, Shineral, you give me some pants and shoes and I be mit der boys in der fight." "All

right my man," answered Gen'l Hurlbut, "You go ahead and finish up this job and then you come to me and I will furnish you all the shoes and pants you want." Fred hustled up to the line and after the battle he told me what had passed between him and the General, and asked if he had better go. I told him a soldier's duty was to obey orders and that he had better go. Fred went off with his one leg naked, the other clothed, and barefooted. He returned with pants and shoes. Being asked how he was received at the General's quarters, he said: "When I went into his tent General Hurlbut recognized me at once and said, 'Well Forty-Sixth, you've come for those shoes?' I said, 'Yes, I like to git 'em.' 'Well,' said the General, 'You go over that hill and in the ravine on the other side there are a lot of men who have more clothes than they need. You take what you want.'" He went and found the rebel dead, and helped himself and returned to the company.

AS TOLD BY F. M. LOLLAR.

In July of the year 1865, I was detailed by special order of Gen. Dornblaser, for duty as "Provo-Marshal of Freedmen" in the Parish of Wynne, La., with headquarters at Winfield, the county seat. Sergeant A. J. Shore, Corporal W. A. Wood and Privates Stewart, Rominger, Slaughter and Wright accompanied me. I received orders from, and made reports to the "Freedmen's Bureau." Was to see that white and black men entered into written labor contracts, gather up Confederate property, and keep the peace, etc. We were on duty fifty miles from the regiment and were absent five months. The regiment left Grand Ecore from Shreveport, and Gen'l A. J. Smith at Alexandria was to have ordered our detachment back to the regiment, but he forgot to issue the order. Rations were running short, and not wishing to leave without permission, I decided to make the ride of a hundred miles, and ask to be relieved. Obtaining the order, we left Winfield and soon were with the company.

Sergeant Charles Boyd and Privates John and George H. Standiford and John Stewart were detached June 25, 1865, for guard duty on transport Red River, La.

Lieutenant John L. Carter was detailed by order of General Dornblaser on "Court Martial" duties at Natchitoches, La., Sept. 29 to Oct. 26, 1865.

Sergeant Milton Wakefield detached with "Pioneer Corps" Mar. 10 to July 24, 1865.

Sergeant Eli Crows, J. W. Brant, F. C. Babbit, Silas and B. F. Chrisman detached "Hospital Guard" July 14, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.

While Grant's army was encamped near Grand Junction, 1862, Isaac

Reeves came over on a visit from the 11th Mo. The distance was seven or eight miles. John C. Stanley and F. M. Lollar accompanied him on his return. They took a wrong road and finally decided that they were going in the direction of the enemy located at Holly Springs. They saw what they were sure was the enemy's pickets. Leaving the road and in a stooping posture, were crossing a field, through tall weeds when suddenly a hog raised his head and said "Boo-Hoo." Stanley threw up his hands and said, "Don't shoot; we'll surrender." Passing along they came to a negro cabin, close by the R. R. The darky said, "The Johnnies were just a little way down the road, and you had better get out of here quick." The boys took the darky at his word, and following the railroad, reached the 11th Mo. next morning at sunrise.

J. C. STANLEY WRITES:

When the civil war broke out in the year of 1861, I did not hold back any to fight for my country, I was in my first battle at Shiloh April 6, 1862. On the day following the battle, I went to look over the scene and in many places I saw dead men lying so thick that I could have walked on them for some distance without touching the ground; and in a few places the dead were so thick they appeared to be in heaps. There were dead bodies lying across each other, five in a heap. In about a month after the battle I was sent back on detail, and on passing through the battle ground, the timber appeared to be dead, and cut down, as if a tornado had swept through the forest. Nothing appeared to be growing, only some corn and oats, which had been scattered over the ground. Everything was silent as the mouldering dead, nothing to be seen or heard, not even the singing of a bird.

The field of carnage lowly lies
On Tennessee's west verdant shore;
It points us back, with tearful eyes,
To scenes of strife, of blood and gore;
Tells us where our striving brothers
Of our own blessed country met—
O, the grief the heart now smothers;
Just think! The earth with blood was wet.

I visited the Shiloh battle grounds about twelve years ago, and the first place I visited was inside the walls of the beautiful cemetery, situated on the bluffs of the Tennessee. Those who fell in defense of the Union lie here properly honored; but how is it with those who fell on the opposite side? Out yonder beneath the forest shade lie the mouldering bodies of two thousand brave men without a tombstone to mark their last resting place. Their graves, like the cause they fought to sustain, are lost, lost.

Tread softly o'er those sacred streets,
Pausing once to place a flower
O'er one whose life and all its sweets,
Yielded to battle's power.
Sweetly reposing here lies one,
And beside him rests another;
This a fond mother's only son,
That a tender sister's brother.

I was at the battle of Hatchie river, where we charged across an open field to take the bridge. I saw Colonel Davis fall from his horse when he was shot, and mortally wounded. I saw Lieut. Col. Jones draw his sword, and heard him say, "Come on, boys, I'll stay with you till hell freezes over."

I was with Grant's army when they started through by land, by the way of Jackson, Mississippi, to Vicksburg. When Holly Springs was burned we were about two days march south. We got marching orders late in the evening, after dark. We marched back that night, over the same ground, that we came down on and camped on "Starvation Hill" which was well known by Grant's army. We laid there one week on one day's provision, (hence called Starvation Hill.)

I was also with Grant's fleet down the Mississippi, on the way to Vicksburg; camped at the mouth of Grant's canal, where he started to turn the Mississippi river. There we were ordered around to the extreme left of Vicksburg, and closed up the last gap around the city. We were thrown out on picket that night in the dark. F. M. Lollar, myself, Nick Carter, Lieut. Shaw, A. J. Byrne and a few others were thrown in a squad over next to the river. That night the rebels came out and captured many of the regiment. Our squad escaped, and was put on picket on another part of the line, where we could see the rebels load and use their guns all day.

I went through the siege at Vicksburg, which lasted forty-eight days, and started to Jackson, Miss., the next day after the surrender with the company, but was barefooted. I marched till the bottoms of my feet were bleeding, then Park Carter, myself, and quite a number of the boys were sent back to Vicksburg for want of shoes, and laid there till the return of the regiment.

I was at the battle of Cross Roads July 7, 1864, near Jackson, Mississippi. I was with the regiment when it left New Orleans for Dauphin Island. Was in the storm on Lake Pontchartrain when the 76th regiment was shipwrecked and threw overboard everything but the men.

I was with the company when we crossed Mobile Bay and marched to Spanish Fort, Ala., and shared in forming the first line in driving in the enemy's picket at Spanish Fort. We were then ordered to Blakeley, only a few miles farther up the bay, where we dug rife pits until the fall

of Spanish Fort, then we were ordered to charge the fortification around Blakeley. We were not long in taking the fort, although we found wire stretched around, sharpened limbs and a great many other obstructions to hold us back. I was also in many other skirmishes, but of these I will not speak. I will here close my history of that war, whose horrors were so great that no tongue can tell, no pen describe them as they were.

These reminiscences have been told after the lapse of more than forty years and doubtless are not true in every detail. They are, however, substantially true.

Lieut. Shaw distinctly remembers that he was at "sick call," 7 to 8 a. m., when the first firing was begun at Shiloh, while Sergt. Wakefield remembers he was at breakfast.

Lieut. Shaw also remembers that the night when many of our regiment were captured was a bright moonlight night, while we remember it as being a dark night. But we well know that during those days things happened with wonderful and fearful rapidity.

It was beyond our power to make personal mention of everyone of our 207 members. We have done the best we could under the circumstances. Our task ends here.

CAPT. F. M. LOLLAR.

AS TOLD BY SERGEANT WAKEFIELD.

At the battle of Shiloh, Sunday morning, the enemy was pressing forward several columns deep. A Confederate officer sprang upon a log, waved his sword, urging his men forward. I had just loaded my gun and was putting on a cap when Lieutenant Ingraham said, "Wakefield, give me your gun; I want to stop that man on the log." I handed him my gun, he fired and handed my gun back and instantly a ball struck him in the hand and hip. I do not know the effect of his shot but I do know the enemy pressed steadily on.

Wm. H. Bryan was shot through the breast at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and died April 23. A few days after the battle Musician Lollar, who was wounded on Monday, was sent to the same hospital and given a cot a few feet from Bryan. Some women came in one day and were talking with Bryan, trying to cheer him up. He said, "No, I must die. I can't possibly get well. I have given my life for my country, but the only regret I have in giving up my life is the leaving of my family alone in the world." Bryan was borne from the battlefield by J. C. Stanley and A. T. Byrne. After the war was over and Lollar had married and located on a farm, he took one of Bryan's boys into his home and kept him until he was twenty-one.

The regiment was sent in close up to the enemy's works on our extreme left at Vicksburg. We went in after dark and were told that we could not be relieved until after dark next night. James F. Brotherton had a presentiment of impending calamity. He said, "We'll all be captured or killed if we don't get out of here." He continued in this restless strain, making much of his fears. As we could not see what was before us and not knowing what influence his strange conduct might have on others, Captain Wakefield threatened to place him under guard if he did not keep quiet. About the time the Captain had him quieted down the enemy was upon them and the Captain, Lieutenant Barr and eighteen men were marched into Vicksburg as prisoners of war.

AS TOLD BY F. M. LOLLAR:

When we reached the west bluffs of the Hatchie river early in the morning of Oct. 5, 1862, we found the enemy held the bridge with a battery in the road between us and the bridge. The infantry lay in line of battle on either side of the road, while Captain Bolton's and the enemy's battery engaged in a sharp artillery duel. The guns of the enemy were finally silenced, and then came the order to rush for the bridge. We had gone half or more of the distance to the river, when Colonel Davis was mortally wounded and fell from his horse. Lieutenant Colonel Jones at once took the command of the regiment. The bridge was won, we crossed over and formed in line of battle and just then Captain Fox, General Veatch's Adjutant General rode in front of the regiment, presented General Veatch's compliments and said: "The General asks the 46th to charge up that hill and silence the enemy's guns." Captain Fox, waving his sword, exclaimed, "Forty-six, follow me," and through shot and shell we dashed across an open field, through a skirt of timber, up the hill and the enemy fled. The company lost in this battle, A. R. Barker severely wounded in the thigh, Frank Harlow in the ankle, Jesse B. Shadle bruised on foot by cannister ball and David Reeves wounded in foot.

The army had been marching all day and as night was fast approaching we grew anxious about getting into camp. Meeting a man with a load of "canteens" going for water, he asked the distance to camp. He answered, "Bout a mile."

The second man said, "Bout two miles."

A company A man said, "What do you guess the next man will say?" One guessed three miles, another half a mile, etc. But Park Carter 'lowed he'd say, "Right down dah, suh." We traveled on and finally met a darkey cook going for water and he was asked, "How far to camp, Sambo?" (*Sambo*,—name generally given to all black men). "Right down dah, suh." Then the boys had a hearty laugh but the darkey did not catch on.

AS TOLD BY SERGEANT WAKEFIELD.

One night while the 46th was encamped at the mouth of White river, Arkansas, a very heavy storm swept the country, blowing down tents, and some of them into the river and scattering things generally. The boats and barges broke their cables and the wildest confusion prevailed.

I, with a squad of men, was on duty on one of these barges guarding commissary stores, when the cable broke and we drifted down the Mississippi. We drifted down stream for three hours, when the current brought the barge near the shore.

We ran the gang plank out and Mike Roach, of Co. H, and myself seized the cable, sprang into the river, reached the shore, tied the cable to a tree and all was secure. We were now miles from camp, surrounded by bellowing alligators, wild animals and darkness of night. Mike and myself reached camp next day after sunrise and reported the whereabouts of the barge and men. Our experience that night will not soon be forgotten.

AS TOLD BY F. M. LOLLAR.

When the command came for the 46th regiment to storm the fortifications at Blakely, Alabama, April 9th, 1865, company F. climbed out of the "rifle pits" and started on a run. The ground was rough and in jumping off a log my sword scabbard got tangled up with my legs and threw me headlong. Tom Carter said "There, the captain's down," but that was not a time for looking after dead men and Tom hastened on to help get possession of the fort. I picked myself up and got in on time. After the surrender the roll was called and every man in ranks (no casualties) answered promptly, "Here." That was a proud day for Company F.

I have read of men whose lives were saved by a new Testament, watch or other articles, but Fred Shuler's life was probably saved by his "tobacco." It was some time after he was wounded at Shiloh before Fred thought of his tobacco, and when he took it from his pocket he exclaimed, "By hell, dey shoots my tobaccy."

TOLD BY M. J. WHEELER.

I was left on duty at Grand Ecore, La., with Corporal W. L. Wakefield and two men of Co. I. One day a "Secesh" captain came in and took occasion to abuse the Yankees in good fashion. Whereupon a Co. I man picked up a weight, knocked him down and kicked him out of the house.

We were alone in that part of the country and did not need to remain longer, and not knowing but trouble might grow out of this affair, hailed the first boat going up the river. The boatmen ignored our signal, whereupon we fired into the boat; and it swung round, we got on board, and were soon with the company at Shreveport.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF HATCHIE.

The enemy had planted a battery, so that it had range of the bridge over the river between our troops and themselves. The officers, I remember, tried to get a new regiment to cross the river to charge this battery, but when they were under fire, they failed them, and it became necessary to call upon more seasoned troops. The orders to us to take their place came from some officer who had not been in the custom of bringing them, a change having been made in the division commanders, and, on this account, our officers did not know them and failed by some misunderstanding to issue the order. When the officer returned to headquarters and reported that he could do nothing with the 46th, Capt. Fox said he would undertake the matter. Coming up on the gallop, he issued the orders, and, drawing his sword, led the old 46th across the bridge, which deploying to right and left, charged directly on the enemy, our battery following us on the run, and dismounting two of the enemy's guns before they could get away. I remember as we climbed the stumpy hillside, I fell prostrate over one of the stumps, and I heard Lieut. Shaw say, "There goes Charley," but I was there with the rest when the crest of the hill was reached.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF BLAKELY.

Lieut. Byrne was watching the enemy one afternoon, when we were under fire, and I was so situated that I could see him and he didn't see me. He was behind a tree to get the protection of the same, as the sharpshooters were keeping a close outlook, and it was not safe to be in the open, and no one run such risk, unless it was necessary. The mud was sticky at the time, and it occurred to me that this would be a chance to play a good joke upon the lieutenant. So I rolled together a number of clay balls, and, when the lieutenant was not looking, I would spot the tree he was behind with one of the clay pellets I had made, and it was famous to see him dodge, he thinking that the enemy had located him behind the tree. It was some time before he discovered the trick I was playing on him, and, when he did, he said, "You little rascal." We used to laugh over it afterward, but at the time the lieutenant couldn't see the joke.

Charles Boyd, Sergeant Co. F.

FROM COMPANY G.

I have been asked to contribute something as a member of the 46th. I do not wish to boast of anything and thereupon will devote a little space in reference to the Guard House. At Camp Butler, in the early part of our service, the guard house, which, properly speaking, was a tent set aside for the use of the guards, who were detailed to do duty at the camp; for the accommodation of the soldiers during their term of twenty-four hours, as shelter from the sun and storm, and the headquarters and resting place for those relieved from duty. The guards were divided into three reliefs, first, second, and third, two hours on duty and four off. It was the designated place for the officer of the guard and his list of non-commissioned officers, who were assigned to do duty under direction of the commissioned officer in charge for the day.

Here in the morning, at about 9 A. M., the pompous ceremony, known as mounting the guard, participated in by the Adjutant, Sergeant Major, and the officers of the incoming and outgoing guards, and was a very dignified and important affair. Here the soldier was required to pay the strictest attention to every instruction, for on this in after service depended the fate of war. At their headquarters, there was, in many instances, another tent for the use and accommodation of the fellow who forgot to secure a pass to leave the camp and for the fellow who forgot to obey or for conduct unbecoming a soldier, and in fact for all cases of misdemeanor. Of the latter little tent I was familiar. I do not wish to boast that I was the first to experience the comforts and soothing shelter of this small tent, nor that I was the advance guard honored by being the only one there, why, my good friends, all the other companies in the regiment were represented and I with the others accepted the good intention of the officers to do us good. Why, one good boy of Company B felt a little resentful and said that if his mother knew how the officers were treating him she would give them the devil. This same imprudent tell-tale gave the information to the officers. Oh, Great Scott! there was a relaxation all along the line from right to left. I can't say positively that this threat was the cause, but the guard tent was well represented at different times and did not cease to be an addition to the guard tent proper during the service.

While at Memphis, Tenn., the attractions to visit the beautiful city were irresistible. A pass for three out of a company at one time was the limit. And how could seventy-five or more men wait their turn in order to see and mingle in the big city with all of its attractions! What was the use of a small tent to confine the transgressors. Those fellows that had shoulderstraps and were not afraid of our mothers constructed a guard house of railroad iron or rails built up about five feet high. On the top the

rails covered the whole space, placed together, on top of these cross rails held these in place, and for an entrance a rail was used as a lever to let out one of the rails or more. In this way one guard could take charge of all in confinement, and no danger of any escaping without assistance from the outside, but it was laughable to see some of those big fellows make the entrance after opening the doorway. They ought to have known better as big as they were. One old comrade asked me if I was ever in the Overton Hospital at Memphis. Why no, I said, but I was in the Irvin block. There are not many now living that remember this place, except a few of Company G., who made several calls there soon after pay day, but to say that Company G were the only ones that put up at the Irvin is preposterous.

FRANK T. WILSON, COMPANY G, LEAVING HOME.

Leaving home is one of the first battles to fight or to overcome for the boys, who constituted the great army for the Union. I know that my leaving will not differ much from many others, but the impressions left still remain with me and will be cherished and remembered, as long as life lasts. My experience is that of a young boy, I was fifteen years and five months old when I enlisted, October, 1861. I may have forgotten some other things, anniversaries and birth days, but I never have forgotten that October day in 1861, when I left my home to be a soldier.

We arose at dawn that morning as was the custom on the farm. My father excused me from the usual work of doing the chores that morning, saying that they would have to do them alone after that. My mother helped me select some articles of clothing, some writing materials, needles and thread to take along; but I was not interested in what I was to take along, but was thinking more about my home leaving and the dear ones from whom I would soon be separated. Even the domestic animals, the flock of sheep that I cared for and fed, were visited and I thought that morning their wool looked so fine and soft as they gathered around me, expecting something from my hands. I thought the little lambs on the green had never gamboled with such glee as they did that morning. I looked at the hill, where in the Winter there was a coasting place for the boys and girls and where we met Saturday afternoons. I knew they would meet there again and I would not be there for three long years.

I visited the creek where I played in summer time and made the water wheels, and floated out our little toy boats, and caught minnows with hooks made out of pins. The dam was there in which I used to bathe. I went a little further to the forest, where I trapped the quail and rabbits, and on still further until I had a last view of the old school house and play

ground, but I thought I would not be there, and that my school days would be passed. Next I visited my little sister's grave and thought of the bleak day in winter when we laid her little form away, and how the winter snows covered the little mound next day. I seemed to more fully realize that little May was dead. My long tramp that morning should have given me a good appetite for breakfast, but I could not eat, nor could any of the family. My sister and mother went into another room to hide their tears. These old mothers have nearly all gone, but at the time we hardly realized the intense love they had for their soldier boys. In bidding them good by I could not say a word.

My heart was heavy as I left the old home. When we arrived at Freeport, there was a large crowd, a cannon was booming, flags were flying, bands were playing and processions were marching, but it had no attractions for me. My heart was in that home. I never knew when the noon hour had come and had not thought of it. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon father came to me and said he was talking to the Captain, who informed him the train would not leave until 9 or 10 o'clock that evening and that he could not stay. He gave me a pocket bible and told me to read it some every day and to be a good soldier and asked God to bless me. I took it but could not say a word. I watched the team as they went up the street and when lost to view I sought a back street and sat down on the outside of the side walk and gave way to my feelings in a flood of tears.

The next four and a half years of my life were spent in the army, and participated in all the battles, sieges and marches with the regiment, and was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

But the home leaving, if a sad one, was repaid to me many times over on the home coming with a corresponding degree of joy and gladness. When the news of the surrender of Lee and the confederate army was announced, there were no bounds to the rejoicing and the loud demonstrations by Company G knew no bounds. Anything to make a noise was brought into use; the old camp kettles were beat upon by pieces of wood and for many days the rejoicing continued. In fact, I was looking forward with great anticipation of soon being a man, for I had attained the age of 19 years and 8 months and had a right to rejoice, for I was nearing my majority.

AS TOLD BY ONE OF COMPANY H.

Pat. Nugent, of Company H, was a son of the Emerald Isle. While at Memphis he often visited the city with permission and many times without a pass, but succeeded in having his canteen filled with good old rye. His step was unsteady and the boys took occasion to tantalize old Pat, which

had the tendency to make him mad. He would go to his tent, load his gun and start as a sentinel watching for his tormentors. On one occasion, while returning from the city with two canteens filled, he came to the quarters of Company B, where an alignment was waiting to tease him. John Mingle, of Company B, came to his rescue and said, "Now boys, I want you to leave Nugent alone. My name is Nugent," at the same time stepping up to Pat to shake his hand, "my parents came from Ireland when I was a baby." Pat said, "Sure, we are some kin by this time." Mingle was asked by Pat to take a taste, which he did. "Now," said Mingle, "go to your quarters and if the boys disturb you, call on me." Some time about 9 o'clock Pat returned to Company B, making inquiry for Nugent's tent, where Mingle was again permitted to taste the contents of Pat's canteen. Ever afterward he was called Corporal Nugent of Company B.

AS TOLD BY JAMES MCGURK, OF COMPANY K.

About 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, April 7, when Col. John A. Davis was so severely wounded, Daniel Kinney and I carried him to the rear about ten rods. When assistance came, we placed the Colonel on a blanket and two other comrades aided in taking him back to a log house, where the surgeons were. We were all the time under a heavy fire. A shell from the enemy, which had nearly spent its force, came bounding on the ground. We narrowly escaped by getting out of the line of its course. Many may scout at the statement that a ball could be dodged, but the facts are as stated.

AS TOLD BY JAS. MCGURK, MEMBER COMPANY K.

While occupying the line of the Memphis and Charleston rail road, some 25 mile east of Memphis, and there being no movements of the enemy, some of the officers of the brigade with the 46th got up a select party and made arrangements to have a pleasant outing one evening at a planter's residence just outside the picket line. Requisition was made on the Quartermaster for supplies necessary, to be furnished at a pleasant gathering of the kind, where a banquet would be had of delicacies furnished by the ladies of the plantation. The select few, who were invited, gave away the time and place of the social gathering.

After the social time indulged in by the planter's household in the way of music and song, the table was spread, the demijohn placed nearby to furnish the material always indulged in at a southern plantation home;

everything was ready to sit down and partake of the repast, when lo, a volley of musketry was heard nearby, then scattering shots and the command to surrender. A break was made for the horses, the guards were ordered to camp; the well spread table was abandoned. Soon in came Company K, with their Captain in command. A large clothes basket was found, into which was placed the supper. Two men carried this, while two more carried the demijohn, containing the *old rye*.

The Captain of Company K interviewed the officers of the 46th next morning, and all declared that they had a narrow escape.

AS TOLD BY WM. N. CANADAY, A MEMBER OF 8TH
IOWA INFANTRY.

After the surrender of Jackson, Mississippi, July, 1863, there was about one ton of ammunition captured by this regiment. Private P. A. Smith, of Company A, generally known now as Pa. Smith, of the Scranton, Ia., Journal, was one of the five men detailed to select what could be used for our own forces and to destroy the remainder. He built a fire about one rod from the pile and proceeded to burn it in small quantities, and he was cautioned about the method he was using in handling the ammunition. Being somewhat contrary, he failed to use the precaution in handling the explosives and set fire to the whole lot at once and was immediately elevated into the air, and when he came down, all singed and scorched and afire, his comrades ran to his assistance. Some said it was *Pa* Smith, others said it was a man from the moon. He was not seriously burned but received a good lesson. Today he is hale and hearty and one of the prominent men of the Iowa G. A. R.

AS TOLD BY CHAPLAIN BISHOP, OF THE 37TH ILLINOIS,
GEN. J. C. BLACK'S OLD REGIMENT.

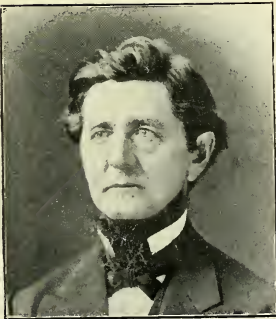
Rev. Bishop was a student in theology and had prepared for the ministry before the war. Coming from Kentucky to Indiana, and afterward to Illinois, where he resided, in the Fall of '62, and where the 94th Ill. was organized, he enlisted in the defense of the Union and served in the ranks with distinction for one year. His regiment being brigaded with the 37th Illinois, Gen. Black's old veterans were without a Chaplain and the General, always looking out for every want of his men, sought out the Colonel of the 94th and inquired if he had a man in his regiment that

would be a good Chaplain for the 37th. "Why," said the Colonel of the 94th, "we haven't a man in our regiment but what would make your regiment a good Chaplain." Chaplain Bishop served acceptably in the old 37th to the close of the service and was familiar with the foragers, and needed no instructions in eating chicken or hog.

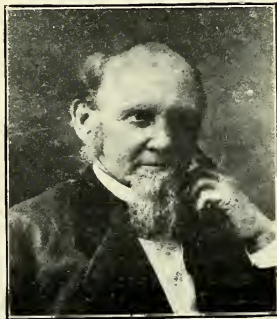




MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. McPHERSON
Commander 17th Army Corps.



HON. JOHN H. ADDAMS
who assisted in organizing 46th Regt.



COL. JOHN DEMENT
who assisted in organizing 46th Regt.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES B. McPHERSON.

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky, O., Nov. 14, 1828. He graduated at West Point in 1853, the first in his class and enlisted in the engineer corps. He was made Captain in Aug., 1861, and Brigadier General of volunteers in May, 1862. He was aide to Gen. Halleck late in 1861, and chief engineer of the Army of Tennessee, during service at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Inka Springs. In Dec. 1862, he commanded the 17th army corps with great ability, having been made Major General in October. He did admiral service under Gen. Grant in the Vicksburg campaign (1863) and was made Brigadier General in the United States army in August. He was also active and efficient in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, distinguishing himself everywhere as a Commander of the Army of the Tennessee. He was killed while reconnoitering in the Confederate lines, July 22, 1864.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. J. A. LOGAN, STATESMAN.

Gen. John A. Logan was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, and received a common school education. He served in the Mexican war and was raised from the ranks of private to that of Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1852, was in the Illinois legislature and in congress from 1859 to 1862. He was a private in a Michigan regiment at the battle of Bull Run (July, 1861). He returned to Illinois and raised the 31st Illinois Infantry, of which he was commissioned Colonel. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, and the following month (March, 1862) was made a Brigadier General. In April of the same year he was promoted to Major General and commanded a division at the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaign (1863-1864). He was one of the most successful volunteer Generals.

He was again elected to congress in 1866 and remained in the house till March 4, 1871, when he entered the senate, having been elected to succeed Richard Yates. At the expiration of this term, in 1877, he was defeated for reelection, but in 1879 he was a successful candidate and held his seat by reelection in 1885 till his death. In 1884, he was a republican candidate for Vice President of the United States on the unsuccessful ticket headed by James G. Blaine.

Gen. Logan died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1886. He was an aggressive and effective speaker and took an active part in the senate on the reconstruction, and the impeachment of President Johnson. He was elected Commander of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1868.

COL. JOHN DEMENT.

(Biography furnished by his son, Henry D. Dement.)

John Dement, Dixon, Ill., organized four companies which were consolidated with the companies raised by Col. John A. Davis, of Freeport, Ill. The companies of Col. Davis were called the Freeport Companies and the companies of Col. Dement were called the Dixon Companies. During the organization of the Dixon Companies, Col. Dement was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and every member of that convention signed a petition addressed to Gov. Yates requesting the appointment of Col. Dement as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. All his friends and himself believed that he would be appointed. Therefore he consented to the consolidation of the companies that he had raised with those Col. Davis had raised, and Col. Davis to be Colonel of the regiment and John Jones, of the Dixon Companies, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Dement was not appointed Brigadier General, for the reason that Illinois had all the brigadiers it was entitled to, on account of the number of regiments it had sent into the service.

The subject of this sketch was born at Sumner, Gallatin county, Tenn., in 1804, and moved with his father to Franklin county, Ill., in 1813. At the age of 26 he was elected sheriff of the county. At 28 years of age he was elected a member of the Illinois General Assembly, at Vandalia, Ill., and by that body elected State Treasurer, which position he resigned at the request of the citizens of Vandalia to oppose the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Lincoln was the leader of the Long Nine that were trying to make the removal, and finally accomplished it.

In 1833, he married a daughter of Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, but at that time commanding a regiment in the regular army at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. In 1833, he commanded the Spy Battalion, composed of citizens of Southern Illinois, and rode from Vandalia to Dixon Ferry on horseback. On their arrival at the latter place they were ordered north by Gen. Zachary Taylor, some fifty miles, to ascertain the whereabouts of Black Hawk and his band. The second night after leaving Dixon's Ferry they reached the stockade at Kellogg's Grove. The next morning they fought Black Hawk and his entire band in the open and were driven into the stockade, from which they repulsed the Indians. They lost three killed and found five bodies of the Indians in the vicinity, dead.

He received his title of colonel by reason of the command that he held in the Black Hawk war and having been on Gov. Reynold's staff. In 1836, he moved to the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena, was Democratic elector from that district in the presidential election of 1844. For his services in this capacity, he was made receiver of public moneys by the presi-

dent and held this position during the incumbency of all Democratic presidents and until all the government land in that part of the State was disposed of. He was a Democrat in politics, and though living in Republican counties, he was three times elected to constitutional conventions of Illinois. The last two he was made temporary president. He died in April, 1883. There survived him his widow, one son, and two daughters. The son, Henry D. Dement, was twice elected to the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly and once to the State Senate. Was eight years Secretary of State, and is now a U. S. P. O. Inspector, at Chicago, Ill. His two daughters reside in Dixon, Ill., the older, Mrs. E. C. Parsons, the other, Mrs. George H. Squires.

HON. J. H. ADDAMS.

Hon. John H. Addams was born July 12, 1822 in Berks county, Pa. He received his early education in the Common Schools and, with a comprehensive course at an academy at Tappe, Pa., was well prepared for active life. In 1844 he came to Stephenson Co., Ill., and located at Cedarville and established himself in business as a flour and grain dealer and miller. In 1847 he took a prominent part in calling a convention of land owners and business men of the district which resulted in the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate as a republican and held his seat continuously for sixteen years retiring in 1870.

He was an associate of Col. John A. Davis, the latter a member of the House of Representatives at the same time. Mr. Addams took an active part in the support of the Union during the war and was instrumental in raising and recruiting the 46th Ill. Infantry. He devoted his time and money in fitting out volunteers for the Union cause, not only aiding in forming the 46th, but in organizing all the other regiments that received men from Stephenson County. A true friend of the soldiers, he never allowed families of soldiers to suffer for supplies or fuel during their term of service.

He was elected president of the Stephenson County Soldiers Monument Association and well and faithfully carried through to completion one of the finest county Soldiers' Monuments in the State. He was a gentleman of fine culture, of sound judgment and justly earned prominence in public estimation in both civil and private life, was president of 2nd National Bank of Freeport for many years. Died on the 18th day of August, 1881, at Green Bay, Wis., and was buried at Cedarville, Ill. His wife and one son survive him, also two daughters, Mrs. Alice Halderman, of Girard, Kans., and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago.

LETTER FROM GEN. JAMES C. VEATCH.

The following letter written by Gen. James C. Veatch was in response to a letter written him by T. B. Jones to attend a reunion of the 46th to be held at Freeport, Ill. in 1891.

Rockport, Ind., July 1891.

T. B. Jones, Buckeye, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Your letter is received and I am glad to hail one of the old 46th Illinois. It was one of my favorite regiments and I have always felt a special regard for it and every one of its members.

But to the business part of your letter first. I do not recall to mind private Wm. H. H. Rutter who you say was detailed and on duty at my headquarters. I regret that I cannot render any assistance to his widow in prosecuting her claim, for I do not remember any facts in his case. And as to my staff who might remember him they are all dead, or scattered where their address is not known.

Capt. Reid, 25th Ind. and Capt. Hewitt of 15th Ill., who were my aids a great while may be living yet but I have not heard of either of them for years. Capt. Ankeny, afterwards Col., who was detailed from the 46th, would be more likely to know about Rutter than any other Staff Officer but I do not know his address. Express to the widow of Rutter my sympathy for her bereavement and regrets that I know nothing that can be of any advantage.

Poor fellow, he was cut short in life's career by reason of exposure and exhausting duties rendered his country for which neither he nor his family can ever be rewarded as they deserve. I am glad to get the address of Gen. Ben. Dornblaser. I will write him. He was a good officer and a true soldier. Also to know of Dr. B. H. Bradshaw. Be sure to notify me of time and place of the reunion of the 46th. It is not likely that I can attend, but I should be glad to know the time. I am an invalid and rarely ever get away from my home. Broken down with neuralgia, rheumatism and disease of stomach and bowels. Am 72 years old, and may reasonably expect to be MUSTERED OUT at any time.

You add at the close of your letter the sentence "I did not steal that hog." I suppose that covers a joke that I have forgotten, as there were so many cases of "HOG" between the 14th, 15th, 46th, and 25th Ind. that it would be hard to remember any particular one.

Glorious good fellows, all of them, were fairly entitled to all of the fresh pork in the Confederacy that chanced to run against their bayonets. My best wishes to yourself and all those dear to you and every member of the 46th.

JAMES C. VEATCH.

The reference to "HOG" was to restrict too much foraging and especially from parties who resided near the camp of the Army. The provost guards overhauled many of these fellows of the Brigade and when brought up before the Gen. and asked where they belonged, all, with one accord, said, to the 25th Ind. When the Gen. all the time knew the men and especially those of his own regiment. With a merry twinkle in his eye they were assigned to some light fatigue duty. I do not think the punishment was for taking "HOG" but for lying.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE FIELDS, NATIONAL CEMETERY AND PARK, BY COMRADE E. A. SYNDER.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, February 13, 1907.

Lieut. Thos. B. Jones, Gilbert Station, Iowa.

My Dear Comrade:—While recently enjoying the great privilege of going over Southern battle-fields and with one hundred and sixty others from Iowa, participating in the dedication of memorials and monuments to fittingly commemorate the patriotic bravery and self sacrifice of Iowa troops, I found myself frequently wishing that all of our comrades and their wives could visit those grounds made sacred by the blood of our companions, who fell at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and other bloody fields, as well as the 13,000 who suffered a thousand deaths from exposure, diseases and starvation, in that murderous prison pen at Andersonville.

For these appropriate memorials, the state of Iowa appropriated \$150,000 to be expended at Vicksburg, \$50,000 at Shiloh, \$35,000 at Chattanooga, and \$10,000 at Andersonville.

The people of Illinois have erected one of the grandest memorials to be found in any of the five great Military Parks established by our government, three of which are in the West, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga, at a cost of over \$300,000. This monument is in the form of a dome, about sixty five feet high, fifty feet in diameter, with massive columns and forty eight broad granite steps in front. In the seventy nine regimental and other organizations recorded in their order upon the inner walls, the name of every Illinois soldier who took part in the investment and siege of Vicksburg, appears in plain bronze letters, so arranged that each may readily be found. It is located near Shirley house, on the line of the approach by Logan's command in their efforts to drive a mine under the confederate fortifications. Many smaller monuments are seen where Illinois regiments sustained losses, while Union and

Confederate field and siege guns are seen on every part of the park, pointing as in days when they were in action.

The State monument bears this inscription:

"The people of Illinois, free of malice, full of charity, dedicate this field."

There are other appropriate inscriptions to loyal citizens; I give but one:

Not without thy wondrous story,
 Illinois, Illinois,
 Can be writ the Nation's Glory,
 Illinois, Illinois.
 On the record of thy years,
 Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
 Grant and Logan and our tears,
 Illinois, Illinois.

The record in connection with the 46th at Vicksburg, shows seven officers and one hundred and four men captured.

The Iowa State Memorial at Vicksburg is in the form of a circle, sixty-five feet across the front and about forty feet in height, with mounted equestrian figure, columns, and six battle scenes in which Iowa troops were prominent.

There are also thirteen Iowa brigade, regimental and battery monuments of beautiful designs, with appropriate inscriptions. These and the State memorial, were dedicated and presented to the United States Government on the 15th of November; fine addresses, singing by the school children of Vicksburg in the presence of a large assembly, marking the memorable event.

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

At Andersonville National Cemetery, most tender and impressive dedicatory services were held November 17th, '06, in presence of a large number of ex-prisoners of war. Gov. Cummins and others making most appropriate addresses, following the unveiling of a beautiful monument with the names of one hundred and thirty four of Iowa's starved prisoners engraved upon it, surmounted by the statue of a daughter weeping over the 13,000 brave patriots whose markers tell where their emaciated forms were laid.

Great interest was taken in the prison grounds now owned by the Woman's Relief Corps; also in Providence Springs, from which the sweet water has been flowing since the hot August day in 1864 when 33,000

famished prisoners were being poisoned by the filthy water flowing through a Confederate camp of 3000, and from excrement that rendered the prison a veritable receptacle of filth and vermin. A stone pavillion has been built over the spring and upon the marble slab through which the water gushes, are found these inscriptions:

"This fountain, erected by the National Association of Ex-prisoners of war and W. R. C. in memory of the 52,345 comrades who were confined here as prisoners, and of the 13,900 comrades buried in the adjoining National Cemetery.

The prisoners cry of thirst rang up to Heaven, God heard and with his thunderbolt cleft the earth and poured his sweetest water here.

A thunderbolt fell with omnipotent ring and opened the fountain of Providence Spring."

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

At the historic battlefield of Shiloh, where grounds known as Shiloh National Military Park, consisting of 3700 acres, have been purchased and nicely adorned with tablets, memorials, and avenues, eleven handsome Iowa regimental monuments were dedicated in succession on the 22d of November, 1906 and on the 23d more extended exercises were had at the State Monument, which is a marble shaft of elegant design nearly ninety feet in height, surmounted by an eagle with wings spread, and figure of "Fame" on left at base. On front:

"This monument is erected by the State of Iowa in commemoration of the loyalty, patriotism and bravery of her sons who, on this battlefield of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th days of April, A. D. 1862, fought to perpetuate the sacred union of the States."

On the left:

"Brave of the brave the twice five thousand men
Who all that day stood in the battle's shock,
Fame hold them dear, and with immortal pen
Inscribes their names on the enduring rock."

On the right:

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Four iron tablets mark important positions held by the 46th in line of battle, and a monument upon the open field where the regiment sustained its most severe loss Sabbath morning, has upon it this inscription:

"46th Illinois, Commanded by Col. John A. Davis; Lieut. Col. J. J. Jones, formed here for battle at 9:30 A. M. and maintained its position un-

til 11 A. M., then withdrew northward to Jones' Field and formed a new line; twenty-five men killed, ten officers and one hundred twenty four men wounded, one missing; total: one hundred sixty.

This is near the large Illinois State monument.

The camp of the 46th, the place in rear of camp where the dead were buried, also in line where the regiment lay on arms ready for battle Sunday night, are each designated by iron markers about thirty inches square, supported by iron posts. All markers are duly inscribed.

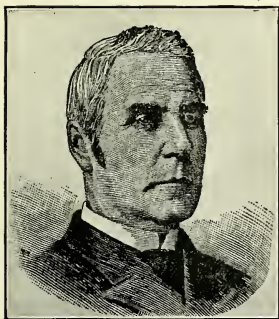
I am indebted to Major D. W. Reed, Secretary of Shiloh National Military Park Commission and George Dean, Superintendent Shiloh National Cemetery, for the following list of names of the 46th Illinois Infantry recorded in the burial register of the Shiloh, Tenn. National Cemetery:

Names	Rank	Co.	Reg't	Ill. Inf.	Date of Death			No. of grave
					Month	Day	Year	
Robert Aikey.....	Pvt.	G	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1925
A. F. Arnold.....	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.				1911
George Ash.....	Pvt.	D	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1927
George D. Beler..	Pvt.	G	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1924
Hiram Clingman.	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1905
John Coyle.....	Pvt.	H	46	Ill. Inf.	May	6	1862	1932
Nittert Djurken..	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	23	1862	1918
A. F. Echelbarger	Srg't	D	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1903
John Elliott.....	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1909
John Este.....	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.				2851
Henrich Giboni..	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1913
Fred Hasselmann	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	7	1862	1915
H. Hickey.....	Pvt.	G	46	Ill. Inf.				1862
Wm H. Holsinger	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	1	1862	1904
E. V. Kellog.....	Pvt.	B	46	Ill. Inf.	April	7	1862	1923
Andrias Knock...	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1914
Aron Lapp.....	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	May	4	1862	310
Leon Marbeth....	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	7	1862	1916
James S. Martin..	Pvt.	E	46	Ill. Inf.	May	16	1862	1931
Samuel Milliard..	Pvt.	D	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1928
Johann Rebel....	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1912
Con. Richmayer..	Pvt.	C	46	Ill. Inf.	Jan.	1	1862	2912
Wm. H. Rodimer.	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1910
Henry G. Rogers.	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1908
Burrell Stephens..	Pvt.	D						1929
Hoot John.....	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6		1907
James Welby.....	Pvt.	D	46	Ill. Inf.				1926
John Whistler....	Pvt.	A	46	Ill. Inf.	April	6	1862	1906
Peter Welsh.....	Pvt.	E	46	Ill. Inf.	May	4	1862	1989
Unknown.....		C	46	Ill. Inf.				1917

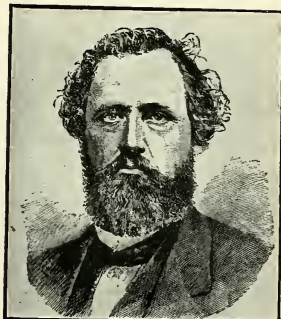
The length of this letter forbids of more than passing mention of the battlefield of Atlanta, the beautiful Iowa monuments dedicated at Look-



John A. Logan



REV. WM. J. RUTLEDGE
Chaplain 14th Ill. Inft., one of the
founders of the G. A. R.



B. F. STEPHENSON, M. D.
14th Ill. Inft., one of the founders of
the National G. A. R.

out Mountain, Sherman Heights, on Missionary Ridge, and Rossville Gap. Also of the great National Military Park Chickamauga, containing about six thousand acres, dotted with cannon, monuments and memorials of the sanguinary struggle to perpetuate union and freedom.

