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New History of the Ninety-Ninth
Indiana Infantry

By Chaplain D. R. Lucas



1900 (?)

n.p.

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COLONEL ALEXANDER FOWLER,
In 1863, at Age of 41.

NOTHING BUT AN OLD SOLDIER.

BY CHAPLAIN D. R. LUCAS.

[NOTE.—An old soldier went limping along the street, when a stalwart young man said to a companion who asked who and what he was, "Nothing but an old Soldier!" This is the old soldier's reply.]

"Nothing but an old soldier? what is that
That you're a sayin' about me so pat?—
Well, I guess you're right, I am gettin' old,
But after all a feller don't like bein' told
That he's nothin' else, ez if he was to blame
For bein' old, an' broken-down an' lame.

"If you'd just stop and think a minute, you'd
Not wonder if I was a little skewed,
An' out o'kilter, an' have some creaky ways
About my walkin',—there was some other days
When it was diff'rent, when I stood up straight,
An' walked a middlin' fair an' steady gait.

"I'm not sure, young feller, if you'd a been
Where I have been an' seen what I have seen,
If you'd a been with me an' felt the pain
O' marchin' day an' night in slush an' rain,
If you'd a follered Grant an' Sherman, too,
If your gait now would be so straight an' true.

"If you'd a laid all night on frosty ground,
An' carried gun an' knapsack an' forty round,
If you'd a stood in line an' heard the zip
O' Minnie bullets give your ear a tip,
If you'd a listened to the screechin' shell
I don't think now you'd feel so awful well.

"Just think o' Grant an' Sherman an' the men,
Who led us in the days o' battle; then
Just think that all o' them are dead an' gone,
An' that my earthly race is nearly run,
An' you'll not wonder if I'm lame;
Time enough and you'll be so just the same.

"Nothin' but an old soldier? It may be
I'm too sens'tive, as others cannot see
The past as it appears to such as me,
Who followed Billy Sherman to the sea.
An' tramped so much in swamps of ice an' cold
That bunions ever since have had a hold.

"Nothin' but an old soldier? A dog tent
Ain't the best o'shelter in the event
Of cold an' stormy weather anywhere,
An' yet I was compelled to winter there
For three long winters, an' you may know
Rheumatic legs make walkin' rather slow.

"Nothin' but an old soldier? old an' gray,
I guess your right young man in what you say;
There aint no title that a man can wear
For honored service than the soldiers bear,
The men who wore the royal union blue,
For if their *steps* are *slow* their *hearts* are *true*."



LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN M. BERKEY.

1864.

INTRODUCTION.

Thirty-five years will have passed away by June 5, 1900, since the survivors of the 99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry were mustered out of the service of the United States, after three years of active military life. As the regiment marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, at the grand review of the army on May 24, 1865, the 942 men that once composed its rank and file were not all there. One hundred and eighty-eight, or twenty per cent. of the number, were not in line, for the hands that once so proudly grasped the sword, or the musket, were cold and still,

“Under the sod and dew, waiting the judgment day.”

One hundred and sixty-four, or seventeen per cent. had been discharged on account of wounds, or disability incurred in the service, many of them to go with halting steps for a few years and then to go in feebleness down to the grave.

Twenty-seven of them by their longings for home and the bad advice of friends there, gave up their manhood and deserted the ranks. Their names will not appear in this history, for it is enough that they are preserved in the archives of the nation. They were nearly all the first winter in West Tennessee and each company had one or more, five being the greatest number from any company.

Seventy-one of the number that were mustered out with the regiment bore the scars of the wounds they received in battle, and those that survive still have these mementoes of their valor and devotion.

To write the history of a body of such men and, do it in any measure commensurate with their patriotic valor and heroic service, is a task from which one might shrink, but the feeling that it should be done, and that the



COLONEL JOSIAH FARRAR.

1865.

author has the material in hand to do it, as well perhaps, as any other can do it, is his apology for attempting it. Another thing from another point of view is the fact that he knew nearly every man in the regiment personally, and knows the survivors, having been for ten years past the president of the Regimental Association, makes it a pleasure to write of their deeds in the old days. Having to depend upon personal letters for many of the facts and dates, it seems impossible to give a picture of the army life without in some measure introducing the personal element, and I know the members of the old regiment will understand and appreciate this and allow me to use this seemingly egotistical method, because it is about the only one possible for me.

The service of the regiment may properly be divided into four great campaigns; the first, the campaign in West Tennessee and Mississippi, culminating in the surrender of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river, cutting the Confederacy in twain; the second, the campaign culminating in the battle of Mission Ridge, the relief of Knoxville and the saving of Chattanooga and the State of Tennessee from the hands of the enemy; the third, the Atlanta campaign, resulting in the capture of that city and the driving of Hood to the north-west, where his expedition was to culminate in defeat at Nashville; the fourth, the campaign called "The March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas, resulting in the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman and ending the war. Volumes have been written and volumes more will be written of these campaigns, but it is only my task to show what one regiment did in these conflicts. It is hard for the great historian in the discussion of generals, their plans of campaign and feats of strategy, to get down to as small a force as a regiment, but the real force that made battles and gained victories was the regiment, for they were the units of the great whole. Often the critical position was held by a single regiment and the fate of the whole army depended on the courage and devotion of this unit. Often a bri-



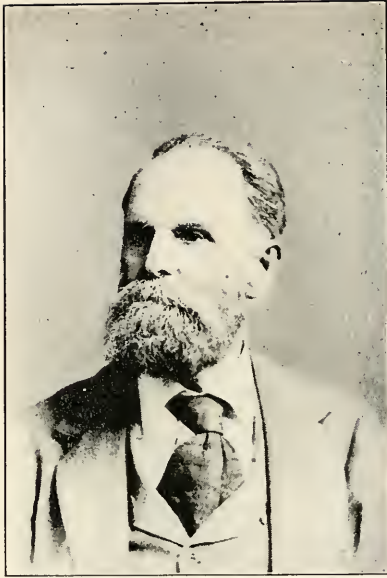
CHAPLAIN D. R. LUCAS.

1899.

gade, or a division, in the midst of a terrific fight have been relieved by the bold attack of a single regiment on the flank of the enemy. That brigade or division may lose heavily while the relieving regiment may come off almost unscathed, and the historian who counts service by losses fails to understand the value of the service of the regiment.

Again circumstances often had much to do with the duty and responsibility of a regiment. When our regiment was sent to Louisville in the autumn of 1862, there was no thought on the part of any of us but that we should join the Army of the Cumberland. But the lack of suitable guns delayed us for a time at Louisville, and when we were ready to move we were ordered down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Memphis and joined the Army of the Tennessee, with which we were connected through all our service. We were afterwards associated in the Mission Ridge and Atlanta campaigns with the Army of the Cumberland, but it was always the Army of the Tennessee, at the head of which the gallant James B. McPherson was killed at Atlanta, on July 22, 1864. He was succeeded by General John A. Logan on the field, who being so unfortunate as not to be a graduate of West Point, was compelled to go back to his corps command when General O. O. Howard was made commander of the Army of the Tennessee. They were both good soldiers, but one was a volunteer and the other a regular, and the regular won the place, as he usually did.

Another thing in the history of a regiment growing out of the unit is the fact that the men of the regiment become personally acquainted with each other and thus are more closely linked together. Brigades may change, and usually do with each campaign, but the companies of a regiment as a general rule remain together. Hence, when any member of the regiment does some creditable act it reflects credit upon all the members of the regiment and all take pride in it. Likewise any act of dishonor casts reproach upon all, so men felt that the good name of the organization was to be maintained as well as



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. V. POWELL.

