

JASPER COUNTY IN THE WAR.

The senatorial campaign of 1858, with the succeeding Presidential contest in 1860, in which the great citizen of Illinois had been the prominent figure, served to fix the undivided attention of this county with the rest of the State, upon the political storm which seemed to be gathering with portentous mutterings over the southern portion of the country. It is doubtful whether hope or fear predominated in the minds of the people as the day approached when Lincoln was to be inaugurated. A part hoped for a compromise; others were willing that the South should succeed, while the larger portion hoped and expected that in the determined grasp of the President, the serpent of secession would be strangled, as Jackson had done before in the case of the "nullifiers." It was in this not uncomfortable frame of mind that the reverberations of Fort Sumter's guns assailed the ears of the whole North. Treason's guns had given the signal of war, and it was this explosion echoing around the world, that united here the various elements, and made men supporters or non-supporters of armed resistance to the rebellion. The niceties of political distinctions were not so thoroughly lost sight of in Jasper County as in many other places. The two parties held their forces in pretty strict allegiance, and the leaders of both organizations found no difficulty in committing the major part of their followers to the support of the various legislative follies and platform eccentricities of those disturbed years.

Fort Sumter capitulated on Saturday, April 13, 1861, and on the 15th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to the Governor of Illinois, the apportionment of that State under the President's call for 75,000 men to put down the insurrection at Charleston. The call was made under the authority granted to the President of the United States to call out the militia when the laws of the general government were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, and required the Governor of Illinois to "detach from the militia" 225 officers and 4,458 men. The militia thus called upon had no actual existence in this State. Here and there through the State were half-filled companies of holiday troops, but even these in a majority of cases had no efficient organization or equipment. On April 15th, the Legislature

was called to convene on the 23d, and an order was issued from the Adjutant-General's office to the various militia officers to hold themselves in readiness for actual service. On the following day an order was issued for the immediate organization of the six regiments called for by the general government. The response from every part of the State was prompt and unanimous, and in ten days over 10,000 men tendered their services to the government for the defense of the Union.

The response from Jasper County to the Governor's call was prompt and enthusiastic on the part of the people. The Board of Supervisors, on May 15, 1861, in response to the petition of many citizens, authorized the Supervisor in each township to render such aid to the families of volunteers as they might need. The Supervisor issued his order on the County Clerk, who drew on the treasury. This rather liberal order of things was summarily checked in the following September, and soldiers' families assisted as the other poor of the county. This may have lacked an element of patriotic gratitude, but it was at least a more prudent arrangement than the first order. No bounty was offered to volunteers until February, 1865, when a project was suggested of levying a tax to pay \$300 for each person enlisting under the call for 300,000 men. Such an order was passed and rescinded, and this state of vacillation was maintained until March 4th, when an order was passed which "offered and appropriated to each and every person that has heretofore enlisted and been sworn into the military or naval service of the United States, and credited to Jasper County, Ill., since December 19, 1864, under the present call for 300,000 men, until this call be filled, the sum of \$330, to be paid out of the military fund raised under, and pursuant to an act passed February 10, 1865." The assigned quota under this call was eighty men, but how many received this bounty, or how much was paid out in the assistance of soldiers' families, cannot be ascertained, as no special record has been kept, nor were such reports forwarded to the State Office.

The ladies of Newton were early to organize for the relief and comfort of the soldiers in the field. The town was but a hamlet then, and a sewing society consisting of some eight or ten ladies, changed the object of their work and prepared articles for the hospitals and camps. Their first work was on material purchased by their own contributions; then the merchants were solicited for donations and others for money. The society was independent in its organization and sent its donations to the volunteers from Jasper direct, or to Saint Louis or other points.

Eighth Infantry.—The law provided that in token of respect to the Illinois regiments in the Mexican War, the six regiments organized under the first call of the President should begin their designating numbers at seven, and that these regiments when organized should constitute the "First Brigade Illinois Volunteers." Early in April, 1861, a company was raised in Richland and Jasper counties, which rendezvoused at Mattoon, and subsequently became Company D, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. On the 25th day of April, 1861, the Eighth Regiment was first organized for the three months' service, Colonel Oglesby commanding. A contest for rank and seniority arose between the Seventh and Eighth, both being organized on the same day. This contest was finally ended by according to Colonel Cook the *first number* (seven) as the number of his regiment, with the *second* rank as Colonel; Colonel Oglesby taking the *second* number for his regiment, with the *first* rank as Colonel.

During its three months' term of service it was stationed at Cairo, Ill., where, at the expiration of its time it was mustered out. The regiment was immediately reorganized for the three years' service, the term of enlistment dating from July 25, 1861.