Count not the cost of honor to the dead!
 The tribute that a mighty nation pays
 To those who lov'd her well in former days
 Means more than gratitude for glories fled;
 For every noble man that she hath bred,
 Immortalized by art's immortal praise,
 Lives in the bronze and marble that we raise,
 To lead our sons as he our fathers led.
 These monuments of manhood, brave and high,
 Do more than forts or battleships to keep
 Our dear-bought liberty. They fortify
 The heart of youth with valor wise and deep;
 They build eternal bulwarks and command
 Eternal strength to guard our native land.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

Your Comrade,

E. A. SNYDER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE MONUMENT.

The pedestal is of best Barre granite, built solid with stones of large size, as will be seen by reference to the specifications.

It is twelve feet square at the base, with a graceful curving taper to about ten feet square at the top. It is twenty-three feet high, built up in ten courses. The lines are simple, but its massive construction impresses you with a sense of dignity and stability.

The crowning figure, of standard bronze and weighing nearly 7,000 pounds, is twelve feet high and is designed to represent Illinois, whose record of her son's achievements on this field can be found on the pages of the book where her finger parts the leaves. The sword is sheathed, but the scabbard is held with firm grasp, as if in readiness for release of the blade again and renewal of the battle should occasion at any time require. Watchfully, guardingly, her gaze is bent toward the south, from whence her enemies came, and the look upon her face is one of admonition. The splendid countenance has a definite expression to its dignity. Over her shoulders is thrown a military cape, cast back to leave the arms free.

In the south front has been sunk a bronze relief, bold in its conception and execution, and suggests a battle scene in the thick timber of the Shiloh field. Under this relief is cut in the granite the following legend:

"ILLINOIS

ERECTS THIS MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE HER SONS
WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES TO PERPETUATE THE
HONOR AND GLORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

On the North Front—The great seal of the State of Illinois, seven feet in diameter, in standard bronze, and on either side a blazing torch. On the West Front—The quotation from Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg.

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

On the East Front—"Illinois had in this battle 27 regiments of infantry, 10 batteries of artillery and 6 detachments of cavalry. Her loss in killed and wounded was 3,957, in missing 410."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The order of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in the State of Illinois early in 1866. To Dr. B. F. Stephenson, Surg. of 14th Illinois and Chaplain Rutledge of the same regiment, of the 2nd Brigade, in which the 46th served so long, belongs the honor of suggesting the formation of the Union of Veteran Soldiers and of launching the organization into existence. The object of the combination was to afford assistance to disabled and unemployed soldiers. Dr. Stephenson had been a surgeon in a volunteer regiment during the war and was firmly convinced that an organization of the returned volunteers for mutual benefit was imperatively needed. A ritual was drafted under his supervision and the first Post of the new order was formed at Decatur, Ill. Other Posts were soon mustered throughout Illinois and contiguous states, and the first department (State) convention was held at Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1866. Gen. John M. Palmer was there elected Department Commander. Oct. 31, 1866, Dr. Stephenson, as Provisional Commander-in-Chief, sent out an order to all the Posts then formed, calling for the first National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. This was held in Indianapolis, Ind., on Nov. 20 following and representatives were present from the states of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and District of Columbia. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut of the old 4th Division was elected Commander-in-Chief.

During the year of 1867 the Order spread rapidly. The Second National Encampment met at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1868, found the

Order in a most promising condition. In 1868 the first observance of May 30, as a Memorial Day by the Grand Army of the Republic was ordered, and on May 11, 1870, May 30 was fixed upon for the annual observance by an article adopted as part of the rules and regulations of the Order. At this time a rule was adopted prohibiting the use of the organization for any partisan purposes whatever, a principle which has ever since been strictly adhered to.

Following is the Roster of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held thus far:

Past Commanders-in-Chief.

*B. F. Stephenson (provisional) (died Aug. 30, 1871).....	1866
*S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois (died March 27, 1882).....	1866-67
*John A. Logan, Illinois (died Dec. 26, 1886).....	1868-70
*Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island (died Sept. 18, 1881).....	1871-72
*Charles Devens, Massachusetts (died Jan. 7, 1892).....	1873-74
*John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania (died Oct. 17, 1899).....	1875-76
*John C. Robinson, New York (died Feb. 18, 1897).....	1877-78
*William Earnshaw, Ohio, (died July 17, 1885).....	1879
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1880
*George S. Merrill, Massachusetts (died Feb. 17, 1900).....	1881
*Paul Van Dervoort, Nebraska (died July 29, 1902).....	1882
Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1883
John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio.....	1884
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.....	1885
*Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin (died May 23, 1896).....	1886
*John P. Rea, Minnesota (died May 28, 1900).....	1887
William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.....	1888
Russel A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.....	1889
*Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont (died March 22, 1898).....	1890
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y. (died April 15, 1905).....	1891
A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1892
*John G. B. Adams, Mass. (died Oct. 19, 1900).....	1893
Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Ill.....	1894
*Ivan N. Walker, Ind., (died Sept. 22, 1905).....	1895
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.....	1896
John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pa.....	1897
*Jame A. Sexton, Illinois (died Feb. 5, 1899).....	1898
W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio (elected Sept. 6, 1899).....	1899
*Albert D. Shaw, New York (died Feb. 10, 1901).....	1899
Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo.....	1900
Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1901
Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.....	1902
John C. Black, Chicago, Ill.....	1903
*Wilmon W. Blackmar, Mass., (died July 16, 1905).....	1904
John R. King, Baltimore, Md.....	1904
Robert E. Brown, Ohio.....	1906

*Deceased

 PEACE.

Thank God for rest, where none molest,
 And none can make afraid.—
 For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest
 Beneath the homestead shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red scourge,
 The negro's broken chains,
 And beat them at the blacksmith's forge
 To plowshares for our plains.

Alike henceforth our hills of snow,
 And vales where cotton flowers;
 All streams that flow, all winds that blow,
 Are Freedom's motive-powers.

Henceforth to Labor's chivalry
 Be knightly honors paid;
 For nobler than the sword's shall be
 The sickle's accolade. —Whittier.

 ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL DAY.

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic.

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders No. 11.

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, comrades, as our Regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes? Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny in arms. We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. All that the consecrated wealth and taste of the Nation can add to their adornment and security is but a fitting tribute to the memory of her slain defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such hallowed grounds.

Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no vandalism of avarice or neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic.

If other eyes grow dull and other hands slack, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of Springtime; let us raise above them the dear old Flag they saved from dishonor; let us, in this solemn presence, renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a sacred charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades. He earnestly desires the public press to call attention to this Order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice of comrades in all parts of the country in time for simultaneous compliance therewith.

III. Department Commanders will use every effort to make this order effective.

By command of John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief; N. P. Chipman, Adjutant-General.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task

remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

THE PHANTOM ARMY.

(By Bret Harte.)

I read last night of the Grand Review
 In Washington's chiefest avenue—
 Two hundred thousand men in blue,
 I think they said was the number—
 Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet,
 The bugle's blast and the drum's quick beat,
 The clatter of hoofs in the stony street,
 The cheers of people who came to greet,
 And the thousand details that to repeat
 Would only my verse encumber—
 Till I fell in a reverie sad and sweet,
 And then to a beautiful slumber.
 When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand
 In the lonely Capitol! on each hand
 Far stretched the portico; dim and grand,
 Its columns ranged like a martial band
 Of sheeted specters whom some command
 Had called to a last reviewing.
 The streets of the city were white and bare,
 No footfall echoed across the square;
 But out of the misty mountain air
 I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
 And the wandering night wind seemed to bear
 The sound of a far tattooing.
 And I saw a phantom army come,
 With never an arch save the vaultless hum
 But keeping step to a muffled hum
 Of wailing and lamentation;
 The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill,
 Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville,
 The men whose wasted bodies fill
 The patriot graves of the Nation.
 An there came the unknown, the men
 Who died in fever swamp and fen,
 The slowly starved of the prison pen;
 And, marching beside the others,
 Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight,
 With limbs enfranchised and bearing bright;
 I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight—
 They looked as white as their brothers.

And so all night marched the Nations's dead,
 With never a banner above them spread
 Nor a badge nor a motto brandished;
 No mark—save the bare, uncovered head
 Of the silent, grim Reviewer;
 With never an arch save the vaultless sky;
 With never a flower save those which lie
 On the distant graves—for love could buy
 No gift that was purer or truer.
 So all night long swept the strange array,
 So all night long till the morning gray,
 I watched for one who had passed away,
 With a reverent awe and wonder—
 Till a blue cap waved in the lengthening line,
 And I knew that one who was kin of mine
 Had come; and I spoke—and, lo! that sign
 Awakened me from my slumber.

COVER THEM OVER.

(By Carleton.)

Cover them over with beautiful flowers;
 Deck them with garlands, those brothers of ours;
 Lying so silent, by night and by day,
 Sleeping the years of their manhood away;
 Years they must waste in the sloth of the grave.
 All the bright laurels that promise to bloom
 Fell to the earth when they went to the tomb.
 Give them the meed they have won in the past;
 Give them the honors their merits forecast;
 Give them the chaplets they won in the strife;
 Give them the laurels they lost with their life.
 Cover them over—yes, cover them over—
 Parent, and husband, and brother and lover;
 Crown in your heart these dead heroes of ours,
 And cover them over with beautiful flowers!
 Cover the thousands who sleep far away—
 Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day;
 They who in mountain and hillside and dell
 Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.
 Softly the grassblade creeps round their repose,
 Sweetly above them the wild flower blows;
 Zephyrs of freedom fly gently o'erhead,
 Whispering names for the patriot dead.
 So in our minds we will name them once more,
 So in our hearts we will cover them o'er;
 Roses and lilies and violets blue,
 Bloom in our souls for the brave and the true.
 Cover them over—yes, cover them over—
 Parent, and husband, and brother, and lover;

Think of those far-away heroes of ours,
 And cover them over with beautiful flowers!
 When the long years have crept slowly away,
 E'en to the dawn of earth's funeral day;
 When at the archangel's trumpet and tread,
 Rise up the faces and forms of the dead;
 When the great world its last judgment awaits;
 When the blue sky shall swing open its gates,
 And our long columns march silently thru,
 Past the Great Captain, for final review;
 Then for the blood that has flown for the right,
 Crowns shall be given, untarnished and bright;
 Then the glad ear of each war-martyred son
 Proudly shall hear the good judgment, "Well done."
 Blessings for garlands shall cover them over—
 Parent, and husband, and brother, and lover;
 God will reward those dead heroes of ours,
 And cover them over with beautiful flowers!

WAR.

We wait beneath the furnace blast
 The pangs of transformation;
 Not painlessly doth God recast
 And mold anew the Nation.
 Hot burns the fire
 Where wrongs expire;
 Nor spares the hand
 That from the land
 Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
 Its bloody rain is dropping;
 The poison plant the fathers spared
 All else is overtopping.
 East, West, South, North,
 It curses the earth;
 All justice dies,
 And fraud and lies
 Live only in its shadow.

Then let the selfish lip be dumb,
 And hushed the breath of sighing;
 Before the joy of peace must come
 The pains of purifying.
 God give us grace
 Each in his place
 To bear his lot,
 And, murmuring not,
 Endure and wait and labor!

—Whittier.

THE BIVOUAC OF THE BLUE.

(By T. C. Harbaugh.)

There's a sound among the pine trees
In the battle-haunted glade,
And a bird her mate is calling
Where the fiercest charge was made,
And a river fair is flowing
'Neath the bivouac of the true,
And the wind is gently blowing
Thru the old camps of the Blue.

Yonder stalks a ghostly sentry,
Ah, you cannot hear his tread,
For his beat but dimly stretches
Thru the long aisles of the dead,
And a single drum seems beating
Where the old ranks used to form,
And a thousand wait the signal
For the bursting of the storm.

On a hilltop floats a banner
Gaily out against the sun,
And the light glints fiercely, bravely,
On the silent brazen gun;
There are violets in the valley,
And the clover fields are red,
And the squadron brave, retreating,
Leaves behind a line of dead.

'Tis a dream! To-day are falling
Bud and blossom for the true,
And the wreathlet and the chaplet
Lie upon the breasts of blue;
From the mountain to the river,
From the river to the plain,
'Neath the drooped and bordered banner
Come the marchers once again.

And a thinned and silvered remnant
Of the ranks that long ago
In the thickest of the battle
Sought in youth the eager foe,
Bent, and proud and noble daring
Step again behind the drum,
And to comrades 'neath the cedars
Say with faithful lips, "We come."

With the blossoms of the meadows,
With the bloom that flecks the wold,
With the roses in their beauty
And the lily's heart of gold,
Down the street they bear their off'rings,
Wet with Heaven's star-kissed dew,
And the winds of night will stir them
On the bosoms of the Blue.

Aye, from every mart and hamlet,
 Aye, from every loyal home,
 Come the blossoms for the heroes,
 Who once fought on land and foam;
 Peace and Love unite to crown them
 Over all the land to-day,
 And upon each mould'ring bosom
 .Fall the treasured bloom of May.

Let the wild war drum be muffled,
 Let the silent tear be shed,
 While Columbia crowns her children
 In the bivouac of the dead;
 There's a rose for every hero,
 There's a wreath for all to-day.
 And the Nation's love grows stronger
 'Neath the bended skies of May.

—Casstown, O.

SOMEBODY'S PRIDE.

(By Clement Scott.)

Plume on the helmet, and sword to the shoulder,
 Sound the advance! Never call the retreat!
 Some are as fair, not a man can look bolder,
 Reigning his charger, to ride down the street.
 Up with the windows, the regiment passes,
 Glory will cover the old colors that droop;
 Love lights the eyes and the lips of the lassies,
 Somebody nods to the Pride of the Troop.

Dust on his helmet, and sword that is broken;
 Sound the recall to the scattering men;
 Victory wavers, with death for its token;
 Hundreds return to us. Where are the ten?
 Lone in a chamber a maiden is weeping—
 Eyes that have sparkled with sorrow can droop;
 Dead on the battlefield heroes are sleeping—
 Somebody prays for the Pride of the Troop.

Laurel on helmet, a sword that is rusted,
 Gather the women and marshal the men!
 Honor is due to the soldiers we trusted
 Cheer for the hundred, but weep for the ten!
 Out from the crowd a young maiden is lifted,
 Lifted on shoulders that gallantly stoop;
 Tears are forgotten, and sorrow has drifted,
 Somebody kisses the Pride of the Troop!

DECORATION DAY.

(By Susie M. Best.)

Here is a lily and here is a rose,
 And here is a heliotrope,
 And here is the woodbine sweet that grows
 On the garden's sunny slope.

Here is a bit of mignonette,
 And here is a geranium red,
 A pansy bloom and a violet
 I found in a mossy bed.

These are the flowers I love the best,
 And I've brought them all to lay
 With loving hands where soldiers rest,
 On Decoration Day.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The Number of Interments in Each Up to the
 Close of the Last Fiscal Year.

War Department, Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington,
 D. C., July 1, 1906.

List of National Cemeteries, showing the number of interments in
 each, June 30, 1906:

Name of Cemetery.	Interments.		
	Known	Unknown	Total
Alexandria, La.....	551	772	1,323
Alexandria, Va.....	3,427	124	3,551
Andersonville, Ga.....	12,794	925	13,719
Annapolis, Md.....	2,304	204	2,508
Antietam, Md.....	2,921	1,830	4,751
Arlington, Va.....	15,751	4,625	20,376
Balls Bluff, Va.....	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla.....	920	710	1,630
Baton Rouge, La.....	2,559	532	3,091
Battle Ground, D. C.,.....	43	.....	43
Beaufort, S. C.,.....	4,862	4,544	9,406
Beverly, N. J.....	181	7	188
Brownsville, Tex.....	1,480	1,379	2,859
Camp Butler, Ill.....	1,013	356	1,369
Camp Nelson, Ky.....	2,464	1,189	3,653
Cave Hill, Ky.....	3,760	582	4,342
Chalmette, La.....	7,159	5,745	12,904
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	8,439	4,970	13,409
City Point, Va.....	3,780	1,379	5,159

Cold Harbor, Va.....	672	1,290	1,962
Corinth, Miss.....	1,794	3,936	5,730
Crown Hill, Ind.....	953	33	986
Culpepper, Va.....	463	912	1,375
Custer Battlefield, Mont.....	983	244	1,227
Cypress Hills, N. Y.....	6,129	381	6,510
Danville, Ky.....	349	8	357
Danville, Va.....	1,175	156	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark.....	482	782	1,264
Finns Point, N. J.....	113	2,539	2,652
Florence, S. C.....	209	2,801	3,010
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	163	512	675
Fort Gibson, I. T.....	257	2,212	2,469
Fort Harrison, Va.....	243	575	818
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	1,941	1,549	3,490
Fort McPherson, Neb.....	478	353	831
Fort Scott, Kans.....	634	125	759
Fort Smith, Ark.....	869	1,485	2,354
Fredericksburg, Va.....	2,508	12,802	15,310
Gettysburg, Pa.....	2,005	1,631	3,636
Glendale, Va.....	238	969	1,207
Grafton, W. Va.....	643	620	1,266
Hampton, Va.....	8,914	600	9,514
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	9,172	2,932	12,104
Jefferson City, Mo.....	401	411	812
Keokuk, Iowa.....	725	43	768
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2,311	1,067	3,378
Lebanon, Ky.....	596	277	873
Lexington, Ky.....	840	112	952
Little Rock, Ark.....	3,474	2,370	5,844
Loudon Park, Md.....	2,993	381	3,374
Marietta, Ga.....	7,386	2,978	10,364
Memphis, Tenn.....	5,206	9,017	14,223
Mexico City, Mex.....	765	750	1,515
Mill Springs, Ky.....	354	368	722
Mobile, Ala.....	843	229	1,072
Mound City, Ill.....	2,632	2,732	5,364
Nashville, Tenn.....	11,972	4,711	16,683
Natchez, Miss.....	471	2,780	3,251
New Albany, Ind.....	2,319	676	2,995
Newbern, N. C.....	2,259	1,100	3,359
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,712	188	2,900
Poplar Grove, Va.....	2,200	4,012	6,212
Port Hudson, La.....	600	3,239	3,839
Quincy, Ill.....	230	57	287
Raleigh, N. C.....	639	572	1,211
Richmond, Va.....	871	5,700	6,571
Rock Island, Ill.....	290	20	310
Salisbury, N. C.....	112	12,035	12,147
San Antonio, Tex.....	1,289	284	1,573
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,844	467	5,311
Santa Fe, N. M.....	394	442	836
Seven Pines, Va.....	163	1,225	1,388
Shiloh, Tenn.....	1,240	2,377	3,617

Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	6,802	291	7,093
Springfield, Mo.....	1,029	740	1,769
St. Augustine, Fla.....	1,696	73	1,769
Staunton, Va.....	237	527	764
Stone River, Tenn.....	3,819	2,333	6,152
Vicksburg, Miss.....	4,094	12,769	16,863
Wilmington, N. C.....	749	1,577	2,326
Winchester, Va.....	2,102	2,387	4,489
Woodlawn, N. Y.....	3,068	7	3,075
Yorktown, Va.....	756	1,435	2,191
Total.....	201,282	152,103	353,385

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

APPOMATTOX.

To peace-white ashes sink war's lurid flame,
 The drums had ceased to growl, and died away
 The bark of guns, where fronting armies lay,
 And for the day the dogs of war were tame,
 And resting on the field of bloodbought fame,
 For conquered peace o'er horrid war held sway
 On her won field, a score of years to-day,
 Where to her champion forth a white flag came.

O, Nation's chief; thine eyes have seen again
 A whiter flag come forth to summon thee
 Than that pale scarf which gleamed above war's stain—
 To parley o'er the end of its red reign—
 The truce of God that sets from battle free
 Thy dauntless soul and thy worn life from pain.

THE PASSING OF THE VETERAN.

(By J. E. Gilman.)

The years roll by. Time swiftly wings its flight,
 We're growing old.
 The wintry blast has touched us with its blight,
 We're growing old.
 Our eyes are dimmed, our ears refuse to hear,
 Our faltering steps proclaim the end is near.

It was not thus when treason raised its head.
 Then we were young.
 When strong men paled and all was doubt and dread,
 Then we were young.
 At Lincoln's call we fought for liberty.
 A land we saved, a people we set free.

We murmur not at our advancing age,
 Thy will be done;
 We've played our part; we're passing off the stage,
 Thy will be done.
 We wrought for God, for country and for right,
 We've born our cross. O, may our crown be bright.

Close his eyes, his work is done!
 What to him is friend or foeman!
 Rise of moon, or set of sun,
 Hand of man, or kiss of woman?
 Lay him low, lay him low,
 In the clover or the snow!
 What cares he? he cannot know
 Lay him low.

As man may, he fought his fight,
 Proved his truth by his endeavor;
 Let him sleep in solemn night,
 Sleep forever and forever.
 Lay him low, lay him low,
 In the clover or the snow!
 What cares he? he cannot know;
 Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
 Roll the drum and fire the volley!
 What to him are all our wars,
 What but death bemoeking folly?
 Lay him low, etc.—

Leave him to God's watching eye,
 Trust him to the hand that made him.
 Mortal love weeps idly by:
 God alone has power to aid him.
 Lay him low, etc.—

MAY 30.

(By Harry J. Shellman.)

Hang out the flag, the dear old flag, upon the outer wall.
 I hear again the fife's shrill notes, the bugle's mellow call.
 Once more the veterans fill the ranks, in files not serried tho,
 As when they marched into the South some 40 years ago.
 I hear the sound of marching men, the tramp of myriad feet,
 The steady footfalls echo all along the paved street.
 They follow where "Old Glory" leads, with solemn step and slow,
 Not light and springy as they marched some forty years ago.
 Year after year they fewer grow, their ranks are thinning fast
 And more graves dot the hillside slopes as every May goes past,
 And gray heads nod along the line where dark hair used to grow

When marching down in Dixie's Land some 40 years ago.
 I seem to view again the scenes when men went marching forth;
 I seem to see again the grand uprising of the North;
 I hear again the echoing cheer, the plaudits of the crowd,
 And see the boys march to the front with valiant mien and proud.
 I see the father's brief farewell, the mother's fond embrace;
 I note the lover's sad good-by, the lorn wife's tear-stained face;
 The children's half bewildered look so suited to their years,
 When tinsel and display so ill seem cause for mother's tears.
 I hear the ringing cheers for those who're marching forth to meet
 Honor and fame and victory, perchance death or defeat.
 Some went to meet a shattered life, with valiant hearts and brave,
 And some like those who march to-day, were marching toward the grave.
 I seem to see again arise the clouds of sulphurous smoke;
 I hear again the clanging hoofs, the saber's vigorous stroke;
 I hear the p-i-n-g of minie balls, the cannon's loud-mouthed roar,
 The clash of steel, the human yells, the fiery hate of war.
 I see the bloody pictures made upon a landscape green;
 I see the comrades' parched lips wet from the same canteen;
 I see men die for other men; I see the true and brave
 Form comradeship and brotherhood that lasts beyond the grave.
 I hear again the battle cry that rang at Malvern Hill,
 The cheer that rose at Round Top, the shout at Chancellorsville;
 I see again the sailor men sweep up through Mobile Bay;
 I see the sights on Lookout Heights and Allatoona's fray.
 I see the famous seaward march; I see the bumper's foray;
 I see the mine at Petersburg burst up with columns gory.
 The panorama passes on, with shriek and yell and rattle,
 The pandemonium and din and carnage of the battle,
 Now all goes calmer once again, and Johnnies homeward march,
 And flags are waved, and cheers are given, and towns their highways arch.
 Sweet peace smiles on the land once more, but many sad tears flow
 For those who stayed in Dixie's Land some 40 years ago.
 The panorama's passed away; the years have sped along;
 I hear again the tramping feet, the murmur of the throng.
 'Tis not a gala day parade, nor yet a martial show,
 As when they marched to Dixie's Land some 40 years ago.
 Hang out the flag, the dear old flag, upon the outer wall
 When sounds again the shrill-toned fife, the bugle's mellow call.
 Once more the veterans fill the ranks and tramp with footsteps slow
 To honor dead who tramped with them some 40 years ago.
 They hide no hatred in their hearts for those who wore the gray,
 But comradeship of bygone years will bind brave hearts for aye.
 With those who struggled side by side fraternal love must grow
 As ranks grow thin of those who marched some 40 years ago.

THE SLEEPING SOLDIERS.

(By Arthur J. Burdick.)

Some sleep 'neath the soft Summer sun of the South,
 Where the flowers never fail and the vine never springs;
 Where the air bears perfume and the echoes repeat
 The rapturous song that the mocking-bird sings.

Some rest mid the vales and the hills of the North
 Where the pine and the hemlock stretch sheltering arms;
 Where the warring winds pipe in the treetops as loud
 As the bugle once sounded its brazen alarms.

Some wait the last trumpet 'neath pepper and palm;
 Some lie in the lowlands and some on the hill;
 Some sleep in the billowy arms of the sea,
 And in far distant islands some lonely graves fill.

Wherever they lie, North or South, East or West,
 We have garlands to-day for these brave sons of ours.
 Our hearts give them love, our lips offer praise,
 And our hands strew their graves with beautiful flowers.

Ah, rough were the roads that were yours in the march,
 And fiery and bloody the paths that ye trod,
 But peaceful and quiet and flowery the way
 Henceforth till earth's heroes are summoned to God.

WE'LL MARCH IN GRAND REVIEW.

(By P. F. Zeise, 4th W. Va., Middleport, O.)

Well, boys, it's up to you'ens all to say what should be done
 'Bout marchin' on Encampment days and brilin' in the sun.
 Some say we're lame and tottering now and don't look well in line,
 But you jest bet your last five cent piece I take none o' that in mine.

I kin march as good as ever, p'raps not quite so long nor fast,
 As we used when huntin' "Johnnies" in them way back days 'ets past;
 But when I hear the bass drum snort and the soul-inspirin' fife
 I'll wobble into ranks, "by gum," and march to beat yer life.

I em bound to play the soldier, jest as long es I'm alive,
 And when in line I'm back agin to sixty-one and five,
 And I'm jest as young as ever then, my heart's as glad an' light,
 Ef my steps hain't quite so stiddy and my hair hez all turned white.

Hit does my ol' frame lots o' good to dress up to my "Com,"
 And start my left foot foremost when I hear the big bass drum;
 And while I'm marchin' down the street, my feelin's rise sublime,
 And w-a-y off I hear 'em shoutin' when they break the rebel line.

Oh, yes; we're gettin' older. Of course, that's what they say;
 But we gits a trifle younger when et comes reviewin' day;
 And don't forget we'll be thar, jest like when we freed the slave,
 And there's nothin' here kin stop us, exceptin' hits the grave.

There hain't no use expoundin' uv the ills that vex us now,
 'Bout rheumatiz and failin' sight, bent forms and "frostypow;"
 You air still one of the "boys," you know, that had the vim and grit
 To come when "Uncle Abram called," and I guess you've got some yit.

S'pose we "brother up" in ranks once more, and hev another tramp,
 And 'magine we're in Dixie Land and marchin' into camp;
 Don't let nothin' ever hinder you, fur et makes our ole hearts swell
 When they holler that we're comin' and the crowd begins to yell.

And the darlin' little children, with their flutterin' hearts and flags,
 Air wild with joy to see you—some's in silks and some's in rags—
 But that doesn't make no diff'runce to nether me nor you;
 When we see 'em wave "Old Glory," why, we know their hearts is true.

Strike out all this contendin' and a-chawin' of the rag,
 'Bout marchin' on Encampment days behind the good ole flag
 That you fetched from down in Dixie, and they always helt so dear;
 We soon shall cross life's Rubicon to reach a higher sphere.

And when we're all assembled there together—"Gray and Blue"—
 We'll form the column all in one, and march in Grand Review
 Before the Throne, while angel songs our souls with rapture swell,
 And salute the benediction, "Thou hast done thy duty well."

Take back the tattered banners
 From the laughing light of day,
 In the twilight and the silence
 Lay them tenderly away;
 You have blest them thro' the years,
 You have kissed them with your tears,
 You have rushed with them to glory
 In a rhapsody of cheers.

Where their rainbow-beauty beckoned
 You have followed, you have stood,
 When the blood of brothers eddied
 At your feet, a purple flood—
 In the dreadful days agone,
 You have borne them on and on,
 Till the night of carnage ended
 In the splendor of the dawn.

Every star upon those banners
 Is a blazing diadem,
 Set there by Freedom's fingers
 When she consecrated them
 In a holocaust of strife,
 As she panted for her life,
 Midst the thunder and the tumult
 Of the trumpet, drum, and fife.

Every broken, battered staff
 Over which your flags are furled,
 Was a crutch the Nation leaned on
 As she watched the doubting world.
 Proud in all her queenly splendour,
 Yet with loving heart and tender,
 Waiting for each holy promise
 Which the God of right might send her.

Take back the tattered banners—
 And let not a tear drop gleam
 As you yield them to the ages
 That are moving, like a dream,
 Down the long and lighted way,
 To the glad and golden day,
 Which your valor purchased for them,
 In the old, historic fray.

Take back the tattered banners;
 Let their sisterhood of stars
 Light the inner shrines of Freedom,
 Till Eternity unbars
 The fields of Asphodel,
 Where the martyred heroes dwell,
 And the symphonies seraphic
 In unending chorus swell.

—James Newton Mathews.

THE MAJOR'S DECORATION DAY.

“Raise my pillow higher, Mary,
 Open wide the window; there,
 Now I feel the blessed sunshine,
 Now I breathe the sweet May air;
 See the pink-white apple blossoms,
 Drifting lightly o'er the sod,
 Where our soldier-boy lies sleeping,
 Where the bright-eyed daisies nod.

Born a soldier's son, my Mary,
 He has heard the Cuban's cry,
 He has fought a soldier's battles,
 He has died as soldiers die.
 Bring his sword and mine, together
 Lay them here across my bed,
 Garland them with ferns and lilies,
 Roses white and roses red.

Hark! the muffled drums are beating
 Funeral measures deep and low;
 See, my brave old comrades coming;
 In their ranks one year ago,
 I was marching with them, Mary,
 To the silent camp where sleep
 Fallen comrades, while above them
 Sentry shafts their lone watch keep.

Lift me higher, I would see them,
 And the dear old flag they bear;
 Next year when they bring their garlands
 I'll be camping over there.

Find my epaulets, dear Mary,
 Let the major wear his straps!
 Bless my soul! Believe they see me!
 Yes—why—see! they've doffed their caps!

No, that ain't a tear-drop, Mary,
 Just the sweat rolled from my brow.
 Seems—as if the room—grows closer—
 Can't see you so well—somehow!
 But I hear them singing—yonder,
 And the low beat of the drum—
 "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching,
 Cheer—up—comrades, they—will come."

Now his quavering voice is humming
 That old war song once again;
 Now, his fancy seems to wander,
 He is riding with his men
 Down the hill to meet the charges
 Of the daring, dashing foe.
 Silence: now the white lips murmur—
 "Roll-call! Mary—I—must—go!"

LILLIAN BARKER BEEDE, *Ames, Iowa.*

MEMORIAL DAY, 1888.

(Veterans in line, 30,500; graves decorated, 34,778.—Report of Department of Ohio, G. A. R., for May 30, 1887.)

BY KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

Comrades and brothers, soon shall we all
 Join the majority.

Those who went up from Bull Run,
 In the first throes of rebellion;
 Those who went up from Antietam;
 Up from the Wilderness, Marye's Hights, Chancellorsville;
 Those who went up from Cold Harbor,
 The dire Chickahominy swamps, and from Richmond;
 Up from the Petersburg mines and from Gettysburg;
 Those who gave sign for sign, signal for signal,
 Heroes and patriots, aye, and our kinsmen.

Those who went up from Fort Donelson,
 Shiloh and storied Stone River;
 Those who stood barefooted and famished
 In the sore siege before Knoxville;
 Scaled Mission Ridge, stormed Mount Lookout,
 Fell on the slopes of Resace;
 Ninety days under the lightnings
 That thrust their forked tongues through Atlanta;
 Those who encamped before Vicksburg,
 Set their proud flags on her bulwarks;

Ran the Red River with Banks;
 Fought through the midnight at Franklin;
 Swore by "Pap" Thomas; sent flying
 The eagles of Sherman through Georgia.

Those who went up from mid-ocean,
 Manning the guns of the Monitor;
 Scoured around the Gulf to New Orleans,
 Ran the blockades before Vicksburg;
 Silenced the war dogs of Wagner,
 Moultrie and Sullivan's Island;
 Fought under Dahlgren and Porter;
 Sighted the guns under Farragut,
 Lashed to the mast before Mobile;
 Sepulchered in the Weehauken, Patapsco, ill-fated Housatonic,
 With monuments never, nor markers,
 But the white caps of ocean raised o'er them.

Those who went heartbroke from Libby,
 Grieving for home and freedom;
 Heartbroke from Belle Isle and Florence,
 Andersonville and Salisbury;
 Wan-eyed and weary and wasted,
 Choosing there death to dishonor;
 Thousands unnamed and unnumbered,
 Daring the death-line and falling
 Faceward to home-land and heaven;
 Martyrs and prophecies proven
 Of a perpetual Republic.

Comrades and brothers, soon shall we all
 Join the majority.

Thomas, McClellan and Meade,
 Hancock and cavalry Custer;
 Garfield and Burnside and Steedman,
 And Logan, the peer of the peerless;
 Grant, the great Captain of Peace,
 Transfigured on Mountain McGregor;
 Gone and fast going, our leaders,
 Pillars and pride of the Union.
 Aye, and the men who returned with them,
 Out of the fire and fury,
 Out of the craters of conflict,
 Crippled, and scarred, and dismembered;
 Those who go up in the anguish,
 Waiting on war and its heritage;
 Up from the almshouse and alley,
 Up from the taunts of the craven;
 Patriots all, going to join the majority.

Comrades and brothers, soon shall we all
 Join the majority.

Come with your laurels and palms,
 And fair immortelles to heap o'er them,
 Come with your tears and your tributes;

Strew honied phrases above them.
 Come with your sons and your daughters,
 Your youths and your beautiful maidens.
 Say to them: "Here are the men
 Who loved you, and saved you, and died for you."
 So shall the Union they wrought
 Live in the hearts of the people,
 In the sons full of valor and strength,
 In the daughters of beauty and promise;
 In the splendor of flower and fruition,
 That follows the storm's desolation;
 When we in our low-spreading tents,
 Dear comrades and brothers,
 Have answered the final tattoo,
 And joined the majority.

THE OLD BLUECOAT.

Father's musket, brown and rusty,
 Hangs inside his study door,
 Just above it, worn and faded
 Is the old blue coat he wore
 When he marched with dashing Sherman,
 From Atlanta to the Sea,
 'Neath the tatters of "Old Glory,"
 In the war to make men free.

CHORUS:

Yes, the old blue coat so faded,
 Tells to me the story true,
 How a soldier fought for freedom,
 When that dear old coat was new.

Shake the dust and smoothe the wrinkles,
 From the coat he used to wear;
 Brush the cobwebs from the musket—
 Lay them in his vacant chair;
 Hark, the muffled drum is beating,
 There's a sound of trampling feet;
 See, his aged comrades marching,
 Clad in blue, adown the street.

They will strew his grave with flowers,
 They will speak in whispers low;
 Sing again the songs of war-time,
 As he sang them long ago;
 Now he answers to the roll-call,
 From the far off spirit shore,
 While we lay a snow-white blossom
 On the old blue coat he wore.

Ames, Iowa.

Lillian Barker Beede.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Words by Julia Ward Howe.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
 He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
 He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword;
 His truth is marching on.

Chorus:

Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
 Glory, glory, Hallelujah!
 His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling camps;
 They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
 I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
 His day is marching on.

Chorus:

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
 "As ye deal with My contemners, so with you My grace shall deal:"
 Let the Heroborn of woman crush the serpent with his heel,
 Since God is marching on.

Chorus:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
 He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat:
 Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
 Our God is marching on.

Chorus:

In the beauty of the lillies Christ was born across the sea,
 With the glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me:
 As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
 While God is marching on.

CHORUS.



HISTORY OF THE REUNION ASSOCIATION OF THE 46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

On Oct 8 and 9, 1885, a call was made by comrade James W. Holmes, of Amboy, for the survivors to meet. There were present: James Holmes, Elliott Pollard, Lorenzo Currier, Addison Newton, Jacob P. Miller, John Trenholm, Geo. Sanders, Thomas Aurner, J. D. St. John, and B. T. St. John. An organization was effected by electing J. D. St. John President, and B. T. St. John as Secretary, who was also authorized to act as Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: Lee Co., Thomas Aurner; Whiteside Co., J. P. Miller; Stephenson Co., W. Stewart; Ogle Co., Dr. A. Newton; Will Co., Lewis Shiffer, and at large, E. E. Pollard, of Kankakee. The amount of \$2.20 was raised to pay expenses, and meeting adjourned.

FIRST REUNION.

Sterling, Ill., Aug. 25, 1886.—The officers met for a business session and after holding a pleasant meeting of comrades and greeting each other, fixed the next place of meeting at Freeport, Ill., Oct. 5, 1887. Capt. Philip Arno was elected President; F. C. Held, Secretary, and James Musser, Treasurer for the ensuing year; money was raised to pay expenses and badges were ordered and prepared for members. A goodly number of comrades were present. Speeches were made and a fine program was carried out.

SECOND REUNION.

Freeport, Ill., Oct. 5, 1887.—Business meeting at 9:30 a. m. resulted in electing the old officers again. At one o'clock p. m., in front of Germania Hall, those present formed in line by companies and under command of Gen. Dornblaser marched to Taylor's park. A photograph of the 46th was taken in front of the Kraft House. At the park addresses were made by Gen. B. Dornblaser, Hon. R. R. Hitt and Dr. D. A. Sheffield, and a historical sketch was read by Lieut. T. B. Jones. A banquet was given in the evening at Germania Hall, which was attended by members of the regiment, accompanied by their ladies.

THE THIRD REUNION

was held at Freeport, Ill., Aug. 22, 1889, and was one of the most successful held thus far. Officers were elected as follows: President, James Musser, of Orangeville; Secretary, F. C. Held; Treasurer, Capt. Wm. J. Reitzell. At 1:30 p. m., the veterans met at Germania Hall and formed in line of parade. 129 veterans of the 46th marched to the park under command of Capt. Philip Arno, assisted by Capt. Young and Dr. B. H. Bradshaw. Addresses of welcome by Mayor Hon. Charles Nieman. Response by Dr. B. H. Bradshaw. Music by Henney Buggy Co. Band. History of regiment by Lieut. T. B. Jones. Address by Judge J. D. Crabtree, of Dixon. Gen. Atkins spoke briefly. After more music and a number of songs, the meeting adjourned. The banquet was held at the Brewster House in the evening, at which covers were laid for 250 persons. Responses to toasts offered by comrades F. H. Marsh, Judge Crabtree, W. G. Barnes, Herman Wagner, Dr. B. H. Bradshaw, Capt. James Musser, Lieut. T. B. Jones, Capt. Arno, John Waddell, Capt. Pike, Wm. Stewart, Dan. Galpin and other comrades. A. J. Donmeyer sang several solos and the reunion closed.

THE FOURTH REUNION.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 25, 1891.—Comrade Fred C. Held was elected President, and John Waddell, Secretary; Wm. J. Reitzell, Treasurer. It was here decided that Freeport be the permanent place of holding the regimental reunion hereafter. Sept. 26, at one p. m., the comrades assembled at Germania Hall and formed in line of march under command of Capt. Philip Arno. Marched to Taylor's Park, where speeches were made by Gen. Atkins, Hon. R. R. Hitt and others. The reunion closed with a banquet at the Brewster House.

FIFTH REUNION.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 13, 1893.—Meeting of the business session was held in Germania Hall, at 2:30 p. m. Capt. W. J. Reitzell was chosen President; B. T. St. John, Vice-Pres.; Capt. Arno, Treasurer; Capt. Wm. G. Barnes, Sec., and E. H. Blackburn was elected Color Bearer for the parade.

NOTE—The records of the Reunion Association have failed to state the proceedings of the closing exercises. I am unable to give the names of the speakers and closing exercises.

T. B. JONES, Historian.

SIXTH REUNION.

The Sixth Biennial Reunion was held at Freeport, Ill., September 4th and 5th, 1895.

7:30 a. m. to 12 m. of the first day was devoted to a reception of members. At 2:30 p. m. the business session which was held in Germania Hall, was called to order by Capt. W. J. Reitzell. The reports of the various officers were read and approved, whereupon the following committee was appointed to formulate proper resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Adjutant H. H. Woodbury, and those members of the regiment who died since the last reunion: Fred. C. Held, B. T. St. John and T. J. Allen. The election of officers resulted as follows: Capt. Wm. Stewart, President; B. T. St. John, Vice President; Philip Arno, Treasurer; F. C. Held, Secretary. It was decided to perfect a roster of the regiment, and to this end three members of each company were appointed: "A," Jas. Musser, Darius Winters, J. R. Waddell; "B," G. S. Roush, Samuel Askey, W. J. Reitzell; "C," F. C. Held, H. Wernicke, P. Arno; "D," I. M. Boff, A. J. Bates, W. J. McKibben; "E," B. T. St. John, F. H. Marsh, E. J. Stonebraker; "F," to be selected by secretary; "G," D. D. Diffenbaugh, Rudolph Kencke, E. D. Baker; "H," Geo. H. Sanders, E. H. Blackman, J. Patterson; "I," J. St. John, Lorenzo Currier, F. Howard; "K," Thos. J. Allen, Z. T. F. Runner, Wm. Hartman.

At 1:30 p. m. of the 5th the parade formed at Germania Hall and marched to Taylor's park, where a special program was carried out. The banquet was held at the Brewster House, at the conclusion of which the members adjourned to the Knights of the Globe Hall, where addresses were delivered by Gen. John C. Black, Gen. S. D. Atkins, Judge Crabtree; Gen. J. H. Stibbs delivered a fine recitation; "Illinois" was sung by Judge Crabtree and Gen. Black; "Old Shady" was sung by Peter Wurtz. Gen. Black was elected an honorary member of the regiment. After the benediction, pronounced by Elder Caton, the meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the 46th Ill. Vet. Vol., in reunion assembled, are informed of the death of our faithful Adjutant, Lieut. H. H. Woodbury, therefore:

Resolved, that we sincerely regret to learn the sad news, but bow to the will of our Supreme Commander.

Resolved, that he will always be held in great affection by the survivors of the regiment, and that he will always be mourned, together, with all the members of our regiment that have passed on before.

F. C. Held,	} Committee.
T. J. Allen,	
B. T. St. John,	

SEVENTH REUNION, 46TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was held at Freeport, Ill., Sept. 14, 1898. The following officers were elected: W. W. Krape, President; Fred. C. Held, Secretary; Philip Arno, Treasurer. Col. Shadel, of the 1st Wisconsin in the Spanish-American war, who was private in Company A, 46th Ill., was present and was given three cheers and a hearty greeting.

The comrades formed in line and marched to the court house, where a photograph was taken of the members present.

At 8 o'clock p. m., 200 of the survivors of the regiment banquetted at the Brewster House. After the banquet they adjourned to the G. A. R. Hall, where their dear old commander Gen. B. Dornblaser, Dr. Byers, Judge Crabtree, Gen. S. D. Atkins and others entertained the boys and friends with speaking and singing until midnight.