1899.

the good name of the individual. When his regiment has a creditable and honorable record there is nothing but pride in the way a man will tell of his connection with it. Such is the record of this regiment, written as it is on the pages of a nation's history, that no man was ever connected with it who is not proud to say, "I was a member of the old 99th Indiana Infantry." To put in a permanent form the record of their deeds and make a roll of honor on which to inscribe their names to be read by the generations to come, is the purpose with which this history is written.

At the end of the thirty-five years more than three hundred members of the regiment survive and are filling

their places in the "world's broad field of battle." When I began preparing this work I was in hopes to be enabled to give the fate of every man, but there are some still "unknown." When the war was over they scattered and went east, west, north and south and in new surroundings, formed new ties, married and settled down, and one day sickened and died, perhaps, and the link that bound them to the comrades of the old days was severed never to be reunited again on earth. For twenty years after the war the regiment had no organization or reunions, and all that time here and there one was passing away and no report was made, so that there are some now of whose fate we are unable to learn. When the survivors began to hold reunions and notices of it were published, there was a rousing of old memories and from all parts of the country came responses from old comrades, who found awakening in their hearts an ardent desire to meet them, or to hear once more from the men with whom they toiled and suffered in the days of old. There is a common tie that binds all the survivors of the old Grand Army together, but the strongest tie is that of regimental comradeship. It then becomes personal, for it is both the man and the soldier that we know. Because of this fact the colonel of a regiment comes to embody in some measure the spirit of his command and becomes a center of unity. A brigade, division, or corps commander seems so far off that he does not come into the scope of vision of the soldiers, like their own colonel.



LIEUTENANT JOHN P. MERRILL, COMPANY A.

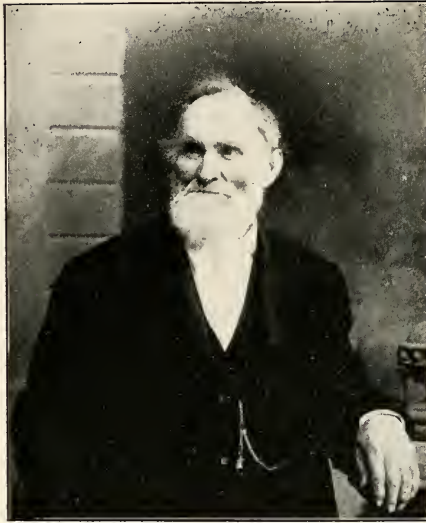
Born October 13, 1842, in Lake County, Indiana, where he has always resided except while in the service. He entered the service as sergeant in Company A, but was promoted to first lieutenant October 31, 1864, and as such was mustered out with the regiment. Since the war he has lived in Lake county and serving for some time as postmaster at Crown Point, where he died very suddenly in the year 1897. He leaves a wife and family behind him who, as a token of their regard for his memory, have sent the above picture. Lieutenant Merrill was one of the men who was never absent from the reunions of the regiment, and when we met at Crown Point, he and his daughter, Miss Alta, were on the committee and aided in all ways to make the comrades have a good time, and now that he is gone all join in a tribute to his memory. His family still reside at Crown Point.

CHAPTER I.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The 99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry was organized under the call of President Lincoln issued August 4, 1862, at Camp Rose, the old fair ground at South Bend, Indiana. It was at the time the residence of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the representative in congress from the 9th Indiana district, and Judge Thomas S. Stanfield had been appointed by Governor Morton to take charge of the camp. In that camp were organized seven companies, six with the minimum number, one with not men enough to muster into the service. At the same time recruiting was in progress in the 6th district for the 96th Indiana Volunteers, but only three companies were recruited so that the two were consolidated and the seven companies predominating the number 99 was retained, and so there was no regiment from Indiana with the number 96.

When these men came together to become soldiers they were ignorant of the duties of a soldier's life, but they were not ignorant of the dangers and hardships of the service. For more than a year the struggle had already prevailed, great battles had been fought, tens of thousands had already lost their lives, and to enlist in the army meant years of hard service for all, and death to many, but still they did not hesitate. They were not hirelings, for many of them had homes and farms and were making money at home, and had they been hirelings there they would remain, for it was the hireling that stayed at home. It was with them a question of patriotism pure and simple. The nation must perish or they must perish to save it. Ignorant they were of tactics, but not of the issue involved, but they were ready and willing to take the chances.



CAPTAIN GEORGE HOLMES GWIN, COMPANY F.

1900.

Born January 1st, 1819, in Lanesville, Harrison county, Indiana. At the age of eighteen years learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for eighteen years in Lanesville, moving to White county, Indiana, in November, 1854, where he engaged in farming. He went to Mexico as a soldier in the 2nd Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Bowles. He served twelve months and was appointed corporal. In 1857 he was appointed first lieutenant in the Indiana Militia by Governor Joseph A. Wright. He assisted in organizing Company F in August, 1862, of which he was commissioned Captain, in which position he served over two years. When the time came for the march to the sea he was deemed by the Colonel as unable to make the march, and so on November 8, 1864, he resigned and returned to his home in Brookston, White county, where he still resides.

Captain Gwin is the oldest survivor of the regiment, having passed the four score years, and recalls the old days with pleasure when he was Captain of "Gwin's Rangers." His portrait shows him as full of vigor yet. A portrait taken in the army will be found on another page.

In the organization Company A came from Lake county under the command of Captain Daniel F. Sawyer. The captain was a tall, well-formed man, 45 years of age, too old for the hardships of the service for he only endured them six months, dying February 12, 1863, at Fort Fowler, near LaGrange, Tennessee. He was succeeded by Captain Kellogg M. Burnham.

Company B came from Hancock county under command of Captain James H. Carr. He was a man who was also unable to endure the hardships of the service and about the time of Captain Sawyer's death, it was a necessity for him to leave the service or go across the river. He came home and still lives to rejoice in the glorious record made by the 99th Indiana. He was succeeded by Captain George Tague.

Company C came partly from Porter and partly from Benton county and was a consolidation of parts of two companies, and was under the command of Captain Jacob Brewer. He was a man of rugged frame but over 45 years of age and in less than a year was compelled to leave the service, and for many years before he died was a victim of rheumatism to such an extent that he was unable to walk but went about in a wheeled chair. He was succeeded by Captain Charles M. Scott.

Company D came from Miami county under command of Captain Josiah Farrar who retained the command until he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and succeeded to the command of the regiment which he held at the muster out of the regiment, when he received a commission as colonel.

Company E came from Newton, Jasper and Carroll counties and was under command of Captain Daniel Ash, a man about 44 years of age, but he was unable to endure the exposures of the service and in the spring of 1863 resigned and returned to his home at Morocco, Indiana, where he still lives. He was succeeded by Captain Samuel Moore.



LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. BARLOW, COMPANY H.

Born in Ireland, August 24, 1844; parents came to United States when he was a babe. Lived in New Orleans, Louisiana, and then came to Madison, Indiana; remained there until October, 1856, and then came to Indianapolis, learned the wood carving business with Thomas Ott, furniture manufacturer. When the war broke out he was engaged in the state arsenal under General Sturm until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, 90th Indiana. He served as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and first lieutenant, and on the march through Carolina he was assigned as first lieutenant and A. D. C. by Major General W. B. Hazen, division commander. He was always with the regiment except while on the staff of General Hazen. Was on the famous march to the sea; never had a furlough. Was in the grand review at Washington. After muster out he returned to Indianapolis and engaged for a short time in the liquor business; not being pleased with that, he retired and became connected with the post-office at Indianapolis. In 1868 he was married to Miss Harriet Carpenter, of Binghamton, New York, after which he embarked in the liquor business until 1876, when he sold out for the purpose of studying law. In 1879 he got the Colorado fever and went to Leadville, where he engaged in different business. His wife died in Denver in 1883, and he remained at Aspen and other mining camps until 1885, when he came to Chicago where, in 1893, he married Mary E. Anderson, of Indianapolis. He is living in Chicago, very happy with his wife, and thinks it as good as any city in the Union. He is like all Chicago men. Lieutenant Barlow was one of the youngest commissioned officers of the regiment, a live and active man. His address is No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Company F came from White county under the command of Captain George H. Gwin. He was over forty years of age, but a man of wonderful vitality and retained the command of his company for over two years, the last of the old men of the original captains to leave the service. He was succeeded by Captain Andrew Cochran.