The regiment was stationed at Cairo, Ill., until October, 1861, when it was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri, where it was stationed until February 2, 1862, with the exception of occasional excursions to Cape Girardeau, Commerce, Bloomfield and Norford, Missouri, and Paducah and Blandville, Kentucky, and joined in the feint on Columbus, in January, 1862. In February following, it embarked for the Tennessee River. On the 5th, it met the enemy near Fort Henry, and drove them. On the 11th, it was in advance of the attack on Fort Donelson, under command of Lieut. Col. Rhoads, Col. Oglesby commanding the brigade. On the 15th, the Eighth met the enemy, who were attempting to cut their way out of the fort, and for three hours and a half withstood the shock of the enemy, although suffering terribly. Its loss during this time was 57 killed, 191 wounded, and 10 missing. March 6, the regiment proceeded to Savannah, and a few days afterward to Pittsburgh Landing. On Sunday morning, April 6, the regiment had in line 25 officers and 453 men, and was commanded by Capt. James M. Ashmore. In the first engagement Capt. Ashmore was severely wounded, and Capt. W. M. Harvey, next in command, killed. The command fell upon Capt. R. H. Sturgess, who nobly led the regiment during the rest of the fight. Toward the close of the second day the regiment, together with the Eighteenth Missouri, was ordered to take a rebel battery in front.

The battery was charged and taken, the gunners being killed at their posts. The loss at Shiloh was 26 killed, 95 wounded, and 11 missing.

The regiment went through the fatigues and dangers of the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation was ordered to Bethel, and thence to Jackson, Tenn., where it remained until November 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Lagrange, Tenn. November 28, it pushed as far as Water Valley, in Mississippi, and returned to Lagrange after a long, hard march. The regiment broke camp at Tallahatchie River, January 4, 1863, and marched to Grand Junction, arriving on the 9th inst. On the 12th, it was ordered toward Memphis; camped five days at Lafayette, Tenn., and was joined here by Col. J. P. Post, who had been a prisoner since the battle of Donelson. On the 19th of January the regiment marched into Memphis, and encamped on the Hernando road. February 22, it embarked for Lake Providence, and went into camp on the lake shore, but subsequently, on account of high water, moved to Berry Landing. April 12, the regiment went to Milliken's Bend. On the 25th, the regiment started with the army, and passing through Richmond, struck the river at Perkins' Landing, crossing over on the night of the 30th. May 1, 1863, at noon, the regiment reached Thompson's Hill and took part in the fight; marched to Utica, and on the 12th met the enemy near Raymond. In this battle the regiment did distinguished service, relieving the center, which was hard pushed, at a most critical moment, and gallantly driving the enemy. On the 14th of May, the Eighth took part in the capture of Jackson, and on the 16th, in the hard-fought battle of Champion Hills. In this fight the Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth took a battery of six guns—horses, caissons and all, capturing and killing artillery men at their guns; on the morning of the 18th, crossed Big Black River, and on the 19th drove the enemy into his works at Vicksburg. On the 22d, the regiment took part in the terrible assault on Fort Hell. During the siege the line of the regiment was within three hundred yards of Fort Fisher, and it was between this line and Fort Hell that the interview between Gens. Grant and Pemberton was held.

August 21, 1863, under command of Lieut. Col. J. A. Shutz, the regiment marched to Monroe and returned, arriving September 3. In the following month the regiment moved with the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson, toward Canton, returning on the 18th of that month. The Eighth remained at Vicksburg until February 3, 1864, when it commenced the Meridian campaign under Gen. Sherman, in which it sustained its share of the skirmishing and

fatigue. March 24, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and was sent to Camp Butler, Illinois, for veteran furlough, returning to the field in June.

July 1, the Eighth left Vicksburg with Gen. Dennis' command for Jackson, which place was occupied on the 5th. Returning the following day, the enemy was met three miles from Jackson, and a skirmish ensued which lasted until dark. On the following day the enemy was attacked and a severe engagement followed, the Eighth losing 3 killed, 21 wounded and 2 missing. From the 29th of July to September 3, the regiment engaged in the Morganzia expedition; September 3, embarked for the mouth of White River; here it arrived on the 8th, and remained until October 18, when it embarked for Memphis, Tenn. After remaining at Fort Pickering until the 29th, the regiment returned to the mouth of White River, and on the 7th of November proceeded up the river to Duvall's Bluff, where it remained until the 28th, embarking then for Memphis, Tenn.