EIGHTH REUNION.

The eighth reunion was held in the Court House in room 428, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1900. 113 comrades were present and enjoyed meeting each other for one hour, allotted to the association during the National encampment, at Chicago. Many members met here for the first time since the service. Short speeches by Gen. Dornblaser, Capt. Lollar, of Company F, and others were made. The meeting was presided over by Capt. Krape, who made appropriate remarks. The business part of the meeting was carried through with a hurry,—Freeport was decided as the place of holding the next meeting, and the following officers were chosen: President, W. W. Krape; Secretary, F. C. Held; Treasurer, Philip Arno.

NINTH REUNION.

The ninth reunion of the 46th Regiment was held at G. A. R. Hall, Freeport, Ill., Sept. 23d, 1902. Capt. Wm. Stewart was elected President; W. J. Reitzell, Vice-President; Philip Arno, Treasurer; F. C. Held, Secretary. The afternoon session was held at G. A. R. Hall. The Globe Band furnished music for the occasion. Gen. Smith D. Atkins made the annual address. Following this address short speeches and reminiscences by several comrades, and after social greetings and hearty hand shakes the reunion closed.

The following resolutions were passed on the death of the following members of the 46th Ill. Inf.:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to remove by death from our ranks our beloved comrades: Solomon S. Baker, Leonard Rudle, Horace D. Purington, Harrison Bolender, Adam Guiter, Lt. I. M. Bobb, Jesse G. Hodges, Frank Shrader, David McKee, Dr. B. H. Bradshaw, O. P. Duncan, Joseph Reineke, George Perry, Benj. F. Kramer, Geo. Bolender, John J. Aurand, Maj. J. Clingman, John Askey, Capt. Sam. Buchanan, Fred. Demuth, Geo. W. Dillon, Abner Clingman, Herman Wagner, Joel I. Cantrill, Capt. Fred Pike, Henry Briggs, Chester Solace, John S. Hoy, Michael Eshelman.

Therefore, be it resolved, that while we submit to Divine Providence, we sincerely feel the loss of so many of our true, loyal and faithful members of our organization. Resolved, while we, as members of the 46th, sincerely sympathize with the families and their friends, that we commend them for consolation to the Divine Commander above, who will give comfort and impart to their consolation. That these departed have joined the Grand Army above, we are again reminded that taps will be sounded for the last old veteran.

H. S. Keck,	}	Committee.
Z. T. F. Runner,		
Wm. J. Reitzell,		

THE TENTH BIENNIAL REUNION,

Held at Grand Army Hall in Freeport, Ill., on the 5th and 6th of Oct., 1906.

In the absence of Captain Stewart, president of the association, Capt. Wm. J. Reitzell presided. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:—President, Capt. Wm. J. Reitzell; Vice-Pres., Col. S. P. Shadel; Secretary, Z. T. F. Runner; Treasurer, Capt. Philip Arno. The afternoon was spent in friendly greetings.

In the evening the camp fire and smoker was held in the G. A. R. Hall. Many short talks were given by comrades, who fought side by side over forty years ago. At the late hour the first day's program ended.

Oct. 6th, the meeting was called to order at 9 a. m., at the G. A. R. hall and at 10 o'clock formed in line in front of the G. A. R. hall, and under command of Capt. Philip Arno, headed by the Rockford drum corps, marched through the principal streets to the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, where the exercises were held. Capt. Reitzell presided and after song and prayer Mayor Dittmar was introduced, who, in eloquent words, extended a cordial welcome to the members.

Orator of the day was General Smith D. Atkins, who, in his masterly way, spoke for 30 minutes, after which the comrades, their ladies and invited guests marched from G. A. R. hall to the Masonic Temple to indulge in the banquet prepared for them, at which toasts were given, which are printed in the more extended report of this reunion, as is to be found later on in this history.

REUNION OF 1887.

A GALA DAY

(Copied from Freeport Weekly Journal, of Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1887.)

The 5th of October had arrived, and with it a large number of the old heroes of the gallant 46th, one of the best regiments of the late war. They are here to hold a friendly reunion, to renew acquaintances, talk over old times and spend the day in enjoyment.

The various committees who have had charge of the arrangements, have been untiring in their efforts to get as many of the old boys together as possible. Their efforts have not been in vain, for representatives of the regiment are here from nearly every state in the Union. Some of the boys have come hundreds of miles to meet their old comrades here.

Quite a number of the old soldiers arrived yesterday. All the trains that came into the city this morning were loaded with 46th men. They were met at the depot by the Reception Committee and the Germania Band, and escorted to headquarters at Germania Hall, where they registered their names and donned bright new badges.

WHO ARE HERE.

The following are the names of the 46th who are attending the reunion :

Lieut. John P. Reed, Washington, D. C.; 1st Sergeant R. Kenke, Freeport; 1st Sergeant S. French, Faulkner, Ia.; Peter Streger,, Freeport; Fred Koym, Freeport; Sergeant Major W. Swanzey, Freeport; C. H. Vukols, Sioux City, Ia.; Corp. H. L. Wagner, Davenport, Ia.; Capt. Phil. Arno, Freeport; C. W. Seebold, Fargo, D. T.; J. M. Baker, Freeport; Capt. Wm. Young, Freeport; Corp. Thos. Wood, Decatur, Neb.; Corp. B. R. Fisher, West Union, Ia.; Capt. Wm. Stewart, Buckeye; Lieut. Olnhausen, New Hartford, Mo.; Corp. W. G. Barnes, Freeport; Sergt. B. T. St. John, New Genesee, Ill.; Luther Angle, Dakota, Ill.; Sergt. Seth Cable, Osceola Mills, Wis.; Chas. G. Frisbie, Freeport; James Pierce, Deep River, Ia.; Corp. W. H. Spitler, Freeport; R. C. McLees, Freeport; D. W. Fiscus, Faulkner, Ia.; S. W. Shaffer, Plainfield, Ia; Corp. E. F. Brown, Plainfield,

Ill.; Lieut. G. S. Roush, Lena; M. T. Steffen, Freeport; John Deckler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hiram Gibler, Ridott, Ill.; Hiram Winchel, Orangeville; G. E. Meise, Ridott; A. Goetz, Freeport; John Burkhardt, Florence, Ill.; D. M. Bordner, Rock Grove; J. B. Long, Freeport; L. S. Vought, Dunton, Ill.; John Daughenbaugh, Orangeville, Ill.; Geo. E. Shumaker, Freeport; I. N. Mallory, Freeport; M. Clingman, Cedarville, Ill.; M. Buckley, Sheldon, Ill.; P. M. Wentz, Freeport; A. Sincohn, Waterloo, Ia.; Paul Pietrick, Freeport; Jacob Prince, Freeport; Col. Dornblaser, Fredonia, Kan.; Capt. D. D. Diffenbaugh, Monmouth; Sergt. D. Allison, Winsett, Ia.; Corporal Henry Bemis, Oregon; Wm. K. McGilligan, Ridott; R. C. Young, Calamas, Ia.; Capt. Wm. J. Reitzell, Rock Grove, Ill.; John Hallen, Seward, Neb.; C. H. Hormell, Oregon, Ill.; Sergt. C. Stone, Moline, Ill.; Wm. McElhiney, Dakota, Ill.; George West, Monroe, Wis.; Jas. M. Deemer, Ridott, Ill.; Lorenz Siefertman, Freeport, Ill.; Daniel Kostenbader, Cedarville, Ill.; Ambrose Miller, Rock City; Aaron McConley, Rock Grove, Ill.; H. H. Curtis, Nebraska; L. W. Mogle, Kent, Ill.; John Weifenbaugh, Freeport; S. H. Houghey, Storm Lake, Ia.; Levi Richard, Afolke, Ill.; A. Daws, North Bend, Ia.; J. W. Threwohlen, Rochelle, Ill.; E. Stephens, Oregon, Ill.; Robt. Nunn, Lyons, Iowa; G. Currier, Oregon, Ill.; S. H. Roat, Oregon, Ill.; G. W. Reiman, Oregon, Ill.; Sergt. J. I. Gibson, Shell Rock, Ia.; D. Weiney, Robertson, Ia.; E. J. Titus, Conrad Grove, Iowa; M. Ryan, Sumner, Ia.; Benj. Musser, Jewell, Kan.; Sergt. A. J. Bates, Cedarville, Ill.; Marion Hammond, Peatonica, Ill.; S. C. Kerr, Ridott, Ill.; A. W. Babb, Shannon, Ill.; Z. T. F. Runner, Freeport; N. F. Houledge, Peatonica, Ill.; James Musser, Orangeville, Ill.; H. P. Sargent, Oregon, Ill.; D. W. Gortson, Fayetteville, Ia.; Chas Musser, Orangeville; M. L. Rogers, Hanover, Ill.; Doris Winters, Freeport; H. Roskle, Freeport; J. M. Van Brocklin, Hays, Iowa; Isaac Miller, McConnell's Grove, Ill.; Wm. Rutter, Cedarville, Ill.; John Foster, Milford, Neb.; Sam'l Mogle, Rock Grove, Ill.; T. Seguin, Freeport; A. Rote, Davis, Ill.; C. A. Belknap, Orangeville, Ill.; H. S. Keck, Dakota, Ill.; J. H. Wittemeyer, Damascus, Ill.; C. Fetzer, Damascus; J. R. Waddell, Freeport; Henry Taft, Winslow, Ill.; W. W. Krape, Freeport; M. Doikey, Lyons, Ia.; L. H. Sedam, Dakota, Ill.; Wm. Reeter, Dakota, Ill.; Lieut. T. B. Jones, Buckeye, Ill.; Corporal W. F. Hartman, Davis, Ill.; Capt. S. Buchanan, Freeport; Henry King, Winslow; M. Heitter, Damascus; John Ritzman, Orangeville; John Windecker, Robertson, Ia.; Sergt. W. H. Barnds, Orangeville; Lieut. I. M. Babb, Orangeville; W. Frain, Winslow; T. G. Harter, Bristol, Ia.; J. H. Lee, Freeport; W. D. Ford, J. O. Freeseman, F. J. Koehler, Freeport; I. Lahre, Corp. Barton Mishler, Shannon; Corp. H. W. Bolender, Orangeville; Joel Cantrell, Cedarville; M. Kripsbell, Dakota; G. W. Bolender, Buena Vista, Ill.; C. F. Spofford, Warren, Ill.; Isaac Gray, W. H. Bobat, Ridott, Ill.; Jacob Worel, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Thos. Hayes, Davis; H. Schwarz, Freeport; C. F. Wright, Warren; W. McGurk, Elgin; Jacob Becker, Davis, Ill.; L. A.

Sleight, Lyons, Ia.; E. Devore, Aurelia, Ia.; Peter Wertz, Davis; J. W. Holmes, T. B. Fisher, Amboy, Ill.; A. W. Frankenberger, Ridott; H. Liedke, Freeport; Lieut. A. Ohberhausen, New Hartford, Mo.; Corp. A. Bolender, Rock Grove; B. F. Rutter, John Vore, Cedarville; Sam Lee, Freeport; J. Matter, Dakota; M. Staber, Freeport; N. M. Artley, Dakota; Lewis Moses, Buckeye, Ill.; H. Garman, Cedarville; Ike McConley, Dakota; J. Allen, Rock City; F. Crawford, Rock Grove; H. C. Best, Freeport; Jacob Lank, Rock Grove; A. E. Machimer, Shannon; H. Hoyman, Lena; Henry Kuhlemeier, Yellow Creek.

THE BUSINESS MEETING

was held at Germania Hall at 10 o'clock a. m., and resulted in the election of Capt. Phil. Arno, as President; Fred C. Held, Secretary; James Musser, Treasurer. It was also decided to hold the next reunion in Freeport two years hence. The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

After dinner the old soldiers gathered at Germania Hall and were formed into line—Germania Band at the head, G. A. R. drum corps, survivors of the 46th, 200 strong, speakers in carriages followed by about 75 old soldiers of various regiments. The procession was in command of Gen. Dornblaser, assisted by Capts. Arno, Young, Dr. Bradshaw. They marched up Galena street to Walnut, north on Walnut to Stephenson, east on Stephenson to the Court House Square, where the procession was stopped and Wareham took a photograph of the 46th in a group. The procession then marched on to the park.

AT THE PARK

The Germania Band played an excellent selection, followed with prayer by the chaplain; music by the male quartett, composed of Messrs. Thomas, Black, Seeley and Rabe. Hon. John C. Kean, in the absence of Mayor Bergman, delivered the welcoming address. He spoke in his usually happy style and extended the freedom of the city to the veterans.

Dr. Bradshaw, of Shell Rock, responded in a few well chosen words. General Dornblaser delivered an address, followed by other speakers, after which Lieut. Thomas B. Jones, of Buckeye, was introduced and read a historical sketch of the 46th Regiment, which he had prepared for the occasion. Below we give a full report of Mr. Jones' remarks:—

HISTORY OF THE 46TH.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND COMRADES:

I am exceedingly glad to have the opportunity to greet the dear old members of the 46th Regiment, Ill. Vol. Infantry, and to take so many of them by the hand again after twenty-one years of separation.

In the presenting to you to-day an historical sketch of the organization, the marches, the battles, the roughing it in the heat and cold, through sickness and suffering for nearly four and a half years in a southern climate, I cannot do justice to the words for the reason that I have not had the time to make the necessary preparation, nor will the time allotted me in presenting this sketch here to-day admit of a very lengthy review.

Sketch of history is embodied in the general work. He gave incidents of note as follows:—

Thus closes the record of the 46th Regiment Vet. Vol. Infantry. Its organization has been kept up nearly four and a half years and its line of march and travel has extended over ten thousand miles. Over nearly two thousand men have been members of its organization. The graves of our fallen dead are found all along our line of march. The number of its members who died in the service are about three hundred twenty-nine and quite a large number known to have died since of which I am unable to report.

A few incidents are worthy of note. While investing Vicksburg, Gen. John A. Logan had caused to be erected a tower or look out to observe the movements of the enemy, guarded by his soldiers; it was a fortress of strength. That noble chieftain, patient statesman and friend is gone, but around his memory are clustered the loving heart-affections of the millions of the loyal and true, holding in grateful remembrance the heroic deeds of the illustrious dead. Our history, like the soul of John Brown, is marching on. The results achieved by the victories which we helped to gain stand not still, but is demonstrated by the prosperity and development of our resources, by the construction of new railroads and the opening up of new fields of agriculture, the vast development of our mining industry, and the advancement of the finer arts. Peace has perched upon our banners and is flowing on, resistless, like the mighty river. Charles F. Bowers, of Company B, who carried the flag at Shiloh, after Stam and Blackman were wounded, died from his wounds; his leg was broken, and while lying on the battlefield the contending armies fought over the ground, when he was again wounded in the body, the ball lodging near the heart. We tenderly cared for him in the regimental hospital. I visited him and had a talk with him, his countenance lit up with animation and he said, "Tom, I carried the flag." Yes, the dear old flag was baptised by the blood of many of our noble boys of the 46th, and we love to see it float to the breeze and reach the highest pinnacle in the fame of our country's greatness; but while we love the dear old flag and our country so well let us not forget God, but let the banner of the cross be our excelsior; and the flag of our country placed in our affections, just below that of the cross.

While at Macon, Miss., a detail of twenty men of Company B, under the command of your humble speaker, was sent to the plantation of Gen. B. Harrison, who was at one time private secretary to Jeff Davis, to seize property. About two hundred slaves were there, and his little daughter, eight years old, the only white person at home. An old darkey bent nearly double and bowing himself nearly to the ground acted as spokesman. Said he: "Boss, be you de Lincum sojers?" "Yes, daddie," I said, "we are the genuine article." "Well Boss, is we free now?" "Yes sir, you are all free." "Bless de Lawd; you are the nex' ting to de Lawd Jesus Christ." "Oh no; not so good as that." "Yes you is; 'clar to goodness you is every bit of it." Liberty, that inventive genius of the human soul, it finds a lodgement in the mind of the most humbled of earth. This was a grand conception of true liberty, that mysterious power which is stronger than the

tempest; which moves like the electric spark; more powerful than the steam engine which crosses the continent with its burden of commerce; that power which comes to the intelligence of man from God directing the victories to our armies which made it possible for us to see this nation of ours the pride of her people and the honored of the earth.

More music followed Mr. Jones' remarks, after which the veterans formed in line and marched back to the city. Tonight the grand banquet will be held at Germania Hall.

DRUM TAPS.

Dr. Bradshaw received a hearty welcome from the old boys. He did not reach the city until this morning. He is looking well and likes his home at Shell City, Mo.

Gen. Dornblaser is beginning to look old, but his heart is as young as of yore. The boys were all glad to clasp his hands once more.

Thomas B. Jones' history of the regiment was highly spoken of. We publish it today in full. Mr. Jones is a prominent farmer in Buckeye township and is a gentleman of ability.

Supervisor James Musser seemed to enjoy the company of his old comrades.

Dan Galpin came over from Lanark to take in the reunion. Dan is a thorough soldier and well liked by all the boys.

A lovelier day for the reunion could not have been chosen.

The reunion of the survivors of the 46th regiment held yesterday was a grand success in every respect. Not an incident occurred to mar the festivities of the day, and everything passed off very pleasantly. Over 200 survivors of the regiment were in attendance. A great deal of the success of the reunion is due to the untiring work of the various committees. Capt. Arno, President of the Association, and the energetic secretary, Fred C. Held, did good work, as did also Capt. Barnes, Capt. Young, Capt. Krape, Wm. Swanzy and others. Taking everything into consideration, it was one of the most successful regimental reunions ever held in the state. A large number of letters and telegrams were received from absent comrades who could not possibly be here. One telegram was as follows:

WATSEKA, ILL., Oct. 5, 1887.

To the 46th Illinois Infantry:—Two hundred survivors of the 76th Illinois Infantry in reunion assembled, send fraternal greetings to the boys of the gallant 46th, our sister regiment. God bless every member of your little band.

S. C. MARSHALL,
Secretary.

The above shows how the boys of the 46th were beloved by their comrades in arms. The 46th was a fighting regiment and won the admiration of all.

The exercises at the park yesterday were very interesting, and an unusually large crowd was present. The only thing that the boys had to regret was the fact that the noted speakers they had counted on to deliver the principal addresses could not come, and about the only one that was put on the programme that did not disappoint the committee was Lieut. Thomas B. Jones, of Buckeye. His history of the regiment was a masterly effort, and was listened to with marked attention by all. President Arno had so much to attend to that at the last moment he asked Dr. Bradshaw to deliver the response to the welcoming address, which he did. Gen. Dornblaser was called upon to deliver the principal address, but the gentleman was totally unprepared for a speech, but to satisfy the boys he made a few impromptu remarks as follows:

COMRADES OF THE 46TH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The introduction of the President of your Association is misleading. I am no public speaker; the 46th never had any talkers. It always spoke by acts rather than words. If it could have been possible for the person who was named on your programme to be present you would have heard a speech worthy of the man and of the occasion. The history of the regiment is a part of the history of Stephenson County. More men from this county enlisted in its ranks and marched under its banner than any other regiment in the state. When I came to this county forty years ago it was new and sparsely populated. Farms were opened and fenced about the groves and along the timber belts. The prairie plains all about us were unoccupied and open for herds of cattle to roam about at will. Many predictions were made that these plains would never be settled upon. But the same was said of the western plains of Kansas that are now being densely populated with a prosperous people. When the 46th was organized, such large audiences as this is, could not be brought together on short notice. Meetings were called and appeals made all over the country for recruits to fill up this and the many other regiments that were organized. Zealous and determined men took the task in hand and finally success crowned their efforts. Not one of our number had a military education nor knew anything of military tactics, but the same motive that induced them to enlist, soon fitted them for the duty of practical soldiers. There are certain incidents and occurrences in our lives that are pleasant to remember and of which we are proud. One of which is that I was a citizen of Stephenson Co., and another—which I shall ever treasure—is that I had the honor to command so grand a regiment as the 46th Ill., and took part in its movements from the beginning to end. Comrades, again I greet you, and thank you for the cordial greeting.

Dr. Sheffield, of Apple River also made a short speech which was well received and highly spoken of by the soldiers. After Lieut. Jones had finished his remarks, our popular Congressman, Hon. Robert R. Hitt, the soldier's true friend, was loudly called for. He did not want to speak, but being persistently called for, said:

"MY SHIVERING FRIENDS. I have not the heart to hold you here in the cold, besides after Lieut. Jones' masterly effort there is nothing left for me to say. Everybody who looked at the splendid spectacle on Stephenson Street this afternoon, could not help but admire the 46th regiment, for after their years of hardship and peril on battle-field, and after all the doctors could do in twenty-five years since—200 brave, stalwart, healthy looking men have survived to meet together on this glorious day. Their step seemed as fresh and elastic as when they first marched to the music of the fife and drum twenty-five years ago. This county was largely represented in that noble regiment. Stephenson County gave largely to the war, but she was more generous to the gallant 46th, as 1200 of her bravest and best men were in her ranks, and they made a record that old Stephenson has every cause to be proud of. Our old soldiers are entitled to the respect, admiration and love of all. They are the nation's breastwork. Our large cities are defenseless. In times of anarchy and riot there is no telling at what time we may have to call upon these battle-scarred veterans. It is not an idle sentiment to lose the old soldiers, and their deeds of valor should never be forgotten."

Three cheers were given for Gen. Dornblaser, Dr. Bradshaw and the 46th regiment and the exercises at the park were concluded.

THE BANQUET

By 8 o'clock Germania Hall was filled with old soldiers and their ladies. Covers were laid to accommodate 200 guests. This part of the entertainment was in charge of that prince of caterers, John Doesrich, and John fully maintained his reputation in this particular line. The spread was very fine and consisted of everything the market afforded. After the guests were all seated, the Germania Band, under the leadership of Will Kasten, rendered a selection in their usual masterly style, and the boys were loudly applauded. Capt. W. W. Krape officiated as toastmaster. The Captain was in his usual happy frame of mind, and carried out his part of the programme to the satisfaction of all. He asked all the guests to rise, and then called on Comrade Spafford to invoke the Divine blessing, after which the guests were helped to the good things. It was not long before the elegant repast vanished, but the heroes of many a hard fought battle still survived. Toast master Krape announced that the first thing on the programme would be singing by the quartette composed of Messrs.

Thomas, Seeley, Black and Rabe. They rendered "Marching through Georgia," and the old veterans joined in the chorus with their old time vigor and enthusiasm.

Capt. Krape arose to make a few preliminary remarks. He said he was pleased to see so many of his old comrades present this evening. They were all fine fellows before the war, during the war and after the war. He never yet heard of a 46th boy being in the penitentiary. (A voice in the audience—Gen. Dornblaser was in the penitentiary). This remark brought down the house. But Gen. Dornblaser was not sentenced to the penitentiary by a judge—he was there as a warden. Capt. Krape said an old soldier whom the boys all loved would respond to the toast, "Soldiers of the War." That gentleman was

GEN. DORNBLASER.

The General arose mid the deafening applause of his enthusiastic old comrades. He said the question for him to answer was who were soldiers of the war. It was the young and tender youth yet in his teens, who left his mother's knee, with a soul full of patriotism and love for his country—he was one of the soldiers of the war. The young men who left their comfortable schools and colleges for the rough and perilous life on a battle field; who shouldered their muskets in the dark days of the nation's peril; who gave up their young and promising lives on the bloody battle fields, or wasted away in rebel prisons—they were soldiers of the war. The husbands who left their wives and families to struggle as best they could, while they went gallantly to the front to fight the nation's battles—left their home and dear ones behind—probably to never look in their loving faces again—they were soldiers of the war. The men who planned battles and marches who had charge of the army and led it on to victory—they were soldiers of the war. The patriotic and brave private soldiers who fought all through the war and escaped with their lives, suffered all the privations of camp, hospital and prison hell, and came home, at the end of all, to resume their positions as private citizens and have since risen to positions of honor and trust in private life—they were the most honored soldiers of the war. The young ladies who parted with their lovers, urging them on to do their duty, little knowing whether they would ever see them again, yet praying and hoping for their safety—they, too, were soldiers of the war. Another class of soldiers should not be forgotten—they were the mothers and wives of the soldiers who went to the front. How they suffered and saved to provide for the little ones while the heads of the family were fighting their country's battles, and their noble work in the hospital should never be forgotten while there is an old veteran on earth to sound their praise. The many boxes of good

things that the boys received while in camp, came from the loving wives and mothers at home; and then the letters of love and endearment. Many a man went into the war timid and trembling and would have turned coward had it not been for the patriotic words from the wife or mother. These, my comrades, were the greatest heroes of the war. (Tremendous applause.)

The quartette then sang "Marching on," and the old soldiers joined in the chorus.

DR. B. F. BRADSHAW

was called upon to respond to the toast "Surgeons During and Since the War." The building shook with applause as Dr. Bradshaw arose to respond to the toast. It showed very clearly that the boys had a warm spot in their hearts for their old surgeon. The doctor said that the surgeons were the most popular men in the army—everybody from the generals to the privates came to the surgeons—for quinine. He said the surgeons from Stephenson county who went to the war were all good men. Dr. McKimm was a fine gentleman. He had a rough nature but beneath all that roughness he had a warm, tender heart and was a man of great ability. He said Dr. McKimm had lots to contend with. There was a great deal of sickness and not the proper remedies at hand to combat it with. There was nothing to feed the sick soldiers but fat pork and crackers, that the boys used to say were manufactured before Christ. The water was also very poor and with no means at hand to combat the fever that had broken out among the boys, the mortality was very great and the doctors did not know what to do. Surgeon DePuy was also a kind hearted man and a good doctor. He would get up at any time of night to alleviate the suffering of a wounded soldier, and by his careful attention he saved many a brave boy's life which would have otherwise gone out in an army hospital. He was a very outspoken man and sometimes rough in his ways, but every soldier had just cause to revere his memory, for his life was shortened many years by exposure and diseases, contracted on the battle field. He was a noble patriotic man and deserved the praise of all good soldiers. Assistant Surgeon DeWitt was a mere boy, but had good medical knowledge, and did valuable work on the field and in the hospital. He contracted a disease while in the service, which shortened his lease of life. The doctor said they blarneyed more during the war than they have done since, as it was necessary in order to keep the boys up and marching. He thought the surgeons of the late war were far ahead of any military country in the world.

The quartette then sang, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," the veterans joining in the chorus.

CORPORAL H. L. WAGNER

of Davenport, Iowa, but formerly a Freeport boy, was called upon to respond to the sentiment. "Wives and Sweethearts of the War." Herman said he was not a speaker, and had not prepared himself for the occasion. Besides he did not know much about the wives and sweethearts of the war; although he surrendered to a lady shortly after the war was over, before an attack was made upon him. (Tremendous applause.) But he did know that the wives and sweethearts of other boys did noble work for the soldiers, both at home and in the hospitals. He thought that the bravery of many a young boy in battle was inspired by his sweetheart at home. Our wives and sweethearts must be honored and respected; they are the ones who shaped the good of our country. They shape our destinies and were still working for the boys who wore the blue just as faithfully and as loyally as in the dark days of the war. Every true soldier should love and respect the ladies. Herman said he did not think he could talk half as long as he did, and expected to break down before he commenced. (Applause).

The quartette then sang "Red, White and Blue," the old soldiers joining in the chorus.

COMRADE SPOFFORD

responded to the toast, "Chaplains of the War." He said that no class of men in the army were respected more than the chaplains. They were not always at the front during battle but they were always at the bedside of the sick and dying, administering to their spiritual wants, brightening up some poor dying soldier's pathway to that better land, or speaking words of encouragement to a homesick boy. He said when the boys wanted to ask their Heavenly Father to guide and protect them they always went to the Chaplain and asked through him as they were of the opinion that the Chaplain was better acquainted with the Lord. The Chaplains of the army did good service during the war, and their work should never be forgotten. Their work did not cease with the war—for the past twenty-five years they have been leading the boys through the perils of civil life to that Grand Master of Comrades in that life beyond.

Peter Wurtz, of Rock Run township was prevailed upon to sing "Old Shady," which he rendered in fine style much to the amusement of the assembly.

DAN GALPIN

responded to the toast "46th Boys on Detached Service." He said the boys on detached service did good work. Fourteen first-class mechanics, carpenters, stone-masons, etc., were detailed from the 46th, to make bridg-

es, railroads, etc. They were a brave lot of men and did lots of hard work—harder than they have done since the war. They also did good work foraging.

Mr. D. Winters, of Florence township, rendered "The Veteran Band" in fine style, after which the Germania Band played another excellent selection.

Herman Wagner then got on the stage and said he had two prizes—one to be awarded to the most popular member of the 46th in Stephenson county, and the other to the best speaker. He had been inquiring and had found that Capt. Wm. Stewart was the most popular soldier and he presented him with a silver sword about five inches long, and said he hoped the Captain's enemies might be such that he could fell them to the earth with one stroke of his mighty sword. Mr. Wagner then said that the best talker in Stephenson county, who was a member of the 46th, was unquestionably Captain Krape, and he presented him with a small bell, attached to a piece of ribbon. The whole affair was very novel and created considerable merriment.

Dr. Carpenter, of Baileyville, was loudly called for and he made a very brilliant speech. He paid a very eloquent tribute to the bravery of Capt. Wm. Young, who was shot through the mouth by a minie ball and when requested to go to the hospital he replied: "I shall not leave the field while there is a d— rebel to fight or a man of the 46th left to stay by me." Comrade Wm. Swanzy and others were called upon and made short remarks.

Comrade Reed, of Washington, D. C., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the 46th present at this reunion tender their heart-felt thanks to the officers of this Association, to the press of the city, and to all others who have assisted in entertaining us so sumptuously and hospitably during our stay here.

It was a late hour before the last of the veterans left the hall and took their departure for home. There was shaking of hands, and the old veterans parted with their comrades once more. Thus ended one of the most successful reunions ever held.

In October, 1887, Gen. B. Dornblaser prepared the following historical sketch with view of presenting at reunion of that year. Lieut. T. B. Jones had been assigned this duty, who prepared the sketch and read it at the reunion, and Gen. Dornblaser withheld his history which is substituted and now printed in this history.—Editor.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN; COMRADES OF THE 46th ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

To meet again after a separation of 21 years is indeed a great pleasure. The friendly recognition and hearty greeting of comrades strengthens the ties of fraternity, and kindles anew the fires of loyalty. These army re-

unions are becoming more and more interesting from year to year as the number of survivors decreases. Recollections of army life and its varied incidents are revived and rehearsed with patriotic zeal. Our wives, our neighbors and friends join us in repeating the story of the war, and celebrating the valor of the Army of the Union.

Our children that have grown to manhood since the close of the war, and who are about to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizens of the government which the valor of their fathers maintained, listen with eager interest to everything relating to the war, and of the part taken by their fathers in it. They glory in our deeds, and will treasure the memory of them to our honor.

Numerous histories have been written, giving in full detail, the movements of great armies and corps and the general events and results of the war. But the regimental records are yet incomplete; a mere outline, with scarcely any individuality to distinguish them from the mass of troops engaged in any great battle or movement of the war. Survivors of the 46th have come together to hold a regimental re-union. Some of us have traveled hundreds of miles and at much inconvenience, to be here. We all expect to, and no doubt will, have a splendid time while we are together, but that is not all we should want—something should be said or done here that will make our history as a regiment more complete and more enduring. Something that can be treasured among the archives of our regimental association and handed down to our descendants.

To this end and by your permission I propose to relate as fully and as ably as I can, the movements of the regiment from its organization to its muster out.

HISTORY OF THE 46TH ILL. INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

The real commencement of the civil war, was the firing on Ft. Sumter by the rebels, on April 12th, 1861. The loyal sentiment of the north, heretofore dormant, was aroused to the highest pitch by this overt act of the secessionists. The call of President Lincoln, on the 15th, for 75,000 troops was promptly responded to. So much so that to enable companies and regiments in excess of the first call to be mustered into the service of the United States, another call was made on May 3d, 1861, for 82,714 additional troops. The congress of the United States convened on the 4th of July, 1861, and on the 2nd day of August authorized the president to call out 500,000 troops to serve three years. Under this call the 46th regiment was organized. Col. John A. Davis immediately, on hearing the call, left his "plow standing in the furrow," called on Senator John H. Addams, Col. Geo. Walker, Capt. John Musser and others, who heartily

co-operated with him in his efforts to recruit a regiment. Capt. John Musser had already commenced the organization of company "A" at Orangeville, and Col. Geo. Walker, of Company "B," at Rock Grove. Of this latter company, John A. Davis, at the request of Col. Walker, who did not feel physically able to endure the hardships of an active campaign, and who I am most happy to be able to greet, and welcome as a guest at this re-union, was elected Captain, although never mustered into the service as such.

Recruiting was at once commenced for Company "C," by Capt. Frederick Krumme, Company "G," by Capt. William Young, and Company "K," by Capt. John M. McCracken. As soon as these five companies had reached the minimum number for a company they were tendered to Gov. Yates for muster and assignment. They were ordered to Camp Butler, near Springfield, where they arrived on Sept. 10th, 1861, the date fixed as the date of enlistment, although many of the men had enlisted a month or more before. On the 12th of Sept., John A. Davis was commissioned Colonel of the 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry with full authority to recruit the same, and on the 14th, Rollin V. Ankeny was commissioned Captain of Company B, vice John A. Davis, promoted. Company F was mostly made up of recruits from Clay and Jasper counties and was organized with Thomas Wakefield as Captain. This constituted the 6th Company of the regiment. It was now about the 1st of December, and Gen. Grant was calling loudly and repeatedly for troops to make a strong advance into the South. Troops were hurried forward as soon as the regimental organizations were complete. Our battalion of six companies was often called out to do the honors of war to the departing hosts. Col. Davis, chafing under his enforced idleness in the camp of instruction, and his boys, as he called them, all spoiling for a fight, made it necessary to resort to every legitimate expedient to secure four more companies for his regiment. Col. John Dement, of Dixon, the noble sire of a gallant son, of whom your State is justly proud, had the nucleus of a regiment in camp at Dixon, called the Dement Phalanx, with no flattering prospects for a speedy organization. Col. Davis, by the powerful aid of Gov. Yates, succeeded in having these four companies assigned to the 46th and transferred to Camp Butler in January 1862. These companies were lettered and commanded respectively as follows, viz: Company D, Capt. William L. Wilder, Company E, Capt. John M. Marble, Company H, Capt. John Stephens, Company I, Capt. Chas. P. Stimson. On December 31st, 1861, Lieut. Col. Wm. O. Jones and Major Frederick A. Starring resigned. John J. Jones, of the Dement Phalanx, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and Benjamin Dornblaser, Major. The change from home to camp life, so entirely new and untried to all, caused much sickness and many deaths, before the regiment entered the field. Monotony of camp life was seldom varied by anything more exciting than dress parade, battalion or company drill.

Two companies, A and B, were armed with Enfield rifles soon after going into camp. Early in December, 1861, news came that a boat load of Illinois recruits were coming down the Mississippi river to be transferred and credited to the State of Missouri. Gov. Yates did not approve of this, and ordered Col. Davis to take his armed companies, proceed to Alton, intercept the boat, and bring the runaway recruits to Camp Butler, all of which was done in gallant style. When the regiment was fully organized, the work of drilling, arming and equipping the same was entered upon with great zeal by all of the officers and soldiers of the command. Finally after five weary months spent in the camp of instruction, orders came to prepare for the field. On the 11th day of February, 1862, the regiment left Camp Butler and went by rail to Cairo, Illinois. On arrival there it embarked on board a steamer to join General Grant's army at Ft. Henry, Tennessee. But before the boat reached the mouth of the Tennessee river, the joyful tidings came that Ft. Henry was captured. Our destination was at once changed to Ft. Donelson, Tennessee, in the vicinity of which we landed on the morning of the 14th of February. As this was the first steamboat ride most of the men had ever taken, it was much enjoyed. Especially as the weather was pleasant and the swollen river covered with a large fleet of transports loaded with troops going to the same destination. The march to the rear of Ft. Donelson was a weary one. For lack of wagon transportation, the men had to carry rations, blankets and cooking utensils, in addition to their arms and ammunition. The regiment bivouacked for the night near Gen. Grant's headquarters. During the night the weather suddenly changed, and the shelterless soldiers found themselves covered with snow in the morning. The many who could not sleep, kept fires burning to keep themselves and their sleeping comrades from freezing. Here the first lesson in foraging in an enemy's country was taken, by killing a few sheep that were found in the vicinity. This was done, however, in a bungling and unskillful manner, caused, no doubt, more by reprovng consciences, than lack of skill. But I am most happy to be able to bear testimony to the fact, and which should be made historical, that while the boys of the 46th never became conscienceless, they improved vastly in the art and science of foraging. After taking a very unsatisfactory breakfast at an early hour, on the 15th, the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Lew Wallace, on the extreme right of our line. At this point the rebels had made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt the day previous to break through our lines and escape. Gen. Grant had reasons to believe that another attempt would be made and made the necessary disposition of his forces to repulse it. On the way many ambulances filled with wounded men were met, and frequent and heavy firing was heard at the front. It was by no means cheerful music to march by, and none of us were just then spoiling for a fight as much as when we were safely housed in Camp Butler. The regiment,

however, reached its position early in the day and was held in reserve, ready to move promptly to any threatened point. Evidences of the conflict of the 14th were all about us, such as disabled cannons, broken muskets, shreds of clothing and blankets, and many pools of blood where the wounded had lain until they could be moved from the field. The enemy was so closely pressed on all sides during the 15th, that they could not spare a force strong enough to make a successful break to get away. Hence the regiment was not called into action, but was subject to occasional cannon shots from the front, one of which exploded a shell in such close proximity as to cause the death of one man and the wounding of two others. This was the first time the regiment had been under fire, and its effect was more terrifying than disastrous, but it taught us to know ourselves better than we had ever done before. The timid became brave and the braggart cowered with unmanly fear.

Quartermaster David S. Pride did everything in his power to supply the regiment with rations, but as teams could not be had, he brought all the hard bread to our bivouac that he could carry on his horse. We returned to our camp of the previous night, to get what could be had to eat. At dawn of the 16th, the regiment was again on its way to the front carrying everything that was brought from the landing, except the rations, which had all disappeared. When the position of the previous day was reached, white flags were observed on the rebel works. Without halting we marched through the works to the Cumberland river at the little town of Dover, and guarded the stores on the landing until they could be distributed and stored. The regiment had had a famine, now it was having a feast. Our army transports landed the supplies with which they were loaded, and at once carried away the thousands of prisoners that had been surrendered to our army. The regiment was quartered in houses and sheds while on duty here, and fared sumptuously every day.

All of the companies except A and B, were armed with the Harpers Ferry buck and ball cartridge musket, and as the larger part of the captured small arms were in custody of the regiment, a prompt exchange was made for better guns. In anticipation of another march Col. Davis procured two four mule teams, all that could be had out of the capture. It was none too soon for on the 19th of February the regiment marched to Ft. Henry on the Tennessee river, and occupied some log cabins built by the rebels. These log cabins were filthy in the extreme, and situated on low, wet, ground near the river, which, while the regiment was in camp here, overflowed its banks most of the time. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent, and deaths were numerous. The camp and garrison equipage of the regiment was sent around to Ft. Henry by boat, and on the 6th of March we embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. The Tennessee river was very high, the transports very much crowded, and the water very unhealthy, all of which tended to increase rather than

to lessen the sick list. There appeared to be a special fatality attending this expedition. Almost every day soldiers fell overboard and were drowned. The 46th lost at least three in this way. One morning when we were preparing to disembark I saw two men who had fallen overboard at the same time from separate boats, float down the angry stream and finally disappear forever. On the 18th of March the regiment disembarked and went into camp a mile and a half from the landing. Having but two light teams, it was an arduous task to carry all of the tents and baggage of the regiment to camp and to put it into army regulation shape.

As the regiments landed and went into camp they were at once assigned to certain brigades and divisions. The 46th together with the 14th and 15th Illinois and 25th Indiana composed the 2nd brigade of the 4th division. Brigadier Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanded the division and Col. James C. Veatch of the 25th Ind., the brigade. Up to this time the movements of the regiment had been mostly by boat. Now long marches and frequent battles were in prospect. Col. Davis here drew wagon transportation and kept the regiment busy drilling, and otherwise exercising, to improve its efficiency and promote health. Considerable quiet rivalry arose between the regiments of the brigade and division, each seeking to excel in every soldierly quality which was so soon to be put to the severest test.

In the battle of Shiloh, which was fought on the 6th and 7th of April 1862, the 46th took a conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half of its officers and men in killed and wounded, and receiving the thanks of the commanding generals. Among the wounded were Col. Davis, Maj. Dornblaser, Captains Musser, Stephens, Marble, Young and McCracken, Lieuts. Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham and Howell. In this action the "Fighting fourth division" of Gen. Hurlbut achieved a reputation for bravery to which it added in every field in which it was engaged till the close of the war. The conduct of the regiment at Shiloh is fully set forth in the following extracts from the reports of commanders whose names are attached thereto:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND BRIGADE 4TH DIVISION,

LIEUT. COL. JOHN J. JONES,

April 9th, 1862.

Commanding 46th Ills.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to thank you and the officers and the soldiers of the 46th Illinois Infantry for their noble conduct during the action of Monday morning last, when your lamented colonel so promptly responded to my request to take a position in my command, and so gallantly led you in the face of the enemy with so fatal a result to himself. My heartfelt sympathies are with you in your severe loss, and your soldierly conduct shall receive a fitting notice in my official report.

I am, sir, truly yours,

C. C. MARSH,

Col. 20th Ill. Infy. Commanding Brigade.

Col. Davis was shot through the lungs, and no one supposed that he would survive, but his iron will with careful nursing brought him through, and enabled him to join his command six months later. Capts. Musser and Stephens and Lieuts. Hood, Ingraham and Howell, all died of their wounds. The commanders noticed the regiment as follows:

* * * * *

“Col. Davis, Lieut. Col. Jones, Major Dornblaser, of the 46th Illinois Infantry, each displayed coolness and courage in resisting the heavy columns thrown against them. Major Dornblaser was wounded and compelled to leave the field early on the first day. Col. Davis was severely wounded on the second day while gallantly fighting in Col. Marsh’s brigade, and was carried from the field. Lieut. Col. Jones took command and conducted his regiment with skill and courage until the battle closed.

(Signed) JAMES C. VEATCH,
Col. Commanding Brigade.”

REPORT OF GEN. S. A. HURLBUT.

The general commanding tenders his heartfelt congratulations to the surviving officers and men of his division for their magnificent services during the two days of struggle, which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in victory. Let the division remember that for five hours on Sunday they held, under the most terrific fire, the key point of the left of the army and only fell back when outflanked by overwhelming numbers, pressing through points abandoned by our supports. Let them remember that when they fell back it was *in order*, and that the last line of resistance in rear of the heavy guns was formed by this division. Let them remember that on the morning of Monday, without food and without sleep they were ordered forward to reinforce the right, and that whenever either brigade of this division appeared on the field of action, they were in time to support the broken phalanx and to hold the line. *Keep these facts in your memory*, to hand down to your children when we conquer a peace, and let it be the chief pride of every man in the command—as it is of your general—that he was at Pittsburg with the Fighting Fourth Division.