Company G came from Hendricks County under the command of Captain Tilberry Reid. He was an old man, 56 years of age, and the service was soon too hard for him and he sickened and died at Holly Springs, Miss., Jan. 1, 1863. He was succeeded by Captain John Worrel.

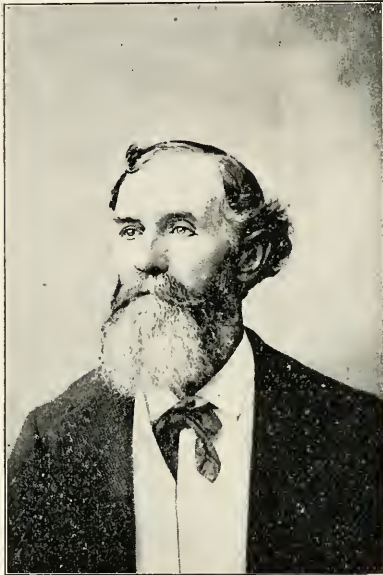
Company H came from Marion and Hendricks counties under the command of Captain Joseph B. Homan. He was a young man who had seen service as first lieutenant in the 13th Iowa. Having been wounded at Shiloh he was granted leave of absence and came home and recruited Company H. He was afterward promoted major and was succeeded by Captain William M. Walker.

Company I came from Howard and Miami counties under command of Captain William V. Powell. Captain Powell was promoted during the service to major and was succeeded by Captain Ira B. Myers.

Company K was recruited in Cass county, principally by Captain George W. Julian, and came to South Bend with 70 men, not enough to muster. Captain W. R. C. Jenks was appointed captain but did not go with the company to the field. It was not until December 26, 1862, that Company K had men enough to muster and the company spent the winter in Indianapolis, joining the regiment in the field, May 14, 1863.

The rolls will show the record of every man in these companies and, as far as possible to learn, the fate of them all.

While in camp at South Bend, Dr. William W. Butterworth was appointed assistant surgeon and was promoted in the January following to surgeon and served



LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. WALKER, COMPANY F.

1900.

as such in all the campaigns the regiment made and was mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war. His assistants were Dr. Lawson D. Robinson from October, 1862, to August 11, 1863, when he resigned, Dr. I. S. Russell from February 25, 1863, to August 10, 1864, when he died from an acute attack of dysentery, and Drs. Isaiah Poffenberger and Abner D. Kimball, who were appointed assistants not long before the close of the war and were mustered out with the regiment. Dr. Butterworth died in 1888.

James L. Cathcart, son of Hon. Charles Cathcart, of La Porte county, was appointed lieutenant and regimental quartermaster by the governor at the request of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and was the only political appoint-

ment in the regiment. His father had been a prominent Democratic politician and was an ardent supporter of the Union and being too old for service himself his son was given a commission. He served with the regiment until the close of the war. He died in 1888.

John M. Berkey, who had seen service as second lieutenant in the 46th Indiana, was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, but was afterward promoted to major where he served for two years and was, April 24, 1864, commissioned lieutenant-colonel.

These were all the appointments made at South Bend, and the seven companies there were transported to Indianapolis where the consolidation was effected with the three companies there and we had a regiment, but no field officers. Captain Sawyer, of Company A, was the ranking officer and while we remained in "Camp Joe Reynolds," a camp on the west bank of the canal, between the canal and the river, was in command of the regiment. We rode from South Bend to Indianapolis most of the way in "cattle cars." There was some complaint but two years afterward those cattle cars would have been palaces of luxury if we could only have enjoyed the privilege of riding in them, instead of the weary miles of march.

When we reached Camp Joe Reynolds the barracks were all full and we had to go to work and construct some for our own use. As we had plenty of mechanics in the regiment it was soon accomplished. It would be hard to find a trade for which you could not find a skilled mechanic in the regiment, they were builders and constructors, and while they destroyed a great many fences, railroads and bridges in their time they helped in the great work of reconstructing a nation, removing the debris of slavery and secession, and building it anew upon the great principles of unity, liberty and equal rights.

In a letter I wrote to my wife I find the following:

"At midnight Sunday night, October 19th, we left camp and marched to the union depot at Indianapolis, where, after waiting, at 2:30 a. m., we took the cars for Louisville and arrived at Jefferson-



CAPTAIN IRA B. MYERS, COMPANY I.

1900.

Born August 10, 1840, at Muncie, Indiana; educated in the common schools and one year at Battle Ground Institute in Tippecanoe county. Enlisted but failed to get into three months service, but re-enlisted August 10, 1862, and was appointed first lieutenant of Company I; promoted to captain in May, 1865, mustered out with the regiment. He participated in all the campaigns and battles of the regiment, and was detailed on General Hazen's staff during the march to the sea. His residence since 1852, with the exception of four years, from 1857 to 1861, has been Peru, Indiana. In January, 1862, he was married to Miss Maggie Robinson, of Peru. Since the war he has served as deputy auditor of Miami county for five years, deputy county clerk for two years, was elected county treasurer for two terms, was postmaster at Peru for four years, inspector of customs at Puget Sound one year and was appointed American consul at St. John, New Brunswick, July 28, 1897, which position he still holds, and says: "I am well and have had excellent health since I have been here." Captain Myers is a true comrade and takes great interest in the reunions of the old regiment and has the good will and wishes of all his comrades.

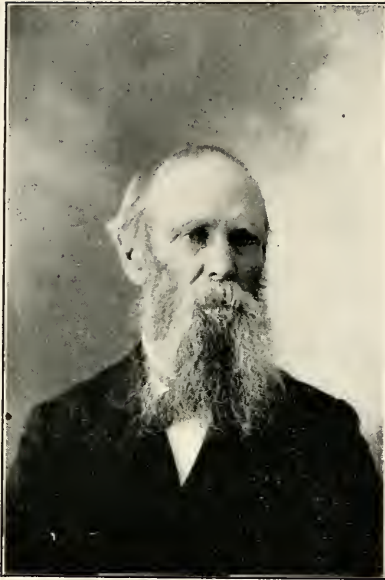
ville at noon on Monday. We lay there until 3:30 p. m., when we marched through Jeffersonville and across a pontoon bridge to Louisville and then out to camp, about five miles in all, for our first march. On our arrival there were no tents and we lay down with no canopy above us save the stars, but slept soundly on account of the weariness from the lack of rest the night before. The camp is an awful dusty place as there has been no rain since the first of August and the dust is three or four inches deep, and a hard wind blowing makes it almost impossible to keep one's eyes open. The boys are all writing home to-day and seem to think we are having a rather good, though a little tough, introduction to real soldiering."

In our drilling and learning the manual of arms we were armed with some old muskets that would be as dangerous to the men who aimed them as to those at whom they were aimed, but shortly after reaching Louisville we exchanged them for Enfield rifles, about the best guns attainable at the time.

Up to this time we were not soldiers but getting in shape to become soldiers.

At Louisville the organization was completed. Alexander Fowler, who was major of the 15th Indiana, having entered the service as captain in that regiment in the spring of 1861, was appointed colonel and assumed command of the regiment. Richard P. DeHart, who was adjutant of the 46th Indiana, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, but did not join the regiment until it reached Cairo on its way to Memphis. Adjutant John M. Berkey was promoted to major. L. D. Robinson, first sergeant of Company G, was promoted and appointed assistant surgeon. R. W. Cummins was appointed adjutant. Daniel R. Lucas, who was 2d lieutenant of Company C, was promoted and appointed chaplain, the duties of which position he had been in some measure discharging from the beginning of the organization. This completed the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff was as follows:

Lorenzo D. McGlashon, sergeant-major; W. N. Severance, quartermaster sergeant; Alva B. Parks, commissary sergeant; Martin I. Whitman, hospital steward; W. H. H. Spaulding, drum major; Harry Brewer, colonel's orderly.