On January 1, 1865, the regiment left Memphis for New Orleans, where it arrived on the 4th, and was stationed at Kenneville, fifteen miles above the city. In the following month the regiment moved to Dauphin Island, and from thence it started, March 17, 1865, to take part in the campaign against Mobile. For eight days the march was through almost impassable roads to the head of the bay, and on the 26th encamped near Spanish Fort and entrenched. From this time until March 30, the regiment was engaged in approaching the fort, losing one killed and three wounded in the operations. The regiment was then ordered toward Blakely, Alabama, and on the 3d of April proceeded to the rear of the line of investment, doing duty in the trenches and extending saps until April 9, when the regiment joined the assault on the enemy's works. The Eighth did gallant service, and was first to plant the flag on the works in its vicinity. The loss of the regiment in this charge was 10 killed and 54 wounded.

On the 12th the regiment crossed the bay and marched to Mobile, remaining there until May 26; on the 27th, embarked for Lakeport, and on the 29th encamped on the race-course four miles above New Orleans. On the 31st, the regiment proceeded up the Mississippi and Red rivers to Shreveport, La., and soon afterward to Marshall, Texas. Here the regiment remained until orders were received to return to Baton Rouge, La., where the regiment was mustered out of the service May 4, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

Eleventh Infantry.—This regiment was mustered in at Springfield April 30, 1861, and Companies F and I contained a number of Jasper County volunteers. On May 5, the regiment was ordered to Villa Ridge, in this State, in the vicinity of Cairo. In the following month the regiment was ordered to Bird's Point, on the other side of the river, where the regiment served out its term of enlistment in garrison and field duty. While not seeing any active service during this time, the regiment, with others assembled at this point, did excellent duty in warding off the danger which the overwhelming forces of the rebels on the river below threatened, and at the same time gained that discipline which made them such efficient soldiers during the war. On July 30, its term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service, and having re-entered the service for three years, it was on the following day mustered in. The old number was retained, but the arrangement of companies was considerably changed. The membership of the regiment was greatly changed as well. Out of 916 mustered out, only 288 were mustered in again on the following day, but during the months of August, September, October and November, it was recruited to the number of 801 men. During this time the regiment doing garrison and field duty participated in several unimportant expeditions, among others the one to Charleston, Mo., where it got into a spirited skirmish with the enemy. February 2, the regiment embarked on transports for Fort Henry, participating in the campaign against that place, and on the 11th inst. moved toward Fort Donelson. Here the regiment got their first "baptism of fire." The regiment came in sight of the fort about noon of the 12th, and here Wallace's Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Forty-Fifth and Forty-Eighth Illinois Infantry, Taylor's and McAllister's Batteries of Light Artillery and Col. Dickey's Cavalry, halted and drew up in line of battle. Col. Oglesby's Brigade took up its position on the right of Wallace, and in this position but little occurred save occasional shots at the enemy and a change of position until the 15th. Grant had in the meantime strengthened his line of investment, so that but little hope of escape remained to the garrison. On the morning of the 15th, therefore, the enemy to the number of 7,500 emerged from his works and in separate columns hurled himself on the right of the federal line, seeking to break through and escape. The first blow, dealt upon Oglesby's Brigade, was followed by a second on Wallace's Brigade and then on Morrison's and McArthur's Brigades, constituting the extreme right. A member of the

regiment writes of this engagement: "The rebels fought well, but not fairly. Like Indians, they sought shelter of stumps and trees. The first attack on the Eleventh regiment was made by a regiment of Mississippi riflemen. We suffered them to advance to within one hundred yards, when we opened upon them with terrible effect and drove them back to their trenches, where they were reinforced and advanced again, this time within fifty yards, but were again forced to retire. We suffered severely, but not a soldier fell back unless wounded. At this time we had lost about eighty men, killed and wounded. The rebels withdrew their troops from our front and concentrated them on our right, and very soon we knew by the firing that Oglesby's Brigade was giving away. It proved worse than we expected. First came the Eighteenth in full retreat, followed by the rest of the brigade. By great exertion Col. Logan rallied the Thirty-First on our right, forming two sides of a hollow square, and here for half an hour these two regiments held the enemy in check, the Thirty-First giving way and rallying twice, only to retreat in utter confusion at last. The Eleventh still held its own, Lieut. Col. Ransom, though wounded, remaining cool and firm. We changed our front by the right flank, where the Thirty-First had been under a most galling fire, firing as we moved around by the side-step, until ordered to halt. The rebels, exultant at the retreat of the Thirty-First, pressed forward to within forty yards of our line, but they were mistaken in their men, and soon fell back to a ridge, 150 yards distant, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