By order of Brig. Gen’l.

Reports Hurlbut’s order,
SMITH D. ATKINS,
A. A. A. Gen’l, 4th Div.

(Signed) S. A. HURLBUT.

After a battle so terrible in its results it is not at all surprising that the regiment was demoralized. Col. Davis and Major Dornblaser were absent wounded, and Lieut. Col. Jones was taken so seriously ill that he was taken to a hospital. This left the 46th without a field officer in command, and most of the companies in charge of lieutenants, and even sergeants. When the march on Corinth, Miss., was commenced on the 30th of April, Lieut. Col. Cam, of the 14th Illinois, was assigned to command the 46th. About the 20th of May 1862, although suffering from wounds I returned to the regiment and assumed command.

The siege of Corinth had commenced, by throwing up elaborate earthworks ten miles from the entrenchments of the enemy. The siege was conducted upon strictly scientific principles. Advances were made by our forces, as soon as our last line of earthworks were fully completed, and would in no case exceed two miles, when another line, if possible, more elaborate, had to be erected. The siege, however, was a grand military success. Not only was the entire rebel army driven out, but had also taken away all of their guns, great and small, camp and garrison equipage, forage and ammunition. The 46th made no captures of any kind, save and except a set of dishes for his mess by the chaplain on Sunday morning, May 30th. On the 1st of June the army passed through the town of Corinth, on its way to Memphis as we believed. On the 2nd we went into camp six miles west of Corinth, and did not leave it till the 10th. Here the paymaster visited us for the first time since the 46th went to the field. To say that the paymaster was a welcome guest, was putting it exceedingly mild. Everybody was happy, for even those who had no money due them knew where they could borrow, or obtain it in some other way. The men were advised to send all of the money home that they could spare. The chaplain (Teed) was detailed as agent to carry it home for them, and the greater number availed themselves of the opportunity. The regiment marched leisurely across the Hatchie river through Grand Junction, to what was known as Collarbone Hill near Lagrange, and went into camp on the 24th of June.

On the 30th of June an expedition commanded by Gen. Sherman, started out on a reconnaissance toward Holly Springs, Mississippi. On the 3rd of July the brigade went into camp near Cold Water creek. Cavalry was sent out in every direction, but no enemy was encountered. Fruit, vegetables and chickens were abundant, and everybody was once more happy. The 4th was celebrated very quietly in camp, until about 4 o'clock p. m., when an alarm was sounded, caused by a report that the enemy was approaching from the direction of Holly Springs. The report proved false, but tents were struck and baggage loaded quicker than the 46th had ever done it before. After a very hot and dusty march, the regiment returned to camp on the 6th of July. On the march out, our cavalry were much annoyed by guerillas or small squads of the enemy firing on them from

the shelter of plantation houses and outbuildings. Many of these buildings were burned on the return march, being the first illustration of "war's desolation" the regiment had seen up to this time. Rebel property, buildings, crops, provisions, and even cisterns and wells of water were guarded, rebel owners were permitted to search the camps for runaway slaves and lead them out like cattle. Many of these crops were afterwards gathered for the use of the rebel army. On the 17th of July the 46th commenced the march to Memphis, where it arrived on the 21st. The 4th division had been guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad from Grand Junction to Germantown, but was now relieved by other troops. While at Memphis new clothing was issued, and another payment made by the paymaster. The clothing and money was much needed, and "filled a long felt want." On the 27th of August the regiment with other troops made a scout towards Hernando, Miss., but met no enemy, and returned to camp next day. On the 6th day of September our division left Memphis, and marched by way of Raleigh, Union Station, Big Muddy, Hampton, Danville, Whiteville and Pleasant Creek, to Bolivar, Tennessee, where we arrived and went into camp on the 14th of September. Lieut. Col. Jones had returned to his regiment and assumed command, and on the 21st of September Col. Davis also returned, but as he was still suffering from his wounds he did little active duty for a time. When the tents and baggage of the 46th were sent from Ft. Donelson to Ft. Henry, a part of it was stored at Paducah. This was now much needed, as a large part of it was private property. Col. Davis ordered me to go to Paducah and look it up. I did not return to the regiment until the 6th of October. On the 27th of September Gen. McPherson reviewed all the troops in his command, and as they had all been lately paid, newly clothed, and well fed, they made a splendid appearance. On the 4th of October the 4th division marched towards Corinth, which place was being besieged by a large force of confederates, commanded by Price and Van Dorn. After a desperate and bloody battle, the enemy was repulsed, and in their retreat, attempted to cross the Hatchie river near the village of Metamora. Here on the morning of the 5th of October, just 25 years ago this day, the 4th division met the enemy and drove back what were not killed and captured. The 46th was in position on the right of the 2nd brigade, supporting Bolton's Battery. After an hour's shelling by the batteries, the infantry were ordered forward and at a double quick, advanced under a heavy fire of artillery across the bridge. Gen. Hurlbut promptly formed his division and drove the enemy from the field in such haste that they had to abandon much of their train, baggage and guns. Col. John A. Davis and Lieut. M. R. Thompson, acting adjutant, were both mortally wounded, and died on the 10th. Gen. Veatch in his report of the battle of the Hatchie, complimented his brigade very highly as follows: "The field and staff officers of every regiment appeared to do all that could be done to render

victory complete. The line officers so far as their conduct came within my notice, did their whole duty, and the men moved with steadiness and resolute courage not easily surpassed. The loss in killed and wounded embraces many valuable officers. Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th, fell severely wounded early in the action, while gallantly leading his regiment in charge. He has since died of his wounds. He was generous, noble and brave, and will be regretted by all who knew him." Those of us who knew Col. Davis most intimately for years before the war as a neighbor, citizen, and representative in the State Legislature, need not be told of his social and mental qualities, nor of his kindness of heart. His short but brilliant military career makes a page in history never to be obliterated. Of Lieut. Moses R. Thompson who was wounded at the same battle and died on the same day that Col. Davis did, I want to say, and to make it a matter of the most enduring record, that he was one of the best and noblest men that ever lived. His memory should be cherished and his name honored by every member of the 46th and by the people of this country. I would fain extend these eulogies, but must proceed as before. After the battle the division returned to camp Bolivar, where almost everything else was neglected to the care of the wounded. The bodies of Col. Davis and Lieut. Thompson were sent to Freeport in charge of a detail from the regiment, for burial. Active preparations were now made for a forward and aggressive move. Gen. Hurlbut took command of the post at Memphis and Gen. Veatch of the 4th division. Col. Turner of the 15th Illinois, took command of the 2nd brigade, but before the troops had gone three miles an order came accepting his resignation, which he had han'ed in some time before. Col. W. Q. Gresham of the 53d Indiana, now commanded the brigade until the return of Col. Cyrus Hall of the 14th Illinois, who was the ranking colonel in the brigade. November 3rd the division marched to Lagrange, Tennessee, and next day the 46th went into its old camp on "Collarbone Hill." On the 21st of October I was commissioned colonel of the 46th Illinois, vice John A. Davis killed in battle. Captain John M. McCracken was afterwards commissioned major in my place. Two companies, D, and I, having become much reduced by casualties of war, were consolidated on the 13th of November, 1862, but the order of consolidation was not received till March 7, 1863. Adjutant E. R. Lord, Capt. Wm. F. Wilder and Lieut. Coe of company D, and Capt. R. D. Campbell and Lieut. Ballard of company I, resigned. Lieut. Henry H. Woodbury was commissioned adjutant of the regiment. Quartermaster D. S. Pride was made captain of company I, and Hezekiah A. Bullock, 1st lieutenant and Uriah J. Terry, 2nd lieutenant. Sergeant Edwin R. Gillet was commissioned Quartermaster of the regiment, vice Pride promoted. This reduced the regiment to nine companies, and eliminated nearly all of the dissatisfied element, on my promotion over Lieut. Col. Jones. November 28th the regiment left camp and marched to old

Lamar, 29th to Holly Springs, and 30th to near Waterford, Mississippi, where we went into camp. A rumor became current that this camp would be the winter quarters of the regiment, and in consequence, a splendid camp with all the conveniences for comfort was speedily fitted up, but much to our chagrin we had to leave it on the 11th of December and continue southward, via Oxford to Taylor's Station, on the railroad from Memphis to Grenada, Mississippi. Gen. Sherman had taken a large force down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg and Gen. Grant proposed to aid him by marching an army via Yazoo City to the rear of Vicksburg. But Gen. Van Dorn of the rebel army, through the treachery or inefficiency of the commanding officer, captured Holly Springs, the base of supplies for General Grant's army, and destroyed all the stores accumulated there. This compelled a retreat of the Federal army. Hence on the 23rd of December the northward march was commenced via Oxford, to Hurricane creek. On the 24th the 46th Illinois and 33d Wisconsin, as a train guard marched to the north side of the Tallahatchie river, and on the 26th went into camp four miles north. By this time all of our rations had been eaten, supply trains from Memphis had not yet returned, and necessity compelled us to scour the country thoroughly for something to eat and feed for our animals. The country had been traversed so much by the troops of both sides, that but little was left. Our principal subsistence was parched corn and a limited supply of hogs that in the language of Capt. Stewart had not "meat enough on them to bait a rat trap." Occasionally some chickens were found, and in one instance, a gallon of apple jack or peach brandy, was confiscated and brought to camp. The first boxes of hard bread that arrived were promptly seized and eaten without spice of unfavorable comment. January 6th, 1863, we again entered Holly Springs, and on the 10th the 15th and 46th started out as an escort to a large ammunition train to Lagrange, Tennessee, where we arrived on the evening of the 11th of January. We were ordered to Moscow, Tennessee, on the 13th, and remained till February 5th, when we went to Lafayette, the first station on the Memphis & Charleston railroad west of Moscow.

The garrison of Moscow consisted of the 1st brigade of the 4th division, the 46th and 76th Illinois of the 2nd brigade, and two batteries. The garrison of Lafayette was the 14th and 15th Illinois and one battery under the command of Col. Cyrus Hall. The 2nd brigade was again united at Lafayette, Tennessee, on the 5th of March, and on the 9th marched via Collierville and Germantown to Memphis. Gen. Lauman was now in command of the 4th division, and Col. Hall of the 14th Illinois, of the 2nd brigade. Here again much friendly rivalry sprung up between the regiments of the division, in drill, discipline and soldierly bearing. Gen. Lauman would call for two regiments, not of the same brigade to appear at a certain time before his headquarters, to execute their best military

maneuvers, and to pass before him in review. The 46th never suffered in comparison, except on one occasion, and that failure was by no means through any fault of the rank and file of the regiment. On the 21st of April the 46th with several other regiments engaged in an expedition to Hernando and Cold Water, Mississippi. A small force of rebels was driven out of Hernando and across Cold Water river. About thirty prisoners and some supplies were captured. There were no casualties in the 46th and but few in the command. The return march on the 24th of April was a rapid and peculiar one, on account of the large number of negro slaves that accompanied the troops to Memphis. Several of our officers were more kind-hearted than the others, and filled the empty wagons with the fleeing women and children, who were too weak to follow on foot. All of them were taken to the "Contraband camp" near Memphis. The regiment embarked on the 13th of May to engage in the capture of Vicksburg. Landed at Young's Point, Mississippi, on the 15th; on the 18th marched to Bower's Landing, below Vicksburg. The 4th division had been ordered to go to Grand Gulf, to follow up and reinforce Gen. Grant, who, with his army had captured Jackson, Mississippi, and was on his way back to the rear of Vicksburg.

There were boats for only a part of the command, and while the 46th was waiting for transportation, it was suddenly ordered back to take boat for the Yazoo river. May 20th we went by boat to Chickasaw Bayou, disembarked, and moved across the swamp to the bluff. Next day the regiment joined the right of General Grant's army now before Vicksburg. Upon the arrival of the balance of the brigade from Grand Gulf, the division went to Snyder's Bluff, to guard the rear of the army. It was relieved on the 24th of May and proceeded to the extreme left of our line covering the Warrenton road. On the evening of May 25th the regiment was detailed on picket duty, and during the night the outpost consisting of five companies in command of Lieut. Col. Jones, was captured by the enemy. One hundred and four men and seven officers were captured, seventy escaping. The balance of the regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender. Gen. Johnson had been collecting an army at Jackson with the object of relieving the rebel garrison of Vicksburg. Consequently Gen. Grant ordered a movement of his army toward Jackson immediately after Gen. Pemberton had agreed on terms of surrender. The regiment was not permitted to enter the city, but was ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at daylight of the 4th of July. However, before we started out, we had the pleasure of seeing the Johnnies march out of their fortifications, stack arms and leave their colors to be taken charge of by our victorious army. On our march to Jackson the great battle fields of Champion Hills, Clinton and Raymond were passed over, where the evidences of the recent conflicts could be seen on every hand. On the 9th of July, Dickson Plantations, near Jackson, was reached. Our 2d brigade was detached to

guard the Corps train, while the other two brigades of the division took a position on the extreme right of the line, resting on Pearl river, and before Jackson. Here on the 12th, Gen. Lauman, through some misunderstanding orders, made an assault with his first brigade without support upon the enemy's works, and was repulsed with terrible loss. He was at once relieved from command, and his division temporarily assigned to Gen. Lew Wallace's division. The Confederates evacuated their works and the city on the 16th, and escaped across the Pearl river, never again to return in force to the Mississippi river during the war. The division was now transferred to the 17th corps, and Brigadier General M. M. Crocker assigned to the command. On the 13th of August the 46th embarked and went down the river to Natchez, where the regiment spent a very pleasant month. On the 1st of September our expedition went across the river into Louisiana. The 46th was left at Trinity river to guard the crossing, while the remainder of the troops went to Harrisonburg, La., capturing Ft. Beauregard in the Washita river, and returning to Natchez on the 8th. The regiment returned to Vicksburg on the 16th of September and went into camp in the northeast part of the city, where it remained mostly inactive until Nov. 28th, when it moved to Camp Cowen, on Clear Creek, nine miles east of the city. Gen. McPherson, commanding the Department of Vicksburg, in compliance with orders from the Sec. of War, made a special effort to induce the regiments of his command to re-enlist as veteran regiments. To this end he requested all of the regimental commanders to call at his headquarters at Vicksburg, for consultation and instruction. The officers and soldiers of the 46th after hearing the order and its inducements fully explained, entered into the work of re-enlistment with such zeal that on the 4th day of January, 1864, almost the entire regiment was mustered into service for three years or during the war, by Lieut. Hyde of the regular army. On the 10th of January the veterans left Camp Cowan to go home on veteran furlough. When we reached Vicksburg the regiment formed in front of Gen. McPherson's headquarters and saluted the General, who acknowledged the salute by a very neat and complimentary speech. He gave the 46th the credit of being the first regiment to re-enlist as a veteran regiment in his department. The steamer Planet was at the wharf waiting to receive us, and upon which we embarked at once. On the afternoon and night of the 11th the men were all paid on muster out rolls and advance pay as veterans, by Maj. Stewart, paymaster. Early on the morning of the 12th our steamer pulled out and slowly passed up the river through heavy masses of floating ice, on account of which the boat had to tie up every night. There were 334 men of the 46th on board, and several hundred soldiers of other regiments. January 14th James M. French of Company E died. January 20th at 11 a. m. we arrived at Cairo, Ill., and reported to Adjutant General Fuller, by telegram, who on the next day ordered the regiment to go into camp

at Freeport, where we arrived on the 23rd of January. The 46th was received with grand honors and escorted by the band and Company B of the 26th Illinois, to Plymouth Hall, where the ladies of Freeport had prepared a sumptuous lunch for the boys. The members of the regiment lost no time in disbanding and seeking their several homes. Adjutant Woodbury went to Springfield for furloughs, which were promptly sent to the men on the 27th of January. During the month of February 1864, the officers of the regiment were busily engaged recruiting, and one new company raised at Freeport and commanded by Captain James W. Crane, was attached to the regiment as Company D. On the 2d of March 1864, the regiment numbering 984 officers and men left Freeport and proceeded to Cairo, Illinois, by rail, thence to Vicksburg, Mississippi, by boat, and thence to Camp Hebron, ten miles east of Vicksburg, where the regiment rejoined the 2d brigade, 4th division, 17th army corps. From March 10th to April 5th the 46th was in camp under vigorous drill and discipline. Upon the latter date the brigade to which it was attached marched to Big Black Bridge, 12 miles east of Vicksburg, and reported to Brigadier General E. S. Dennis commanding. April 25th and 46th went to Vicksburg by rail and encamped near Battery Ransom, northeast of the city. May 4th started out on an expedition to Benton and Yazoo City, Mississippi, with the command under Brigadier General John McArthur, and the regiment under Lieut. Col. Jones. Col. Dornblaser of the 46th, commanded one brigade and Col. Coates of the 11th Illinois, the other. Benton was reached on the 9th and taken possession of after a sharp skirmish with the enemy. April 13th marched to Vaughn Station, 15th to Yazoo City, and on the 18th returned via Liverpool, Sartartia and Haines Bluff to camp at Vicksburg, having marched over 200 miles. The only casualty was Sergeant Lansing Eells of Winslow, killed. The 46th remained in camp till July 1st, when it again started out on a scout to Jackson, Mississippi. On the 4th at Clinton a sharp engagement was had with the Johnnies, but with no serious loss to us. On the 5th we reached Jackson and went into camp south of the city. In the afternoon of the 6th our cozy comfort in camp was seriously disturbed by a report that the rebels had come down from Canton in large force and cut off our retreat to Vicksburg. Gen. Slocum who was in command, at once ordered the 5th U. S. colored cavalry to advance and skirmish with the enemy until the infantry could come to their support, which they did in gallant style. The 1st brigade consisting of the 46th and 76th Illinois and a section of Bolton's battery, made a rapid march and came up to the cavalry just as they had exhausted their ammunition. The darkies were more than glad to give way to the white troops, who soon cleared the Vicksburg road and took up a strong position for the night. Early next morning we were ordered to advance and press the enemy back, that the wagon train escorted by the cavalry might pass on towards Vicksburg. It was a stub-

born fight followed by a rapid retreat. Our killed and wounded were left on the field to the care of the enemy, who followed closely and made another charge near Clinton in which they were repulsed with serious loss to them but slight to us. We reached our camp at Vicksburg again on the 9th having sustained a loss in entire command of three killed thirty-six wounded, one captured and three missing, total 43. This expedition was much criticised as having been made more for profit than glory. July 29th, 1864, the regiment embarked on board the steamer Arkansas, and dropped down to Morganza Bend, Louisiana, where it went into camp. On the 13th of August the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2d division, 19th army corps. Gen. Reynolds commanded the corps, Gen. Dennis the division and Col. Dornblaser the brigade. August 23rd the brigade made a reconnaissance to Clinton, La., via Port Hudson, returning again on the 29th. The incidents of note were weary night marches, false alarms, no fighting and plenty of fun at the expense of eastern troops. On September 3d we left Morganza Bend by boat and landed at the mouth of White river, Arkansas, on the 8th. The non-veterans of Companies A, B and C, left for Springfield, Illinois, on the 13th of September to be mustered out by reason of expiration of service.

October 6th the regiment started by boat up White river to Duvall's Bluff, where it landed and went into camp on the 9th. On the 28th it left for Memphis, Tennessee, reaching there December 1st. While in camp here, the non-veterans of Companies E, F, H, I, and K, were mustered out of service. On the 12th of December the 19th Army Corps was reorganized, and was for a time known as the Reserve Corps Military Division of west Mississippi. The 46th was attached to the 2d brigade and marched to Moscow and Wolf river, Tennessee, on the Memphis & Charleston railroad and returned from the 21st to the 31st of December. This expedition was commanded by Gen. Lawler. On January 2d, 1865, the regiment proceeded by boat to Kennerville, Louisiana. February 8th embarked on steamers Planter and Alabama at Lake Port, and steamed across Lake Ponchartrain to Ft. Gaines, on Dauphin Island, Alabama, where it arrived on the 10th.

Col. Dornblaser, who had been home on leave of absence, arrived on the 1st of March with one hundred and sixty recruits for the regiment, which brought the number up again to a point approaching the maximum. While in camp at Fort Gaines the Reserve Corps was reorganized, and named the 13th Army Corps, to be commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger. The 46th was placed in the 2d brigade of the first division, Gen. James C. Veatch was again to command the division, and Gen. Dennis the brigade. On the 18th of March the regiment commenced the march with the corps to Mobile. Ft. Spanish was first invested, the 46th being on the extreme left of the line next the bay, and moved up within easy cannon range and

built earthworks. Before another advance was made, Gen. A. J. Smith came up with his division and relieved ours. We were at once sent up the bay to Ft. Blakely, which was also closely invested, and the siege so vigorously prosecuted that on the 9th of April a charge was made and the Fort captured with many prisoners and munitions of war. The capture of their strong fortifications, rendered the further occupation of the city of Mobile by the confederates untenable; hence its evacuation followed promptly. Our division entered the city on the morning of the 12th of April, 1865. The 8th Illinois Infantry was assigned to provost duty in the city, and the 46th to outpost duty. But the end was now evidently fast approaching. Our armies were everywhere victorious, and the clouds of dependency were settling down upon the armies of the south. The brief, but comprehensive command to "push things" was strictly obeyed in the west as in the east. Expeditions were organized and sent out in every direction wherever a foe was known to be, prepared and determined to crush him. But before many of them could reach their destination the tidings of surrender were flashed from the east to the west and the war of the rebellion was closed. Rebel armies were however yet in the field, not to wage further warfare, but to surrender according to the terms of Lee's capitulation, and hence on the 12th of May the regiment went by rail to Meridian, Miss., and received the surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor's army. After taking charge and disposing of the arms and property of Taylor's army and seeing it disbanded, we again returned to Mobile on the 21st of May. On the 27th of May the regiment embarked for New Orleans, where it arrived on the 28th and went into camp at the race track west of the city. Gen. Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army was at Shreveport, La., for which place we embarked on the 30th of May, and proceeded up Red river via Alexandria and Natchitoches. Upon our arrival, however, we found but a small remnant of Smith's army there, as the valliant general and most of his followers had fled to their homes in Texas, and to the republic of Mexico. Our entire division had gone to Shreveport, and as there was now no necessity for so many troops at this point, and as the work of mustering out had begun the 46th was on the 19th of June sent to Grand Ecore and Natchitoches, La. Gen. Bank's unfortunate expedition had left a large number of army wagons, mules and other property of Uncle Sam in this part of the United States. The principal business of the 46th was to collect this property together with "confederate states" cotton that was hidden in the swamps and ship it to New Orleans. The war appeared to us to be over and many appeals were made to be mustered out of the service. Desertions were becoming painfully frequent, and the performance of any military duty was irksome. Yet, we were on the 20th of November ordered to march overland to Shreveport, La., simply to occupy the place and

maintain order until civil authority could be re-established. But finally on the 26th of December the welcome order came to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., for muster out.

On January 20th, 1866, the regiment was mustered out and on the same day started for Springfield, Illinois, for final discharge, which final discharge is dated February 1st, 1866, having served as an organization four years and one month, and many of its members four years and a half.

REUNION OF 1889.

VETERANS MEET.

(From the Freeport Weekly Journal of Aug. 28, 1889.)

A more perfect day for a soldiers' reunion could hardly be asked for. At least so thought the survivors of the old 46th as they arrived in Freeport this morning to attend the reunion of their old regiment. Our merchants have showed an interest in the old veterans by decorating their places of business and the city has presented a holiday attire. The committee, who have had charge of the reunion, worked hard to make it a success, and while there is not as large a number of the boys present as at the last reunion, still those who did come, feel amply repaid for their visit. The last reunion of this regiment was held in Freeport Oct. 5th, 1887, and at that time the JOURNAL published a very complete history of the regiment, which was prepared with great care by Lieut. Thomas B. Jones, of Buckeye. Most of our readers are familiar with the record of the gallant regiment, so it will not be necessary to quote its history on this occasion.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

Among those who were attending the reunion might be mentioned:

F. C. Held, Freeport; A. J. Bates, Cedarville; N. F. Cooledge, Pecatonica; D. Kostenbader, Cedarville; W. McElhaney, Dakota; Capt. W. G. Barnes, John R. Waddel, Capt. Arno, W. W. Krape, Capt. Wm. Young, R. Hanke, W. B. Garrison, Paul Petrick, Jacob Prince, Thos. Runner, Wm. Spitler, Chas. L. Beebe, Freeport; Jacob Becks, Durand; D. D. Tyler, Browntown; G. S. Roush, Henry Hoyman, Lena; J. P. Kleckner, McConnells; J. A. Shoemaker, Polo; Benedict Joy, H. King, Addison Donmoyer, Winslow; W. H. Brubaker, W. McGilligan, Ridott; H. L. Wagner, Davenport; Luther Angle, Dakota; A. E. Machamer, Shannon; Israel Miller, McConnells; Henry Bemis, Oregon; T. B. Fisher, J. W. Holmes, Amboy; J. B. Musser, J. C. Daughenbaugh, Orangeville; J. W. Trenholm, Flag Station; Peter Wurtz, Davis; W. Reitzell, Jacob Lauck,

Rock Grove; Geo. W. Bolender, Buena Vista; Benj. Morse, Chicago; Miller Zeigler, Rock City; M. T. Steffen, Freeport; R. Nunn, Lyons; Wm. Swanzey, Freeport; Thos. Venson, Starr, Iowa; Chas. Barrett, Sioux Falls, D. T.; B. T. St. John, Sterling; Louis Korn, Freeport; Nicholas Kastler, Amboy; Wm. Hanke, Eleroy; S. A. Sleight, Lyons, Iowa; Wm. Stober, Freeport; Chris. Daughenbaugh, Orangeville; Chas. Musser, Orangeville; Philip Knecht, Freeport; L. Currier, Oregon; W. H. Rutter, Cedarville; Christopher Green, Sheffield, Ia.; Theodore Segin, Freeport; Jonathan Matter, Dakota; Isaac Bobb, Orangeville; Henry Gorman, Cedarville; Albert Lincoln, Waterloo; James Maddley, Waterloo, Ia.; Benj. Musser, Jewell, Kans.; H. S. Keck, Dakota, Ill.; **George** Sheets, Trenton; Porter Benjamin, Prophetstown; P. O'Neal, Iowa Falls, Iowa; John Windecker, Robertson, Iowa; B. H. Bradshaw, Orangeville; Thos. B. Jones, Buckeye; Isaac Gage, Winslow; Lewis Moses, Buckeye; John H. Whitmeyer, Damascus; Lorenz Seiferman, John Weifenbach, F. J. Koehler, Fred. Demuth, Chas. Frisbie, H. C. Best, John Curran, Len Lee, Freeport; Peter Seyler, Lena; Espy Devore, Aurelia, Ia.; Wm. Barnds, Orangeville; Wm. Clingman, Cedarville; Wm. Smith, Winslow; I. N. Lee, Webster City, Ia.; A. Lorenzo, Lena; J. Kleckner, McConnells; Darius Winters, Robt. Wilson, Levi Richards, Bolton; C. W. Sebold, Fargo, D. T.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The Association held a business meeting at Germania Hall this morning, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. President Arno called the meeting to order and made a few remarks welcoming the old veterans to the city, and expressing a wish that all might have a pleasant time while in the city.

Secretary F. C. Held read the minutes of the last reunion of the regiment, which was held in this city in October, 1887. The minutes as read were adopted.

Treasurer James Musser made his report, which showed that the balance of \$83.91 remained in the treasury after paying expenses of the last reunion.

The question of holding the next reunion was then discussed. **Com-**rade Jones, of Buckeye, made a few remarks favoring Freeport as a suitable place for holding the next meeting of the association. Morrison and other places were suggested, but Freeport seemed to be the universal choice of the members of the regiment, and upon the question coming to a vote, Freeport was selected.

Capt. Krape moved that the next reunion be held in 1892, as it was quite probable that the Columbus centennial and G. A. R. national encampment would be held at Chicago in 1892, and if the 46th Regimental re-

union be held at that time it would be convenient for the comrades to visit the reunion first and then the world's fair and national encampment. This motion was carried.

Then occurred the election of officers. Capt. W. W. Krape, of this city, Capt. Reitzel, of Rock City, and comrade James Musser, of Orangeville, were put in nomination for President of the Association. The first ballot did not result in a choice. A second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Musser. Capt. Krape then moved to make the election of Mr. Musser unanimous, which was carried.

Then came the election of a secretary, and Comrade F. C. Held, of this city was re-elected without opposition. Capt. Reitzell was then elected treasurer by acclamation.

The following interesting letter was received from Gen. B. F. Dornblaser, who commanded this regiment during the war :

NATCHEZ, MISS., Aug. 17, 1889.

FRED C. HELD, ESQ.,

Sec. 46th Ills. Reunion Ass'n.

My Dear Sir Comrade:—The invitation to attend the reunion of the 46th Ills. Infantry at Freeport on the 22nd inst, was duly received. I would greatly enjoy meeting with my old comrades of the regiment, but I shall be unable to do so by reason of my engagements here. After a lapse of 26 years I find myself again in Natchez, not in the pomp and circumstances of war, but engaged in the civil and peaceful pursuit of building a railroad over some of the very ground that our division marched 26 years ago. Will you kindly make this your apology to the comrades attending the reunion, and extend to them my kindest regards and very best wishes for their welfare and prosperity? I call to mind the fact that Col. Walter Q. Gresham of the 53rd Indiana Infantry, and of our old 2nd Brigade here received his commission as Brigadier General. I have not yet looked up the exact spot where the officers of the brigade and division celebrated this happy event; nor do I expect to find any relics to show how and to what extent the jollification was conducted. History, however, shows that the star then placed on the shoulder of Gen. Gresham was most worthily worn to the end.

I remember the march about 12 miles northeast of Natchez as a diversion in favor of a cavalry raid in which march an army of sweet potatoes and other eatables not down in the ration of the army regulations were captured and never paroled or exchanged. When we were starting from Natchez to go to Trinity River and Harrisonburg, La., as I was riding at the head of the regiment down the hill to the landing an old negro auntie, with wool as white as snow, laid her hand on my knee to attract attention and said, "Bress God massa, I wish I could tole you."

Although she seemed to be on the very verge of the grave, her joy was overpowering that she in her day should see the bonds of slavery broken, and that "the day of jubilee had come" for her and her race.

The hot, dusty march to Trinity, the bad water, the corduroy roads across the swamp, the lakes and bayous, and the alligators which the boys would shoot at notwithstanding the vigilance of the Provost Marshal and his guard comes again to mind. An Irish soldier, whose name I cannot now recall, made more frequent use of an expression, which was common only to him on this march than any other, "A fine day, looks like snow."

The 46th regiment was left at Trinity River to guard the landing, while the balance of the brigade went to Harrisonburg to capture some store and arms, and because "idleness is said to be the mother of mischief," it was that Ike Little, of Co. H., with a string and a pin hook, fastened a large dead snake to Bill Dumphy's jacket tip, and when at safe distance called out, "Billy Dumphy, look behind you." Billy took only one look when "fear lent wings to his feet" and he fled through the brush to get away from the snake which he only did by falling headlong over a log which broke the string. Billy thought he was "kilt entirely" and Ike had to keep out of rifle range for a week and finally when he came back to the river at Vidalia a number of the boys that had played off in the march and rode in on the wagon train were captured and detained to do fatigue duty ferrying the river while their comrades marched to camp. I have not time to write all of my recollections. I can only hope that you may all have a most enjoyable time at the reunion and that the lives of our comrades may be spared to enjoy many more reunions.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

B. DORNBLASER.

Col. 46th Ill.

Secretary Held read the following letter from Comrade R. M. Lackey, M. D., formerly assistant surgeon of the old 46th:

OAK PARK, ILL., Aug. 20th, 1889.

SEC. REUNION COM.,

46th Reg't Ills. Inf'ty Vols,

Dear Comrade:—I see from the papers that the 46th is to have a reunion on the 22nd inst.

I served as assistant surgeon of the 46th from about April 1st to Oct. 20th, 1862. Many of the survivors of the original members of the Reg't, I presume, will remember me, and I take the liberty of writing to say how delighted I would be to be with you this week, were it possible.

Of my more than four years of service in the army during the war and after, there is no period that I look back upon with more tender memories than the time I spent with the 46th. I saw war many times in all its different phases—its tragedy and its comedy—its pathos and its romance; but of these there are none that are more firmly fixed upon my mind than is the scene in the little room at Bolivar, Tenn., after Hatchie, where lay dying that brave ideal volunteer soldier, Col. John A. Davis, and in another corner of the same room the courageous, quiet, the well beloved Lieut. Thompson. Sturdy, faithful, good natured Dr. Ben. Bradshaw and myself divided our attentions as surgeons and nurses between these two heroic men, until the moment came, in that calm autumn night, to close their eyes in the patriotic soldier's eternal sleep. Even yet, after more than a quarter of a century, the eyes grow dim with tears as this pathetic scene crowds upon our memories.

I had more than ordinary interest in some of the boys of the 46th, not only because they were good boys and good soldiers, but because they had been my pupils years before the war, when I taught school in Stephenson County, and knew their fathers and mothers, and speaking of the boy's mother reminds me to suggest to some of the speakers at your reunion, should you have speeches, to choose as the subject of their remarks "Our Mothers," and whoever responds to this, I pray that he may have the gift of mighty eloquence that he may do the subject full justice. For my part I would like to be able to raise a monument of imperishable granite on which I would inscribe in glowing characters,—“In memory of our heroic, patriotic mothers of the brave boys who saved the American Republic, and carried the starry banner to victory.”

To the old comrades of the 46th one and all I send thro' you a thousand, thousand benedictions. I hope to meet some of you at Milwaukee next week at headquarters, Phil Sheridan, Post 615 Dept. Ill.

Yours in F. C. and L.

R. M. LACKEY.

THIS AFTERNOON.

At 1:30 o'clock the veterans met at Germania Hall and formed in line of parade. The procession was headed by a squad of police followed by the Henney Buggy Company Band of 23 pieces. Then came the speakers in carriages, followed by 129 veterans of the 46th. The procession was in charge of Capt. Phil. Arno, Capt. Wm. Young and Dr. Bradshaw. The procession moved up Galena Street to Walnut Street, north on Walnut to Stephenson, and then to Taylor's Park, where the following program was carried out:

Music—Henney Buggy Co. Band. Invocation—Chaplain. Welcome—Hon. Charles Nieman, Mayor. Response—Surgeon B. H. Bradshaw. Music—Henney Buggy Co. Band. History of the 46th Regiment—His-

torian Thos. B. Jones. Address—Judge J. D. Crabtree, Dixon. Music—Henney Buggy Co. Band. Song, "Marching Through Georgia,"—by Everybody. Music—Henney Buggy Co. Band. Form and march to headquarters.

A banquet will be held this evening at the Brewster House, where the following programme will be carried out:

Master of Ceremonies, CAPT. W. W. KRAPE.

TOASTS.

Soldiers of the War,—;We Meet Again, Boys, Capt. F. H. Marsh; Surgeon Since the War, Dr. B. F. Bradshaw; The Ladies, Capt. Harrison W. Bolender; Pensions, Capt. Walter G. Barnes; Com. Dept. of the Soldiers since the War, Com. Sergt. James Musser; The Dead Soldier, Lieut. T. B. Jones; The Duty of the Living Soldier to his Comrade, Capt. Phil Arno; Grabtown, Dauphin Island and on to Fort Blakely, John A. Waddel.— To be followed by toasts by the boys.

N. B. Any soldier not responding when called on will be immediately placed on extra duty by the Corp'l. of the Guard.

Vocal music will be rendered during the exercises by the Occidental Male Quartette.

A SUCCESSFUL REUNION.

The reunion of the gallant 46th held in Freeport Thursday, proves a success in every respect.—Exercises at Taylor's park.—The Banquet at the Brewster House.

The reunion of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, held in this city Thursday was pronounced by all a most decided success in every respect. Considering the fact that the last reunion was held in this city two years ago, there were a large number of the old boys present and that they felt amply repaid for coming all will admit. A good share of the credit for the success of the reunion is due to the following committees:

Committee on Arrangements—Capt. W. G. Barnes, Capt. Philip Arno, Capt. Wm. Young, Wm. Swanzey, Z. T. F. Runner, M. T. Steffen and Fred C. Held.

Executive Committee—Capt. W. G. Barnes, Capt. Wm. Stewart, Capt. James Musser, Orangeville, Capt. W. W. Krape, M. T. Steffen, Wm. Swanzey, Z. T. F. Runner, with president and secretary added.

The above gentlemen, assisted by other members of the regiment, did all in their power to make the reunion a success, and we are glad that their efforts accomplished that result.

AT TAYLOR'S PARK.

The afternoon exercises were conducted at Taylor's Park. A temporary stand had been erected in front of the main amphitheatre for the accommodation of the speakers and Henney band. The main amphitheatre was crowded to its utmost capacity, while many had to seek seats in the second amphitheatre. The meeting was called to order by President Arno, and after a selection by the Henney band, Chaplain J. W. Bucks made an earnest prayer in which he asked our Heavenly Father to watch over and protect the old veterans.

Hon. Chas. Nieman, mayor of Freeport, then delivered a brief welcoming address. His speech was earnest and appropriate, and he paid a neat tribute to the soldiers who went to the war, and thought they were entitled to the best in the land. It was a pleasure and an honor for him to welcome them to the city of Freeport.

Dr. B. F. Bradshaw, of Orangeville, was called upon to respond to the mayor's address of welcome. He said that the 46th was composed largely of Stephenson county boys. They went away from home with the best wishes and prayers of the loyal citizens of Stephenson county, and after more than four years of hard fighting, those who were left were most heartily welcomed when they returned from the fields of carnage to again take up the peaceful pursuits of life, and now, on this occasion, it had been manifested that the boys of the 46th still occupied a warm spot in the hearts of the people, and on behalf of his comrades he wished to return thanks for the hearty welcome they had received.

LIEUT. THOS. B. JONES,

of Buckeye township, was then introduced to give a historical sketch of the regiment. Lieut. Jones stated that two years ago at the reunion of the regiment held in Freeport, he gave a lengthy history of the regiment, and he did not think it would be very interesting at this time, but he gave a brief synopsis of the 46th, and in closing he uttered the following eloquent and patriotic words:

I will also devote a little time and speak of the patriotism of the young men during the years 1861 to 1865. Patriotism means love for country. When the flag of our country was fired upon by the disloyal element of the Nation, then it was that the young men true to the love for country, true to the stars and stripes, true to principles of right and justice left their homes and donned the uniform of the soldier. You remember with me as you raised your right hand, swore by the God of battle that you would be true to your country, obey the laws, obey your officers, support the constitution of the United States, and perform all the duties of an American soldier for the preservation of the Union.

The struggle was long and bitter and many were the brave boys who came not back again. Their graves are to be found from the shores of the Atlantic clear across the continent to the Pacific. From the lakes, and hills and valleys of the North, reaching down into the sunny South, along

the by-ways, on the mountain top, in the low swamps and everglades they rest, consecrating with their life blood this beautiful land of 3,600,000 square miles to liberty. They could do no more. With their deeds of heroism and self-denial we may well ask what have their sacrifices accomplished?

1st. We have a restored Union, a land united, bound and cemented together by the strongest ties of love for country. I wish to impress this thought upon the young men here today to study well the history of this country and to study well the principles of patriotism.

My comrades go back with me to the scenes of the war. A young boy leaves his home and enlists in the army. He goes forth to battle and is mortally wounded. He is taken by the comrades to the hospital, where he is cared for as best they can, but soon he passes away. He dies away from home; no kind mother there to comfort her darling boy in his last dying moments. No sister or friend to sooth him and brush back the matted hair from his brow. He is buried without a relative to shed a sympathetic tear. At the head of the grave is placed a rough board with inscription cut on with a pocket knife or perhaps only marked with a lead pencil, his name, company and regiment. Ah! Yes sleep patriotic dead. The monuments to your heroism is engraved, not on tablets of marble alone, but in the hearts of a grateful people.

2nd. Slavery to the black man is forever wiped out, and as soon as this black race and the poor white people of the south secure the education necessary to break the bonds of ignorance and prejudice, and their minds are elevated by a higher plan of civilization and a spirit of patriotism leads them, then will liberty be universal.

3rd. The prosperity of the Union in the past twenty years or since the war is beyond computation. The population then of some thirty millions has doubled or more and with the increase of population the wealth of our vast mines is being developed unearthing the vast treasure of silver and gold, digging down in the earth and bringing out the great treasures of precious metals of every description, and the many million tons of hard and soft coal to furnish fuel to the farmer, the merchant and to all professions, and to the vast manufacturing industries all over the land.

4th. The development of our railroad system is unparalleled. The vast trunk lines cross the continent from east to west and from north to south with connections to every place of importance and many of no importance. The estimate is that we have in the United States 150,000 miles of road, enough to encircle the globe six times. These lines some of them were built across the great western plains in advance of immigration making it possible for the citizens of small means to secure a home of cheap land and to have a market for his products immediately; thus it was possible for this free west to be settled and enriched and beautified by the sturdy settler and ex-soldier.

5th. Our agricultural resources as being developed are the source of great wealth. The vast area of farming land with its product of millions of bushels of cereals, and the countless number of cattle and swine and sheep, supplying the necessary food for the millions of people in nearly every market in the world. Fine mansions are taking the place of the log cabins. On the western plains the sod house is giving away to something better. And free labor is looked upon as elevating and ennobling.

6th. Education; The great power and strength of a nation is in the intelligence of her people and well may we dwell upon this topic with no

false pride, with no fear of alarm in the judgment of the sovereigns of this nation. Colleges and seminaries and select schools all over our land. Our public school system is the best in the world. Also medical schools in all sections. Safely may we trust to the intelligence of the people. The press, another great means of educating the people and spreading intelligence to every section, to every race and nationality. This power directed by those veterans of national fame a Greeley, a Lovejoy, a Meddill, a Nixon, a Lock and hundreds of others who gave patriotic expressions during the dark days of the Rebellion, will be classed in our National history as philanthropists and benefactors of mankind. We may call them patriots for truly the influence which they exerted in moulding public opinion will be as a bright and shining star in the constellation of their country's greatness.

Manufacturing industries in the last quarter century have no parallel in history. To enumerate them would take more time and space than I am able or willing to give in my talk to-day; but the inventive genius of this Yankee nation knows no limit and at the head of the inventors of to-day are men who served their country well and who received the inspiration for this work while in the service battling for the union, or perhaps suffering in the prison pens of the enemy.