CAPTAIN ANDREW COCHRAN, COMPANY F.

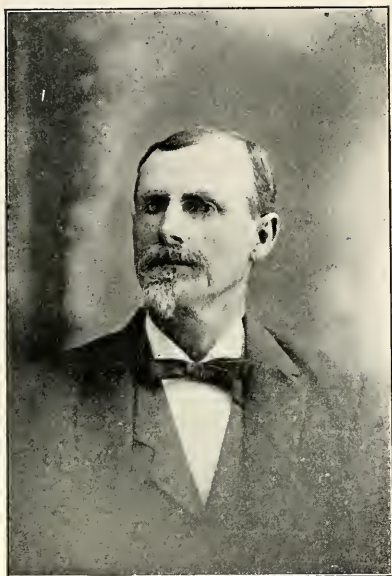
Born November 2, 1822, in Jefferson county, Indiana. Removed to Madison when 22 years of age. Lived there five years, then lived in New Albany two years, when he moved to White county, where he has resided ever since.

At the organization of Company F, he was appointed first lieutenant, which position he held until April, 1865. On October 8, 1864, he was compelled to leave the regiment on account of sickness and was unable to join them until they arrived on the coast, when he took command of the company and was appointed captain, April 9, 1865, which rank he held when mustered out with the regiment. He has three sons, all of whom have families. Captain Cochran is now one of the oldest men among the survivors of the regiment and has changed in his appearance less than perhaps any other, as he was forty years of age when he entered the service. A quiet, gentle, good man, everybody that knew him respected Captain "Andy" Cochran, as he was familiarly called. His address is Brookston, Indiana.

Already we began to feel the effect of the hardships of war. When we left Indianapolis we were compelled to leave some sick men behind, two of whom died there, Robert H. Pebworth of Company H, October 21, 1862, the first man according to the record to die, and Daniel Albaugh of Company I, November 7, 1862. When we left Louisville, November 8, we left some more, two of whom, James Beazell and John W. Taylor, both of Company C, died, the first November 10, 1862, and the other November 14, 1862. The death of James Beazell came with much force to me as he was a neighbor of mine and was one of the twenty-five men who went from Benton county into camp with me. When examined by the surgeon he was pronounced one of the best specimens of manhood in the regiment and it was thought would be one of the last to succumb to the hardships of the campaign.

There was the usual speculation as to which part of the army we should be assigned, though the general talk of what was facetiously known as the "Castor Oil Expedition" led to a belief, which was soon confirmed, that we were to have a part in that great work, the opening of the Mississippi river, so that as our regimental seer put it, "the waters of that mighty river might flow unvexed to the sea." When reminded by the objector that its waters were free enough to go if they wanted to, that it was our boats that wanted to go "unvexed" to the sea, the response was, "There are some men who are as destitute of sentiment as a mule is of music," and that settled the matter.

On the first day of November we drew seventy-two mules and the boys had a great time. Not one of them had ever had a harness on and the task of breaking them in harness and to drive was not an easy one. It was a source of fun, however, and in breaking the mules they broke the monotony of camp life as well. The same day the surgeons were busy vaccinating the men. Though there was no small pox at hand yet it was thought best to be on the safe side and prepare to meet it, as it was



LIEUTENANT CARROLL L. SHIDELER, CO. E.

. 1900.

Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania; moved to Rensselaer, Indiana, in 1853; enlisted August 11, 1862; was appointed corporal and was assigned to the colors; was promoted sergeant, June 14, 1863, and given charge of the regimental colors; carried them until May 1, 1864, when he was relieved to perform the duties of first sergeant; was commissioned second lieutenant on the first day of May, 1865; was mustered out with the regiment. After the war lived at his old home until 1876, when he moved to Butler county, Kansas, where he has been in the stock business, principally handling sheep. Has raised a family of three boys and five girls, all of whom are living near him except the youngest girl, who died at thirteen years of age. Comrade Shideler has been quite an active man in politics, holding several official positions, and is a man of energy and ability. His address is Leon, Kansas.

expected we would farther south. In a letter written that day to my wife I say:

“We are something of a literary regiment judging by the way they write. I mail about 400 letters a day and over 600 on Sunday, and it makes considerable work for me as I have to frank a great many of them. The Government has kindly provided, on account of the difficulties in the way of the soldiers purchasing stamps, that by the frank of an officer the letter may be sent and the recipient pay the postage at time and place of delivery.”

CHAPTER II.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

The regiment left Louisville, November 8, on the transports *Mary Miller* and *Ollie Sullivan*, and reached Cairo on the 13th as the river was very low and navigation difficult. Here we were joined by Lieutenant Colonel DeHart and Adjutant Cummins. Going on to Columbus we reshipped on a large transport called the *J. B. Ford*; after running a few miles it was foggy and we anchored for the night. We passed Island No. 10, New Madrid and other points of interest at that time. We landed that evening at Fort Pillow and the boat tied up for the night. At daylight we started for Memphis where we landed at 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 15th.

An extract from a letter I wrote to my wife next day was as follows (It is dated Sunday, November 16, 1862):

“The *J. B. Ford* landed us at wharf at 3 p. m. yesterday, we then had to unload the boat and move out here to camp, where we arrived a little after dark. We did not pitch our tents last night and have been busy all the forenoon clearing off the ground and pitching our tents; we were all very tired, but since we have got settled I am feeling better. We are getting down into the land of Dixie for certain now. We have an excellent camp here in the edge of the woods south of the city. Did not see much of the city as we passed through, but have to go down with the mail this afternoon and will have an



DR. ABNER D. KIMBALL.

1900.

Born January 24, 1839, in Coshocton county, Ohio. Came to Miami county, Indiana, in 1850; worked on a farm until seventeen years old; began the study of medicine in 1857; graduated at Rush Medical College in the winter of 1860-61; located at Converse, Indiana; volunteered as a recruit in October, 1864, in Company I, 99th Indiana regiment; recommended for first assistant surgeon in the regiment; was with the regiment from Atlanta to Washington; was then transferred to 48th Indiana, and commissioned first assistant surgeon; mustered out of service in July; returned to Converse and engaged in the practice of medicine up to 1884, at which time located at Marion, Grant county, Indiana; continued in the practice until May 20, 1890, at which date he was appointed surgeon of the Marion branch of the National Soldier's Home, and has served there ever since. Dr. Kimball is a thorough physician; graduated also at the close of the war at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, in the session of 1868-69. The soldiers of the National Home are sure of a kindly medical attendance as long as Dr. Kimball remains with them.

opportunity to look around. There are a good many troops here and we are to be brigaded with the 97th Indiana, Colonel R. C. Catterson commanding, the 70th Ohio, Colonel J. R. Cockerill and the 53rd Ohio, Colonel Jones.

“We have now got our field and staff divided off into messes, as follows: No. 1, the colonel, major and chaplain. No. 2, the lieutenant-colonel, adjutant and sergeant-major. No. 3, the quartermaster, quartermaster-sergeant and commissary-sergeant.

“I beg into think I shall like the service better after I get used to the change unless I do like the Irishman’s horse, ‘die in getting used to it.’ Impossible to have any service to-day as all are so busy. I wish you could take a peep into our tent and see how cosily we are situated, it is not a palace, or a home, but it shelters us from the cool air without.”