"There by a little ravine we remained for half an hour, fighting three times our number, outflanked on either side, waiting for reinforcements which did not come. Suddenly a body of rebel cavalry charged across the ridge on our left, and gained our rear. There was but one way of escape, and that lay through the body of cavalry, and through we went, the bayonet opening the way. Two hours afterward the remnant of our regiment drew up to receive Col. Wallace, who, being in command of the brigade, had seen us but once since the battle begun. It was no fault of his that we were left unprotected. When Oglesby's brigade gave way, he sent an order to Col. Ransom to fall back on the Twentieth, but the messenger was killed. The tears streamed down Col. Wallace's face as he scanned the regiment. Over 600 had engaged the enemy, and 115 muskets were all we had left to show. Our flag still waved over us, though shot to ribbons. Early next morning we marched into the fort, the Eleventh being allowed to lead the van, on account of its having

suffered the most severely. The loss in this regiment, so far as we can learn, is 329 killed, wounded and missing."

Early in March the regiment went *via* Fort Henry to Savannah, Tenn., and thence to Pittsburg Landing, where it took part in the bloody battle of Shiloh, of April 6th and 7th. The Eleventh, incorporated in the division of McClelland, was on the right of the Federal line, near where the line touched the lower point of the river, and with the rest of the division supported Sherman in the first onset of that memorable battle. Here the regiment suffered cruelly, as they did in the second day's fight, losing twenty-seven killed and wounded out of 150 engaged. After participating in the protracted siege of Corinth and in the engagements near Trenton, Tenn., the regiment was finally ordered back to Cairo to recruit. In the latter part of August the Eleventh proceeded once more to the front, taking part in the various expeditions, reporting in the latter part of November, to Gen. McArthur, at Lagrange, Tenn., when it was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps. During the early part of 1863, the regiment took part in the campaign in northern Mississippi; later, resting for a time in Memphis, it was assigned, in February, to the Seventeenth Army Corps, reinforced by a consolidation with the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois, and ordered to Vicksburg, where it arrived May 18. On the 19th and 22d, the regiment was engaged in the assaults upon the enemy's works; then in the advance siege works up to July 4, when the city surrendered. In these engagements the regiment lost its Colonel, three line officers and forty men. The regiment subsequently took part in the Natchez expedition, returning to Vicksburg in October, where it remained until the latter part of July, 1864, engaging in various minor expeditions from that point. At this time the Eleventh was assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps, and after taking part in several minor expeditions, took part in the reduction of Mobile, Ala., participating in the investment and siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and in the assault upon the latter. This ended its active service, and moving from one point to another, it was mustered out of the service July 14, 1865, at Alexandria, La., when the regiment left for Springfield, Ill., for payment and final discharge.

Twenty-First Infantry.—This regiment was organized entirely from recruits drawn from the Seventh Congressional District, Jasper County furnishing the entire membership of Company K. This regiment has maintained a "veteran society," and from its records the following names of the surviving members are taken viz.:

A. M. Peterson, S. B. Wade, George A. Armstrong, John A. Jones, J. B. Berry, William M. Abraham, W. L. Bridges, Thomas Blanchard, J. C. Bridges, William Billman, Amos Barkley, Amos Butler, J. P. Cope, John B. Cowger, M. S. Cowger, John Cats, M. Collins, A. G. Carpenter, H. C. Dick, F. C. Dodd, William Fry, Arch Fore, John Field, Barney Farley, Job Foster, Thomas Gallagher, Dennis Gardner, Michael Groves, William Garrett, John P. Gambrel, Samuel Hobson, W. R. Hurst, James Hall, Frank Hoskins, J. M. Jared, John W. Lee, Van Loback, Otho McNair, C. C. Neff, O. R. Payne, G. H. Payne, Thomas Price, Ansil Peterson, L. A. Ricks, Thomas J. Roush, William Rowley, Nathan Rollins, J. M. Shup, John Sites, Charles Stars, Thomas Sloan, George T. Sloan, W. Y. Stevenson, Harvey Shook, E. J. Ticknor, Ed. S. Wilson, Robert Walker, Ed. Warmouth, Edward White, Jacob Weaver.