Let us be hopeful and trust in God that His providence may lead us as a nation. That as the years advance and the present century closes we may possess as a people many more blessings. When the great west shall be filled up with a noble people numbering hundreds of millions; when the hamlets of the byways shall have become great cities and these railroad lines busy carrying traffic and people to and fro; when the productive industries, agriculture and all the finer arts and education shall march onward during the centuries yet to come; when peace shall reign supreme and our people be happy and contented; when liberty that inventive genius of the human soul shall come and abide with us, always come with an inspiration welling up from the souls of the patriot stretching out across the continent away to the crowned heads of Europe, to the sovereigns of Asia and India until it spans the whole world and its vibrations be felt for good in all nations and climes. I am not saying too much when I tell you that the result of all this prosperity to our nation is in the fact that patriots were found among the men of 1861 and 1865, noble, self-sacrificing, bearing the hardships of the march through the heat of a southern sun, the imprisonments and sufferings by starvation receiving the enemy and fighting him on a hundred of battle fields, wounded by bayonet, ball and shell, dying for the flag he loved so well.

My comrades, it was made possible for all these blessings because the evil in the land was suppressed and liberty, justice and truth were triumphant. Patriotism has set aside this land of promise to be used for the glory of God. Patriotism looks up with faith to the spread of Christian intelligence, not only here in this beautiful land of our own, which gave so much to plant and water the tree of liberty, but in its unselfish spirit will send the joyful tidings to all nations. The rewards of patriotism are not always in proportion to the sacrifices. A nation with all its wealth cannot restore life to the fallen heroes. A nation cannot soothe the sorrows of the mourners all over the land. The maiden cannot receive back the dead lover nor the wife be reconciled for the lost husband. The father and mother in their declining years cannot be comforted with the presence of their boys. The living survivor with his wounds or health gone cannot receive comfort by mere thanks from the nation.

When the rebels surrendered, the doors of the prison pens were unlocked and the poor starved skeletons of humanity were at liberty. So let the doors of our great treasury be opened by the senators and representatives, the president concurring therein, and relieve in a measure and reward patriotism with a liberal allowance to all who participated in putting down one of the greatest rebellions in the history of the world. But should the acts of a nation come too late for some of us and we are summoned to receive our discharge and to cross the silent river, we will never be disloyal but will love the dear old flag with a true spirit of patriotism as long as life shall last.

The reward will surely come some time. If not in the shape of worldly emoluments, we know that He who cares for the sparrow will care for us.

Let us make sure of the reward which the God of Heaven bestows to his children, and may the spirit which aroused a nation to arms, which lifted up the standard of our country to the highest plain in our country's greatness, be transferred by that noble army of humanity to that other standard higher than the flag of our country, that banner under whose leader there is no defeat, where patriots to that banner receive the full reward in the great immortal.

JUDGE CRABTREE

of Dixon, himself a gallant soldier, was introduced by President Arno. He delivered a very eloquent and patriotic speech from which we quote the following:

"For himself he did not believe in long speeches at soldiers' reunions. He thought the boys would prefer to talk over old times, than sit and listen to lengthy addresses from outsiders. He then told a funny story to illustrate how he felt in his present position. He felt that the members of the 46th in attendance at the reunion were enjoying the occasion, as they had the pleasure of meeting old comrades, many of whom they had not seen since the war had closed. During the war the boys had formed attachments for one another and to meet on an occasion like this was indeed a pleasure for them. The army was the place for a man to gain a good impression of his comrades. If a soldier was brave and courageous and generous, the fact was soon found out and he at once gained the good will and esteem of his fellow soldiers, and on the other hand if a fellow was a coward and a sneak, the fact was soon known. To the brave and courageous who fought side by side in the dark days of the rebellion a bond of undying friendship had been established. They had shared perils and privations together and their feeling of friendship is like that among brothers. The soldiers who were in the prime and vigor of their manhood in 1861 are now old men and all of them will soon be numbered with the dead, and it is little wonder that they enjoy their reunions and love to grasp their old comrades by the hand. They love to talk of the perils and hardships which they passed through and many incidents of the war are recalled which were almost forgotten. They rummage through the storehouse of memory, go over the old battlefields once more. They, for the time being, live in the past and seem to forget that twenty odd years have passed over their heads since they were comrades together. What swift, rushing memories come over us on a day like this when we grasp the hand of a comrade with whom we parted when mustered out of the service.

The speaker then referred to the feelings of the soldiers on the night before the first battle, when none could say who would be called upon to offer up their lives as a sacrifice for liberty. But on the morrow, when the order came to fall in, when the roar of the musketry was heard on all sides, the feeling of dread of the night before was forgotten. The brave boys pressed forward. Eager to be in the thickest of the fight, thinking only of their honor and their country. No man who was not himself a soldier, has any conception of the heroism displayed on the battlefield. He spoke of a German officer whom he had known well. He was gallantly leading a charge when he was struck by a shell and frightfully wounded. The poor fellow was taken to a place of safety, but it was plain to be seen that he would not live to lead another charge. Propped up against a tree with blood streaming from many wounds, too feeble to talk, he grasped his hat in his shattered arm and feebly waved his comrades on to victory until the last spark of life had left his body and his patriotic heart had ceased to beat. But this was only one of thousands of brave soldiers who died on the battlefield with a smile upon his lips. What were their lives, compared to the life of their country? Such a spirit of loyalty, self-sacrifice, and devotion was never seen in any other country on the face of the earth.

With the old veterans the war is still a memory, and those of you who did not participate in that grand struggle should pardon these old veterans for loving to linger over the old days and talk of their army life. While the war is a memory to us it will soon be a history as the last survivor of that memorable struggle will soon have gone the way of earth, and then our children and children's children will have a gleam from history and all will ever know of the patriotism and bravery of their forefathers.

It will not be many years before the last survivor will have gone to his long rest, as the old veterans are dying off fast. Most of them contracted diseases in the army which will shorten their lives. Look at the long list of able generals who have already passed away, to say nothing of the thousands of privates. Where is Grant, Logan, Mead, McClellan, Hancock, and other generals who led us on to victory? None of them would be old men if alive today. But the war shortened their lives. No man could pass through that war without having his life shortened. The old soldiers are passing away more rapidly than any other class of people, and yet, sometimes we hear complaint because some of these old veterans receive pensions. The speaker did not think that the veterans got too much. A great injustice is done the old soldier when he is compelled to prove that he was physically sound when he entered the war, before he could receive a pension, because he was broken down from disease contracted in the war. When a man enlisted he was examined by a government physician and that should be sufficient proof that he was an able bodied man when he went into the service. He also referred to the thousands of poor deserting soldiers who could not get pensions on account of some technicality. These defects in our pension laws should be abandoned. The government is rich and can pay all her debts in gold, but money cannot pay her debt to the widows of soldiers who gave up their lives on the battlefield. Money cannot repay the soldier for the loss of his good right arm, or for the loss of a leg or perhaps both legs. Let us reflect for a moment what kind of a country we would now have had it not been for the work of those brave boys. Look at your prosperous country with peace and plenty on all sides, and then think of what it might have been

had the south succeeded in its purpose. The veterans had a right to expect help from the government when they were poor and in ill health.

The speaker then briefly spoke of the causes that led to the rebellion and of the patriotism of the northern people when hostilities commenced, and complimented the 46th for the gallant part it took in the struggle. The records show that 334,616 were killed during the struggle, and these figures do not include the countless numbers of old veterans who have died since the war from wounds and diseases traceable to the war. It shows a self-sacrificing devotion to country that has never been seen before, and will never be seen except in a country like ours. Ours is now a great nation, and is recognized as such by all the nations of the world. We are at peace with all foreign powers; our flag is honored and respected on all seas and in every civilized country on the globe, and if any evil should threaten the government, there is enough of patriotism and christianity among our people to crush it out. The only safety for a republic is in the honesty and patriotism of its people. We should teach our children to be loyal as loyalty is the safe-guard of the nation. Reunions like this teach lessons of patriotism to the young. It was always a pleasure for the speaker to be with the veterans at their reunions. He would stay by the boys of the 46th until the last man had left the banquet at the Brewster House.

At the conclusion of Major Crabtree's splendid speech, he was given three hearty cheers.

Then there was more music by the band, after which General Atkins was called upon for a speech, and he responded briefly. Then the boys again formed in line and marched to the city.

THE BANQUET.

As early as 8 o'clock the veterans and their ladies began to arrive at the Brewster House, where the banquet was to be held. Some of the veterans told stories in the office, others entertained the ladies in the parlors, and the Henney Buggy Company band discoursed sweet music in the corridors. It was 9 o'clock before Mein Host Gates announced that the banquet hall was ready to receive the guests. Covers had been placed for 250 people, but even then about fifty had to wait for the second table. By the glance at the following *Menu* it will be seen that the Brewster had provided amply for the guests:

Selected Oysters	Soups	Consomme a la Royal
	Oysters a la Tremont.	
	Baked Red Snapper with Croquettes of Potatoes.	
	Ham, Champagne Sauce.	
	Roast Mallard Duck.	
	Roast Ribs of Beef.	
	Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.	
	Boiled Chicken, Sauce Champagne.	
	Hard Tack, Sow Belly.	

	Boned Turkey, with Jelly.		
	Spiced Beef Tongue.		
	Croquettes of Chicken.		
	Spiced Oysters.		
	Chicken Mayonnaise.		
	Fried Oysters.		
Green Peas.	Saratoga Chips.		Sweet Corn.
	Lettuce.	Radishes.	Olives.
Cocoanut Cake.	Fruit Cake.		Macaroons.
	Kisses.	Charlotte Russe.	
Roman Punch	Vanilla Ice Cream.		Brandy Jelly.
	Orange.	Figs.	Almonds.
		French Coffee.	

P.S. Any person asking for anything that does not appear upon this Menu will be quietly put into the guard house.

After the guests had done ample justice to the good things set before them, Capt. W. W. Krape, Master of Ceremonies, called for order and announced that they would have a few short speeches, but first they would listen to a song by the Occidental Quartette, composed of Messrs. Bokhof, Schaad, Kennedy and Haist, with Mrs. W. S. Benson accompanist. The quartette rendered "Welcome To-night" and then Capt. Krape introduced United States Marshal Fred Marsh, who ably responded to the toast "We Meet Again Boys." Capt. Marsh said it was the first reunion he had ever attended, and it did his heart good to greet his old comrades once more, many of whom he had not seen since they were mustered out of service. He had served with the boys of the 46th from the beginning to the close of the war and no one loved them better than he. He did not think they were better than other soldiers, but he knew they had performed their duty well. The 46th was not exactly a Sunday School regiment, but Capt. Stewart, and Capt. Arno and others were good Sunday School boys. He remembered the ovation the boys had received when they left Freeport for the front and the citizens of this town would always be glad to welcome the boys of the 46th. He hoped the boys would continue to command the respect of all mankind.

The Occidental Quartette then rendered "We Meet Again Boys," after which Dr. Bradshaw was introduced and he responded briefly to the toast, "Surgeons Since the War." He said that during the war the surgeons worked night and day for the soldiers, and since the war they were kept pretty busy making out certificates for the veterans. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Dr. McKimm, who was chief surgeon of the brigade. In closing he said that he knew of no class of men who were more in favor of pensioning the soldiers than the surgeons of the war.

"Patriotism" was the toast which Judge Crabtree was called upon to respond to. He did not think it was necessary to talk to the boys of the

46th about patriotism. They had proven their patriotism on many a battlefield. Patriotism means love of country, and the soldiers had proven their love of country by offering their lives in its defense.

Capt. Walter G. Barnes responded briefly to the toast "Pensions." He thought on that question all soldiers agreed, and the only difficulty was in securing the necessary proof. He thought that any soldier who is entitled at all to a pension had justly earned it.

Herman Wagner responded to the toast "The Ladies." He paid a high tribute to the ladies who stood so nobly by their husbands and sons during the war.

Com. Sergt. James Musser responded to the toast "The Commissary Department of the Soldiers Since the War." He said:

There were no officers in the army that held more intimate relations with the soldiers than the Commissary Sergeant. He dealt out to you your rations of sow belly, hard tack, coffee and candies. He was never held responsible for the "Commissary stores" that you bought from the sutler, and carried in your canteens; that kind of commissary often made you happy and jolly, and often got you into difficulties.

When it was regularly used Doctor Bradshaw dealt it out to you in tin cups sweetened with quinine, and for demoralization that it caused the medical and not the commissary department must be held responsible. But since the war, ham and eggs, slapjacks and honey, strawberry short cake and peaches and cream.

You have a specimen of your Commissary stores "since the war" here upon these tables, that is you did have when you sat down, but they have gone down the red canal now. What a contrast, and none greater than in the presence of ladies.

We took our "Commissary stores" without their cheering presence in the days of the war. Perhaps all of our comrades have not had all the Commissary stores they ought to have had since the war, but in this land of plenty it is hoped that none really suffer.

The soldiers are entitled to the best and I agree with all said by our distinguished orator this afternoon about the duty of the government to see to it that the Commissary department of the old soldiers shall not be empty for the few remaining years that they will need them. If any men on the face of the earth have earned a right to eat it is the old soldiers, who sometimes with rations, and often without rations, put the rebellion beneath their feet, and kept the starry banner of the Republic flying in the wind.

"The Dead Soldier" was feelingly responded to by Lieut. T. B. Jones.

"Duty of the Living Soldier to his Comrade" was Capt. Arno's toast, and he stated that he was not prepared to make a speech, but he thought the duty of a soldier to his comrade was to encourage him in all the walks

of life, and lend a helping hand to a comrade in distress. He thought that all honorably discharged soldiers should join a Grand Army post, as the old soldiers should be united and in union there is strength.

John A. Waddell was called upon to respond to a toast as long as the moral law, and although John does not pretend to be an orator, he surprised his friends on this occasion, by making a very entertaining speech, made up of incidents occurring during the war.

Capt. Pike, of Chana, Capt. Stewart, Dan Galpin and other veterans made brief speeches. Mr. Donmoyer, of Winslow, sang several songs, and then the old veterans bade each other good bye, and the successful reunion of the 46th came to a close.

The following veterans registered on the roster after our report closed Thursday:—F. H. Marsh, Isaac Little, J. M. Murphy, Chicago; L. W. Mogle, Kent; W. S. Reynolds, DeKalb; I. N. Mallory, S. Buchanan, Wm. D. Ford, D. M. Hart, Robt. McLees, Freeport; J. T. Clingman, Cedarville; P. C. Davis, Flandreau, Dakota; A. W. Babb, Shannon; Adam Smith, Free-mont, Ill.; C. H. Hormell, Oregon; E. P. Hills, Pecatonica; John Deisher, Lena; Albert Stecker, Rockford; D. A. Galpin, Lanark; C. A. Bellknap, Orangeville; H. A. Eurnga, Wonsevu, Kansas; D. H. French, Baileyville; L. M. Rodgers, Galena.

ADJUTANT WOODBURY HEARD FROM.

When the reunion of the 46th was held in Freeport a few weeks ago, members of the regiment kept constantly inquiring for Henry H. Woodbury, the popular adjutant of the regiment. No one seemed to know where he was, and but few of the old boys had seen him since the war. Secretary Held wrote to him requesting his presence at the reunion, and is just in receipt of the following reply:

F. C. HELD, Sec., &c.

WOODSTOCK, VT., '89.

Dear Comrade:—I am sorry I have to decline your kind invitation to be present at the next reunion of the dear old regiment. I fully expected to be able to meet with you this year, but circumstances compel me to remain at home. I want to see you bad enough to walk the whole distance. It has been over 20 years since I have seen a member of that immortal band who marched, camped and fought together during the battle years of the Republic. What a glorious memory. Who would give up his experience in the glorious old army of the Tennessee, for years of life in these dull days. We are all proud of our old regiment, proud of our old brigade and division, and proud of the Army of the Tennessee. I have al-

ways regretted that we were not retained in that army, where we properly belonged, and so missed the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. Many of us would have gone to rest on southern soil, no doubt, if we had remained in that army, but it was our home, and our regiment helped to make that army's reputation in the early years of the war.

Give each and every one of the old boys my best wishes. I love them all, and I trust their paths along the crest of life may be made smooth, and that all may answer to their names at the roll call over the river.

Yours in F. C. and L.,
H. H. WOODBURY, Adjutant.

REUNION OF 1895.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

(Copied in part from FREEPORT JOURNAL, of Sept. 4th, 5th, 6th, 1895.)

The survivors of the gallant old 46th Illinois Volunteers are assembling here to attend the biennial reunion. There are not as many of the old boys present as there were two years ago, for the simple reason that in the intervening two years a goodly number of the veterans of this famous regiment have joined their comrades in the other world. The 46th was made up of young men, most of them enlisting before they had become of age, but now they are quite old men and very few of them are without gray hair. The 46th was made up of a jolly lot of fellows, three companies or more being from this county. They were noted for their bravery, and also for their fondness for mischief when not on duty, and the boys have any number of good stories to tell at each other's expense. The reunion will be held today and tomorrow, and many of the survivors have traveled hundreds of miles to be present on this occasion, and many more are expected before tomorrow.

The reception committee was kept busy this morning receiving their comrades from out of town and at 2:30 this afternoon the annual business meeting was held at Germania opera house. Captain Reitzell, the president of the association, presided, and Capt. W. G. Barnes officiated as secretary.

Secretary Barnes then read the minutes of the last meeting and Capt. Arno, the treasurer, read his report, after which the following officers were elected:

Capt. Wm. Stewart, president; B. F. St. John, Sterling, vice-president; Capt. Philip Arno, treasurer; Fred C. Held, secretary.

GEN. BLACK COMING.

Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, who is to deliver the annual address at the reunion of the survivors of the 46th tomorrow afternoon, will arrive tomorrow morning and will be entertained at the residence of Hon. Wm. O. Wright. Gen. Black is a great favorite with the Stephenson county veterans, as he is with the veterans in all parts of the union. He is an eloquent orator and is in great demand at gatherings of old veterans. Gen. Black has a magnificent war record and was severely wounded in battle.

TOMORROWS PROGRAM.

The program for tomorrow will be as follows:

SEPTEMBER 5TH.

9 a. m.—Social reunion at Germania Hall.

1:30 p. m.—Surviving members of the 46th regiment Illinois Volunteers present, will assemble in front of Germania hall, and under command of senior officer, headed by Henney Buggy company band, and accompanied by G. A. R. posts, other old soldiers, Sons of Veterans, Co. L, Sixth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, Boys' Brigade, other organizations and citizens, will march to Taylor's park where the following exercises will take place.

Music—Henney Buggy Co. band.

Invocation—Rev. J. D. McCaughtry.

Welcome—W. N. Cronkrite.

Response—Capt. W. W. Krape.

Music—Henney Buggy Co. band.

Reading, Brief History of 46th Regiment—Capt. W. G. Barnes, secy.

Address—Gen. John C. Black.

Music—Henney Buggy Co. band.

War Songs—Members of the 46th Regt.

Addresses—Old soldiers and others.

Music—Henney Buggy Co. band.

Form and march to headquarters at Germania hall.

A banquet will be held the evening of the 5th, at the Brewster House, at 8 o'clock, at which responses to toasts will be made by Gen. John C. Black, Gen. J. H. Stibbs, Gen. S. D. Atkins, Major John D. Crabtree, and other prominent speakers, as well as members of the regiment. Gen. Stibbs will render some recitations at the banquet which is so highly popular at all old soldier's gatherings.

GEN. BLACK TALKS.

The second day of the reunion of the 46th shows a large increase in the attendance of the survivors, many more of the old boys having arrived here last night and this morning. At 1:30 this afternoon the veterans paraded to Taylor's park, where the exercises of the afternoon were carried out. The parade was divided up as follows:

Platoon of Police.
 Capt. Phil Arno, Marshal.
 Henney Band.
 Company L, I. N. G.
 Members of the 46th.
 John A. Davis Post.
 W. J. McKim Post.
 Speakers in Carriages.
 AT THE PARK.

A large crowd of people followed the veterans to the park and listened with great interest to the excellent program, which consisted of an address of welcome by Corporation Counsel W. N. Cronkite, response by Capt. W. W. Krape, prayer by Rev. J. D. McCaughtry, an eloquent address by Gen. John C. Black, and short speeches by members of the 46th, also the following interesting sketch of the history of the 46th, by Capt. W. G. Barnes:

MEMBERS OF THE 46TH REGIMENT, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The committee of arrangements in making up the order of exercises for this afternoon said the secretary would read a brief history of the regiment. Don't take up much time in this reading, was the quiet hint given me. I little knew at that time what I was expected to undertake. A brief history of the 46th regiment, Illinois veteran volunteers, from September '61 to January '66, if put in the fewest words possible, would make considerable of a reading. It cannot be crowded into a few words, that which takes pages; a regiment that gave service in that grand old army of the Tennessee under that great captain of all captains—Grant, served with Sherman, Logan, McPherson, Gresham, Hurlbut and so many others I can name, made history too fast to crowd into a few words. Taken from what I had at hand, I can give you a synopsis of some of the events of the gallant old 46th regiment, of whom all of us as members are so proud.

In the summer of 1861 President Lincoln made a further call for troops. About that time Gen. S. D. Atkins, then captain of Company A, 11th Illinois, met Hon. John A. Davis at Freeport and urged on him the necessity of his entering the service, as he believed there was to be a mighty struggle before the end would be reached, assuring Mr. Davis if he did 1,000 Stephenson county boys would spring to arms and follow him. Mr. Davis, thoroughly patriotic as he was at all times, decided to render his full measure of support and undertook the raising of a reg-

iment, in which enlistments were made as early as September, '61. The 46th regiment, Illinois volunteers, was thus begun and was organized at Camp Butler about sixty days thereafter, and John A. Davis was commissioned by Gov. Yates as its colonel. In the early part of February, following, the 46th was dispatched to Cairo, thence up the Cumberland river to a point below Fort Donelson, where the regiment was assigned to the division of that great man of letters, Gen. Lew Wallace, and immediately participated in that memorable attack causing the final surrender of Fort Donelson and the largest body of Confederate soldiers captured up to that time. After arduous duties at Dover, the regiment was ordered to Fort Henry. Every soldier here present that undertook it is not likely to forget the march we made, in the fearful condition the roads were then in. After lying at Fort Henry until March 6, the regiment embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and after twelve days, most of which time was spent on a steamboat, the regiment disembarked in a condition that can be better imagined than described. The 46th was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, with Col. J. C. Veatch, 25th Indiana, commanding the brigade, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut commanding the division. Soon thereafter, on April 6th and 7th, was fought the great battle of Shiloh, one of, if not the most terrific battles ever fought. The 46th took a conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half of its officers and men in killed and wounded. In this action General Hurlbut's "fighting" 4th division achieved great reputation for bravery. Gen. Atkins, at that time chief of staff for Gen. Hurlbut, in the order of Gen. Hurlbut extending congratulations to the survivors of his division, concludes the order: "Let it be the chief pride of every man in the command, as it is of your general, that he was at Shiloh with the 'fighting' 4th division."

Following the battle of Shiloh and during the month of May came the siege of Corinth, made tedious by the movements of Gen. Halleck. In early June the 46th camped near Corinth; thence to Hatchie river, Grand Junction, Collarbone Hill, Lagrange and Old Lamar Church. July 1st marched to Cold Water and on the 17th moved toward Memphis, passing Moscow, LaFayette, Germantown, White's Station, camping south of Memphis, and in August engaged in a scout to Pigeon Roost. September 6, left camp near Memphis via Bolivar to Hatchie river, and on the 27th took part in a general review by Gen. McPherson.

October 4, the regiment moved towards Corinth and on the 5th met the enemy at Metamora, or what is more generally known as the battle of the Hatchie, in which there was some heavy fighting, compelling the flight of the enemy. The 46th suffered a serious loss, among which was the generous, noble and brave Col. John A. Davis. November 3 the regiment marched to La Grange, and moved from there to Holly Springs, thence to camp near Waterford, Miss., where the boys got up splendid winter quarters, and which they completed just in time to move away from.

In December the regiment went to Hurricane Creek, Yocona and Taylor Stations, and the latter part of December acted in connection with 33rd Wisconsin as a train guard to the north side of Tallahatchie river.

January 6, 1863, we moved to Holly Springs, acting in connection with other regiments as an escort to ammunition trains and rendering other service until February 3, when the regiment moved to LaFayette and thence via Collierville and Germantown to Memphis. In April was engaged in an expedition to Hernando, returning April 24, and on May 13 embarked for Vicksburg, where the regiment took an active part in that

famous seige and capture of Vicksburg after the surrender was actively engaged until the enemy evacuated Jackson. The division was now transferred to the 17th corps, and in August moved to Natchez and in September went on an expedition to Louisiana and on returning moved to Vicksburg.

November 28 the regiment went to Camp Cowen on Clear Lake.

January 4, '64, the 46th was mustered as a veteran regiment and soon thereafter started north on veteran furlough. The ranks being greatly decimated, many new men were added, as well as an entire new company, which was given the letter D, what was left of the original D having been merged in other companies.

On March 2 the regiment, whose ranks had been again filled when north, and numbering 987, officers and men, returned to Vicksburg, near which point the regiment rejoined the 2d brigade, 4th division, 17th corps. It being necessary to give the new men instruction in "hay foot, straw foot," the regiment remained in camp until April 25, when the 46th came into Vicksburg to do garrison duty until May 4th, when it went on an expedition of 200 miles, engaging the enemy and meeting with severe loss. The regiment returned to Vicksburg, remaining in camp until July 1st, when it started on an expedition to Jackson, Miss., encountering the enemy in a skirmish near that point. On returning on the 6th a large force of the enemy was met and an engagement took place which was continued on the 7th. The regiment reached Vicksburg on the 9th having sustained a loss of 43 men. On July 29 the regiment went by steamer Adams to Morganza Bend, and August 13 the 46th was transferred to the first brigade, second division, nineteenth corps, Col. Dornblaser commanding the brigade. In August the regiment marched to Port Hudson, then to Clinton and returned to Morganza. In September went into camp at the mouth of White river, Arkansas. October 7th the regiment went to Duvall's Bluff, thence moved to Memphis, reaching there December 1, and continuing on the 21st to Germantown, Moscow and to Wolf river, returning to Memphis December 31. January 2, 1865, the regiment proceeded to Kennerville, La., and in February went by steamer to Dauphin Island, Ala. While at Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, the 46th was assigned to the thirteenth corps. March 18 the regiment with its corps marched toward Mobile. Was present at the capture of the Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. This reminds me that in a poem recently published in the National Tribune, I noticed the lines, "The colors of the old 46th, borne on despite the balls, were among the first that floated triumphant o'er the walls." The flag of the 46th was planted first on Blakely's walls by Thos. E. Joiner, of company "G." The regiment reached Mobile the 12th of April. One month later it moved by rail to Meridian, Miss., returning May 21st, and one week later departed for New Orleans, and from there to Alexandria, Natchitoches and Shreveport, and on June 19 to Grand Ecore, La., where the regiment remained on garrison duty until November 29, when it moved to Shreveport.

On December 27, the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, La., thence to Springfield, Ill., for muster out, and final discharge. January 20, the regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., and finally discharged at Springfield, Ill., February 1, 1866, after a service of nearly four and a half years, having traveled upwards of 10,000 miles and having at different times, owing to decimations in its ranks, upwards to 2,000 men. From the capture and surrender of Fort Donelson in February, 1862, to the capture and surrender of Fort Blakely in April, 1865, the 46th

rendered its full measure of service to its country and taking the words from the address of Col. Dornblaser delivered last Tuesday at an old soldier's meeting at his home, "We have the right to rejoice that our efforts were crowned with such abundant success."

CLOSED WITH A BANQUET.

The old boys of the 46th knew how to fight during the dark days of 61-65, and they also knew how to forage for grub, and it is said of this regiment that while soldiers all around them frequently went without a square meal, the boys of the 46th never knew what it was to have the pangs of hunger know at their vitals. So in these piping days of peace the boys of the 46th are still pretty good hustlers for grub and always manage to get a square meal.

Their sixth biennial reunion closed last night with a splendid banquet at the Brewster House, and again the boys of the 46th and their families and invited guests fed on the fat of the land.

It was a grand reunion of the survivors of a grand old regiment which has a history to feel proud of, and it was the most successful reunion in the history of the organization. A large representation of the survivors of the regiment were present, some of them coming hundreds of miles to greet their comrades and talk over the trials, hardships and pleasures they shared during the days of the war, and there was not a veteran who was sorry that he made the trip, no matter how great the distance he had come.

EXERCISES AT THE PARK.

A large crowd of people assembled at Taylor's park yesterday afternoon to hear the eloquent speeches made by General Black and others. An excellent program had been arranged and it was of interest to all. Capt. Reitzell, the retiring president of the association, presided in a dignified manner and introduced the speakers.

The program opened with an excellent patriotic selection by the Henney Band, after which Rev. J. D. McCaughtry offered prayer. Capt. Reitzell then introduced

W. N. CRONKRITE,

who as corporation counsel delivered the address of welcome to the veterans in the absence of Mayor Younger. Mr. Cronkrite is one of the most gifted orators in the city and always makes a good speech, but he never spoke so well or so eloquently as he did in extending to the survivors of the 46th the freedom of the city. His words were in excellent taste and were pleasing to the veterans. He said that it afforded him

great pleasure to extend a welcome to the veterans and that the city of Freeport always likes to entertain the boys who wore the blue, but she takes a special pride in extending her hospitality to the veterans of the 46th, which was made up largely of Freeport and Stephenson County's gallant sons. Most loyally did they uphold the honor of this county in that awful struggle. During that period our people watched your movements with anxious hearts, and although thirty years or more have passed since the close of the war, that solicitude for your welfare has not abated.

As you marched through our streets this afternoon you perhaps recalled the little city in which you signed the roll almost half a century ago, and to-day you find that city more than doubled in population, and signs of peace and prosperity are visible on all sides, and this is largely due to your valor and bravery on the field of battle, in preserving the Union and bringing peace and prosperity to the homes of our people. It is little wonder, then, that we take great pleasure in welcoming you to our city. In that struggle you builded more wisely than you knew, for you have dedicated to posterity a united country. As a tribute to your loyalty and pure patriotism in the nation's darkest hour, I but voice the unanimous sentiment of the people of Freeport in bidding you a cordial welcome. The city raises its gates to you and the key is in your possession, and our hearts go out to you in welcome.

The chairman then introduced

CAPT. W. W. KRAPE,

a member of the 46th, who responded to the address of welcome on behalf of his comrades. He paid a high tribute to the worth of the private soldier, and said that while he had been introduced as Capt. Krape, it was with pride that he enlisted as a private and came out with the same rank, and the title of captain had been conferred upon him by the governor for his services in the state militia. We always feel at home in Freeport, for her citizens are ever kind to the old veterans, and we feel at home in all parts of the United States or wherever that flag we all love so well waves. We accept the welcome so heartily given and appreciate it, and we hope to so conduct ourselves in the future as to continue to deserve the good opinion in which we are held by the people of Freeport and Stephenson county.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Capt. Reitzell then in a few well chosen words introduced Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago, who was greeted with great applause. The general was in good voice and spirits and delivered an address which greatly pleased the old soldiers and in fact all within the sound of his voice. It

was an eloquent speech and one that will add to Gen. Black's fame as an orator. A synopsis of his masterly effort is given below:

Like those who have preceded me, I am somewhat at a loss how to begin my address to those assembled. It would be infinitely pleasanter to sit still as I have been doing, listening to the words of the young orator who has given us such a royal welcome; and now to the strains of music which recall those other and greater days, pleasanter to sit still on this sunny September afternoon, when every voice but that of peace and comfort is hushed, and when the golden wealth of this delightful Union seems poured around us. Pleasant to dream of the past and live in the fair realizations of the future. But in the presence of men who have bid me speak for them, and to the younger generation that stand and sit around me here in this leafy grove, and who want to know, and who have the right to know why these veteran soldiers, whose bared and gray heads are grouped around this platform, thirty-five years ago torn from all that makes the world dear to men, putting all hopes aside, that they might offer themselves to their country. Why this constantly diminishing assembly of former soldiers of the Republic, who in the flush of young manhood went forth to battle for liberty, I may say without misrepresenting one of the thousands of them, that they were not stirred by a feeling of rebellion; they were not actuated by any motive of avarice; they assumed arms for their country in order that the country might live, and for the men of that time I speak and truthfully testify that patriotism as high and noble as ever animated the human breast or guided human actions was the mainspring of the army of the Republic; none of them too human to allow one life to pass unpunished. They went to war not at their own uttering, but my countrymen, it was a war inevitable as the conflict between any contending forces of the universe. It was a war which had been in preparation through all the course of history, through 6,000 years of recorded time. It was a war between two great systems of civilization which until that time had never met face to face in any great army. The Roman when he was a citizen of that ancient republic had been a universal task master. The Greek, while Greece was new, had a heliot chained to every door post, and this was only a few years preceding, a few years of our outbreak. It was a wronged humanity that had borne this curse of slavery in the bosom of all its laws. Men had been at war with it and states had upheld it. At last in the closing years of the last century the formula of the declaration of independence had been made. You can't replace in the course of this world, one system for another without a conflict. Hence I say that religion and patriotism are not beginning to decline. Before the conflict of '65 was inaugurated intervened a conflict of humanity. In all the states the war that followed the firing of Fort Sumpter was the greatest war that history has recorded. I know very well that tradition has filled the rank of tradition with 500,000 of men. But this to the sober historian has begun to read as a mere fable. The war of '65 was the greatest in the history of the world, and the greatest which the world to this time has ever seen. It was a war as great on sea as on land.

At the beginning of the war there was no preparation for the fight; a few patched hulks were all that they had at this time; at the close of the contest 800 battle ships had been brought into action to protect the union, adorned by the flag of our union, that flag which has since commanded the respect of all the nations of the world. Then there was established

a naval warfare which marked the greatest of all previous engagements. When the Cumberland had gone to her moorings, fast to the bottom of the Chesapeake, the flag floated at the fore, her supports bared. The next morning as the Merrimac came from the mouth of the James to complete her destruction, where they had seen her when the sun went down, thence there appeared a little floating speck with its lifted plume of smoke and steam, sailed in. Who can forget the contest of that day? The names of Worden and the Monitor live as long as men remember heroism. At the close of the hostilities the spirits of Jones, Decatur and Howe were found to be still the boasts of the American navy. On land similar exhibitions occurred of the marvelous power of the great free people. While, gentlemen, this old man had helped to chase Blackhawk over the Mississippi, Stephenson county had never seen a squad of armed men. The whole of this great empire of ours lay at peace. The few soldiers we had were some stationed at Mackinaw, some at Fort Warren and at Boston Harbor. From '45 to '61 we had a series of foreign wars that had occupied the attention of a few of our people, but we had devoted ourselves to growth and peace. Patriotism was the road of communication, except a few minimum railroads which bound these commodities side by side, and the men of Illinois, the men of Virginia, the men of Indiana and the men of Georgia were as strange to each other as you are to the men of the farthest parts of Mexico. What good did we accomplish? What good did we do? We did not even know our brothers. Men turned from all the vocations of life to become soldiers. Not in the address of the day but in the address of the fullness of time. You and I know that it took a long time for the best of us to know which was the left foot and which was the right foot and which to put out first. (Applause) You and I know that it took a long time for the best of us to know whether we should march on Sunday and whether we should go to sleep when we pleased. One million of men were in arms and during the course of the four years there were two and a quarter millions of the sons of the Republic answered the call. I would like to stop and talk to you in a quiet way about the men who have been the noblest figures in this particular neighborhood, "the mold of fashion and a glass of foreign," who had been the figure of the neighborhood, and think what happened to him when he fell into the hands of the regimental tailor. His pantaloons were a size too large and his coat was a size too small, and he was loaded down with knapsack and bundles while we wondered whether he was a man or a mule; and some still think he is a mule. (Applause.)

3,000 battles were fought on land and sea. There were perhaps from 50 to 60 engagements, during this great contest between the north and south, and some of them were the greatest ever recorded by historians. In every great procession there will come a crisis, and such a crisis and supreme moment came in the war of '61 and '65; that was in July, '63. There are a great many who were not living at that time. The young gentleman who welcomed you here, I expect, was not living at that time; if so he was too tender to remember it. That great eventful morning of the third of July found the country uncertain as to whether there would be an American republic. Oh, do not mistake or over-value the importance of that time. The powers of Europe were awaiting the results of this battle, to determine whether they should acknowledge the southern states as belligerents. On the morning of the third of July the cabinet of every king and queen of Europe was awaiting with anxious suspense the events of the week. When the sun went down on the fourth of July,

the world knew that the flag that floated over the field of Gettysburg, floated over the "land of the free and the home of the brave." And at that same hour a listening world heard thundering through the valley of the Mississippi the echoing from the wasted places of desolation. We need not worry any longer about meeting the same opposition that was extended to us those days. Every man that stood face to face with us then has long ago perceived the error of their folly. No man who stood with the flag at the front, that flag which has inspired the hearts of the Americans in the gloomy days of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, which had been upheld before them at the siege of Sherubusco, no man can find it in his heart on the 4th day of July to humiliate the flag. And I believe, gentlemen, that the regular armies of that time ceased their struggles with each other. You men from that time knew that the cause of the Union army, however troubled, however hesitating, however oppressed, was a victory of which we were absolutely assured. There was no man who knew hostility but that he thought the Union must be and should be preserved. They have buried their wrongs and our children look upon us as reconciled. You and I know that we shall never revive the feeling of thirty years ago. What did we fight for? Liberty. What did we fight for? Peace. It has come to every mother, to every widow, every father, every child in this broad land of liberty. What foolish and unfortunate men we would be to revive that feeling and sever those relations! As I listened today to the mingled strains of music of the north and south, to the tunes of "Auld Lang Syne," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Star Spangled Banner," and "We are Coming Father Abraham," all blown from the same lips, and making sweetest music, it made me think of the war and of the men of our union who sang those same songs. When we left our homes all over this land we sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and when we got a little further away it was "The Girl I Left Behind Me." (Laughter.) And they thought just as much of the girl as ever when they got on to the bloody battle field, and when they got home from the war "there was a union of hearts, a union of hands, a union that time cannot sever; a union of hopes, a union of joys and American Union forever." (Applause). And so from the beginning there has never been a great event in the history of our country that has not been marked with some appropriate song. And who was there, except an American woman, wife and mother that could have given utterance to such a soul inspiring song as that which marked the establishment of peace, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord."

This is a republican continent, Republics in North and South America and the islands around, Republics to the very core, excepting the country north of us, I mean the Dominion of Canada, and that is trying to decide for itself whether it shall be a Republic or not.

We are an educated, free people, that have one of the greatest powers of the world; and do you believe that under any circumstances the American people will give up their independence? Is there a mother here who has raised a boy that is willing that he should give up the rights of an American freeman? I have known old soldiers to grumble and say, "What is the use for us to fight, what is the use for us to conquer, if the anarchists, the Republicans, Democrats and Catholics are all trying to rule the republic." I beg to remind you of what our American poet says in speaking of our flag. "Lift up your eyes desponding freemen, the glad day so long foretold has come." Yes, I believe today the republic is one hundred fold stronger than it was at the beginning of the war. I believe

I could occupy a great part of my time in telling about the natural results that spread all over the land, but I am not going to take time, fellow citizens, to explain every result of this great war. It would take too long. Today all civilization notices our flag. You cannot wave it over the waves of the sea but what it is instantly regarded with respect. Yes, it is honored and respected. Even in Asiatic islands there will be some savage found to say "Is that the American flag?" Today it is the loveliest and floats the highest in our eyes, over the flags of all other nations.

We need not expect to look for many more contests, that flag is to float undisturbed for a long time to come, gentlemen. The day is almost past for great physical contests. Now when I tell you that all our match-lock guns and buck cartridges would be unable to cope with one of the modern guns; when I tell you that they have new rapid firing guns that in a single discharge would strike every tree in this grove, move so rapidly that in a single minute they would strike every tree here, I know that none of you want to enlist and to go to the war. (Applause) We will leave that to the other fellow and that means what? That we are just finding out that men will cultivate the fields at home and wont go to war. That in this modern warfare all the other fellow has to do is to hide behind a sandbank and turn a crank which lets loose a thousand bullets. No, I don't think we want to go to war. In my way of thinking it is ridiculous to think of any future war of men. I look for a time not far distant when men will not go to war at all. New machines will take their place. You men are the last of the grand old fighters of the last century in which the annals of the world will record. And what a world it will be when all the members of the army are turned loose. Don't you all know that you had rather stay at home with wife and mother than to go to war against our neighbors?

I thank you my fellow citizens for the attention which you have given me, and I thank the 46th regiment for their kindness in allowing me to address them, and, let me in parting make a single statement, that so long as the American people are united, so long will liberty, law and love thrive, and the Republic will endure free and independent.

REV. FR. HORAN

was an interested spectator at the exercises and was called upon for a speech, and responded briefly, stating that he felt it an honor to be invited to address the old veterans, whom he held in high esteem, as all true Americans should esteem the preservers of the union. Their deeds of valor would live forever in the hearts of the loyal people of this country. He referred to a recent trip to the battlefield of Gettysburg on which some of his near relatives had fought on the side of the union, and closed with an eloquent tribute to the old soldiers.

ELDER WM. CATON,

who wears a Grand Army button, and who enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment when a boy, was called upon and made a brief speech. His father was killed at Fredricksburg and he took that father's place in the ranks, and he was proud to say that he took at least a small part in put-

ting down the rebellion. He referred to the heroism of the soldiers on the field of battle, and closed with the hope that they were through with war forever.

Letters of regret from H. L. Wagner, of Davenport, Iowa, and other members of the regiment were read, and also resolutions on the death of Adjutant Woodbury, which were adopted on motion of Capt. Barnes, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

At 8 o'clock the members of the regiment and their families and invited guests assembled at the Brewster house, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared for them. The banquet hall was prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and the long tables were loaded with a feast of good things. The banquet hall was not large enough to accommodate all and tables were spread in the main parlor where many were accommodated. The banquet was a well prepared feast and was greatly enjoyed by all.

After the guests had partaken freely of the good things set before them it was decided to have the speaking in the Knights of the Globe hall so that all might be comfortably seated.

Dr. W. W. Krape acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers. The program was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Caton, after which the audience sang "America," and then toastmaster Krape introduced Gen. Black, taking occasion to pay a deserved tribute to the service that gentleman had rendered his country and also spoke of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this county. Gen. Black responded to the sentiment, "Illinois." He first referred to the handsome treatment he had always received at the hands of the people of Freeport and Stephenson county, and felt that he was a citizen by adoption. Stephenson county doors were always open to him and he was always sure of a glad and generous welcome. He said that he had not heard as much of the 46th as he had of other regiments, for the 46th boys wore modest faces and you had to glean their record from history. But he knew of their deeds of daring and bravery at Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and other battlefields. The speaker then referred at some length to the part Illinois had taken in the war and spoke eloquently of the deeds of valor of Illinois' brave sons.