We remained at Memphis until November 26, when we started on what we afterward called the “Holly Springs Campaign.” The enemy was reported to be strongly entrenched on the Tallehatchie river and General Grant was in their front on the north coming down from Grand Junction, General Sherman, with our corps organized at Memphis, was to move south-east and strike them on the flank.

While at Memphis the measles still continued and about a hundred men were lost to the service. The hospital service at Memphis, was fairly good but somehow the exposure left those who recovered from the measles in a weak and exhausted condition so that many of them were never able for duty no matter how much they desired to remain in the service. Among those who died at Memphis and as a result of the sickness there were the following:

Company B.—James M. Bussell.

Company C.—Ether A. Cook.

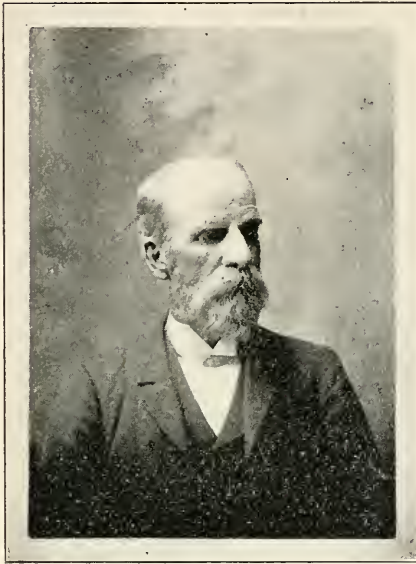
Company D.—Moses Arnold, John F. Connett, Samuel Kittsmiller.

Company E.—John D. Wyatt, William Brown.

Company F.—Hallett Barber, Archibald McLane.

Company H.—Ira Calvin, William Shelly, John B. Ralston, Anderson Lamb.

The following were discharged as the result of the



ROBERT B. LANK, COMPANY C.

1900.

sickness there and many of them lived only a few years and never recovered their health:

Company A.—Wm. Parkhurst, Ferdinand Rice.

Company B.—Peter Hedrick.

Company C.—John A. Bushong, Henry J. Bushong, Miller Blachley, William Hannebuth, William F. Frame, Robert B. Lank, Henry Rowland.

Company D.—Oliver Kissman, George Griffy, Eli Howard, William W. Warwick, Elwood Ward.

Company E.—William T. Board, John Reynolds.

Company F.—George W. Dyer, William G. Downs, Jacob H. Downs.

Company G.—James E. Evans, Oscar W. Avery, Reuben W. Lane, Solomon Linnville, James H. Monett, Jacob Myers, Henry Rushton.

Company H.—Alexander C. Cochran, Robert Hackley, Elliott Budd, Joseph Clark, William F. Parsons, George L. Parsons.

Company I.—Robert Rose, George W. Keim.

Company K.—John Vannatta.

CHAPTER III.

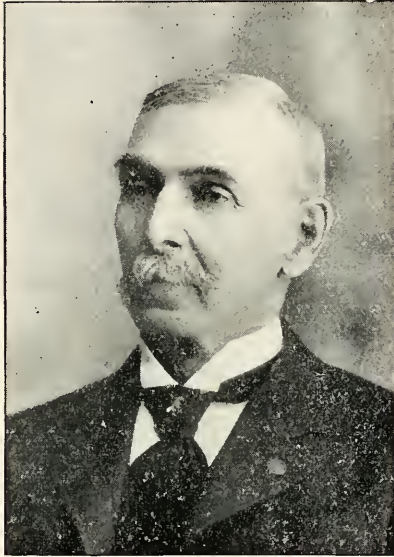
HOLLY SPRINGS CAMPAIGN.

We left Memphis, November 26, 1862, and marched eight miles southeast.

In looking over the old letters I wrote to my wife while on the campaign, I find so many things that give a picture of our life at the time so much better than I can write it now that I prefer to copy them. Of course in reading them you must remember that the times were dark in our country's history, and many things looked far different to us then from what they do now. No man can understand this history unless he is willing to put himself back there and see how it appeared to the men of that time. And any man who will put himself back there and see what faith in their country those men had, will learn more of what true patriotism is than he can ever know otherwise.

On the 29th I wrote the following from "South Branch of Coldwater Creek, Saturday p. m., November 29, 1862:"

"I write you to-day, though I do not know when I shall be able to mail it as our communication by way of Memphis is not very safe, on account of the guerrillas, and we have not yet formed a junction with the army of Grant. We left Memphis about 10 a. m. Wednesday, marched eight miles and camped for the night in a very good place. We started early Thursday, and marched fifteen miles to the north branch of Coldwater creek and camped on the south side of the stream. Yesterday we marched thirteen miles to the south fork of the creek, where we are now camped. We had a stirring time about noon yesterday. Our regiment was the advance guard of the army



JAMES L. GERRISH, COMPANY A.

1900.

Born November 15, 1836, in Boscanen, Merrimac county, New Hampshire. Educated at Merrimac Normal Institute and at Wabash College, Indiana. Moved to West Creek, Lake county, Indiana, in the spring of 1856. Enlisted, August 12, 1862, in the 99th Indiana. Served for a time, on detached service. He was mustered out with the regiment at Indianapolis, June 5, 1865. Married, February 15, 1866, to Miss Dier of Wheaton, Illinois. In 1891 moved to Hammond, Indiana, and June 15th, was appointed tagger in the Bureau of Animal Industry, which position he now holds.

Comrade Gerrish was one of the number that we called our genuine yankees, he was a yankee, but at the same time a true American soldier and patriot. His address is Hammond, Indiana.

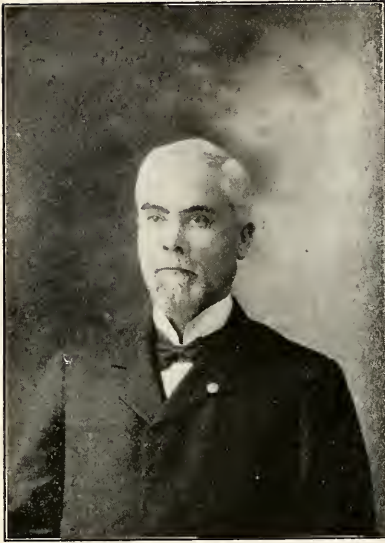
and it was reported that the rebel pickets were in sight. We formed in line of battle and waited for the rest of the army to come up. We supposed a fight was on and I now know what it feels like to think about going into battle. I do not believe I should run, but the feeling is rather peculiar. The major (Berkey) was in front with two companies of the regiment and was fired upon by some guerrillas but without effect. The major returned the fire and he had the honor of capturing one of them, the first prisoner on the march. We were delayed about two hours, when we resumed the march and had no further trouble.

"To-day we are lying here in camp waiting for communications to be opened with General Grant which our scouting parties are now trying to effect. I heard General Sherman say to-day that we would soon join Grant; if that is the case we will have an army of about one hundred thousand men and I am sure there are not enough rebels in Mississippi to whip us. The weather is good and it is as mild as I ever saw it in Indiana in September. It is reported that the enemy will show fight when we reach the Tallehatchie river; hope they will as the boys are anxious to fight; they say if we have to fight let us do it and have it out so we can go home to our wives and babies. I could not get a horse fit to ride, but I have got a mule and he is all right, a trim good pacer and broken to the saddle. The 12th Indiana is in our division and I see my old chums, William Irelan and Harvey Scott, quite often."

My next letter was as follows: from "Chulahoma, Mississippi, December 1, 1862."

"I wrote you on Saturday from Camp Red Bank giving an account of our three days march from Memphis. I met General Denver, our division commander, this morning, and he told me we would probably have an opportunity to send out letters to-morrow. Yesterday morning we started on our march to this place arriving here at 3 p. m. Chulahoma is a small town in a heavily timbered country. We have been lying still to-day while our scouting parties are trying to locate the position of the enemy. We are all in hopes they will fight near here but the impression is gaining ground that they will not. We had a very hard rain last night, but our tent did not leak so we were all right.