From the same source the following list of members lost during the activities of the war, is compiled: John F. Wilson, First Lieutenant, died in the South; Sid Wetzel, First Lieutenant, killed at Chickamauga; George W. Allen, missing; Joseph Boyd, died at Florence, S. C., in prison; Ira Bonnell, died at Olney, Ill.; Anderson Bridges, died at Greenville, Mo.; Butler Baker, died in Missouri; Robert Carpenter, killed at Nashville, Tenn.; Henry Edwards, killed at Stone River; W. Durkey, Corporal, died at Newton, Ill.; Otho Gandy, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; J. H. Hay, died at Newton, Ill.; Randall Hill, killed at Stone River; Michael Haley, killed at Stone River; Michael Martin, killed at Stone River; George McWilliams, died since discharge; James Nokes, died at Cincinnati, Ark.; W. F. Payne, Sergeant, died in Richmond prison; A. L. Richards, killed at Stone River; Benjamin Richardson, killed at Stone River; J. H. Ross, killed at Stone River; Michael Ryan, killed on the O. & M. R. R., near Flora, Ill.; J. Schooley, missing; George Short, died in Indiana; Thomas Torpey, killed at Stone River; J. M. Wilson, died in the South; Edward White, died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; A. E. Worthey, died in Andersonville prison.

The Twenty-First Regiment was mustered into the State service, for thirty days, by Captain U. S. Grant, who subsequently became its Colonel. In the following letter, General Grant gives his connection with the regiment: "I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, by Governor Richard Yates, sometime early in the month of June, 1861, and assumed command of the regiment on the 16th of that month. The regiment

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

On the Fourth of July, 1861, the regiment marched for Missouri; 2d arrived at Mexico, where it remained until August 6th, when it proceeded by rail to Ironton, Mo.; October 20, marched from Ironton, and, on the 21st, participated in the battle of Fredericktown; remained at Ironton until January 29, 1862; marched with General Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Ark., when it was ordered to Corinth, *via* Cape Girardeau; arrived at Hamburg Landing, May 24, 1862. On the evacuation of Corinth, the Twenty-First pursued the enemy from Farmington, Miss. to Booneville. Returning

from the pursuit it formed a part of an expedition to Holly Springs. On the 14th of August, 1862, the regiment was ordered to join General Buell's army, in Tennessee; marching *via* Eastport, Miss., Columbia, Tenn., Florence, Ala., Franklin, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., and arriving at Louisville, Ky., September 27, 1862. The Twenty-First subsequently engaged in the battles of Perryville and Champion Hills, marching afterward to Crab Tree Orchard, Bowling Green, Ky., and to Nashville, Tenn.

When the army marched from this point, December 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap. December 30, in connection with the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-Eighth Illinois, and One Hundred and First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (Rebel) Light Artillery, twelve Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of Rebel Infantry. During the battle of Murfreesboro, it was fiercely engaged and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment engaged. The Twenty-First was with General Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. June 25, 1863, it was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap. It was also engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, where it lost 238 officers and men. After the battle, the Twenty-First was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Ala., during October, November and December, 1863. The regiment subsequently went to Texas, where it was mustered out at San Antonio, December 16, 1865.

Thirty-Eighth Infantry.—This regiment was organized principally in the southeastern part of the State, and took from Jasper County more than any other single regiment. There were representatives in Companies 'A, D, H and K; Company H, being composed almost entirely of Jasper County men. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel William P. Carlin; September 20, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo., receiving its arms *en route*. On the 20th of October, the Thirty-Eighth marched to Fredericktown, and on the 21st engaged in a battle at that place, with the enemy under Jeff. Thompson. Here the regiment remained all winter. In the following March, the regiment moved to Reeves' Station, on Black River; on the 31st moved with the Division of the Southeast, under General

Steele to Doniphan. In April, it moved across the Current River thence to Pocahontas, Ark., and thence to Jacksonport, arriving May 4. On the 10th the Twenty-First and Thirty-Eighth regiments were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Mo., 220 miles distant. This march was made in ten days, a day and a half of which time was spent in ferrying Black and Current rivers. The expedition reached Hamburg Landing on the 24th, from whence it moved forward to the front, taking part in the last days of the siege of Corinth. The regiment subsequently proceeded to Danville, Booneville, and then back to Corinth, and to Jacinto. During the last of June, the Thirty-Eighth marched to Ripley, and returned by forced marches, arriving July 4, 1862. The regiment remained in camp till August 14, when it marched with the Division to join the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell: passing, on its route, Iuka, Miss., the Tennessee at Eastport, Florence, Ala., Lawrenceburg, Mount Pleasant, Columbia, Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tenn., Bowling Green, Munfordsville, Elizabethtown, and West Point, Ky., arriving at Louisville, September 26, 1862, after a march, night and day, of about 500 miles.