At the conclusion of Gen. Black's speech, there were loud calls for Gen. J. H. Stibbs, of Chicago, who has no equal as an elocutionist. He has a style peculiarly his own and it takes with the people. It is getting to be quite the fad to have Stibbs recite at gatherings of old soldiers, and no reunion is considered quite complete without a few selections from this jolly and deservedly popular gentleman. He is the best natured man on earth and would be willing to speak pieces all night if he saw that his

audience enjoyed them. After referring to his first acquaintance with the 46th in the war he recited one of his most captivating poems, entitled "The Man with the Musket," which was followed with two of James Whitcomb Riley's best poems, "Old John Henry," and "Good by, Jim, Take Care of Yourself." Stibbs can recite Riley's poems better than Riley can himself, and the people never tire of hearing him.

After Gen. Stibbs had rendered several selections, Toastmaster Krape introduced Gen. Atkins, who took occasion to compliment the boys of the 46th on their splendid war record. He knew something of their gallantry at Donelson, Shiloh and other places, also spoke feelingly of their brave colonel, John A. Davis, who was killed while leading his regiment in battle.

Judge Crabtree, who is beloved by all the old soldiers, and who enjoys gatherings of old army comrades better than he does anything else on earth, was next introduced and spoke eloquently of the heroism, self-denial and devotion of the women of the north during the days of the war. He said that four years ago the 46th had elected him an honorary member and it was an honor which he greatly appreciated, for it was indeed an honor to be even an honorary member of such a gallant regiment as the 46th.

Gen. Stibbs was again called for and he rendered the German version of Barbara Fritchie and the Irish version of the story of David and Goliath and a lot more interesting selections, which kept the audience in good humor throughout the evening.

Peter Wurtz, of Rock Run township, was called upon for a song and rendered "Old Shady," as he used to sing it around the camp fire during the war, after which Judge Crabtree and General Black were prevailed upon to sing "Illinois," which they rendered in good style.

On motion of Dr. Krape, General Black was elected an honorary member of the 46th by a rising and unanimous vote of the members of that regiment, and the general returned his thanks for the honor conferred.

The reunion then closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

REUNION OF COMPANY F 46th ILL. INFANTRY, JULY 28, 1900.

This Reunion was held in the village of Ingraham, Clay county, Ills., in connection with the Union Veteran Association and was attended by members of the 48th, 63d Ill., and other organizations living in the vicinity.

Members of Company F present: F. M. Lollar, John C. Carter, Eli Crouse, Calvin Crouse, A. J. Shores, Milton Wakefield, Samuel McGune, Johnson W. Brant, Joshua B. Craig, Thomas Carter, Hugh L. Foreman, P. H. Mavin, W. P. Pruett, John C. Stanley, A. J. Shore. General Benj. Dornblaser was present and rendered the following fine address to the old soldiers:—

COMRADES.—The coming together of the survivors of a military organization formed in 1861, and honorably mustered out in 1866, is a very interesting event. Ordinarily the meeting of friends and acquaintances, after a long separation, brings pleasure; but on this occasion the chief cause for joyous congratulations are that you contributed a part of the great Union Army which saved the Nation, and that you have lived to see and enjoy the glorious results of your gallant and loyal service. Your camp fires can be kept bright and your social gatherings aflo with reminiscences of army life and the relation of experience incident thereto; but your many friends—and their number seems to be legion—who have assembled here to give you welcome, may want something more substantial than camp fire talk. The question which naturally presents itself to the mind of the younger class at least, is, what was the occasion which called Company F, 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry into service, as well as the survivors of other organizations present here today? Why was it that immense armies were organized in separate sections of our own country, and set in battle array against each other in deadly conflict, a conflict which could no longer be repressed?

Human slavery existed in half the States of our Union January 1st, 1861. The slave States had threatened disunion for many years, but the overt act of treason was not committed until February, 1861. Fort Sumpter in Charleston Harbor was fired upon, and at noon on the 13th day of that month, for the first time since the organization of our government, our national ensign was struck to traitors.

The event found the government and the loyal States unprepared for war. Although secession ordinances had before been passed by southern states; although public property had been seized in violation of law, and strange colors displayed over our southern forts; although food and reinforcements for a beleaguered garrison had been driven back to sea in January—yet our people could not easily realize that we were indeed in a state of civil war.

FIRST CALL.

On the evening of April 15, 1861, the following dispatch was received:
Washington, April 15th, 1861.

His Excellency Richard Yates.

Call made on you by tonight's mail for six regiments of militia for immediate service.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

The President on the same day issued his proclamation and after stating that the laws of the United States "were opposed," and the execution thereof "obstructed," called forth the militia of the several loyal States to the aggregate number of 75,000. Illinois' quota under said call was 225 officers and 4458 men, a total of 4683. A few unserviceable arms and accoutrements were scattered through the state. There were no available efficient militia companies in the State and it was doubted whether there were thirty companies with any regular organization.

It is true there were in our principal cities and towns several independent militia companies, composed principally of active and enterprising young men, whose occasional meetings for drill were held more for exercise and amusement than from any sense of duty to the State. Many of these companies formed the nucleus of splendid companies which came promptly forward and rendered excellent service to their State and Country. Fortunate, indeed, was it for the State and Nation that so true and loyal a man as Richard Yates was governor. He responded with such zeal and promptness to this and all other calls which followed, that he merited and won the honored title "War Governor," bestowed upon him by a grateful people. In response to this call a prompt answer was received from every part of the State. In ten days over ten thousand had tendered their services and in addition to a part of the force sent to Cairo, more than the full quota was in camp at Springfield.

There were volunteers enough and a surplus on that eventful 19th day of April 1861, but the want of arms had become painful and alarming. It was on that day that Union soldiers from a sister State hastened to the defense of the national Capital. Here, in that din in the streets of Baltimore and on that day and following days, Gov. Yates' messenger, returning from the Capital and learning the canceled orders from the President, to the commanding officers at St. Louis for arms, was obliged to deny the principles of his manhood and aver disloyal sentiments, in order to escape the vengeance of an infuriated mob at that city. The State governments of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee were controlled by disloyal men, who insultingly re-

fused to comply with the order of the President to furnish troops for the defense of the Union. On the contrary, they used all their power and influence to incite rebellion, to furnish men, munitions and supplies for the enemy and, when driven from the State, entered the ranks of the confederate army.

Even in this great State of Illinois the elements of treason appeared and by systematic organization gave aid and comfort to the enemy. In fact treason was rampant in all of the southern States, in the large cities and even at the Capitol of the Nation the lawful authority of the government was defied.

To make the situation still more serious and discouraging, the Union armies under the first call, crudely organized, undisciplined, indifferently armed and commanded by officers with no military prestige or experience by which troops are inspired, suffered defeat in every important battle.

On the 21st of July, 1861, the memorable battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, and on the next day Congress authorized the President to call into service 500,000 troops. On the 23rd the following correspondence took place: "Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Sir—Being advised that you are receiving tenders of additional troops, I desire to tender you for Illinois, thirteen additional regiments of Infantry. Most of them now ready to rendezvous. Three additional regiments of cavalry and one additional battalion of artillery. Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from assault of high handed rebellion, and I insist that you respond favorably to the tender I have made." (signed) Richard Yates.

Reply of War Department, July 25th, 1861. "Governor—I have telegraphed today accepting your patriotic offer, etc., advising you, that if you so desire, you can provide for and equip them, if you can do so with advantage, as respects economy and dispatch. I appreciate the patriotic spirit of your people as evidenced in your noble offer and doubt not that they will prove equal to any demand that may be made in behalf of the preservation of our glorious Union. (signed) Simon Cameron, Sec'y. of War."

Under the authority and in response to this call, at this, the darkest hour of our national existence, company F was organized and became a part of the 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The 13 regiments tendered were the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 38th, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th and 50th infantry and the 3d, 6th, and 7th cavalry. All of which made imperishable history for themselves and the state they represented. From this time to the close of term of service companies lost their individuality and

their history was that of the regiment to which they were assigned. Comrades: You will call to mind the home leaving, your new experiences at the camp of instruction, the rivalry to obtain recruits to fill your ranks, the drill, the muster in and the long expected order to go to the front, with its uncertain fate. The hardships, privations and suffering endured on the march, the bivouac and the camp, will again come before your mental vision; and the battles emblazoned in your banners will kindle anew the latent spark of patriotic fire in your hearts. Belmont, Ft. Henry, Shiloh, Donelson, Inka, Hatchie, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mobile, Chica-maugua, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, Atlanta, Atlanta to the Sea, Goldsboro, Appomattox—Victory and the Grand Review in Washington. The list is bewildering and volumes of history can only enumerate them. The strange colors that were so defiantly displayed over our Southern forts at the outset of the war of the Rebellion were lowered and forever furled, and the grand emblem of liberty, the glorious Stars and Stripes unfurled to the breeze, never again to be polluted by traitor hands. A rebellious people were conquered. Their armies paroled and disbanded. Slavery abolished. The captured forts and property reclaimed. The laws enforced without further "opposition or obstruction." An object lesson was given to the world which will never be forgotten. All saw with wonder and amazement the transformation of what they decisively termed, —mob—of uncouth, undisciplined, indifferently armed recruits and conscripts, commanded by officers equally unsophisticated, into an army of veterans, the most efficient and powerful, the world has ever seen. No serf nor slave was in its ranks to fight for some Prince or Potentate, but all were sovereign citizens of their country, endowed with the right to make its laws and direct their enforcement through representatives of their own choice. My comrades, You came forth out of the gloom which hung like a pall over our land, at the call of our Commander-in-Chief, President Lincoln. You did your whole duty and for four long and eventful years stood shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, messed at the same table, "drank out of the same canteen," answered the daily roll calls, "present or accounted for." This close and constant association under the numberless vicissitudes of army life, made you familiar with every phase of human character. You knew each other's virtues and vices, and developed individual capabilities and traits of which you were ignorant until severe trial brought them out. On the basis of this knowledge thus obtained our friendships were formed and now, after the lapse of 34 years, since we separated at Springfield, we meet again in re-union; to offer affectionate tribute to the memory of our deceased comrades, to extend to each other the kindly greetings of comradeship, and above and beyond all else to impress upon the minds of those who are taking our places as we drop from the ranks, sentiments of loyalty to God, Country and Flag.

REUNION OF 1906.

CITY DOES HONOR TO THE BRAVE OLD BOYS OF THE FORTY-SIXTH.

(From "Freeport Evening Standard," Oct. 6, 1906.)

Early this morning the boys of the Forty-sixth again took possession of the city of Freeport and entered upon their second and last day of jollification for this reunion, at least. The parade, and a mighty one it was, formed a little after nine o'clock and marched through the streets. At the head was a real army drum corps, consisting of the following members, all Rockfordites: P. H. Talbot, drum major; Fred Batchelor, drummer; Victor Wheeler, base drummer; A. S. Clifford, fifer, and Asher Miller, fifer.

Immediately after the drum corps came the surviving members of the Forty-sixth present, over a hundred strong, and the members of John A. Davis, post, G. A. R., who had been invited to join the parade, brought up the rear. A royal reception was given the boys in blue as they marched through the Freeport streets this morning, and cheers, hurrahs and applause rent the air. Plainly did the citizens show their honor and love for the men who saved our great nation from the black curse of slavery.

The march was down Stephenson street from the G. A. R. hall to Adams and across on Adams to Galena, up which street the boys went to Walnut, where they again returned to Stephenson. The veterans immediately went up to the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, where the exercises of the morning took place. Captain William J. Reitzell, the newly elected president of the association, presided, and the following program was carried out:

Music by the drum corps.

Prayer—Deputy Chaplain S. R. Van Horne.

Address of welcome—Mayor C. J. Dittmar.

Response—Col. S. P. Shadel.

Annual address—General Smith D. Atkins.

Address—Col. F. W. Byers.

Address—Captain F. H. Marsh.

Mayor C. J. Dittmar extended a hearty and sincere welcome to the members of the Forty-sixth. "Stephenson county is proud of you. The glory of your deeds will ever grow greater and Freeport will ever be prouder to welcome you. Gentlemen, I bid you welcome to our city."

Col. S. P. Shadel responded with an excellent address. He told of the organization of the Forty-sixth and its final mustering out four years later. He said that through the care of a Divine Providence many had the

privilege of again marching together today. After forty years of peace and citizenship, we are again privileged to meet. It gives me great pleasure to see so many. I desire at this time to welcome you here as cordially as did the mayor.

The Forty-sixth marched 10,000 miles during the campaign and did a great deal of fighting. Only one-fourth of those who enlisted were present at the mustering out. Our regiment was made up in a majority of young men from Stephenson county. We have a great deal to be thankful for. Let us be cheerful and happy and sing the old war songs we love so well louder than ever. The boys in blue gave three cheers for the red, white and blue, after which Mr. Shadel closed.

Comrade General Smith D. Atkins followed with the biennial address. He spoke of the Forty-sixth as the greatest regiment and stated that the reunions would continue just as long as there are two boys left. He said that politics count for nothing in these reunions. He spoke of Col. John A. Davis and eloquently eulogized him. He told of the enlistment of the man for whom the Freeport post is named and how his enlistment brought about the mustering in of six whole companies from this county. General Atkins told of his relations with Davis during the actual fighting and of the valor which the Forty-sixth displayed. The speaker continued by telling of his own war record and of that of the man whom he eulogized—John A. Davis. In a reminiscent way he told of the time he was ordered by Governor Yates to procure eight companies from the northern Illinois counties, and instead of which he procured forty-four. "Comrades, you little know what a noble and gallant man you had for your colonel in Col. Davis. When he was wounded at the Hatchie, and subsequently died, you lost, and the State lost, and the Nation lost one of its greatest commanders." Continuing Gen. Atkins eulogized Putnam, a man who had been a candidate for the office of Colonel against him, and subsequently was one of the greatest soldiers of the war.

Comrade Van Horne, called upon, made a short but pleasing speech, which he concluded with the statement that he would rather be a member of the Grand Army than anything else he knew of. In the course of the talk he voiced some very beautiful sentiments, and told some jolly stories.

Col. Byers, of Monroe, recited an especially fine parody on our State song, Illinois, which he followed with a talk full of patriotism and eulogy for the Forty-sixth.

THE REUNION BANQUET.

Today at noon occurred the eleventh annual reunion banquet of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. It was the final event in the two days' great gathering, and one which will long be remembered by the two hundred who attended. The speeches were able and enjoyed, and the menu, which was

elaborated to say the least, was thoroughly enjoyed by the veterans who have had to make so many meals on hardtack and water. It was served by ladies of the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

The scene in the banquetting hall while the three hundred veterans and veterans' wives dined on the sumptuous banquet prepared, was one of remarkable picturesqueness. Nothing but the fire of youth and laughter of the boys filled the air, together with which the music of Gibler's orchestra was heard in national and popular airs.

Invocation before the banquet was made by Department Chaplain Van Horne. When the boys and their ladies had well finished their meal Master of Ceremonies William W. Krape called the assembly gathering to order and "America" was sung.

ENJOYABLE CAMPFIRE FRIDAY NIGHT.

True to all expectations the campfire enjoyed by the members of the old Forty-sixth Friday evening was one of the most enjoyable affairs in years. The attendance was very large, in fact, G. A. R. hall, which is generally well able to seat all comers, was literally filled. The smoke from the cigars the veterans were enjoying filled the air, but they were good ones, and the odor was delightful. To the veterans the pictures of long weary nights around the campfire telling stories were vividly recalled, and stood out in sharp contrast to equally weary nights of long stealthy marching.

Stories were told last evening—stories which brought tears of sympathy just as often as they brought roars of laughter and approval from the spectators and listeners. After a time spent in social intercourse and jollification, Capt. Philip Arno, of Dubuque, called the meeting to order, and the boys made speeches, told anecdotes and sang. Tom B. Jones was first called on. In a few well chosen words he set forth the object of the History and roster of the Forty-sixth Regiment which had been started by General Dornblaser and was to be finished by Mr. Jones. The book will contain a good history of each company, well illustrated with over seventy-five photos. John A. Davis post, of Freeport, and John Musser post of Orangeville, will also be written up. Mr. Jones was followed by Comrade Captain Frederick Marsh, who cheered the gathering with a good, well delivered talk. Dr. F. W. Byers, of Monroe, next called upon, sang a well received song on the subject so dear to the hearts of all present—Illinois.

Colonel S. P. Schadle, of Monroe, next delivered an address of good cheer and was followed by Frank Wilson, who gave several interesting reminiscences and told of some of the hardships suffered during the civil war. Peter Wuertz, or "Old Shady," as his comrades called him, sang for the crowd as he used to during the war, and was greeted with rounds of applause. Dan Galpin, of Lanark, next addressed the boys and was followed by Dr. Byers, who sang "Col. Snob." Comrade W. W. Krape, of Freeport, next called upon, delighted his hearers with a splendid little rem-

iniscient talk, even telling how he had gone to Dr. Byers' school in bygone days. B. T. St. John, Comrade Roush and Comrade Shade, of Orangeville, finished the evening's pleasure with excellent talks.

When the jolly campfire was "outened" it was late, so late, in fact, that the boys had to hurry to get home before they went to sleep. The campfire was a success if as such it can be measured by the words of approval in everyone's mouth.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

The register of the survivors, which is, of course, not complete, as not even all who attended the reunion took the trouble to register their names, is as follows:

F. C. Held, Co. C, Freeport; A. D. Tyler, Co. B, Woodford, Wis.; J. R. Waddell, Co. A, Freeport; W. J. Reitzell, Co. B, Freeport; W. M. Haney, Co. E, Maquoketa, Ia.; J. W. Mallory, Co. B, Freeport; Jacob Prince, Co. C, Freeport; S. P. Shadel, Co. A, Monroe, Wis; T. J. Hays, Co. K, Maquoketa, Iowa; A. P. Webb, Co. B, Freeport; E. D. Barker, Co. G, Sciota Mills; A. B. Yoder, Co. B, St. Louis; F. R. Koym, Co. C, Freeport; L. Milton, Co. D, Allentown, Pa.; M. Moyer, Co. H, Red Cliff, Ia.; L. W. Mogle, Co. B, Kent; Charles F. Wright, Warren; Paul Petrick, Co. G, Freeport; M. A. Rice, Co. A, Douglas, Kan.; William Henke, Co. C, Eleroy; Henry Keller, Co. D, Freeport; William Staber, Co. C, Freeport; Henry Bemis, Co. E, Oregon; T. C. Laird, Co. G, Lincoln, Neb.; H. S. Keck, Co. K, Freeport; C. Daughenbaugh, Co. A, Orangeville; G. S. Rousch, Co. B, Lena, Ill.; John Wolff, Co. C, Blue Island; W. W. Krape, Co. A, Freeport; N. Kastler, Co. C, Amboy; L. Seiferman, Co. C, Freeport; James Mathingley, Co. D, Waterloo, Iowa; Eli Ellis, Co. A, Freeport; L. Currier, Co. I, Oregon; A. A. Stamm, Co. G, Lena; Aaron McCawley, Co. B, Orangeville; James McGurk, Lena; A. Staecker, Co. C, Rockford; R. Treuhalm, Co. E, Rockford; D. Allison, Co. G, Kensett, Ia.; Fred Keller, Co. C, Freeport; J. T. Clingman, Co. A, Cedarville; J. G. Flory, Co. D, Savanna; D. W. Fisbens, Co. G, Ruthben, Ia.; B. F. Rutter, Co. G, Cedarville; Levi Richards, Co. K, Dakota; W. J. Daughenbaugh, Co. K, Jennings, La.; Luther Angle, Co. G, Dakota; B. T. St. John, Co. E, Sterling; Charles Musser, Co. A, Pearl City; Warren Colgin, Co. I, Dixon; L. F. Vocht, Co. B, Freeport; John Schackler, Co. A, Washington, Kans.; L. Moses, Co. E, Cedarville; F. T. Wilson, Co. G, Gilbert Station, Iowa; D. Galpin, Co. A, Lanark; Philip Arno, Co. C, Dubuque; Frank Wohlford, Co. B, Clements, Minn.; Henry King, Co. D, Winslow; W. D. Reed, Co. D, Waterloo, Iowa; H. Hoyman, Co. A, Freeport; Robt. McLeese, Co. G, Freeport; Z. T. F. Runner, Co. K, Freeport; Henry Garman, Co. G, Cedarville; Thos. B. Jones, Co. B, Gilbert Station, Iowa; William Clingman, Co. A, Cedarville; Fred Brady, Co. D, Freeport; W. A. Garman, Co. G, Beloit, Wis.; John Treuholm, Co. E, Rochelle, Ill.; N.

F. Coolidge, Co. K, Rockford; E. Roach, Co. C, Rockford; Phillip Knecht, Co. B, Freeport; Robert Long, Co. C, Cedarville; J. W. Holmes, Co. I, Amboy; Peter Wuertz, Co. K, Davis; F. H. Marsh, Co. E, Rockford; M. D. Mitchell, Co. B, Davis; Jacob Becker, Co. C, Durand; Wm. C. McElhaney, Co. B, Dakota; Peter Syler, Co. E, Lena; Jacob Cleasnor, Co. B, Freeport; H. C. Best, Co. A, Freeport; William Reeter, Co. G, Dakota; I. Miller, Co. A, Freeport; F. W. Evans, Co. A, Monroe, Wis.; Philip Wentz, Co. G, Freeport; A. C. Schadle, Co. A, Warren; W. Kaly, Co. D, Mt. Carroll; William Spitler, Co. D, Freeport; J. A. Taft, Co. A, Orangeville; John Dilcher, Co. H, Freeport; William A. Jackson, Co. I, Durand; E. A. Snyder, Co. H, Cedar Falls, Iowa; S. E. Carter, Co. A, Lanark; Jacob Werner, Co. C, Freeport.

LETTERS FROM SURVIVORS.

The following letters have been received by Secretary Fred. C. Held from members who found it impossible to be present at the reunion. They were read in the business meeting yesterday and as they are of great interest to the general public, The Standard prints them herewith:

Waukegon, Sept. 17.—Yours of the 5th containing invitation of officers of the 46th Regiment reunion association to be present and speak at the reunion of said regiment on October 6th, was duly received.

When the invitation was received I was sure I could be with you, but other matters have transpired which will make it impossible for me to be with you, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet the surviving members of that grand old regiment. A regiment with which the old 15th was brigaded so long during bloody conflict. I knew most of the officers and men of the 46th during the war and no truer, greater hearted, braver men ever lived. How clearly I call to mind such men as Benj. Dornblaser, Jones, Woodbury, Young, Bradshaw, Arnold, Arno, Miller, Pike, Stewart and many others. I can truly say that the 46th was almost as good as the 15th and that is saying a great deal. In stealing and fighting the 46th was equal to the 15th but in piety the 46th was way behind. Well, most all of the old veterans have groped to the other side, where we shall all meet them soon. I believe I am the last surviving of the 38 officers of the 15th who left Freeport in May, 1861.

Please give my love to all the boys.

Hail and Farewell, in F. C. & L.

GEO. C. ROGERS.

Jesup, Ia., Aug. 2.—Dear Sir: Your card at hand, and note what you say in regard to the reunion to be held at Freeport, Ill., on October 5th. Will say that I am the son of Thomas J. Shane, and therefore take the liberty to inform you of his death on August 26th, 1891.

Yours respectfully,

N. V. SHANE.

Sterling, July 28.—Dear Comrade: The card announcing another reunion of the old 46th came today. I was very glad to get it, and know that a few, at least, of the boys, that once touched elbows, can look each other in the face and clasp cordial hands. If I am in the state, I expect to be there. I am trying to sell and if I do shall move to the Pacific coast.

Possibly that might happen before the anniversary of Hatchie. Inclosed find draft for my dues, that I may be represented that far anyhow. If I can't be there in person, others can, and that date I shall surely be with you in thought and spirit. With the very best of wishes for all the comrades, I am, as ever,
Yours in F. C. & L.,

B. T. ST. JOHN.

Vevay, Ind., July 30.—Dear Comrade: Your cards—I got two of them—are just received. I enclose a dollar for dues. I don't know whether I can be there or not, but I hope I don't need try to say how I would enjoy it. We have a country reunion association here that meets for a two day's reunion, August 16 and 17. I have been attending those reunions for years, but, of course, never meet any one of my old regiment or even of the old brigade. I attended the encampment of the department of Indiana at La Fayette, Indiana, in May and met there a member of the 76th Illinois (one of our brigade) and felt like I met a long lost brother. If I can I will surely be on hand October 5th. Every 46th Illinois man should remember with pride and I would like to see the old flag once more unfurled on that day. But 77 years have left their mark on me and while my health is reasonably good I don't get about with ease to myself. Rheumatism and other infirmities of age have me in their clutches. I just endure the ills. I can't get rid of them, but if I don't get there my heart will be with the old boys of the 46th Illinois. God bless them all.

Yours in F. C. & L., JOHN SHAW, Co. F, 46th Ill.

The following is from Darius Winters, who is now located at Almira, Wash.:

"I notice in the Freeport papers of recent date that there is to be a reunion of the old Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment to be held in Freeport on October 5 and 6. I also notice that in all probability this will be the last reunion the regiment will ever hold. I would like very much, indeed, to meet with the dear old comrades once more, but it will be impossible for me to do so this time, so I thought I would write a few lines to you and just say a word to the boys, my dear old comrades of the old Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment.

"Time nor distance has not changed the love in my heart that I have always had for the members of the old vet regiment. In fact I think that,

as time goes on and distance increases, the love in my heart grows warmer and stronger. I would gladly grasp each of you by the hand and say, 'How are you, old comrade?' and enjoy a good visit with you all, but I forget not the dear comrades who have answered to the last roll call, and have gone to their reward in a better world. God bless their memory.

"It is not possible for me to meet with you this time, but I shall think of you just the same and wish you well. It will not be very many years until the last old soldier will have passed away and join those who have gone before into the beyond from which none ever return, but be the time long or short that we stay on this earth, the cause for which we were banded together and for which we fought, many giving up their lives, will never perish. The cause of liberty will never die.

"There are not many old comrades in this part of the country. I attended a Decoration Day service at Filbur, fourteen miles east of here, last spring, and I think that there were sixteen old soldiers present, but although we were few in number, we attended to the decorating of the graves of those of our comrades who have gone on before, and we were treated splendidly by the citizens of the town and the county.

"The people of this country have great respect for the old soldiers, and seem to appreciate what we did for the country in the days of the civil war. We gave them a country to be proud of, in fact, the best the sun has ever shown on, and I believe that the time will come when the whole world will be converted into one great world of liberty and union, and Old Glory will float in triumph over every land and sea, and generations yet unborn will read our record in history and bless the memory of the brave and valiant soldiers who, when our dear country was in danger, answered to the call and rallied around our country's banner by the thousands, and bore that banner in triumph over many a bloody battlefield until after four years of hardship and faithful service we returned in peace and triumph with the star-spangled banner proudly floating over every State in our glorious union.

"I tell you, my comrades, we have reason to be proud of our record, and let us thank God that we have lived to make such a record, and may the remainder of our lives be such as will entitle each one of us to a home in heaven, where there will be no war nor hardship, but will be one eternal grand reunion with our Heavenly Father and all the dear old comrades who have gone on before.

"Now, dear comrades, please excuse me if I have caused a wave of sadness to pass over your hearts, and let us return to the enjoyment of the hour. Let us hear a song from someone. If you could hear me, I would sing one for you. Let us all join heartily in singing, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.' And if old 'Shady' is present, let him come to the front and sing, 'Old Shady.'

"Well, dear comrades, I guess you are tired of this foolishness, so I will bring my remarks to a close by wishing you a happy, happy, thrice happy reunion. I would just say in regard to this part of the State of Washington that I like it very much, and expect to spend my life here unless unknown circumstances cause me to change my mind, and if any of you old comrades ever take a notion to come to this side of the Rocky Mountains, come to see me, and I will give you a hearty welcome and treat you the best I can. I am 100 miles west of Spokane on the Washington Central road, a branch of the Northern Pacific road. I should like very much to hear from any of you again, comrades of the Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment. Again I will say, God bless and keep you all. Good bye, with love and best wishes."

TENTH REUNION OF THE 46TH ENDS.

(From Freeport "Standard," Oct. 8, 1906.)

The banquet which marked the end of the eleventh biennial reunion of the Forty-sixth Regiment was a very successful affair, carried off in a successful manner and enjoyed by every one present. It was held in the beautiful and spacious dining hall at Masonic temple, and the large, gaily decorated room was filled.

At the conclusion of the elaborate spread, after every comrade had feasted to his heart's content, Captain W. W. Krape, master of ceremonies for the occasion, with a well selected little talk introduced the first speaker. Dr. Krape is a man of exceptional ability as a public speaker and his words of welcome and introduction were delivered to enthusiastic hearers. In introducing the first speaker he said: You have had a grand dinner and you will have a grand time this afternoon before you leave here. We have with us among the comrades of the Forty-sixth a high private who rose from our ranks to be a Colonel in the Spanish American war. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Col. Samuel P. Shadel, of Monroe, Wis.

"Comrades, we Meet Again." "You have given me a good subject," said Col. Shadel, "We all enjoy the meeting again. With soldierly tenderness we grasp each other's hands and live over again the days of the war. Let us recall some of our various meetings. First we called at the recruiting offices. We occasionally met "Johnny Reb" too. Then there was generally a jar and a rumble. The Forty-sixth met the difficulty always. Then, after we could get through, the boys would meet at the campfire, and as we looked into the tents before going to bed we found some of our boys missing, but we rather expected to. After the several years of war we had the coming home meeting, and since several meetings have oc-

curred at our reunions which have been very pleasant. We have enjoyed this hour's meeting, perhaps more than any previous reunion gathering.

Our days are coming to a close, but we feel no fear of death at any time. May we so live and act that we may all meet our lost friends at another greater reunion beyond the river when we all gather in our Father's house.

General Smith D. Atkins was next introduced by Toastmaster Krape. The general's toast was "The Boys in Blue," and, as always, the eloquent general did full justice to his subject. He stated that he was glad his toast included not only the Forty-sixth boys, but everyone who wore the blue, referring to them as those who kept the jewel of liberty safe in the growing nation. You are the boys, who came from everywhere to your country's call. Some of you were educated and some couldn't read your own names, but you were true, loyal soldiers and all were men who could fight. I am glad so many are left and I myself will continue hurraing for our glorious American flag with the last man of you as long as I am permitted to.

Comrade Reverend VanHorne, department chaplain and a former Methodist presiding elder in this district, was next called upon. In part he spoke as follows: I am glad that the republic, in time of extremity, had had plenty of volunteers to help her out, and that there were plenty of Dutchmen among them. But now, when we are all soldiers together here today, I want to tell you that I love our Grand Army fraternity with its loyalty and charity. There is no other such fraternity as ours, which was born in suffering and born to die. Its ranks can never be replaced—its members were all made during those four years of sorrowing and suffering. The ranks are being depleted by death. I do want to say, however, since comrade Krape has assigned to me the subject "Good Soldiers and Good Citizens," that good soldiers always make good citizens and good citizens always make good soldiers. The poor soldiers and poor citizens who were in our ranks have gone and only the cream remains, excepting, of course, those boys who died in glory on the battle field.

This G. A. R. lives for a purpose, and its impression upon the minds of the young is becoming more important. Think—no such army, as met the president's call for troops for the Spanish American war would have resulted had not our youth had the example of the boys here assembled as well as others not present before them.

Let us be true. I see just before me the mysterious river crossed by the bridge of Atonement which our immortal comrades now passed away have already crossed. Let us all cross this bridge and as we pass to the last great roll call, we will hear the voices of our old comrades bidding us "welcome."

Dr. Byers, of Monroe, who is a great favorite with all who know him, was given the toast "The Ladies," and he did full justice to it. Dr. Byers started by saying, "I have always been partial to the opposite sex, ever since I became acquainted with my mother. There were four boys in our family, everyone of whom our mother sent to the war, and I don't believe she ever closed her eyes a single time without a prayer for those boys, and I imagine that everyone of the rest of you good boys had wives, ladies or sweethearts who did the same for you. He concluded with the statement that he believed the ladies were always happier because they were always making other people happy and because they are way ahead of the rest of us in charity, for among all the good people in the world, the ladies are the best. Dr. Byers concluded amid the rousing cheers of his audience, and as an encore he was called upon to sing his version of Illinois, which provoked another storm of applause and laughter.

The next speaker was Captain Marsh of Co. E, who prefaced his remarks with a few good stories and interesting anecdotes, after which he referred to the passing away of the old boys and when he saw the vacant chair, he always thought of the beautiful song "We Shall Meet With the Angels" and almost instantaneously the vast gathering fell in with Captain Marsh in singing the pathetic song, aided by the orchestra. The scene was a pathetic one and tears glistened in the eyes of many of the men and women gathered together. After the song Captain Marsh concluded his talk with the injunction, "Let us so live the remainder of our lives that at the next reunion beyond, we will meet all our departed brothers and remain with them to eternity."

But two more toasts were given, one by Comrade Wilson and one by Comrade Snyder of Cedar Falls. Both were excellent and won great applause. These ended the delightful program of toasts which had been prepared, and after a vote of thanks to the people of Freeport by the assembled gathering, Comrade Krape dismissed the boys of the Forty-sixth with a hearty "God Bless You All," and the Eleventh Biennial Reunion of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry came to a close.

WIRZ MONUMENT DENOUNCED.

During the reunion the matter of the proposed monument for Wirz the keeper of Andersonville prison during the civil war, which is to be erected by the Daughters of the South, came up and the secretary was instructed to draw up resolutions protesting against the movement and endorsing the resolutions passed at the recent national encampment. Wirz has been characterized as the meanest man in the war on the southern side

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN FLAG

By Comrade Jones, who is writing History of 46th Regiment, I. V. I.

The last toast on the splendid program which was given at the Eleventh reunion banquet of the Forty-sixth Illinois regiment Saturday afternoon was by Lieut. Thomas B. Jones, who responded to the great subject, "The American Flag." Mr. Jones' speech was full of patriotism and showed by its eloquent delivery that the speaker was inspired by his subject. He first spoke of the fact that every nation in the world has a flag, an emblem by which it is known, and that the glorious flag of our own country stood in the first rank. He told of the making of the first flag, and how it had grown as the American nation grew to its present standing of world power. The speaker then referred to the flag which went through the war with his own regiment, and told of his possession of a piece of it which had been shot out by a shell.

In closing his excellent address, after telling in an entertaining manner, a number of interesting incidents and anecdotes, Mr. Jones paid a beautiful tribute to the patriotic ladies who have seen "Old Glory" through thick and thin and told of the time when, in the south, a band had played a selection, the name of which referred to the flag as "the old rag," a band of school teachers went before the mayor and had the musicians reprimanded and the practice was stopped. Comrade Lieut. Jones closed his speech amid thunderous applause from the assembled gathering.

Mr. Jones is getting up a history of the Forty-sixth regiment and he states that already enough copies have been pledged to assure the book's publication. The exact date of its issue has not been set, but it will probably be about January 1, 1907.

TRIBUTE TO THE NOBLE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

Among the noted women of the nation during the war period we may mention, Harriet Beecher Stowe, who, with verse and prose, stirred the minds of the American nation with pen descriptions of the evils of slavery in the book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She is yet living in Brooklyn at the advanced age of 88 years. 2d, There is Mrs. John A. Logan, wife of Gen. Logan, a conspicuous figure in the minds of all lovers of the G. A. R. and W. R. C.. Loved and honored for her noble character, yet living, devoting much time to the surviving soldiers. 3d—Clara Barton's influence and work in the Red Cross System has not only been felt in our own land, but in all the nations, excepting China. Noble women sent to the battle fields giving comfort to suffering humanity. 4th—Julia Ward

Howe will always be famous as the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It was during the Civil war that she heard some soldiers singing "John Brown's Body" and wished that such beautiful melody had different and better words, and one night the words of the Battle Hymn came to her. She dared not wait until morning lest she forget them, and, fearing to waken her sleeping baby by lighting a lamp, she rose, found paper and pencil and scribbled the words off in the dark, as best she could. Thus was born the soul-stirring hymn that our nation loves.

5th. Francis Willard, the best loved woman of America. How well she deserves the name. Loving all humanity, she devoted her time and life-work to overthrow the evils of intemperance. As President of the W. C. T. U. she brought to pass temperance legislation, instructions in the schools, progress in social, and purity in the home life.

6th. Susan B. Anthony's name is synonymous with Woman Suffrage. She has been the great advocate of equal rights for men and women of the century.

7th. The fame of Aunt Lizzie Aiken, Mother Bickerdike, Miss Breckenridge and many others will live in the hearts of many hundreds and thousands of our boys in blue. They were volunteer nurses in the Civil War, and day after day they would go through the wards, caring tenderly for the sick soldiers, feeding them, reading to them, comforting them, always tenderly sympathetic. Knew them all and asked "How is my Michigan boy today," or "how are you Illinois," or "how does Indiana feel today?" They had kept track of nearly all, and to many had read passages of the bible. They had prayed and closed the eyes in death of many thousands. After the war, many of these continued in their labors of mercy among the poor in the larger cities. Most all have received recognition at the hands of a grateful people, and large and beautiful monuments have been erected to perpetuate their memory. They, like the soldiers whom they cared for and helped, have passed beyond the river. Their influence lives on; the rose may wither, its fragrance pass with the gentle breeze, the monuments, erected to perpetuate the memory and mark the resting place of the dead, may crumble and be scattered to the earth, but a mother's love reaches down to the lowest and most humble of earth, it soars to the throne of Heaven, touching the immortal, its influence impressed on the young, spreads over all, moulding the character and life of millions unborn.

In the early history of our country, we find account of the good mothers of this nation taking a conspicuous part in the affairs of the country. On every occasion in the battles of the revolution their aid and influence was manifested by word and acts to aid their fathers and sons in the long struggle for independence. It was the good mothers who met at Philadelphia in 1777, on a June day and designed and made the first flag,

the Stars and Stripes, representing thirteen states, a star for each, which has been added to as states were admitted into the Union, increasing the number of states to forty-eight and adding a star to the flag corresponding to the number of states. In that early period we find the women devoting their time and means in preparing supplies in the way of clothing and food, moulding bullets, preparing hospital supplies, in the way of bandages and lint to dress wounds. In active service we have the account of Molly Pitcher, wife of a sergeant in the artillery, who, upon the death of her husband at the battle of Monmouth, seized the rammer and rammed the cartridge home in the cannon, showing to all the world the true and brave patriotism of American women. In State and Nation the noble mothers took an active part and with influence and a zeal for national life. During our Civil War many thousand mothers and wives endured sacrifices, hardships, privations at home, loss of their dear ones, in order that liberty should prevail and justice be triumphant.

TRIBUTE TO THE LADIES OF FREEPORT.

In the beautiful city of Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, on Douglas avenue and corner of Mechanic street stands a natural boulder marking the spot, now historic, where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas held the second joint debate, at which the writer of this sketch was present. On the tablet are found the following inscriptions:

Within this block was held the second debate in the senatorial contest between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, Aug. 27, 1858.

“ I am not for dissolution of the Union under any circumstances.”
Douglas.

“This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”
Lincoln.

Erected by the Freeport Womens Club, 1902.

Dedicated by President Roosevelt, June 3, 1903.

QUOTATIONS FROM REV. VAN HORNE.

Quotations from speech of Rev. R. G. Van Horne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northern Illinois, delivered at the Reunion of the Stephenson County Soldiers and Sailors, held at Orangeville, Ill., Aug. 15th, 1889.

MY COMRADES AND FRIENDS: When invited by your committee to address you on this occasion, I cast about in my thought for a subject which

would be adapted to the purpose of this reunion. I dared not choose politics, for this is not a political meeting. It would not be in good taste to choose religion, for this is not a campmeeting. Nor would it be advisable to speak on agriculture, for this is not a county fair nor a driving park. "Woman Suffrage" would not seem appropriate, for this is not a woman's convention. I finally thought of a command given by a colonel in the southern army to a battery of artillery. The colonel was badly scared by the rumor that the Yankees were approaching. The pickets had been driven in, and there was some little prospect of a skirmish drill at least. He ordered his regiment into line of battle, and then riding down to the left of the line where Captain Duncan had his battery ready for action, the Colonel cried out, "Capt. Duncan, fire; the crisis has come!" But the enemy had not put in an appearance, and it was somewhat difficult for the captain to know just at what point to train his guns. But not wishing to appear derelict to the orders of his superior, he commanded his gunners to fire. An Irish sergeant asked, "Captain, at what shall we fire?" The captain replied. "Fire? why, fire at the crisis; didn't you hear the Colonel say the crisis has come?" To me the crisis has come, and being an old artilleryman, I will fire at the crisis.

The Republic of the United States, and the relation of the volunteer soldier and sailor to this Republic, past, present, and future, is a subject in which we as parties of the second part are deeply interested. The work done by these men on sea and land to preserve the Union, and to liberate the bondsmen, and maintain the authority of the Stars and Stripes over every foot of our national territory, and make that flag honorable in the eyes of all foreign nations and governments, and preserve this country as the "Beulah Land" for the down trodden and oppressed of all peoples, is a theme that the future historian is yet to delineate in colors brighter, and words warmer, than in any colors that have yet been painted, or words that have been written.

My friends, our Republic is no longer an experiment. We have been before the world for over a century, and have proved by the most rigid and incontestable proofs that our people can be trusted with self-government. "That a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," need not perish from the face of the earth. That life, liberty, and property are safe; and social, intellectual, and religious improvement can be secured and perpetuated under the laws made by those who are to obey them. We are proud of the record that we are organized on the principle of the political equality of all the citizens.

The United States is the only Republic out of the sixteen of any special importance now in existence, that has endured the test for one hundred years, without changing its form of government either from choice, from revolution or from foreign invasion and compulsion.

And this fact appears all the more wonderful when we realize the truth that our territory is over one and a half million square miles larger than any other Republic on the globe. And it will appear to you at once that the difficulty of administering a Republican form of government increases in proportion to the extent of territory to be governed.

And then, we are composed of nearly every nationality under heaven. We appear in the eyes of the world as a heterogeneous conglomeration. And yet our political economy is so flexible and assimilating, that it is able out of this continued diversity to bring perpetual harmony. And out of this apparent babble and confusion to develop law, order, and good government.

The masses are leavened into peace and harmony with the government from a force within itself, and not kept into a state of quietness and order from a force external to itself. And if we exclude France—whose Republican form of government is far from being established—the United States has a greater population than all the other Republics of the world combined. And yet with a territory two-thirds as large as them all, and a population exceeding them all, in peace, prosperity and enterprise, we lead them all.

Our form of government has not only proved adequate for resisting the unrighteous demands of foreign powers, but has demonstrated in the most unequivocal trial its ability to maintain its equilibrium, and assert its supremacy over the rankest treason, and most bitter and gigantic of all earthly rebellions.

The Union Soldier, and the Union Sailor, were once regarded by the loyal men and women of this country as the brave defenders and gallant savers of our honored Republic. Those men volunteered to stand as a bulwark of safety between our constitutional liberties and the armed legions of uprising organized treason. They permitted their mortal bodies like fleshy earthworks to receive the deadly shot and shell which were aimed by bold and defiant traitors at the heart of the nation. And be it remembered, that this shot and shell forced into our ranks, was intended by those who fired them, to cut a perpetual chasm between the North and the South. And every shot as it left the muzzle of musket, cannon or mortar was labeled with malice a forethought, "Death to the Union."