"General Sherman's headquarters are near ours, and I saw General Grant when he called on him to-day. They had a long consultation, but their conclusions no one but themselves know, of course. His pictures give a very good idea of his appearance. I guess the boys are all writing from the way the letters are coming in, and I must spend a couple of hours in franking them."



EZRA K. FRIERWOOD, M. D.

1900.

Born in Clark county, Ohio, December 29, 1844, moved to Grant county, Indiana, in 1851, from where he enlisted in company I, 99th Indiana, August 15, 1862, not quite eighteen years of age. Went through the war and was mustered out June, 1865. Began study of medicine and graduated in 1869, and has practiced in Miami, Howard and Wabash counties ever since. At present located at Greentown, Howard county, and is United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions at Kokomo, Indiana. He was a faithful soldier, one who felt the danger and yet withstood its hardships. In a line to me he says: "The picture of Colonel Fowler in uniform brings vividly to my mind the days of 1864 in the trenches about Atlanta where it required the nerves of steel and the fortitude of a giant to perform the exacting duties of a soldier." This expressive sentence tells the story that makes every man a hero who endured that campaign.

On December 20, from camp on Yacuapatafa Creek, I wrote as follows:

"We are here in camp cut off from the outside world. My last letter from you was dated November 20. On the 2d we marched to Wyatt, where we had to remain three days to build a bridge across the river. There we met our first really hard times. Our trains did not come up and it rained and then it poured and we had to sleep on the ground without tent or covering. Even the stars were not above us to look at for the clouds were too thick and heavy.

"On the 5th we marched to College Hill, twelve miles, where we found a good camp and remained until the 11th. On the 7th we were reviewed by General Grant and many of our men saw for the first time the man of whom the people are talking so much. He doesn't look half as much like a general as Sherman or McPherson. On the 9th General Sherman made our regiment a short address the same as to all the regiments, and he goes back to Memphis to engage in some other campaign. I learn that now we are to be in General James B. McPherson's command of the 17th Corps. On the 11th we marched to Clear Creek, twelve miles, and on the 12th came to our present camp. While at College Hill we found a large church and Chaplain Griffith, 53d Ohio; Munn, 100th Indiana; Sullivan, 70th Ohio; Captain Moore, 40th Illinois, and myself each preached a sermon to a very large audience. Think some good was done."

"We had to leave some comrades by the way, and when I think of it I wonder how many will live the conflict through. Samuel Collins, of Company C, from Valparaiso, and Alison Graham, Company G, from Groveland, were buried on the way, and on the 17th I attended the funeral of a German belonging to Miller's Indiana Battery, who are camped near us. He was cutting down a tree for wood when it fell on him and killed him. I sometimes wonder if they will find their graves on a foreign soil in the end, or whether the Stars and Stripes for which they died will wave over them. I believe in God and so I must believe they have not died in vain.

"You cannot tell how anxious we all are to hear something from the north. We have heard also that our "cracker line" has been cut in the rear, that a coward or a traitor, Colonel Murphy, surrendered Holly Springs to the enemy without a fight. If that is the case we will get no mail for a long time, and will probably go back to Memphis again; we cannot tell. One soldier just came in and told me solemnly that peace was declared and we are going to march back to Memphis for discharge. Of course I do not believe it for there are so many sensational reports that I am getting doubtful about some things I know to be true. You ought to have seen me with a hundred others down by the creek, soap in hand, washing my shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, etc., as we could get no one to do it. I am learning to be a fair washer, but I am sure I shall never



ALANSON W. SNYDER, COMPANY A.

1900.

Was born in Clyde, Wayne county, New York. Parents moved to Lake county, Indiana in 1844. Served in Company A for three years, being slightly wounded on the Atlanta Campaign. After the war spent two years in Lake county, then moved to Minnesota, where he has since resided. Has been employed by the North Western Railroad Company for the last twenty-seven years as a locomotive engineer. Comrade Snyder has always taken great interest in the reunions of the survivors of the old regiment having attended nearly all of them, and is beloved by them all. Address, Waseca, Minnesota

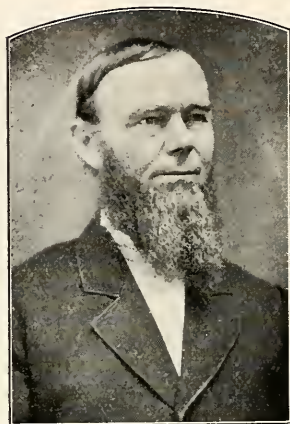
be a cook. I can put a piece of fat pork on a stick and fry it over the fire, but that is about all. I can never tell you how much I am worried about you, and the fact that I cannot tell when I shall hear makes it worse. The colonel keeps in good spirits as he is an old campaigner and knows how to make the best of everything. He has been writing to his wife and calling me just now said 'Chaplain, give me an envelope, quick.' I asked him what was his hurry. He said, 'I can't read what I've written now and if I don't put it in an envelope at once my wife can't read it.' It is difficult to get lonesome where he is. We are now on short rations and tobacco is scarce. The 'weed' lovers are chewing it fine even if it is plug. It is said orders have been received for us to take the back track."

On the 30th, from Holly Springs, I wrote:

"Hail happy day, we may call this for after a patient waiting, or perhaps I ought to say, impatient, I managed to-day to get our mail by going after it myself and I have just distributed with the help of the orderly sergeant over 7,000 letters to the members of the regiment, the first mail since we left Memphis in November. Your letter informing me of the birth of a son and heir to our home is received and you know how greatly it has relieved my anxiety about you in the time of your lonely trial and suffering. On the 22d we marched northward taking as we say, the back track and camped between Clear Creek and College Hill. A good many of our men are sick and as we held the advance, we had to bring up the rear on the retreat and it was quite a task to bring them all along safely. On the 23d we marched through College Hill and Abbeville and after crossing the Tallehatchie river went into camp and remained until the 28th. There we spent Christmas and it was not a very merry one you may be sure. We had short rations and a little speechmaking and that was our Christmas. On the 28th we marched six miles to Lupton's Mills and yesterday we came here where it looks like we will spend several days. I have been suffering with neuralgia in the head for several days and something like chills every other day, and I begin to sympathize with the poor fellows who are sick. The doctor has given me quinine enough to kill, or cure, and I am not sure which it will do yet. He gave me an emetic on Sunday morning and that did me good, only we had to march in the afternoon and I came near taking cold again as I was rather weak."

On the 31st I finished this letter saying:

"After I quit writing yesterday we moved our camp from the north to the east side of the town. This is the coldest morning we have seen this winter, and the ice is to be seen all about us. Some of our men are quite sick and we are getting them into a house. Colonel Fowler goes away to La Grange where he is detailed on a court-martial leaving Colonel DeHart in command. The town of



OTTO GROTH, COMPANY C.

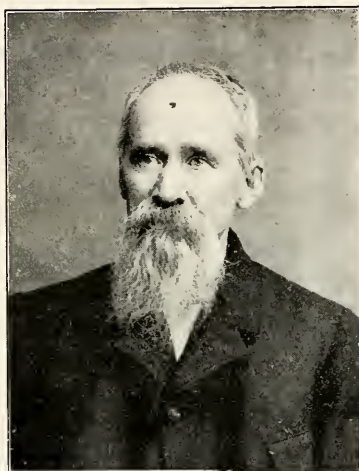
1890.

Born June 3, 1835, in Hamburg, Germany. Came to this country in 1851, and worked on a farm. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 99th, where he served faithfully for three years. He returned home and clerked in a store for three years. October 29, 1868, he was united with Miss Belle Harris in marriage; to them were born six children, three girls and three boys. After marriage he entered into the mercantile business for himself and continued until his death which occurred at Wanatah, LaPorte county, Indiana, March 25, 1891. He was baptized and united with the Christian church in December, 1886; was faithful and a good christian man while he lived. His wife and family still reside at Wanatah, Indiana, and sent the picture which appears in this volume as a token of the respect and honor with which they cherish his memory.