Proceeding with the army from Louisville on October 1, the regiment engaged in the battle of Perryville on the 8th, and captured an ammunition train, two caissons and about 100 prisoners, and was honorably mentioned in General Mitchell's report of the battle. Joining in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, the Thirty-Eighth passed on through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, and Bowling Green to Edgefield Junction, near Nashville. Arriving here on the 19th, with the Fifteenth Wisconsin, the regiment went on a scout, returning on the following day, after destroying a large quantity of salt, and captured a rebel wagon train and 100 horses and mules; remaining in camp until the latter part of December, when it took part in a spirited engagement at Knob Gap, near Nolensville, capturing two guns and losing three killed and eight wounded. In the battle of Stone River which followed, the regiment was heavily engaged, the regiment losing in the engagement, 34 killed, 109 wounded, and 34 missing. Following this battle the regiment remained in camp until June. In the meantime the right wing was changed to the Twentieth Army Corps.

When the enemy advanced on Tullahoma, the Twentieth Army Corps moved on Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy June 24, 25, and 26. On the 25th, the Thirty-Eighth was ordered to relieve the Seventy-Seventh Pennsylvania, which was hotly pressed by the

enemy. The Thirty-Eighth charged across a plowed field, under heavy fire, and drove the enemy from their works, capturing the flag of the Second Arkansas. From this point the regiment marched through Manchester and camped at Winchester, Tenn., until August 17, 1863, when it crossed the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Ala. It subsequently crossed the Tennessee River, Sand Mountain, into Will's Valley, and on the 9th of September crossed Lookout Mountain to Broomtown Valley, about fifty miles south of Chattanooga. On the 13th and 14th of the month it returned to Will's Valley, on the 16th ascended Lookout Mountain and marched twenty-five miles on the top of the ridge to Stevens' Gap. On the 17th the regiment entered McLemore's Cove and laid in line of battle before Dug Gap, in Pigeon Mountains; 17th, at dark, moved to the left, to Pond Springs; 19th, marched past Crawfish Springs, and entered the battle of Chickamauga, near Gordin's Mills. Double quicking, a line was formed, under fire, and was hotly engaged till dark. September 20, the regiment was moved to the left; went into position at 10 A. M., and was heavily engaged; the enemy pressing through a gap made by the withdrawal of Gen. Wood's Division, forced the line back, and the brigade narrowly escaped capture. The line was then re-formed on the hills, in the rear of the battle ground; the brigade subsequently marched toward the right where Gen. Thomas was continuing the fight. Of 301 men that the regiment took into the fight, 180 were killed, wounded or missing. The Thirty-Eighth moved with the rest of the army into Chattanooga, and remained working on the fortifications until the last of October. After the battle of Lookout Mountain the regiment went into winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala. In the following January the Thirty-Eighth moved through Chattanooga to Ooltawah, and on the night of February 17, moved out with a detachment of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, surprising and capturing a rebel outpost, a few miles from Dalton, Ga. On February 29, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and was mustered March 16, 1864. A few days later it started for Illinois, on veteran furlough, arriving at Springfield, April 8.

On May 14, the regiment started from its rendezvous at Mattoon, *via* Indianapolis to Louisville, Ky., and from thence to Nashville, Tenn. On May 27, the regiment left Chattanooga with a drove of cattle which was increased to 1,700 head, reaching the army at Ackworth, June 8. The Thirty-Eighth immediately joined its brigade, and on the 10th moved upon the enemy at Pine Top. At this point and Kenesaw Mountain the regiment was engaged until

July 3; on the 4th it was engaged at Smyrna; on the 5th it reached the Chattahoochie River; crossed it on the 12th; on the 20th crossed Peach Tree Creek, and on the 21st engaged on the outer lines before Atlanta. From this time forward the regiment took part in the movements about Atlanta; engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, on September 1, and camped at Atlanta on the 8th. In this campaign the Thirty-Eighth lost four killed, thirty-six wounded and three missing.

October 3, the regiment marched in pursuit of Hood, *via* Marietta, Ackworth, Altoona, Kingston, Rome, Resaca, Ship's Gap, Summerville and Taylorsville to Chattanooga, arriving October 30, 1864. On the 12th of the following month the regiment reached Pulaski, Tenn.; on 24th reached Columbia, threw up breastworks and engaged the enemy in a slight skirmish. The regiment withdrew from this point on the night of the 29th, and entered Franklin on the 30th. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, but who were driven back in turn by our main line. Withdrawing again at midnight and crossing the Harpeth River, it reached Nashville. Here the regiment was at once set to building fortifications and doing outpost duty, and on the 5th of December was placed in a position near the Hardin pike. At four o'clock P. M. the regiment participated in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and was among the first to enter the enemy's works. On the following day the regiment was placed in the reserve line, and when the enemy's line was broken joined in the pursuit, following his retreat to Lexington, Ala. From thence the regiment proceeded to Huntsville, where it remained until March 13, 1865. Returning to Tennessee, the regiment subsequently took part in the expedition to North Carolina, and in June took transportation to New Orleans, and thence to Indianola, Texas, whence in August it marched to the Guadalupe River. In December, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Victoria, Texas, and soon afterward was mustered out and ordered home for payment and final discharge.