Tens of thousands of our Union Soldiers, with their bleeding and dying bodies, blocked up the highways, and by-ways which lead to the capitol at Washington, and held the enemy in abeyance until he was driven back from whence he came. And our comrades with their crimson patriot blood, helped put out the pernicious fires of secession, and enrich the soil on which in the future patriotic Union citizens will live and remain loyal.

It is true that many of our comrades escaped the deadly shot. Thank God this is so! or today our reunion might have been held on the "Sea of Glass," or under the "Tree of Life" in the Paradise of God, rather than in Orangeville, in Stephenson county. But the target was there. If the minie ball fell short, or shot too high, it was the fault of the enemy, and not of the target.

The soldier and sailor of the Union forces are still among the patriotic and loyal supporters of our Union. We are largely in the minority as to numbers. An entire generation of voters have grown up since we unbuckled our swords and stacked our arms, and with a "right about, face," came marching home, exchanging the notes of martial music for the voice of mother, wife and children. But go anywhere you please, when you meet a Union soldier or a sailor his heart still keeps step to the music by which he marched as he followed the flag, led by such commanders as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or Logan, McClellan, Meade or Hooker, Dupont, Foote, Dahlgren or Farragut. We may differ as to methods of administration; but the Republic is ours, the government is ours, the flag is ours, and we love them with a soldier's love. Our people are indebted to the Union army and navy for the development and substantiating of our national standing in the great family of nations. We are now regarded as a Nation with a big "N." Our identity has been established, and our right to exist is no longer questioned. No national problem settled by the valor of medieval knights was better settled than this one in the four years it took to accomplish it by conquest on sea and land.

We are no longer considered as a confederation of sovereign states, independent of each other by constitutional right, and submissive to national authority only by voluntary consent during the pleasure of that state sovereignty. "We are no longer an aggregation of distinct and separate parts, but an integral and organic whole—not only a Union, but a Unity." A Nation where the parts are equal to the whole; and no one part dare act in defiance of the whole. We are now a Republic in which State Sovereignty bows obediently to National Supremacy. A Nation in which the head, arms, feet, and heart, all act in harmony for the good of the entire body; and not a single member says boastingly or jokingly, "I am independent, and have no need of thee." For weal or for woe, for better or for worse, we are now and hereafter must be one people. This is the great political stone of our government, of which it may be candidly said, "Who-soever shall fall upon it, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

No army of men ever bivouacked under the starry sky or responded to the drum beat, who possessed such generous sentiments and who were so magnanimous in their treatment of their conquered foes as were the Union army.

After the battle of Bull Run, when the Union troops were depressed, and the confederate forces unduly elated, the president of the bogus Confederacy made a most exultant speech in Richmond, Virginia, in which he gave the multitudes who heard him this advice: "Never be haughty to the humble."

Had that advice been practiced throughout the confederacy, and enforced and practiced by Jefferson Davis himself, then such places as Andersonville, Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Fort Pillow, and others equally as ghastly and foul, would not to-day be such plague spots in their history. And the awful crimes, dark as treason could make them, would never have risen up in judgment to condemn their guilty leaders. We are free to say, and think you will agree with us in saying, that if Robert E. Lee had been at the head of the Confederacy instead of Jefferson Davis, the Union prisoners would have received better treatment, and the Confederacy would have collapsed sooner than it did.

But such a sentiment did prevail in the Union Army. It has also prevalent in our National Congress; and it burned with a white heat in the bosom of Abraham Lincoln, the best of the list of our honored and great Presidents.

"Never be haughty to the humble," was the spirit manifested by Gen. U. S. Grant, at Donelson, when he allowed the confederate officers to retain their side-arms after they had surrendered! And why did he do this? Certainly not for any personal regard for these officers, or sympathy with their cause. But it was done by this mighty chief in hope that such treatment would convince those who were in rebellion, that the United States government entertained no spirit of revenge nor desire to unnecessarily humiliate those who in their madness or deception were attempting to disrupt the union.

This same remarkable man at the surrender of Vicksburg, by Gen. Pemberton, cared for 30,000 half starved confederate soldiers, and then turned them loose on their parole of honor, to go to their southern homes.

And the most generous offer ever made by a military conqueror to a prostrate and helpless foe, was made by this same superlatively great and brave General at Appomattox Court House, at the surrender and breaking up of the rebel army. General Lee inquired what terms of surrender would

be demanded. The Union chief replied. "Surrender of all arms and munitions of war." To this Gen. Lee agreed. General Grant sat down and with his own hand drew up that famous and ever to be historic article of capitulation stipulating that the Confederate officers could retain their side arms, their horses and their private property.

When Gen. Lee read this very generous proposition, he was deeply moved; and impressively said, "Such magnanimity upon the South will be excellent." It was indeed excellent, and while some of the disappointed leaders failed to appreciate its motive, the rank and file of their army felt the force of its conciliatory spirit, and so expressed themselves by returning at once to the peaceful industries of civil life.

This conduct and spirit of Gen. Grant, also had its effect upon Congress and President Johnson, on Dec. 25, 1868, issued a proclamation of unconditional amnesty which reinstated all persons "without reservation," 'who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion.' He granted "full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States."

It is true that Congress a little later passed a law which counteracted in a measure some of that proclamation; yet it is nevertheless true that in a few years after the war closed, the leading Generals of the rebel army were sitting side by side with the Union Generals in the legislative halls of the United States Congress. Such a thing has never been known before, and never could have taken place in any other country, or in any other government on the face of the earth, but in the government of the United States. And this spirit of forgiveness began with the Union army.

While the hostile armies were encamped one on either side of the Rappahannock, the Union bands would go down in the cool of the evening to the river's bank, and play such airs as "The Red, White and Blue," and "The Star Spangled Banner." The Confederate bands would respond with "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Away down South in Dixie."

After this patriotic challenge had been protracted for some time, the Federal Bands would strike up "Home Sweet Home," in which the Confederate bands would immediately join. No challenge in that; no room for discord here; no warfare in such music. Again both armies were one; all disputes end in "Home, Sweet Home."

That scene on the Rappahannock was but a prophecy of the future. That prophecy is now being fulfilled, and will be more perfectly fulfilled in the on coming years.

Edmund Ruffin, the old man to whom Beauregard gave permission to fire the first shot from Morris Island at Fort Sumpter, four years afterwards took his own life. And in the death of that suicide we may read the fate of any man or party of men, who at any time may be bold or bad enough to attempt again the dishonoring of our flag, or the destruction of the American Republic.

And as sure as there is a God in heaven, if the Anarchists, and Socialists, and Communists make an attempt to degrade or insult the Stars and Stripes with their red flag, and seek to overthrow this government, under which they have sought a refuge, they will discover to their shame and sorrow that the spirit of the old Union army is still living in this country, and it will dig for their red flag and all it represents a grave that will be bottomless.

My comrades, there are men and women here today who are fathers and mothers of beautiful children, who themselves were unborn when you and I were in the Union army. To them the civil war is a matter of his-

tory only. The untold waves of sorrow that rolled over this nation after each battle they have never experienced. And I pray God it may never fall to their lot to pass through such experiences as we have. But these younger men and women should be posted, as some of you older people are posted, of what kind of men the soldiers of our republic were made. It may seem egotistical in us who were in the service to speak thus. But we only repeat what the historian has already recorded, and what the future historian will write in still more brilliant colors.

Never in modern history in so brief a period of time was so large an army assembled and composed of such fine material as was our armies, and that too without previous drill or knowledge of military life.

Nations accustomed to professional soldiers and standing armies, looked upon our citizen soldiery as a vast mob, unwieldy and of no practical utility. The London Times, speaking of them said: "It is evident that the whole volunteer army of the northern states is worthless as a military organization, a screaming crowd of New York rowdies and Boston abolitionists devastating the villages of Virginia."

Never was a great journal worse misled and positively mistaken. Our soldiery were not recruited and mustered from the slums of society. They were not an army of paupers. And if many of them are poor today, which we will not deny, let the present generation remember that these soldiers served their country at \$13 per month. And during the years that they were in the service they were unable to lay up anything or to make money. Meanwhile their neighbors were at home, raising large crops, doing a large business, getting big prices, and had plenty of money; and with this inflated currency were paying off mortgages, buying homes and lands and getting a good start in the world. But when the soldier boys came home they had nothing to begin with; and had to commence where they left off three or four years before; and of course were far behind their neighbors in prosperity. And I consider it an outrage and a burning shame for any one to belittle the stand or poverty of any of these old veterans. This great and prosperous country can never repay her "boys in blue," what they suffered and spent in time, health, strength and blood to make this country rich and prosperous. And it is not a commendable thing for a public officer or a private citizen at this late date to call the soldiers and sailors who saved the union from destruction, a set of "dead beats and coffee coolers." It is hard enough to be injured in defense of others; but to be insulted for so doing, is a cause for resentment.

When we have simply asked for that which every civilized nation grants to their soldiers, we have been looked upon and even called mercenary.

Let me show to these friends how much of the mercenary spirit there was in our union soldiers. In the month of August, 1864, there were confined in the prison pen at Andersonville 33,000 of our boys. They were suffering indescribable torture every minute of their lives. Many of them were naked, sick and slowly starving to death. They longed for release and home and food, enduring agonies which no pen has ever yet been able to describe. They were dying at the rate of ten per cent., and thousands of them were too feeble to stand on their feet.

In this dreadful state of things the rebel government sent its agents into that prison among our men, and offering them their liberty and plenty to eat, if they would take the oath of allegiance to the southern confederacy. In addition to this, they offered a money bounty to all who would enlist in the confederate army. And now what was the result? During

all that month of August out of 33,000 starving prisoners, they could only induce seventy men to desert the old flag! Rather than swear allegiance to the confederacy they remained in prison and died at the rate of one hundred per day. And those who lived to be released from that mouth of hell, are almost to a man physical wrecks. Now I ask you, my friends, were these men mere "mercenaries, hirelings, and coffee coolers"? I think not; and God pity the man who says they were!

I am not ashamed of our record. Read the names of our fallen comrades. Look at the men who still live and who stood shoulder to shoulder with those who fell. Look at the homes of refinement and culture from which they came. Look at the places of responsibility and trust those who survived the shock of battle have filled or are now filling. Five of them have been elected by the suffrages of the people to the office of chief magistrate; and six of Illinois' brave soldiers have presided over our state as governors. And from that exalted position down to the more humble one of path-master, our soldiers have filled. Read the names of our professional and business men; our farmers and mechanics; and see how many of them shouldered a musket, drew the sabre, or pulled a lanyard.

Read the muster rolls, and see from whence these men came, the pulpit, the bench, the bar, the desk, the counting house, the shop, the farm, from all occupations of thrift and industry, standing on one common footing of soldiery equality. Cooking their rations in the same camp-kettle; sleeping side by side sharing the same blanket; marching together over hills and through swamps aiding each other as friends and brothers.

"We were comrades together when the boys marched away.

In hard times we were faithful, and in good times we were gay;

And sometimes we were longing for the dear ones afar—

We were comrades together in the days of the war.

"We have marched along together in the sun and in the rain;

We've faced the fight together, and together borne the pain;

And each one tells his story of the wound or the scar—

We were comrades together in the days of the war."

It is now conceded by unprejudiced and intelligent military men that the Union army contained the best material that was ever gathered for conflict." Mr. Lincoln is reported to have said that any average northern regiment contained enough intelligent men from which a president and an entire congress could be chosen.

There were good reasons why our army was composed of such fine material. They were men, many of whom came from the family altar, the public schools and from our churches. In some places entire colleges emptied themselves into the rank and file of some outgoing regiment. In other places nearly all the men who belonged to our churches who were of proper years, with their preachers in the lead, enlisted for the war. Such men fought for principle and could berelied upon in every emergency. Look at that band of Union officers in Libby prison. Every night they sing the long meter doxology before they go to sleep on the bare floor. The Fourth of July comes and these loyal men prepare to celebrate this Independence day. But they have no flag, and there could be no celebration without the old flag. As they could neither buy or beg one, they resolved to make one. So the red flannel and the blue flannel and white cotton shirts were torn up and put together in proper shape, and the stars pinned on the blue field; and when finished it was fastened to the rafters overhead. Then the entire number saluted the National emblem with three rousing cheers, and the battle hymn of the Republic—

"My eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fatal lightning of His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on."

The rumbling of this patriotic music alarmed the commander of the prison, as the jailor was alarmed at Phillipi, who rushed up stairs to see what had happened. On seeing the home-made flag he at once knew the cause of their rejoicing. He ordered the flag to be taken down forthwith. But not a man moved at his order; and growing weary of commanding, with no one to obey him, he was compelled by his own treason to climb up the rafters and remove the flag! Not a man of all those hundreds would have taken down that flag; they would rather have died in their tracks!

Let me give you an instance of how our old veterans appeared in the eyes of some of the dignitaries of the old world at the close of the war. During the grand review which occurred in Washington, as our boys were homeward bound, some of the representative men of all nations were present to witness that most impressive scene of thousands of soldiers who were to be mustered out of military service, and at once return to civil life.

A German baron and Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, occupied the same carriage. As the later regiments in their new uniforms and with their handsome banners went marching by, the baron would exclaim: "Splendid army, Bishop! Splendid army."

After a while the old veteran regiments began to appear on the line. Their uniforms were old, faded, soiled and dirty. Their knapsacks were well worn and dingy. Their haversacks looked like a piece of greasy bacon. Their flags were old, and some of them mere shreds, tattered, torn and blood-stained; with their staffs tied up with leather thongs after they had been splintered by shot and shell. As these gallant heroes went tramping by, regiment after regiment, reduced only to remnants of their former strength, the old Baron's enthusiasm waxed warm, and catching the good bishop around the neck with his strong arms, cried out: "Mein Gott, Bishop, dot army vould vip de devil!"

And what was true of the grandeur and greatness of our army, can equally be said of our navy. See the crew of the frigate Cumberland, as she is struck by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. Not a man turns his eyes towards the life boats for escape. One brave cry goes up from all over the decks, which are strewn with dead and dying, "We will never surrender."

Rapidly the ship settled in the waves. The water began to wash over the upper deck, and still every unsubmerged gun was hurling defiance at the foe. The ship careened on one side. The last gunner knee deep in water, pulled the lanyard of the last gun, and the majestic frigate went down beneath the billows with the stars and stripes still floating at her masthead.

Neither have we forgotten how the little Monitor, like the stripling David, came, in the province of God, and met this mailed Goliath, and gave the victory to the Union flag. There upon the floor of the pilot house lies her brave commander, Lieutenant Worden, blinded by the fragments of iron and powder driven into his eyes. The Merrimac is in full retreat with her death wound, Lieutenant Worden recovers consciousness, and his first question is, "Have I saved the Minnesota?" "Yes," replies Lieutenant Green, "and whipped the Merrimac." And the

glorious service rendered by Commodore Foote and his western Flotilla on the Mississippi are matters of national pride. Running the rebel batteries at Vicksburg by this wild and wonderous Flotilla was a most brilliant achievement. And what shall we say of Admiral Farragut, the "Old Salamander," and his invincible squadron. Rescuing New Orleans from the grasp of the rebels, and opening the lower Mississippi for communication with our forces; and then lashing himself to the mast of his old flagship Hartford, sails his ships through a cyclone of powder and iron over a sea of fire in the bay of Mobile, capturing Fort Gaines and the rebel ram Tennessee, and put Mobile again under the dominion of the stars and stripes.

And the praise of Captain Winslow and the crew of the Kearsarge, was in every loyal mouth, when, singlehanded and alone, she closed for the death struggle with her antagonist, the Alabama, and after a desperate battle of two hours duration so shattered the Alabama that she sank forever out of sight, beneath the waves of the briny deep, and at once cleared the seas of this scourge of American shipping, which had caused the destruction of sixty-six vessels, and a loss of ten million dollars to the merchant service of the United States.

And now, my comrades, it is time for me to "cease firing," the crisis is passed, and to stack my guns. The union soldiers and sailors who are now living will soon be numbered among the silent heroes. The cemeteries are fast filling up with the graves of our comrades. Every year new flags are required to mark the resting place of those who have been mustered out. The great generals have nearly all passed away. The illustrious naval commanders are about gone. Twenty-five years more and only "a corporal's guard" will be left of those who are here to-day. Many are disabled and broken in health. Long marches, wet blankets, guard duty when sleep would have been medicine; breathing miasma poison from southern swamps; drinking water too dirty in which to bathe our feet; wounds, bruises, fever and rheumatism, have left their death grip upon our systems. And while many of us appear robust and strong and can do average hard work, yet there is scarcely a day but what we feel the injurious effect of those years of military life. And we will continue to feel it more and more as age creeps upon us, until some day the "long roll" will be sounded, and we will respond to meet our last enemy, and we shall ourselves be compelled to surrender to death. Well, be it so, if we are only ready for our transfer to the higher department, and for promotion at headquarters. Then our change will be ten thousand times more blessed, than was our change from smoke of battle and tented field, for home and friends and loving hearts.

Captain W. J. Reitzell, of Rock Grove, was called out, and instead of a speech read the following poem:

THEY PUT OUR FLAG IN HEAVEN

'Tis said the path to heaven's gate
Is very narrow and perfectly straight,
And every pilgrim who enters in
Must divest himself of every sin.
Now, this may be true, but suppose the one
Who judges the deeds each one has done,
Takes in the surroundings that our nature bent,
And o'erlooks some of the deeds to get at the intent;
For many boys who helped to put our flag in heaven

Died without having their sins forgiven.
Now, what I want to know, from friend or from foe—
And you'll say the question is fair—
Shall the one who fought three of four years
In putting our old banner up there,
Though not perfect himself, be laid on the shelf,
While one who done nothing gets there?
There was one in a charge, shot through the head;
His comrades rush on—they leave him for dead,
But after the fight as they bear him away,
As his eyes close in death, this they hear him say,
As his arms fall palsied down by his side,
"Say, boys, did you lick them?" and died.
Now, the deacon, his neighbor, stayed at home and did well,
For he doubled his money on all he did sell;
He prayed that our country with peace might be blessed—
Still he charged the war widow the same as the rest.
Now, what I want to know, from friend or from foe—
And you'll say the question is fair—
Is, shall the old soldier who fought three or four years
In putting our banner up there,
Be laid on the shelf and the deacon get there?
And in this self-boasting land of the brave,
This land which all you old boys helped to save,
When the days were the darkest with a love most intent;
Politicians paid you monthly five dollars and sixty-five cent.
Now, when this was, perhaps you have wondered,
'Twas when greenbacks were worth some thirty cents on the hundred.
With same money bondholders bought bonds at their face,
And were repaid in coin at the Nation's disgrace.
Now, what I want to know, from friend or from foe—
And you'll say the question is fair—
Shall the old soldier who fought without fear,
And placed our banner up there,
Though a pauper himself, be laid on the shelf,
And the bondholder get there?
There are many crumbs falling from Uncle Sam's table,
Every last man gets all he is able.
Now, this is all right, but here is the thing—
Shall these crumbs be passed 'round by a political ring?
Politicians think most old soldiers fools,
So the best of crumbs are given to tools.
Now, what I want to know, from friend or from foe—
And you'll say the question is fair—
Shall the old soldier who fought three or four years
In putting our banner up there,
Though no politician himself, be laid on the shelf,
While the gang and their tools get there?
But there is one thought which makes amends,
'Tis the thought that the ladies are ever our friends,
And they'll be our friends till the last of us die,
And they love with a love no bondholder can buy.
To every last woman I have this to say:
If you are loved by an old soldier don't turn him away;

But accept of his offer and don't treat him rude
 Or cast him aside just to capture a dude.
 Now, what I want to know, from friend or from foe—
 And you'll say the question is fair—
 Shall the old soldier who placed our banner up there,
 Though not young himself, be laid on the shelf
 And the dude in tight breeches get there?

TRIBUTE TO THE SOLDIERS UNDER TRYING
 CIRCUMSTANCES,
 AND WHILE BATTLING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Their loyalty after war, holding positions of highest trust in hands of the
 Government, etc.

SOLDIERS AND MONEY-LENDERS

There were several acute crisis in the course of the war, when the
 fate of the Nation hung trembling in the balance, but perhaps the su-
 preme of all of them occurred in the latter part of the Summer of 1864.

For some weeks then it seemed as if the obstinate resistance of the
 rebels had exhausted the utmost power of the Government to crush them.

Grant, after an unheard-of expenditure of blood in the Wilderness
 and at Cold Harbor, seemed to have been fought to a stand-still before
 the impregnable fortifications of Petersburg.

Sherman, after 100 days of constant fighting, lay around the works
 which enveloped Atlanta, seemingly at the end of his resources. For
 weeks he had not gained a mile, and an attempt to retreat would have
 brought about the destruction of his army.

An army sent up the Red River had been cruelly defeated, and nar-
 rowly escaped being destroyed.

The army sent up the Shenandoah Valley had been twice driven back
 with great loss, and the victorious rebels, following up the last defeat,
 had been barely prevented from capturing the National Capital, with the
 President and all the high officers of the Government.

Over 2,000,000 of the young men of the country had been called in-
 to service, of whom over 100,000 had been shot to death on the field of
 battle, 250,000 had been severely wounded, 200,000 more had died of dis-
 ease, another 200,000 had been discharged for disabilities incurred by

their arduous service, and 70,000 were prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The homes and hospitals of the North were filled with sick and wounded men. Of the original 2,000,000 not more than 500,000 were left in condition to do duty at the front.

It certainly seemed as if the Nation had put forth its last effort, sent its last man, and paid out its last dollar, and the rebellion, though it had received terrific blows, was still erect, defiant, and as full of fight as ever.

The public debt amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,815,784,370. In Wall street gold had risen to 258, and the greenback dollar was worth but 38 cents. The Government was paying over 15 per cent. interest on its bonds, and could not make any more loans even at that figure. It sorely needed \$130,000,000 at once, to pay the soldiers their long-due pay, to buy supplies, and continue the war to a victorious conclusion. Unless it could get this the war must stop, the Southern Confederacy triumph, and all the blood and treasure which had been poured out be worse than wasted. The Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden—hastened to the money-kings of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and implored them to come to the assistance of the Government for a final effort to overthrow treason and save the Nation. He pointed out to them in the strongest terms how all would be lost unless they did so. But his appeals fell upon cold, selfish ears. They had wearied of the struggle, and despaired of success. They preferred to lose what they had already invested, rather than risk another dollar. In his desperation he turned to the men who were never appealed to in vain—the men who were at the front, bearing the life and hopes of the Nation upon their shining bayonets. We will let him tell the story of his success in his own words, contained in his annual report of Dec. 6, 1864:

“The prospect of negotiating a loan in the ordinary way was by no means flattering, as the notice for a loan of \$33,000,000, advertised on the 25th day of June, had been withdrawn on the 2d of July, the Secretary having reason to believe that such loan would not be taken on terms which it would be for the interest of the Government to accept.

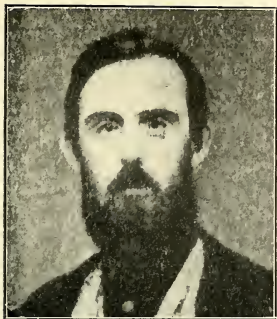
“Under these circumstances, the Secretary thought it advisable, in order to meet pressing emergencies, to borrow upon bonds or notes authorized by the various acts referred to \$50,000,000 of the banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and met the representatives of a large number of these institutions in New York for the purpose of effecting that object. The result proved, however, that, notwithstanding a professed, and, as the Secretary was convinced, a real desire to aid the Government, these institutions were not able to furnish the assistance required upon terms which, under existing provisions of law, the Secretary felt authorized to accept. He had then no other alternative than to issue legal-tender notes to a very large amount, or again to advertise for a loan, and he had no hesitation as to which course should be adopted. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, he issued proposals for a National loan, under the act of June 30, 1864, upon notes payable in three years, with semi-annual interest at seven-three-tenths per cent. per annum in law-

ful money. He incurred a considerable expense in advertising this loan, believing that it should be as widely diffused and as generally understood as possible, and offered liberal inducements to stimulate the efforts of corporations and individuals to dispose of the notes. His success, though not what he had hoped for or anticipated, has been such as not to diminish his confidence in the disposition and ability of the people to relieve the wants of their government. * * *

"Failing to raise the means required in the ordinary mode, and urged by the conviction that the large amount of suspended requisitions, swollen to more than \$130,000,000, should be reduced, the Secretary resolved to use all the means at his command to pay so much at least as was due to our brave soldiers, who were suffering from the long delay in satisfying their just claims, but still continuing to serve their country with unflinching courage and uncomplaining devotion. To effect this object he was compelled to replace the whole amount of five per cent. notes which had been cancelled, amounting to more than \$80,000,000, and even slightly to exceed that sum. More fully to accomplish his purpose, the Secretary resolved to avail himself of a wish expressed by many officers and soldiers, through the Paymasters, and offered to such as desired to receive them seven-thirty notes of small denominations. He was gratified to find these notes were readily taken in payment to a large amount, our gallant soldiers, in many instances, not only receiving them with alacrity, but expressing their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the Government. The whole amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded \$20,000,000; and the Secretary has great satisfaction in stating his belief that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the Treasury, but proved a benefit to the recipients, in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families."

What a chapter of history this is. How eloquent of the difference between the men who staid at home and grew rich out of the country's misfortunes, and the men who were pouring out their heart's blood to rescue the Nation from destruction! Though rolling in wealth, amassed through the war, not another dollar would the money-lenders lend, though they were offered 15 per cent. per annum. They would rather see the Nation perish. But the men who fought with Grant through the appalling slaughter of the Wilderness, who were daily braving the murderous fire of the sheltered enemy, who marched with Sherman through three months constant battling to the gates of Atlanta, were ready to lend all their scanty wages to the Government at less than half the rate of interest which had been vainly offered to the money-lenders.

Had they who had so long borne the heat and burden of the battle shown the selfish, faint-heartedness of the money-lenders, the war would have ended in a disaster from which the country never could have recovered. Had they in August, 1864, said, "We are weary of this constant fighting and slaughter. We have done more than ever soldiers were called upon to do before in the history of the world. We have endured more appalling losses than any army ever suffered. We have fought more sanguinary battles than any other history tells of. Out of every five of us



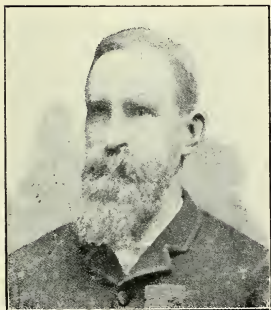
COL. JOHN A. DAVIS

Portrait taken while home after being wounded at Shiloh.



MRS. A. D. WINSHIP

widow of Col. John A. Davis.



GEN. BENJ. DORNBLASER

who commenced the History of the 46th Regiment.



MRS. BENJ. DORNBLASER

who started a few months ago on this campaign four are either dead or hopeless disabled by wounds or disease. It is useless to expect more of us. You must compromise." Had they said this, as well they might have done, the two billions of bonds then held by the money-lenders would have become as valueless as the Confederate bonds are; the earnings of the people would have been swallowed up for generations by onerous taxes, and this country would not have one quarter of the billions of wealth it now boasts of.

Yet the money-lenders have been paid nearly five billions in gold, while the soldiers, who gained it all for them, have received less than one-third that amount in pensions!

BIOGRAPHY OF WORTHY WOMEN.

In presenting in this work the photographs of the good mothers, all wives or mothers of members of the 46th Illinois Infantry, it is with a commendable pride to the author of this history, to say, they are all representative women of America, and all, in their humble homes, exerted an influence on the members of the regiment far reaching for the good they have done in word, act and influence. The four grand old heroines. All were called upon to make sacrifices during the conflict, sending their sons to the army; two of them having a son each killed at Shiloh. **One** a school mate and the other an intimate friend and comrade. In presenting the photographs of the wives of our regimental commanders, **it is that** comrades yet living, may call to mind when these ladies visited their husbands at Camp Butler, just before our departure to the field of Donelson, and remember with what kindly feelings and courtesy the boys extended to them, as they accompanied the troops as far as Centralia, where good-byes were given, the soldiers going south and the ladies to their homes, north. Other ladies, wives and mothers, were also present. Mrs. Hughes, wife of Captain Hughes, Company H.; Mrs. Musser, wife of Captain Musser, Company A; Mrs. DePuy, wife of Surgeon Elias DePuy; Mrs. Bradshaw, mother of Surgeon B. H. Bradshaw; Mrs. Solomon, wife of Comrade Solomon, who assisted in the hospital. There may have been others, but as I have no record, cannot recall them. Most of these are yet living, the four whose pictures appear, range in age, 90, 93, 97 and 100 past. These are all now living.

MRS. COL. DAVIS-WINSHIP.

Amy Springer was born in Franklin county, New York, and at an early time came to Stephenson county, Illinois, in company with her pa-

rents and settled in Rock Run Township, where in 1849, she married John A. Davis, and located near the village of Davis. Mrs. Davis, some-years after the death of Col. Davis, married Mr. Winship, who died at Racine in 1905. At the present time her home is with her children, Dr. J. J. Davis, and her married daughter, Mrs. Wooster, who lives at Racine, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Winship is a prominent member of the W. C. T. U. and an advocate of Woman Suffrage, is also a member of the Womans Relief Corps and an attendant at divine worship.

Her sacrifices during the civil war and struggle in life to educate her children after the death of Co. John A. Davis, were many. Her devotion to the cause of the Union was manifested on all occasions during the great struggle of the Civil war. Her activity during the dark day, was marked with a devotion that will ever class her with the true and self sacrificing women of the Union.

MRS. SARAH HOWELL-HIGHT.

Sarah Howell was born July 23rd, 1813, in Chester Township, Morris county, New Jersey. In 1838 she was married to Cornelius R. Hight, at Manchbunk, Pennsylvania. They moved from New Jersey in 1848, coming direct to Geneva, Ill., and afterward moved to Aurora, where her husband died, since which time she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Whitaker, of Elgin, Ill. She was converted, and in 1838 joined the Methodist church, of which she has been a faithful member ever since. She is the mother of ten children, two sons serving in the 46th Illinois Infantry. William H. was 2d Lieutenant of Company I, and was killed at Shiloh, in the battle Sunday, April 6, 1862; John R., is yet living at Batavia, Ill. Mrs. Hight is quite active in body and mind, and is one of those noble, lovable characters, enjoying the company of her many friends who visit her.

MRS. BENJ. DORNBLASER.

Miss Sarah Moore Foster, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Lashells Foster, was born January 9, 1832, in Union county, Pennsylvania, being the eldest of eight children, all living but one. With her parents she came to Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1843, settling on a farm in what is now called Loran township. Miss Foster was educated in the common schools, and married Benjamin Dornblaser Dec. 30, 1852. To this union six children were born, all living but one. The first five years of married



MRS. HARRIET WINTERS
age 100 years.



MRS. MARIE CLINGMAN
age 98 years.



MRS. KEMPER
age 90 years, mother of Capt. Kemper,
Company A.



MRS. SARAH HIGHT
age 93 years, mother of Lieut. Wm. H.
Howell-Hight.

life were spent on a farm in Rock Run township; then she moved into the village of Dakota, residing there until the close of the war, when she went to Freeport for a short time. Also lived in Joliet and Assumption, Ill. From the latter place came to Fredonia, Kas., thirty years ago, where she always expects to make her home. In Illinois her church home was Presbyterian, and in Kansas it is the Congregational. For a number of years was a member of the W. R. C. and Eastern Star.

Her parents families were connected with some of the past wars. Her mother's father, "George Lashells," was a soldier of the revolutionary war, was at the battle of Monmouth, which was fought on the 28th day of June, 1778, under command of General Washington. He was 22 years old when in that severe conflict.

GRANDMA KEMPER

of Morill, Kansas, and mother of Adam Kemper of Company A, 46th Illinois Infantry.

Grandma Kemper was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 16th, 1817. She was married to Isaac Kemper at the age of 19, and about that time accepted Christ as her Savior. In 1885 Mr. Kemper and family moved to Stephenson County, Ill.; where they lived 38 years, or until death removed Grandpa Kemper, since which time Grandma has made her home with her daughters. She came to Morrill about one year ago, since which time she has resided with Mrs. Jacob Hahn. She is one of a family of twelve children and for activity, industry and longevity they are a remarkable family, the average age of eight at present time being about 85 years. Grandma has not lost all of the characteristics of youth, but still remains active and ambitious, and plies the needle with more industry and more deftly than many who are younger. This employment, and reading, with her cheerful disposition and Christian spirit, are a source of comfort and joy to her in her advanced age.

MRS. MARIA CLINGMAN, 98 YEARS OF AGE.

Maria Simpson was born Dec. 12, 1809, near Portsmouth, in Sciota County, Ohio. She was married Nov. 25, 1830, to Josiah Clingman. In 1835 they moved to Putman County, Illinois, and in 1836 to LaSalle County, Illinois. On April 22, 1836, they came to Stephenson County, and located a mile north of the village of Cedarville, Ill., and erected a log cabin and opened up a farm. She was the mother of ten children,

three of them being in the Civil War. Jason, in the 11th Illinois Infantry, Thomas and William in Company A., 46th Illinois Infantry. Thomas was wounded at Shiloh, and died from the effects of his wound. She also had three grandsons in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Clingman was a member of the M. E. Church and was one of the early charter members of the organization at Cedarville, and is at present time one of its honored and respected communicants, having been a faithful and constant attendant for seventy years. She is now in good health and is pleased to entertain her many friends, who call to see her.

HARRIET STANTON WINTERS.

Harriet Stanton Winters, mother of Comrade Darius Winters, was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, on December 10, 1806. She is still living, making her home with her son, Darius, in Almira, Wash., having celebrated her one hundredth birthday on December 10, 1906. She still preserves her faculties to a remarkable degree for one of her extreme age.

She has witnessed wonderful changes in her life. She was born when Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States, and has lived under the administration of every President except the first two. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and her father served in the war of 1812. She still remembers vividly many incidents connected with the war of 1812. Mrs. Winters was left an orphan in 1822, without brothers or sisters. In the same year, at the age of 16, she was converted and united with the Baptist Church, in which church she has been a consistent member for 85 years. At the age of 22 she was married to Jacob Winters, in Yates County, New York. About eight years after their marriage, they moved to Ohio, where they lived ten years and then removed to Illinois. Here her husband purchased a farm in Florence Township, in 1850, which farm was the home of Mrs. Winters and her son Darius for 53 years, and here her husband died in 1878, at the age of 76.

Mrs. Winters was the mother of 12 children, only four of whom lived to maturity, and only one survives, Darius, who was a member of the 46th Illinois, for three years of service.

When the war broke out, this daughter of the Revolution could not withhold her own, but sent her oldest son, Darius, to aid in the preservation of the Union. She made, with her own hands, a flag, her two sons erected a pole, and Old Glory floated over a loyal and beautiful home throughout the war. The children, who remained at home, passed away one by one, and when Darius returned at the end of the war, only his father and mother were left to keep the old flag flying.

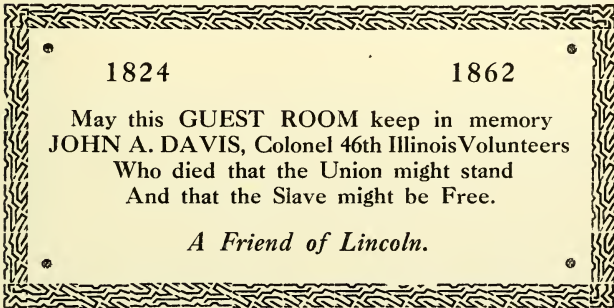
At a time when most aged people have lost all interest in life, at the age of 97 years, Mrs. Winters was strong enough to make the trip across the continent, and accompanied her son to the state of Washington. There in her home in Almira, she waits the hour when the Lord, whom she has served so many years, shall call her to meet all the dear ones, who have preceded her to the Fathers Home. Though well cared for by the love of son and grandchildren, yet she eagerly looks forward to the joys of blessed reunion with those whom she has "loved and lost the while."

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1907.

COL. JOHN A. DAVIS.

Dedication of the Guest Chamber at the Abraham Lincoln Center, Corner Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave., Chicago.

JENKINS LLOYD JONES, MINISTER.



The United States has contributed two Holy days to the calendar of the Church Universal. One is Thanksgiving Day, dedicated to the sanctities of the fireside, the real proclamation of which emanates from the grandmother of her representative. The other is Decoration Day, a tender memorial of heroism, a day devoted to the higher home circle, the life of the nation, the profounder consecrations of true patriotism.

The service of All Souls Church at the Lincoln Centre last Sunday gave special emphasis to the commemoration of one brave man, a local hero, one who was a worthy type of that high soldiery which was in-

spired by thought and armed with the high purposes of freedom. The "John Davis Guest Chamber" is a title self-explanatory, the Guest Room of the Abraham Lincoln Centre, to the shelter of which many conspicuous friends of humanity and loves of truth have already been welcomed, has been furnished and endowed by the widow of the gallant Colonel, whose life was commemorated last Sunday in the presence of a large audience touched into thoughtful tenderness. The widow, his two children and John Davis III were in the audience. Two or three surviving members of the old Forty-sixth came a long distance in order to be present. Lieut. Thomas B. Jones, historian of the regiment, came from his home in central Iowa to find a seat among the celebrants. On the platform was an oil painting of the Colonel, executed for the room by Mr. Timmins, of the Chicago Art Institute, a remarkably successful portrait, considering that the artist had but a faded old army photograph of the wounded man to go by. The platform was draped in flags, conspicuous among which was the white-bordered banner from the top of an old exhausted cannon shell taken from a Cuban battlefield.

After the service a large number of the audience visited the Guest Room and saw the picture installed in its permanent abiding place, and thirty or more of the old boys and their friends sat down to a dinner of baked beans, ham and coffee in the Refreshment Room on the fourth floor.

After an organ prelude of national airs and a bugle prelude played by George D. Ihling, Chief Trumpeter, First Infantry, I. N. G., consisting of the "Revielle" and "Assembly," the audience rose and sang "America," and the following poem written by Mrs. Frank Leland during the days of the dark bereavement, was read:

DEATH OF COLONEL DAVIS.

Move softly, O numbers, a hero has fallen!
 Move soft o'er the name of the true and the brave,
 A freeman who nobly went forth to the battle,
 Whose country but gave him a warrior's grave.
 O Goddess! whose crown is all starry with splendor,
 Whose eye looks aloft on the eagle we prize,
 Whose feet hold beneath them the strain of our banner,
 That now on the skirts of our freedom low lies;
 What more would you ask to appease your proud anger,
 Than lives of the bravest e'er loyalty knew?
 Pray Heaven to rescue our homes ere the loyal
 Have spent all their tears for the good and the true.

Then came responsive readings, prayer, scripture and singing of
 "Stainless soldier on the walls!"

After which Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., was introduced as the man in Illinois who was most conversant with the soldier lore of the state, a friend, neighbor and intimate comrade of Colonel Davis, who spoke as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to be present on this interesting occasion, and join with you in dedicating this Guest Chamber in memory of John A. Davis, one of God's noblemen, an honest man.

I knew him well. When he was a candidate for the legislature in 1860, almost half a century ago, I was one of the speakers at a Republican meeting with him at Van Brocklin's School House, in Stephenson County. From that time until he gave his life to his country, I was intimate with him, and loved and admired him. In the special session of the Illinois legislature in 1861 he ably seconded the patriotic efforts of Governor Richard Yates, the Elder, the War Governor of Illinois, in putting into the field the first volunteer soldiers of Illinois in the great Civil War.

I enlisted in the first Company raised in Freeport, in April, 1861, in the three month's service, and went to the front. In July of that year when the term of first enlistment expired I re-enlisted with the majority of my Company A, 11th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and in that month I returned to Stephenson County to fill up my Company with new enlistments, and at one meeting held for that purpose, at Davis, in Stephenson County, John A. Davis was one of the speakers. After the meeting I took the train for Freeport, and John A. Davis was on the same train to ride to Rock City Station, and he earnestly said to me, "Atkins, is it necessary for men like me, with a wife and family to support, to enlist in this war?" I replied in substance, "Yes, John, it is. It is going to be a great war, and will require all the resources of the nation. I know that you will enlist, you will become a soldier, you cannot help doing it; all you can do is to determine the time of your enlistment. If you go now you can take with you half a dozen Companies from Stephenson County, and lead a regiment. No other man in Stephenson County could do that. You can do it, and you ought to do it." We had some further conversation, and when the train reached Rock City, and he left the cars and bid me good-bye, he said, while still holding my hand, "Atkins, what you have said has made a deep impression upon my mind—it may be my duty, and I may go now." He did enlist, and, as soon as it was known that John A. Davis had enlisted as a soldier, the young men of Stephenson County flocked to his standard and full five Companies were soon enlisted in that one County, and the 46th Illinois Infantry was organized with John A. Davis as Colonel.

During those exciting times in Stephenson County I was absent with my Company and Regiment at Bird's Point, Missouri, and I did not meet him again until on the battlefield of Fort Donelson while hastening with

my Company and Regiment to the right of the line investing that fort, I passed the 46th Illinois Volunteers that had just reached the field and was waiting for a proper assignment in the line of battle, but had time only for a hasty hand-shake with my old friend. My Company and Regiment were in the Brigade commanded by Col. William H. L. Wallace, of Illinois, and the 46th Regiment was in the command of Lew Wallace of Indiana. That battle was the first baptism of fire of the 46th Illinois, and the gallant Colonel and his gallant Regiment did splendid service in helping to gain the first great victory under Grant in the Western Army.

After the battle of Fort Donelson I was assigned to duty as the Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 4th Division of the Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut, Commander, and Col. Davis, with his regiment was attached to a Brigade of that Division, and I had an opportunity to renew my association with him. In the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, while gallantly leading his Regiment, Col. Davis received a terrible wound, a minie ball striking him on the right breast, passing through his lung, and out through his shoulder blade. That was an awful battle and Col. Davis bore well his part in it. My old Colonel, William H. L. Wallace, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, who was promoted to Brigadier General after the battle of Fort Donelson, and who commanded a Division in the battle of Shiloh, was killed, and so was my friend, Capt. Silas Wright Field, who was promoted to Captain of my old Company when I was promoted to Major. After the battle of Shiloh while Col. Davis was on a steamer at the landing preparatory to going to the hospital at Mound City, he sent for me, and I hastened quickly to him, finding him in the texas of the steamboat, and at his request and dictation I wrote for him his official report of that battle. Often I climbed upon the berth he occupied and lifted him up so the blood could gush out of his wound. When I finished writing his report and bid him good-bye, I never expected to see him alive again, for I thought his wound mortal.