Holly Springs has suffered greatly and is almost entirely destroyed. This is the last day of the year and our regiment was mustered for pay but when we shall get any is another question; we are all without any money and on an equality, all poor alike. The close of the year brings a sentimental feeling to the hearts of all the men and wherever I go among them they talk of it in a way that may be called the hopeful melancholy. They have received no pay and some of them fear their families may suffer in the cold winter, for I know that under these blue coats are as tender and loving hearts as this earth has ever known."

On January 11, 1863, I wrote as follows:

"This Sunday morning finds us at Camp Fowler, five miles west of La Grange, Tennessee, where I think we will stay for some time. But I must tell you how we came here, we spent our New Years day at Holly Springs in the usual way of every other day, only all the men tried to have a little extra for dinner and cleaned up lest we should forget the amenities of civilized men. Captain Tilberry Reid, of Company G, died that day and made many sad. On the 6th we marched east to Salem, fifteen miles, and the 7th to Davis Mills, eleven miles, and there remained on the 8th, on the 9th we came here marching by the way of La Grange, it is nine miles from La Grange to Moscow and we are arranged in this way, three miles west from La Grange are Companies A, F and D, under command of Lieutenant Colonel DeHart, two miles farther west are Companies I, C, H and E, under the command of Colonel Fowler and two miles further west are Companies G and B, under command of Colonel Berkey. I proposed and it was accepted, to call the forts Fowler, DeHart and Berkey after their commanders. We are building stockades and fitting up as if we were to stay all winter and I think we will. My headquarters are with the Colonel though I was at Fort DeHart yesterday and at Fort Berkey to-day. The men are at work so we had no service to-day. Went to La Grange yesterday and got the mail. Saw General Grant, but confess he does not look much like a General to me.



JAMES CAMPBELL, COMPANY C.

1900.

Born August 1, 1845, in Fayette county, Indiana. Parents moved to Benton county, Indiana, in November, 1854, settling at Oxford, Indiana. This has been the home of Comrade Campbell since the war. His occupation is that of photographer. He has a wife but no children. He was one of those quiet, faithful soldiers, always ready and always willing to do his duty. His address is Oxford, Indiana.

CHAPTER IV.

THE WINTER AT FORTS FOWLER AND DE HART.

When I begin to write of the winter at Fort Fowler and Fort De Hart and Moscow, there come to me some of the saddest hours of our soldier life. The lights and shadows of that winter are so indelibly impressed on my mind that I often live them over again. It was there the regiment was put into the crucible to be tried and the law of the survival of the fittest to have full play. The hard campaign on which we started in November and that did not end until we reached our camp for the winter in January, had been a trying one. The weather had been cold, even for that climate, and rain, rain, rain was the order of many days. Hence many of our men were in a condition that gave disease a hold that made the struggle for life with many an unequal contest. Nearly every day the eyes of some brave soldier were closed in death, and I feel that the first duty is to record the names of the men who in early life gave up their lives for their country.

Died at Fort Fowler and La Grange during the winter.

Company A.—Captain Daniel F. Sawyer, Thomas C. Pinnell, Hiram A. Case, Rollins T. Harris, August Vandewort—5.

Company B.—Nathaniel Blakely, Andrew Curry, Thomas J. Collins, William Fletcher, Robert Mullen, Lemuel J. Nibarger, Thomas Nibarger, Sanford Pope, Madison Winn—9.

Company C.—Benjamin Biggs, George W. Biggs, Reason Johnson, John Johnson, John L. Kester, Charles Sleeper, Harvey White, Wm. Worster—8.

Company D.—Francis Litzenberger, John Campbell, Benjamin Litzenberger, Jefferson Morehead, Wm. Ramer, Jesse Ramer, James Ralston, Reuben Snyder, John Southerton—9.

Company E.—William Ayrhart, James Griffith, Jonas L. Horner, Wm. Holloway, John Holloway, Hiram W. Kelley, John W. Moore, Elijah Mote, John Starkey, Andrew J. Sanderson, Jacob Webber—11.



MATTHIAS BONEY, COMPANY A.

1900.

Born March 27, 1844, at St. Johns, Lake county, Indiana. Served through the war. Came back to Lake county and married September 15, 1866 to Elizabeth Ennis. Has always lived in Lake county, mostly in Crown Point. He owns a hotel and a stock farm. Has a wife, daughter, Cora, and son, Eddie. Comrade Boney is a true comrade, always attends the reunions of the regiment and when the reunions are at Crown Point his hotel is headquarters, and he welcomes all. If you ever go to Crown Point you will find him at "Hotel Boney" if you inquire for "Mat." Like all the rest he is proud of the record of the 99th Indiana and that he was a member of the old regiment.

Company F.—John T. Swiggett, Thomas H. Colvin, Stephen B. Gould—3.

Company G—Lieutenant Benton A. Reid, James B. Long, James T. Brown, John Day, Thomas Faulkner, Thomas J. Osborn, Lewis M. Rose, John W. Turner—8.

Company H.—Sergeant Jasper N. Parsons, Lieutenant John F. Parsons, Daniel I. Brown, Robert Ragsdale—4.

Company I.—Jefferson Sullivan—1. Total 58.

I know of no way to get the history of this time so well before the reader as to give extracts from the record I made of daily events at the time. They have the merit of having been written at the time and lie before me in the very form and words as I wrote them.

On the 13th I wrote:

“Some of the men are beginning to complain of a little animal we have named ‘greybacks’ and we are all washing and cleaning up. We get mail now from Memphis every other day and I go up to La Grange and get it and the men are all glad to get in communication with the outside world again.”

On the 16th I wrote:

“It snowed yesterday and the snow is about four inches deep to-day and winter appears to be in earnest. I forgot to tell you that Companies G and B from Fort Berkey with the major, have all been moved here so we have six companies here and two at Fort De Hart.”

On the 18th I wrote:

“Our sutler came to-day with a stock of goods and as the men have had nothing but regular rations for a time they are buying a few extras for a change. Last night Quartermaster Cathcart gave an oyster supper to a number of invited guests and we had as good a time as is possible without ladies to grace the occasion. It is astonishing how many men are true, noble men under all circumstances, and there is no place like the army to bring out the good, or bad, just what is in a man.”

On the 19th I wrote:

“Captain Carr of Company B has been compelled to resign. He is a good officer and the colonel likes him but he cannot stand the service, and it seems to be a case of ‘quit or die.’ ”

On the 22d I wrote:

“A day or two ago we got a fine large tent and having pitched it, put in a floor and built a large fire place and so are comfortable.



JACOB TRITT AND WIFE, COMPANY D.

1899.

Born in 1844, in Vigo county, Indiana; raised on a farm; enlisted August 10, 1862, at the age of 18 years; served until the close of the war; married in 1866, and they have been living on the farm ever since; Comrade Tritt and his wife never miss attending the reunions of the old regiment, and to him perhaps more than any other is the preparation of this history due; he has written as often as once in six months during the last four years urging me to undertake the new history; his address is Sandford, Vigo county, Indiana.

We got some bedsteads from a deserted house in the country and sleep as if we were at home. It will make a fine place for a company to get together and spend an evening. Thomas J. Osborn of Company G, poor fellow, died to-day. I did not think yesterday he would die, but when I went to see him to-day he was so far gone that he did not know me."