Forty-Sixth Infantry.—Of this regiment, Company F was made up principally from Richland, Clay and Jasper counties. There were not many representatives of this county, and its record may properly be somewhat condensed. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 28, 1861. In February, 1862, it proceeded to Cairo, from whence it proceeded *via* Cumberland River, to Fort Donelson, arriving on the 14th, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Lew Wallace. February 19, the Forty-Sixth

moved to Fort Henry; March 6, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 18th. In the battle of Shiloh the Forty-Sixth took a most conspicuous part, losing over half of its officers and men, in killed and wounded, and receiving the thanks of the commanding generals. During the month of May the regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth; June 2, camped six miles west of Corinth; on the 10th, marched to Hatchie River; 15th, passed through Grand Junction and camped three miles from town; 24th, moved to Collarbone Hill, near Lagrange; and on the 30th moved to old Lamar Church. July 1, marched to Cold Water, and returned on the 6th; on the 17th, moved towards Memphis, camping on the 21st two miles south of that place. August 27, it engaged in the scout to Pigeon Roost; September 6, moved towards Brownsville; 7th, marched through Raleigh and Union Stations; 9th, marched to Big Muddy River; 11th, to Danville; 12th, to Pleasant Creek, and on the 14th to Hatchie River. October 4, the regiment moved toward Corinth; 5th, met the enemy at Metamora. The Forty-Sixth was in position on the right of the Second Brigade, supporting Bolton's battery. After an hour of shelling, by the batteries, the infantry was ordered forward, and at a double-quick advanced, driving the enemy across the river. After the battle the regiment returned to Bolivar.

On November 3, the regiment marched to Lagrange; on the 28th, to Holly Springs; 30th, toward the Tallahatchie River, and camped near Waterford, Miss., where splendid winter quarters, with mud chimneys and bake ovens complete, were fitted up only to be left. December 11, the Forty-Sixth moved to Hurricane Creek; 12th, to Yocona Station; 22d, to Taylor's Station. In the meanwhile, Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs, the Forty-Sixth moved to Hurricane Creek, and subsequently moved as train guard to the north side of the Tallahatchie River. Up to May, 1863, the regiment served in this region, moving about in a limited circle to counteract the movements of the enemy. On the 13th of this month the Forty-Sixth embarked for Vicksburg, and on the 21st, took up its position on the right of Grant's army. On the 25th, it marched to the extreme left of the line, and was detailed for picket duty. In the night, the outpost consisting of five companies of the regiment was captured by the enemy, only seventy escaping. The remainder of the regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment took an active part in the movements against the enemy near Pearl River, and engaged in the siege until the 16th, when the

enemy evacuated Jackson. August 12, the Forty-Sixth moved to Natchez. September 1, it took part in the expedition into Louisiana.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—In this regiment Jasper County was represented by a few men in Company K, which was principally made up of recruits from Crawford and Clark counties. The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry was organized at Camp Butler in October, 1862, by Colonel Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered into the service, October 25th. In the following month the regiment left for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 18th and was assigned to provost duty. On January 14, 1865, an order was issued to consolidate the One Hundred and Thirtieth with the Seventy-Seventh Illinois Regiment, the consolidated regiment to be known by the latter number. On June 23, 1865, an order was issued reviving the organization of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, and which directed that "all men of the Seventy-Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, whose term of service will not expire on or before September 1, 1865, and all officers and men, now with said regiment, who were transferred from the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, to be formed into a battalion, composed of companies of maximum strength." The regiment was doing service at New Orleans at this date, where it was subsequently mustered out of service, August 15, receiving final payment and discharge in September.

One Hundred and Forty-Third.—Jasper County contributed a few men to Company I, of this regiment, the larger part of which company was formed at Mattoon. The regiment was organized at Mattoon by Colonel Dudley C. Smith, and mustered June 11, 1864, for one hundred days. On the 16th of June, the regiment moved for Memphis, Tenn., and on the 19th, was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel Butrick, commanding. On July 12, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel John Wood, commanding. On the 27th of July, the regiment was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Buford, commanding District of East Arkansas, at Helena. Arriving on the following day, the regiment was assigned to garrison duty, where it remained till the expiration of its term of enlistment. On the 10th of September, the regiment moved northward, and proceeded to Mattoon, Ill., where it was mustered out, September 26, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Infantry.—Of this regiment, Company B was almost wholly made up in Jasper County. Its officers were George W. Richards, Captain; Edward Herrick, First