Months passed away. Owing to ill health I left the front and in the Summer of 1862, when our good President "Father Abraham" called for "Six hundred thousand more" volunteers. I acted as recruiting officer in the Congressional District in Northern Illinois at that time represented in Congress by Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, and put into camp at Rockford, Illinois, forty-four companies of volunteers, and in that camp I was a candidate for Colonel. Col. John A. Davis was still suffering from his terrible wound that he received at the battle of Shiloh, confined to his bed on his farm twenty miles northwest of Rockford, when he heard a rumor that I was to be defeated as a candidate for colonel, and ordering feather beds put into the old family carriage he hastened to Rockford. Word came to me that Col. Davis was at the Holland House, and wanted to see

me, and I hastened to the city and hotel, and found him lying on the bed in my room, and he told me that when he heard they were trying to beat me for Colonel he could not stand it, and resolved to come at once to Rockford if it cost him his life. That is the kind of friendship Col. Davis had for me. I showed him the telegram from Governor Yates naming the Companies that were to be mustered into service under me as Colonel, showing that I could not be defeated, and Col. Davis was carried out of the hotel, and placed on the feather beds in his family carriage, and returned to his farm.

I never saw him again. With my regiment, the 92nd Illinois, I went into the Army of the Cumberland, while his regiment remained in the Army of the Tennessee.

The terrible wound he had received at the battle of Shiloh made his good right arm useless, but he learned to write with his left hand, and as soon as he was able to sit on his horse, he returned to his regiment at the front, and while leading his men in a charge at the battle of Matamora, Tennessee, October 5, 1862, he was again wounded, and five days later, at Bolivar, Tennessee, his noble spirit fled from its tenement of clay, and one of the noblest men, one of the most gallant soldiers who followed the flag in those awful days, lay dead.

All who knew him will cherish his memory tenderly, and his country for which he gave his life, ought to build him a monument of gold. But, after all, he was only one among the many who died that liberty and country might live. The sweetest of Irish poets wrote:

"Blood like this
For Liberty shed, so holy is
It would not stain the purest rill
That sparkles 'mid the bowers of bliss.
O, if there be on this earthly sphere
A boon—an offering—heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

War is terrible. Said General Sherman in his correspondence with the Mayor of Atlanta, in 1864, "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it." "Peace with honor" should be the watchword with every civilized nation. "Let us have peace," said General Grant. He was the greatest soldier of the century in which he lived, and like all great soldiers, he loved peace. It was said by a great soldier: "The only valid excuse for any war is to conquer an honorable peace." Peace is always the object, the aim, of every just war.

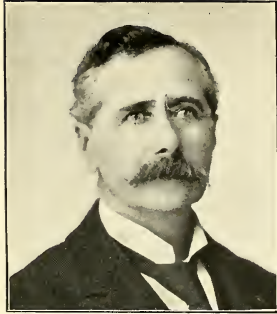
Will wars ever end in the world? Yes, if the time ever comes in this world when right and justice are supreme, when there is no wrong in the world to be righted, then wars will end, and there will be no longer any wars in the world. But that time is not yet. "We tread the paths our

fathers trod," the same ceaseless round, the never ending circle of human ambition, "the everlasting to be which hath been"; always it has been true, always it will be true, that "rainbows of glory bending above battle fields are reflected from the sad tears of widows and orphans."

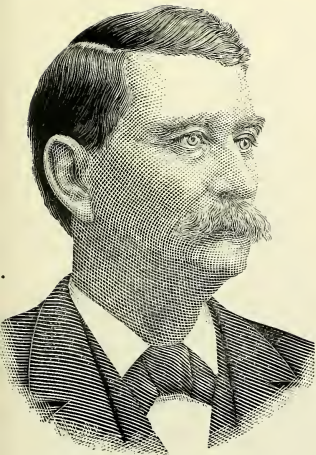
At one time I thought that wars were at an end in the world. That was more than half a century ago. I was a boy then. At that time there was being held in Europe a great World's Peace Convention, as there will soon be held one at The Hague, participated in by representatives of almost all civilized nations, the leading thinkers and philanthropists of the world, then as now, for peace in the world was then, as now, the object of the learned and educated, and the thoughtful and humane of all nations. To avoid war, with all its horrors, has for many years been the hopeful dream of the wisest statesmen in the world. I was then a student at Rock River Seminary, in Mt. Morris, in Ogle county. One day I picked up on the street a little torn and crumbled piece of newspaper, and all that I found printed on it was,

"When the drums shall cease their beating,
And the war-flag shall be furled,
In the parliament of nations,
The federation of the World."

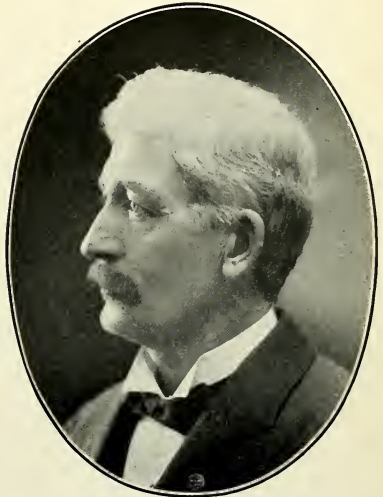
All was profound peace at that time, and I believed that the age of reason had arrived, and that brain, not brawn, was to rule in the counsels of nations. But the drums do not cease their beating, and the warflags are not furled, or, if they are, they do not remain furled for any very great length of time. Within my recollection some of the greatest wars that ever rocked the nations have taken place; the Crimean War between Russia and Turkey; the Civil War in America; the Franco-Prussian War; the Spanish-American War, light if measured by the actual loss of life, but tremendous in its results, taking from Spain all of her colonial possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and transferring to America a vast empire in the Pacific eight thousand miles from our western coast, peopled by a strange race, different in color and language from our own people, throwing upon us the "White Man's Burden" as Kipling wrote, one to be long borne, and the final ending of which no man is wise enough to foretell; and the tremendous war between Russia and Japan, so recently ended by the rough rider who is now the President of the great Republic, resulting surely in making a world-power of Japan, a new development among the Oriental nations, that many predict will within the lifetime of those now living measure strength with the people of this nation. At this very hour on the Continent of Europe more than a million of armed men stand ready at the clicking of a telegraphic instrument to spring at each other's throats. How would it be possible for me, in view of what has happened within my own memory, to predict that wars are



1st LIEUT. T. B. JONES
age 66 years, Historian 46th Regiment.



GEN. SMITH D. ATKINS



FRED. C. HELD
Private Co. C, Sec'y of the Reunion
Association, 1882—1905.

at an end in the world? We may hope for peace in the world, but he would be a bold man indeed who would confidently predict it. In my opinion the safe way, and the only way, for the United States to maintain peace, is to be at all times ready for instant war, never demanding anything but simple justice, and never submitting to anything different from that.

Nations dealing with each other are, in some respects, like individuals dealing with each other. If 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or a greater number of individuals have difficulties that they cannot settle, they may agree to a peaceful arbitration, and meet together, and may possibly come to an agreement among themselves. That is what The Hague Tribunal is for. Nations meet together at The Hague and try to settle their difficulties without an appeal to the awful arbitrament of the sword. But, suppose that individuals so meeting together to settle their difficulties can come to no agreement among themselves, then they appeal to the courts to settle for them the difficulties they cannot themselves settle. The courts will call juries, take testimony as to the questions of fact, and apply the law to the facts as found by juries, and issue its judgment or decree. The courts have power to enforce their decrees or judgments, and individuals must submit. But there is no court among nations with power to enforce its decrees. If the nations meet at The Hague and fail to settle their difficulties there is no court to which they can appeal to settle their difficulties for them. They must appeal to the sword. "Might makes right," among nations. It has been so in all the world's history, and it is so now.

Andrew Carnegie proposes that the most powerful nations, the United States, England, Germany, France, Spain, Russia, Japan, and all powerful nations, enter into an agreement to execute the judgments of The Hague against any nation that refuses to submit—say that England refuses to submit, then all the world shall be banded together to compel England to submit, all the world being powerful enough to compel submission by the power of the sword. War is to be avoided by war. No such agreement has ever been entered into, and no man can now say that such an agreement ever will be entered into.

As enormous as was the cost of the Civil War in America in life and treasure it was well worth it all, and more. This nation is now at peace, a united nation in every part, more just, more prosperous, more happy, with a brighter future because of that war. That peace will be ours in all the future I dare hope, but I dare not predict. Justice and right is worth more than peace to any nation.

True faith and allegiance are due from every citizen in every country. Individual judgment must always give way to the judgment of all. The citizen who opposes his country in time of war is a traitor. Patriotism demands and enforces obedience upon all citizens of every country in war

as in peace. Many years ago, at a public dinner at Norfolk, Virginia, Commodore Stephen Decatur, after replying to the regulation toast, "The President of the United States," ended his speech by giving a sentiment himself, as was then the custom, in which Commodore Decatur said: "My Country, may she always be right—but right or wrong, my Country." That sentiment embodies true American patriotism. No individual American, who is a true patriot, will hesitate or inquire into the particulars of a war in which his country is engaged, but so long as the flag of his country floats, the most beautiful thing there is upon the earth or in the sky, he will be for his country, in war and in peace.

Such a soldier was Colonel John A. Davis, to whose memory this guest chamber is this day dedicated. We will not now argue the rightfulness of either side in the great Civil War in America. It was manfully fought out on both sides. We know that Liberty always rides forward on a powder cart, and in that war liberty rode forward on the red wave of battle, and by that war this nation was lifted over more than a thousand years of peaceful conquest.

At the close of the General's remarks the bugle sounded Retreat, Tattoo and Taps. And Mr. Jones said:

If my gray hairs should ever entitle me to an associate pastor, Jane Addams is already such an one by divine appointment. She is always welcome to this platform in her own right, but today she is here in her representative capacity. The bugle has just sounded Tattoo and Taps; this is the touching ritual of the army when gathered around a comrade's grave. The organizer of the "Addams Guard" was a neighbor of John Davis, co-worker with him in all the civic and martial strain of their pioneer life. Mr. Addams has long since joined his neighbor on the other side. Today he speaks to us through his daughter, Jane.

Miss Addams spoke as follows:

One of my childish recollections, almost all of them, are connected more or less with the name of Colonel Davis, and when Mr. Jones asked me to come here this morning in his name it was quite impossible for me to refuse.

I suppose all of the children who were born about the time of the Civil War have recollections quite unlike those of children who are living now. The first thing I distinctly remember was one day I found on our gateposts, the two white gateposts, two flags—one black and one red. Upon my eager inquiry as to what had happened, my father told me quite simply that the greatest man in the world had died, meaning, of course, Abraham Lincoln. I had never before seen my father cry; I had assumed, as all little children do, that men never cry, that only babies cry. The sight of the flags and the impressive statement stand out to me as my baptism, as it were, outside of the interest within that yard guarded by the white gate-posts.

I remember hanging in the hallway a roster of names headed by the words "Addams Guard," and we used to go over them again and again when we were children and could pile up enough dictionaries to reach the names, picking out those who had died in the war and those who had returned; those whose children were known, and those whose brothers and sisters still lived in the county. And when drives were planned we would say, drive this way or that, so that we might pass the farm where such and such a one lived or where his mother was still living. If there were any flowers to be taken we would always go to the mother of those names whom we knew from the Addams Guard.

I could go on with a dozen reminiscences that center about these early names and the Civil War.

I remember on the occasion when we were allowed to take the family album (you know how it was always given to the children after their hands were washed and they were properly seated on a footstool) we would always open the first page of the album to the picture of Colonel Davis. The ceremony seemed to us very solemn, and we would tell each other about the great man, who stood to us for the heroic type, the local hero, the man who at the head of his regiment had suffered wounds unto death.

I remember again the little picture on the wall, the picture of Colonel Davis; and when a guest would come who was interested in the roster in the hallway, he was always led by the eager children to this picture, that he might see the Colonel of that regiment.

These may seem very simple and feeble reminiscences, and yet at a time like this it seems impossible to do more than to stand up as a type of the children of that generation who cared so much for the things that were happening then—things which they did not understand, although they did understand the heroic side. They understood, perhaps better than their elders, in that simplicity which is given to the understanding of a child, the underlying heroism which was there.

General Atkins, I am sure, will pardon me for speaking of it—how his coming to the house in those days, and that of "Uncle" Dick Oglesby, were always days when we were stirred into the same feeling; we were touching the heroic of the world, touching the great, touching the people who were outside of the village life which surrounded us through all the other days.

If this room, which is dedicated to the name of this brave man, may suggest to little children, to the growing youth who is ever so eager to make the world a theater for heroic things and deeds, if it may stir in some of the older people who are beginning to doubt that the world is such a place and to consider it only the place for ordinary things; if this room and this name shall accomplish on a larger and a more enduring

scale that which the simple photographs, the simple types produced in the memory of a little group of children so long ago, I want to congratulate this building for embodying in itself one more noble memory, for standing out as it does in its public name for men who were great because they were good, and who followed their convictions whither they led them.

Following Miss Addams' speech, Mr. Jones said:

The children of our Sunday-school have a little song, written for them, which they love to sing and which I love to hear. It carries a fitting message to us at this memorial hour and is representative of the new patriotism and the rising generations which have their Shilohs and their Corinths yet to face.

The members of the Sunday school rose and sang the following, the congregation joining in the chorus:

LINCOLN SOLDIERS.

Lincoln soldiers were our fathers, in the name of Liberty,
As Christ died to make men holy, so they died to make men free;
We would live to make men noble, and would dwell in unity,

As we go marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah, etc.

Lincoln soldiers were our fathers, Lincoln soldiers would we be,
We would live for Right and Justice as they died for Liberty,
We would rim with white the banner that they flung above the free,
As youth goes marching on.

Chorus.

We would learn today's new duties from each fresh occasion's plea,
We would lift our weaker brother with our love, where'er he be;
We would hush the mouths of cannons in all lands and on the sea,
As peace goes marching on.

Chorus.

Lincoln soldiers marching onward in the noontide's golden glow,
We would pluck the wayside thistle and would lay its proud head low;
We would plant a flower wherever there is soil for flower to grow,
As love goes marching on.

Chorus.

Mr. Jones said:

I find myself in the same frame of mind as George Eliot, "hating war but admiring the discipline connected therewith." When the human heart ceases to admire heroism and to love a hero, it will cease to be human. Alas for the nation that forgets its annals of bravery.

It will be forty-five years come the tenth day of October next, since John Davis breathed his last in a field hospital at Bolivar, Tenn. More than a generation of life, as measured by averages, has come and gone. Children have been born, nurtured at home firesides, trained in school rooms, have played on village greens, have loved, wooed, wedded, reared homes and consecrated firesides with joys and sorrows, punctuated the

journey of life with kisses and tears, and closed their eyes in death since John A. Davis passed away. And still, we are here today to speak his name with tenderness and reverence and to permanently associate it with this temple, devoted to peace, to civic righteousness, to the study and practice of the weapons of love and reason.

Why do we do this? With what spell did John Davis touch the generation into gratitude? With what high strategy did he defy time, flank oblivion itself, and secure for himself a place among the immortals, a memory that will be kept perpetually green, even in this great, rushing, wild, mad, metropolis of business.

During these forty-five years captains of industry have won their high success, amassed their fortunes, and have gone down into forgetfulness. During these forty-five years men honored in the schools, eminent in the professions, successful at political hustings, have lived and died and their names, if found at all, by the living, must be sought on the cold marble in the city of the dead. And still, the name of John Davis, a plain farmer of Stephenson county, pioneer of Rock Run, is spoken here this morning with tender affection and is to be forever associated with the hospitalities of this home of free thought, open fellowship and applied religion, which bears the name of his great compatriot, neighbor and colleague, the greatest of Americans, the noblest child of the nineteenth century—Abraham Lincoln.

Why is this? This question is not adequately answered by saying that he was a brave soldier, for the sword of itself hath no power to defeat mortality. Forgetfulness has buried the unburied victims of a thousand battle fields.

John Davis received his commission as Colonel of the 46th Illinois Infantry on the 12th day of September, 1861; he died on October 10, 1862. The brief thirteen months' career is but a short paraphrase, however unkindling, in the thirty-eight years of his life, and the story of his last thirteen months was only such as might have been expected under the circumstances. His record was no surprise to his old neighbors. The mothers of Stephenson county turned to him in the great emergency and said, "If you go you may have our sons." His name headed the list of those who enlisted as privates in the rally at the town house. The boys made him "Captain"; the governor made him "Colonel"; the generals knew where he belonged and gave him the post of danger.

Said the historian of the regiment, Lieutenant Thomas B. Jones:

At Fort Donelson General Grant in person gave orders to Colonel Davis in a modest and unassuming way. I give his words as I now remember hearing them: "Colonel Davis, will you support that battery over there? The other regiments appear to hesitate." Colonel Davis' reply was: "Attention, 46th!"

And the regiment took the position under deadly fire.

When his grateful and solicitous neighbors begged the crippled man to forego the further toils and dangers of the tented field that he might carry their confidence and commission into the United States Congress and take his place as a helper of his old friend, Abraham Lincoln, he replied:

As long as the war lasts I must share in the toils of the brave men who followed me into the smoke of Donelson and Shiloh. Where my boys go, there I shall go.

Five months hence, still a suffering invalid, the 46th was with Rosencrans at Corinth, Col. Davis in command. Guiding his horse with his left arm, standing in his stirrups, his last word of command "Charge!" and this time death was not to miss its shining mark. The wound was fatal.

Lieutenant Jones, already quoted, gives John Davis' last speech, his dress parade address to the regiment,, delivered a short week before the fatal bullet, prefacing the speech with the words,

Spite of all remonstrance—for it was felt that he was unable to do duty and ought not to, in justice to himself, return to the front, having the use of only one arm, being by no means strong—he returned to his regiment, by whom he was warmly welcomed—welcomed as one loved and long absent is always welcomed by those to whom he is dear. At dress parade he said:

"Officers and Soldiers of the 46th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers: It is now more than five months since I was carried helpless and bleeding from your rear, while you were engaged in the fierce and desperate struggle that decided the fate of the day on the then bloody, now historic, field of Shiloh. They have been months that brought pain, anguish, suffering and death to many. Alas! how many of your brave comrades! To you they have been months of danger, toil, fatigue, hardship and exposure, and now by what almost seems an intervention of divine Providence, I am with you again, with health and strength sufficiently restored to again assume command over you. The unholy and wicked rebellion against your government still exists, and six hundred thousand loyal men of the North are arming themselves to assist you in making short work in crushing out these traitors to our country and to human kind. The most magnificent army the world ever saw will soon be moving down like an avalanch upon our enemies, and you who again and again have met your foes in battle always to conquer and triumph will have the proud honor of marching in the front of this grand army, of being the forlorn hope that shall lead them over every obstacle, until the work of crushing out this rebellion shall have been accomplished and our proud banner and old ensign shall float in triumph and in peace over every square yard of the republic's soil. As God lives, as truth is mighty, as the right must prevail, so shall that day come. And a proud day for you and your Colonel, when, our work accomplished, we shall turn our faces and commence the march for our homes. From the land of your homes I now come, and proud am I of the reputation and good name you have already won for yourselves among your kindred and friends. Throughout our grand prairie state, among all the people, from our noble governor down to the very humblest, you are spoken of only in terms of the most exalted praise.

And now let it be your endeavor and mine to see that the prestige of your good name, so dearly won, shall not suffer; that when the history of

your regiment shall be written it shall be truthfully said that for brave deeds of heroism on the field of battle, for soldierly qualities in camp or on the march, and for the number of good citizens that shall be returned from its ranks to the state, it was not surpassed by any regiment in the field.

And now you owe to the memory of those brave comrades who so heroically gave their blood and their lives to aid you in earning that good name to see that its prestige, so dearly won, shall not suffer."

Brilliant as is this record of *Colonel* John Davis, it alone is an inadequate explanation of this commemoration hour today. We are here because of the *man* that was back of the *colonel*.

A man, first, was disciplined by pioneer experiences, tempered by hardships, trained in the school of labor. Born in Meadville, Pa., in 1824, of stalwart parentage, he was born westward on the crest of that wave of emigration to which the self-reliant and the independent trusted their destinies. When he was but fourteen years of age his father settled in the woods of the Rock Run bottom on government land and the young boy bent himself, not only to the task of making a farm and building a home, but of creating a community, building school houses, organizing townships, shaping county governments, making the State of Illinois. Upon him the school room closed its door when he left Meadville, but, notwithstanding this, his biographer is able to say:

When he died few men of his age were so well versed in the history of his country, so deeply read in political science, so intimate with all the branches of knowledge. Colonel Davis was one of those farmers who have raised themselves to positions of honor by their own efforts. Well read, industrious, active and energetic, he was the chosen leader in his party and often held positions of honor and trust. As a member of the legislature he was known throughout the state; among his constituents no man was more popular than he.

In the second place. John Davis was a man illumined by the ideal, inspired by the poets. He lived on the highlands where reformers dwell. He breathed the atmosphere of poetry. Shelley, the immortal child, Burns, the minstrel of democracy, the lyrist of common life, Whittier and Longfellow, were his favorites and familiars. The former, I am told, represented his first love and greatest joy. "The Cloud" and "The Sky Lark" and "The West Wind," which Shelley saw, felt and heard, hung over the Illinois farms, sang in the Illinois trees and swept over the Illinois prairies when farmer John Davis plowed corn or harvested the golden grain.

We celebrate the man back of the colonel this morning for the third reason: He was perforce a liberal man; nay, that adjective is too trite; it is worn out. He was a liberated man, a free soul, an open mind. He could say with his Shelley in the "Sensitive Plant":

It is a modest creed, and yet
Pleasant, if one considers it,
To own that death itself must be,
Like all the rest, a mockery.

That garden sweet, that lady fair,
 And all sweet shapes and odors there,
 In truth have never passed away:
 'Tis we, 'tis ours, are changed; not they.
 For love, and beauty, and delight
 There is no death nor change: their might
 Exceeds our organs, which endure
 No light, being themselves obscure.

John Davis loved the reformers. He was not afraid to think; and this of necessity made him a lover of liberty. Truly does the Memorial Tablet say: "He died, 'that the slave might be free'." He took his orders from within; was not afraid of the defeat or the reproach that wait upon those who stand in the advance line. He was at home with heretics; took no note of the color and was not afraid of a black skin, for to him

A man's a man, for a' that, and a' that.

In my hand I hold a faded letter bearing date of November 11, 1862, written to the stricken widow only a few weeks after John Davis had been gathered to his fathers, by Gen. J. W. Shaffer, from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Government, New Orleans. In this letter we read:

I knew your dear husband as but few knew him; we were on the most intimate terms for several years, and among all my friends there were none for whom I had a higher regard than for him. I loved him for his unflinching devotion to right and justice and fair dealing; I loved him for his high moral courage, ever ready to espouse the cause of those he conceived to be in the right, however unpopular; I loved him because in all respects he was truly a man, and his death bears witness to his bravery and devotion to his country. You have lost a devoted husband; your children have lost an affectionate and loving father; our country and freedom have lost one who was always ready to defend them, either in legislative halls or on the field of battle; his acquaintances all have lost a dear friend. * * * You are the mother and only guardian of his children; upon you depends their education and raising. You have but to teach them to be as was their father and they will be a comfort to you and an honor to both father and mother.

This leads me to the last count: John Davis, the man, made the colonel glorious because he was deeply enmeshed in the safeties and sanctities of the fireside. He was a home-maker and a home lover. There is peculiar fitness in the dedicating this day in the Abraham Lincoln Centre of a Guest Room to the memory of John Davis, for he was "given to hospitality." In the ante-railroad days the old Davis farm was on the main-traveled road between Beloit and Freeport, and without commission, without pay, it became the half-way house. It carried not the sign of an inn but travelers instinctively and by force of habit presumed that here was sure shelter and hospitality for man and beast.

He was beloved of his neighbors. As a boy he led the debating club in the school house. As a man he became the leader of the community and when the fatal shot on the Hatchie river laid him low, his biographer says:

The news of his death filled all hearts with sorrow, draped the whole community in mourning. He was one who was near and dear to the hearts of all our people. The regard felt for him was something more than of friendship and esteem; he was loved by the people, by his virtue and able qualities, and loved as a brother by those who knew him well, who knew him as he was. Those who knew him intimately, knew his social and political life, knew him as a public servant and private citizen, will all agree with us when we say that his was a rare character, guided purely by a sense of strictest integrity, actuated by love of humanity, broad and deep. John Davis, whether in public or private life, knew no policy but honesty; basing his opinions on premises that his judgment pronounced to be correct and just, he was firm as a rock in maintaining them.

Clearly, this reader of good books, this man whose lips grew eloquent with words fired by living coals taken from the altars of Shelley and Burns, was a great lover; love was the central motive, the mainspring of his action, the directing spirit of his life. I am told that his favorite poem in his Longfellow volume was "The Golden Mile-Stone," which he loved to recite:

From the hundred chimneys of the village,
Like the Afreet in the Arabian story,
Smoky columns
Tower aloft into the air of amber.

* * *

By the fireside there are youthful dreamers,
Building castles fair, with stately stairways,
Asking blindly
Of the Future what it cannot give to them,

* * *

Each man's chimney is his Golden Mile-Stone;
Is the central point, from which he measures
Every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him.
Happy he whom neither wealth nor fashion,
Nor the march of the encroaching city,
Drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral homestead.
We may build more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures;
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations!

A SOLDIER HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE.

BY A SOLDIER.

(The following was first published in the *Ohio Statesman*. In the last letter Mrs. Col. Davis ever received from her husband, he enclosed these lines, clipped from some paper in his possession. It will be seen that they were peculiary adapted to his case, even to the "two fair haired children" who may "never again hear the tones" of that fond father, who fell

"In the battle's front by a traitor's hand.")

You knew by the light in my deep dark eye,
 When I heard the beat of the mustering drum,
 That I never would fold my arms and sigh,
 O'er the evils that were to come;
 You knew that the blood of a patriot sire
 Coursed through my veins like a flame of fire;
 So you took my hand and bade me go,
 But I never dreamed that it grieved you so.
 Two fair haired children I left with you,
 Who lisp my name at eventide—
 The very hour when upon my knee
 I used to fondle my pet and pride;
 Alas! they may never be blessed
 With a father's care in the old home nest;
 And I never again may hear the tones,
 Or kiss the lips of my little ones.
 I know I have answered my country's call,
 That my breast is bared at a high command,
 But your heart will break, I know, if I fall
 In the battle's front by a traitor's hand!
 Yet I murmur not though my tear wet eyes
 Attest the worth of the sacrifice;
 'Tis a husband's free gift—two lives in one—
 In the name of God and Washington.
 Perhas when the maple leaves are red,
 And golden glories of harvest come,
 You shall wake some morning to hear my tread,
 And give me a warm heart's welcome home,
 To kneel with me in fervent prayer,
 Thanking our God for his watchful care,
 Who upheld the flag of our cherished land,
 And shielded my heart from the rebel's brand.

Says his wife:

At the war meeting held in Davis town hall my husband made a speech. He was an effective talker; I knew what was coming; I felt I must, like him, think only of country, and so I said on the way home: "John, if I were a man there is nothing would keep me at home at such a time." Quick was his response: "The hardest battle has been fought and won; to leave my home is the hardest task I can ever meet; all the rest will be easy."

While recovering from the severe wound received at Shiloh, Colonel Davis sought for a time a shelter at the Kenosha Sanitarium where Mrs. Frank Leland, well known as a writer of verse in those days, was sojourning. She is the author of the lines "Death of Colonel Davis," with which I introduced the service this morning. I quote from a letter written by the author twenty years after, to the daughter of Colonel Davis:

An impulse prompts me to tell you what you may not know, that Mr. Leland and subsequently myself became acquainted with your father at the water-cure of Kenosha and were fast friends. After they had been acquainted a while they were speaking of poems, and your father took one from his vest pocket and said: "Here is a poem I found in a paper while in the army and I cut it out; have read it many times, thinking it one of the most touching poems I have ever read." It is entitled "The Dead Soldier." My husband said, "My wife wrote it," and the incident pleased him much. For this reason I have placed the poem next to the one to your father in my printed volume.

It is a poem that reveals the depth of the heart, which can only be discovered in the grim days that "try men's souls."

Tenderly, Soldier! handle with care—
 Pass your hand lovingly over his hair;
 Hair that his mother's hand often hath pressed,
 Curls that his sister hath often caressed—
 Tenderly lay him in that narrow bed;
 Carefully pillow his early bowed head.
 Tenderly, Soldier! see you the smile
 Death from his ruby lip could not beguile?
 Hushed to him now is the battle's wild storm,
 In its last sleep lies his beautiful form;
 Bravely he fell for his country that day,
 Fell for the Union—in battle array!

Lieutenant Jones has given us John Davis' last speech, but here in the back-handed script of the but recently disciplined left hand, is the last letter he ever wrote. It is out of the heart of love, in the calm before the battle. The forty-five intervening years may justify a loving publicity to the holy privacy of the hour:

My dear Wife:—I have been sitting before my tent this beautiful moonlight evening until bedtime. The taps have been sounded, the camp is quiet, and I am tired and sleepy. But my thoughts are with you and the children. Oh, how deeply I love my home and its household gods. I feel as if I could not retire until I had written to you. There is nothing new here; everything is quiet.* * * It is good to feel that I can get a communication to you or from you in an hour's time should circumstances demand it. I am getting along well; I sleep well nights and thank God every morning when I awake that I have again passed the night in sound and refreshing sleep. I shudder to think of the months of long, painful, sleepless nights I have passed. * * * Kiss the children for me, and know that now, in the future as in the past, there is one heart that beats all alone for you. Good night.
 John.

This was on the last day of September. The third, fourth and fifth of October were the terrible days of Corinth, and on the tenth a peace, passing the peace of the moon-lit hour, touched him.

The military career of John Davis was closed on the tenth of October, 1862, but the 46th remained. The beloved first Colonel fell at the opening of its career. Its tattered banner was carried through four and a half long years; it was torn by minie ball and shell, stained by the rain, snow, wind and dust of over ten thousand miles of travel. Says its historian:

Nearly two thousand men first and last, were members of the organization; 329 died in the service; its graves are scattered from Fort Donelson to Vicksburg; from there on to Mobile, New Orleans and Baton Rouge; and since the return of John Davis' boys have occupied places of honor, of responsibility and of danger.

"Tom, I carried the flag," said Charles F. Bowers, of Company B, with his countenance lit up with animation, as he lay dying from his wounds on the battlefield.

"Boss, be you Linkum sojers?" asked the old darkey of Lieutenant Jones of the 46th, way down in Mississippi.

"Yes, daddy, we are the genuine article."

"Well, boss, is we free now?"

"Yes sir, you are all free."

"Bress de Lawd! You are de next thing to the Lawd Jesus Christ!"

"O no! not so good as that!"

"Yes you is! Clar to goodness you is; every bit of it!"

Herein we discover the glory of the 46th, the conquering power of the name of John Davis. Not following the flag, but following the flag at its highest; not a readiness to die, but a readiness to die for a worthy cause, the noblest of causes. Shailer Mathews in his last book on "The Church and the Changing Order," just out, confesses that the church in these days "is failing to exploit the new moral situation"; that "it is growing incapable of producing leaders"; that "the largest problem in education today is how to prevent young fellows from losing their early ambitions during their college and university course." He further says: "Theological safety never begat a real leader." Leadership can be exercised "only by men whose faces are set to the future."

John Davis was worthily married. The wife of his youth, with a clearness of vision worthy of her young love, in the fulness of venerable years dedicates to the memory of Colonel John today not a dumb shaft of marble among graves, but a Guest Chamber that will offer rest and renewal to the prophets of progress. Here saints and sages will find shelter and rest as they go about life's work, as they travel on their earthy pilgrimage.

Today again John Davis opens a recruiting office and calls for volunteers to enlist in the army of progress. Still there are Shiloh and Corinth unconquered.

The sword of the spirit requires finer courage and higher renunciation than the sword of steel. There is an element of self-denial now as then, and always will be, in the fields of religion and morals. The slippers ease, the cushioned elegance, the enthusiasm suppressed lest it may grow expansive, the thrift that turns away from the banners of the ideal when they lead onto the fields of self-denial, have no part nor parcel in the traditions of heroism, in the annals of nobility, in the ranks, living and dead, of those who were loyal to the flag of their country and the cause of their God, which is the cause of equal rights to men and women, to black and white; the cause of equal opportunity to high and low; the cause of the cordial fellowship and the hearty love to rich and poor.

To such a service we are summoned today by the spirit of John Davis. The ranks of the 46th have been sadly depleted; there is a call for new recruits.

In his name I call upon the young to fall in—

Rally 'round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom!

Following Mr. Jones, "Tenting Tonight" was sung by Mrs. Helene Carnes, the congregation joining in the chorus, and the impressive service closed with singing to the tune of "America," "Gone Are the Great and Good."



JOHN A. DAVIS POST No. 98,

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

July 5, 1881.

Pursuant to a call of the Secretary, a number of old soldiers met at the Armory, July 5, 1881, for the purpose of organizing a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. And for this purpose Col. Sherburne, of Chicago, accompanied by Ass't. Adjutant General Bennet and others, was present.

After being mustered, the Post consisted of forty-six men. The Roster at present is as follows:

Name	Co.	Reg.	State	Residence	Name	Co.	Reg.	State	Residence
Andre, John J.	G	93	Ill.	Freeport	Eaton, Nelson H.	B	26	Ill.	Freeport
Atkins, Smith D.	A	11	Ill.	"	Ellis, Eli	A	46	Ill.	"
Adleman, Milton	L	Wis.	h art	"	Engelman, John	F	92	Ill.	Red Oak
Aston, Charles	G	7	N. Y.	"	Eder, John H.	B	8	Ill.	"
Aurand, John J.	D	46	Ill.	"	Ford, W. G., musician	24	N. Y.	Freeport	"
Arno, Philip	C	46	Ill.	"	Frisbie, Charles	G	46	Ill.	Balleville
Bates, A. J.	A	46	Ill.	Cedarville	Figeley, Wm. F.	A	11	Ill.	Freeport
Brandt, Abram	E	45	Ill.	Rock City	Fosselman, Philip	D	13	Ind.	"
Burrell, Henry	G	15	Ill.	Freeport	Freesman, John	F	15	Ind.	"
Bentley, William	A	11	Ill.	"	Fetzer, Christ.	D	46	Ill.	Buena Vista
Buckman, H. M.	M	4	U. S. A.	Chicago	French, D. H.	A	11	Ill.	"
Bertsch, John A.	G	147	Ill.	Freeport	Garman, Henry C.	G	46	Ill.	Cedarville
Blosser, W. H.	H	166	Pa.	"	Goetz, Andrew	C	46	Ill.	Freeport
Benson, D.	D	12	Ill.	Omaha, Neb	Galbraith, Benj.	E	147	Ill.	"
Baker, W. H. H.	A	92	Ill.	Freeport	Geiger, Benjamin	D 2	Md. B. H. B. L.	Ridott	"
Bowman, Wm. H.	H	34	Ill.	Dakota	Graham, G. W.	G	93	Ill.	Freeport
Burrell, D. W.	F	142	Ill.	Freeport	Halen, James F.	A	117	N. Y.	"
Beine, Carl F.	G	92	Ill.	"	Held, Fred C.	C	46	Ill.	"
Bitner, Conrad	K	82	Pa.	Ridott	Hockman, Henry	G	93	Pa.	"
Baird, James	I	21	Iowa	Freeport	Hoebel, Jacob	C	46	Ill.	"
Baker, Lambert	A	92	Ill.	Cockrell	Hayes, John R.	K	46	Ill.	"
Brady, W. I.	D	14	Pa.	Freeport	Herrold, Michael	E	135	Pa.	"
Beidler, David S.	C	47	Pa.	"	Hawn, Isaac	D	93	Ill.	"
Barnish Nelson	G	54	Pa.	Rock Run	Harnish, Andrew	H	67	Ill.	Buena Vista
Best, Hiram C.	A	46	Ill.	Freeport	Haas, Charles	K	70	Pa.	Rock City
Burton, K. W.	A	12	Wis. bat	"	Hoyman, Henry	A	46	Ill.	Freeport
Boop, W. H.	E	45	Ill.	"	Hennick, Wm.	B	26	Ill.	"
Baker, E. D.	G	46	Ill.	Buckeye	Hart, Albert W.	I	142	Ill.	"
Bair, Francis	B	26	Ill.	"	Hayes, Thomas	F	46	Ill.	Davis
Beadle, J. yo'm'n,	U. S. ship	—	—	Freeport	Hamilton, John S.	D	43	Ohio	Freeport
Bongye, Daniel	A	87	Pa.	Freeport	Hoffman, Charles	I	62	N. Y.	"
Brown, E. S.	D	12	Ill.	Freeport	Joy, Benedict	A	46	Ill.	Chicago
Burkhart, John	C	46	Ill.	Russell, Minn	King, E. M.	B	46	Ill.	Freeport
Bongye, F. D.	G	12	Pa.	Freeport	Krape, W. W.	A	46	Ill.	"
Curran, John	K	46	Ill.	"	Kauffman, T. M.	H	215	Pa.	"
Clark, Benjamin	H	79	Pa.	"	Kostenbader, D.	K	46	Ill.	Cedarville
Cornelius, Sam'l	B	26	Ill.	Davis	Kenke Rudolph	G	46	Ill.	Freeport
Clingman, Jason	A	11	Ill.	Dakota	Kleckner, Geo. S.	D	93	Ill.	"
Clingman, Wm. M	A	142	Ill.	Cedarville	Koym, Frederick	C	46	Ill.	"
Casford, John	M	2	Wis. cav	Freeport	Knettle, Jonathan	A	11	Ill.	"
Clingman, John T.	A	46	Ill.	Cedarville	Keister, Christian	E	45	Ill.	"
Cummins, Jas. R.	B	126	Pa.	Freeport	Keck, H. S.	K	46	Ill.	"
Chrisler, W. J.	A	118	Ind.	"	Keith, Bowen	F	15	Ill.	"
Dean, Joseph	F	15	Ill.	"	Kessey, James	B	96	Pa.	"
Dennison, N. W.	K	8	Ill.	"	Kellogg, A. S.	G	10	Mass.	"
Demuth, Fred'k	E	46	Ill.	"	Knoeller, George	C	46	Ill.	"
Dommell,	F	92	Ill.	"	Kee er, N. F.	G	92	Ill.	"
Drener, Fred	A	11	Ill.	"	Kautenberger, P. G. C	G	46	Ill.	"
Dilcher, John	H	46	Ill.	"	Kamerer, Christ	F	16	Ill. cav	"

Name	Co.	Reg.	State	Residence	Name	Co.	Reg.	State	Residence
Knecht, Philip	C	46	Ill.	Freeport	Reitzell, W. J.	B	46	Ill.	Freeport
Keller, Henry	D	46	Ill.	"	Roberts, Albert	F	29	N. Y.	"
Kasten, William	K	55	Ill.	"	Rasbach, F. F.	C	13	Ill.	"
Kloeppling, Aug.	A	3	Wis.	"	Ropps, William	C	105	Ill.	"
Kyle, Uriah	B	31	Wis.	"	Rodearmel, A. D.	D	142	Ill.	"
Klefer, George	C	46	Ill.	"	Relneke, Joseph	C	46	Ill.	"
Kena, Charles	G	92	Ill.	"	Rotzler, John	D	93	Ill.	"
Kauffman, Alex	E	207	Pa.	"	Rodemeier, Jos.	A	57	Ill.	"
Leigh, Jesse R.	A	92	Ill.	"	Stewart, William	K	46	Ill.	Dakota
Lattig, A. P.	B	51	Pa.	"	Sieferman, B.	B	26	Ill.	Freeport
Lee, L. H.	A	46	Ill.	"	Sheckler, James.	I	74	Ill.	Davis
Lizar, David	B	78	N. Y.	"	Spitler, Wm. H.	D	46	Ill.	Freeport
Lineweaver, H. D.	D	93	Pa.	"	Solt, Israel	I	34	Ill.	"
Lathrop, J. S., musician	72 & 112	N. Y.			Stukenberg, A. H.	H	15	Ill.	"
Lott, W. W.	A	11	Ill.	"	Seymore, Oliver	G	15	Ill.	"
Long, George	E	138	Pa.	"	Schmole, O. P.	E	46	Ill.	"
Luedeke, Henry	C	46	Ill.	"	Smith, Isaiah	H	62	Ohio	"
Leid, Edwin	A	11	Ill.	"	Stober, William	C	46	Ill.	"
McLees, Robt. C.	G	46	Ill.	"	Snyder, J. H.	A	153	Pa.	"
McElhaney, Wm.	B	46	Ill.	"	Stewart, Jonathan	I	74	Ill.	"
Mallory, I. N.	B	46	Ill.	"	Smith, John H.	A	15	Ill.	"
Moersch, John	B	14	Ill. cav	"	Schlegel, Julius	G	92	Ill.	"
Miller, Jacob	I	16	Ohio	"	Snook, Wm. E.	G	203	Pa.	Buena Vista
McMurray, C. I.	F	2	Mich. cav	"	Schwarz, John	E	2	Ill. art	Freeport
Madden, W. J.	F	142	Ill	"	Selle, Charles	D	8	Ill.	"
Mansfield, G. S.	U. S.	signal corps			Sieferman, Lorenz	C	46	Ill.	"
Morse, George C.	K	96	Ill.	"	Taggart, Chas. F.	D	93	Ill.	"
Miller, Israel	A	46	Ill.	"	Thayer, W. H.	J F	2	Ill. cav }	
Messinger, J. W.	B	26	Ill.	"	Thompson, P. R.	I	12	Wis. }	"
Mogle, Samuel	E	46	Ill.	"	Turneure, G. B., musician	93	Ill.	"	"
Miller, Ambrose	K	46	Ill.	Rock City	Voss, Henry	F	12	Ill.	"
Marle, George	F	92	Ill.	Freeport	Vore, John	G	46	Ill.	"
Musser, John W.	D	46	Ill.	"	Waddell, John R.	A	46	Ill.	"
Newcomer, B. F.	G	33	U. S. Inf.	"	Webb, O. P.	B	46	Ill.	"
Newcomer, A. C.	A	13	Ill. cav	"	Winter, Wm.	F	142	Ill.	Dakota
Needham, Thomas	B	26	Ill.	"	Winslow, Wm.	K	104	Ill.	Freeport.
Newcomer, M. E.	A	11	Ill.	"	Worrick, J. F.	5 B. W. L.	A.		"
Ott, Andrew	K	81	Ill.	"	Wernike, Henry	C	46	Ill.	"
Prince, Jacob	C	46	Ill.	"	Williams, Henry	8 Ind. L.	B. N. Y.		"
Pietrick, Paul	G	46	Ill.	"	Wardlow, Robert	G	93	Ill.	Rock Run
Palmer, L. H.	F	12	Ill.	"	Weinhold, W. S.	G	90	Pa.	Freeport
Penticoff, Daniel	F	92	Ill.	"	Welfenbach, John	C	46	Ill.	"
Runner, Z. T. F.	K	46	Ill.	"	Weisser, Fred	G	25	Mass.	"
Romaine, Homer	F, D	11	Mich.	"	Williams, Hugh	I	3	Wis.	"
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