Lieutenant; William Trainor, Second Lieutenant. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, and mustered into the service February 28, 1865, for one year. On March 2, the regiment, 904 strong, moved *via* Louisville and Nashville to Tullahoma, Tennessee, and reporting to General Milroy, was assigned to Brevet-Brigadier General Dudley. On June 17, the regiment was divided into detachments of twenty or thirty men each, and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, occupying the blockhouses from Nashville to Duck River, a distance of fifty miles. On September 4, the regiment was mustered out of service and moved to Camp Butler, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

Fifth Cavalry.—Of this regiment Company L was recruited in Richland, Wayne, Cumberland and Jasper counties principally. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in November, 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed Colonel. On February 20, 1862, the regiment moved to Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo. March 3, it moved to Pilot Knob. On the 27th, it marched to Doniphan, and had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, April 1. On the 27th, the regiment started on a march for the Mississippi River, joining Curtis' army at Jacksonport on the 29th, and reaching Helena, July 13. October 22, a forage train was attacked by the enemy and seventy-eight of the Fifth Cavalry captured. On January 11, 1863, the regiment made an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and in April, pursued Marmaduke, who was retreating from Missouri. May 29, 1863, the regiment embarked for Vicksburg; and on June 1, landed at Snyder's Bluff. June 3, the Fifth Cavalry made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy ten miles, carrying on a spirited skirmish in the meantime. Forming a junction on the following day with Brigadier-General Kimball, who had two regiments of infantry, eight pieces of artillery, they attacked the enemy, who was strongly posted, and defeated him. With General Sherman's army, the Ninth and Fifteenth Corps, the Fifth moved toward Jackson on the 6th, and five days later, the Third and Fourth Iowa, Second Wisconsin and Fifth Illinois, composing the cavalry brigade, went on an expedition to Canton, Miss., arriving after some fighting on the 17th, and after destroying the public workshops, railroad, etc., returned to the main army at Jackson. On August 3, the Fifth joined the expedition to Grenada, Miss. Reaching the Mississippi Central, at Durant, and, capturing wagon-trains, destroying bridges, etc., it moved up the railroad, driving the enemy, under

Chalmers, and effecting a junction with Colonel Phelps' force. Owing to destroyed bridges, the captured rolling stock could not be saved and 40 engines with 320 cars were burned. The force then moved toward Memphis, encountering on the 21st, a force of the enemy's cavalry, which the expedition defeated, the Fifth losing one killed and five wounded. On returning to Memphis the regiment was embarked for Vicksburg and went into camp on the Black River, August 29. Remaining here until May 1, 1864, the regiment was moved to Vicksburg, and subsequently took part in the movement toward Jackson, and in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing the rebel General Wirt Adams.

January 1, 1864, many of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the veterans receiving their furlough in March. May 10, the veterans returned and the regiment once more united, eight companies were dismounted, Companies A, B, C, D, retaining their horses. On July 1, this battalion joined in an expedition to Jackson. On the return march the raiders were attacked by a large force of the enemy which was repulsed only after a severe engagement. September 27, the same force moved down the river, and, landing at Port Gibson, drove the enemy from the place. From thence the regiment moved to Natchez; thence to Tonica Bend, where the expedition landed and moved to Woodville. Here a rebel camp was surprised and captured, but during the night, the enemy advanced with three guns and 600 men. The Fifth Cavalry and Third United States Colored Cavalry charged the enemy the next morning, driving him in confusion. November 20, the regiment went with an expedition to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad, over which supplies were being sent to Hood. Its object was successfully accomplished, the command destroying miles of road. In January, 1865, the regiment moved to Memphis, and a little later went with an expedition to southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana. In March the regiment was assigned to guard duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and was thus engaged until July, 1865. The regiment was then ordered to Texas, and assigned to Custer's command. It was posted at Hempstead, Texas, until October 6, when it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., arriving on the 16th; on the 27th it was mustered out, and received final payment and discharge October 30, 1865.

Other organizations had representatives from Jasper County, especially the Thirty-Fourth Illinois Infantry, but it is impossible to obtain accurate information in regard to all. In the above brief

survey no attempt has been made to do exact or equal justice to the military career of those who went out from Jasper County to the service of their country. Any such attempt must have failed in the very nature of the case. Such facts as have been given, have been gleaned from various sources of information, generally accepted as correct, yet often proving contradictory in essential particulars, and may prove in many instances to fall short of the merits of the case. But however much this sketch may fail of excellence, it will at least serve to show that Jasper County's patriotism found expression "where duty called and danger," and "was never wanting there," and so answers the purpose for which it was conceived.