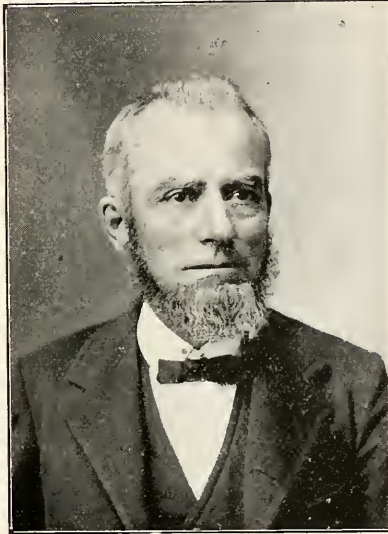
On Sunday evening, January 25th, I wrote:

"We got no mail last week as they are using all the boats on the river to ship troops to Vicksburg. Our whole division is to be left here to guard this railroad and make a guard for Memphis and the river above there. We are comfortably fixed, our men have very good quarters and have no objection to staying for the winter. I preached this morning to a good and attentive audience from Luke 23:33, 'And there they crucified Him.' I would like to preach in a house once more. To-night I have fixed up the mail and we are having a good time at headquarters singing old hymns. Sergeant-Major McGlashon and Orderly Brewer are both good singers and so we have a good time. I can hear men singing in a good many of the tents and cabins in camp. It is a pleasant sound and brings up the memories of the past."

On Thursday, the 29th, I wrote:

"On Tuesday a scouting party of four was sent out to go about fifteen miles where a body of rebel cavalry was reported to camp. After going eight miles they camped for the night. They had strict orders to keep away from houses, but after dark Corporal John W. Warner of Company E, determined to go into one leaving the others outside to watch. He was gone about an hour when a shot was fired and he ran out with about fifteen men and some dogs after him. The others tried to fire their guns but they would not go and so they returned to camp leaving Warner to his fate. Yesterday Major Berkeley took four companies and went out to look for him and found the place where he was supposed to have been killed, but could not find his body or the men who had attacked him. They could not learn surely that he was dead, but it is almost certain that he is. He was a daring and desperate fellow, a good scout, but a good many of his companions say he was no honor to the regiment."

This case at various times since the war has been a subject of comment by the comrades, and the general impression has been that the man at whose house Warner was killed was himself killed by some members of the regiment. In 1892 Comrade A. F. Spaulding, of Company I, of Wabash, wrote a letter to the postmaster at Mos-



JOSHUA P. SPAULDING, COMPANY A.

1899.

Born November 29, 1833, in Monroe county, Michigan, came to Lake county, Indiana, in 1837, and that has been his home since. He enlisted in Company A, August 12, 1862, and served until muster out of regiment, a faithful soldier and good man. Address, Orchard Grove, Indiana.

cow, Tennessee, W. J. Rodgers, to find out if any of the stockade was left as he wished to secure some of it for canes for the comrades, as he is a wood turner by trade, and I here insert the letter of the postmaster as it brings up some memories of that past:

“The statement you make of the stockade, the deep cut and the bridge over it, and the graveyard and Wolf river are all correct. The sign of the stockade can yet be seen. The Baptist minister, John Bateman, now lives in Waco, Texas; Allen is dead; Elisha Williams, the famous laughier, lives in LaGrange; Wilson, Mayo, Caroway, Lloyd, Penn and Davis, of whom you speak, are all dead. As to the desparado, Warner, of whom you speak, the women here say that he deserved all he got. I was a member of Vaughn’s brigade, of Cheatham’s division, Army of the Tennessee, and was paroled at Johnson’s Island, Ohio, June 12, 1865, and came right on this battlefield you speak of and married the girl I left behind me on the banks of Wolf river within one and one-half miles of your stockade, and she has stood before Warner with a pistol in her pocket and dared him to touch her. She was then fourteen years old and her name was Maggie Pierce.”

“There was a terrible accident near our camp to-day. A broken axle derailing two cars in a freight train and killing four and wounding three men, two of them, I fear, fatally, of Captain Cogswell’s battery. I saw them as they were brought out of the wreck and it was one of the sad sights of this horrible war. The train was a freight on its way from Memphis and they were going to LaGrange. But I must not write of these sad things for they are not to be understood except as we see them. I will tell you just how we are situated. We have a tent about ninety feet in circumference, a large brick fireplace in one side and our beds arranged around the other sides, with our ‘parlor table’ in the center. We have built a stockade of logs set in the ground. It is in circular form with only one small entrance and that so it cannot be shot through. We can hold it against a much larger force, as the only exposure to fire of its defenders are in the small port holes. Every man knows his place and when there is an alarm every man goes at once without orders to his place in the fort. We had a good prayer meeting out on the parade ground to-night.”

On Sunday, February 1st, I wrote:

“I have been all day at Fort DeHart where the other three companies are stationed, and had a good visit, though the weather was too disagreeable to have service. Took dinner with Colonel DeHart.”



ABRAHAM WHISLER, COMPANY I.

1899.

Was born December 5, 1844, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in Miami county in 1862, and has lived there ever since the close of the war; has a family of four children, three girls and one boy; he has a good farm and is by occupation a farmer. For the last five years he has been trustee of Richland township. He was a good soldier and takes a great interest in the reunions and record of the old regiment. His address is Chili, Indiana.

On Tuesday, February 3rd, I wrote:

“We are once more supplied with abundance of food and are reveling in luxuries once more, an evidence of the old truth, that it is a feast or a famine. I will give you the bill of fare of the ‘Fowler, Berkey and Lucas Wigwam’ for dinner to-day: corned beef, fried ham, pigs feet, baker’s bread, butter, molasses, coffee, sugar, mustard, apple and strawberry pie, cheese and crackers. How will that do?”

On Sunday, February 8th, I wrote:

“Dr. Butterworth has been promoted to surgeon and we have established a very good hospital near camp. I have been there writing some letters for the sick men who are unable to write, Alas, a good many of them are homesick and it is sad to be sick in the army and away from home. I attended the burial of William Ayrhart of Company E, to-day who died in our regimental hospital, he was a good man from Adrian, Newton county.

“Colonel Fowler is a good natured, jovial man who keeps all about him from being down-hearted. A private has no more fear in his presence than if he was his equal in rank. In his intercourse he is the companion and equal of all, yet he is a firm disciplinarian and his word is law when in command of the regiment and all know it. He seemingly is not troubled by fear, and is a brave man in the true sense of the word. He lost the thumb of his right hand in the Mexican war and it affects his handwriting some as he must hold the pen between his fingers. On Friday all was quiet and he spent four hours in telling me his history and I hope you will preserve this letter with the abbreviation of it as I may want to use it some day. He said: ‘I had been in the regular army three years when I met a good woman that I loved and married her. About ten months afterward we started to California with the purpose of wintering on the frontier. While waiting there a daughter was born. Spring came and we went on through to California. Staid there a year and made clear \$3,000.00. My wife’s health failing, we concluded to go back to Indiana by water. She improved some, but after a few days grew worse and death came. We committed her body to the care of the Pacific ocean. I had only the babe to comfort me, and with a great deal of care and anxiety I brought it to South Bend, and put it into the hands of my mother. She is now about 11 years of age and has written me a letter.’ As he closed the tears started in his eyes born of memories of the past. He is married again and has a wife and another child about two years of age at South Bend.”

On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 12th, I wrote:

“This has been a gloomy day in camp as the word has gone round that Captain Sawyer of Company A is dead. He has been



JOB ELDRIDGE, COMPANY F.

1900.

Born April 13, 1834, in Preble county, Ohio. Came to White county, Indiana, in 1845. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Served through the war. Is a bachelor. Now lives at 741 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis, is a good man and a friend to all his comrades.

complaining for some time but was taken worse about two weeks ago and has been gradually going down until about 4 o'clock this morning he quietly breathed his last. Fever with camp diarrhea in chronic form was the cause. He is gone. About 45 years of age, he could not stand the service. He was a favorite in the regiment. If I were to describe him I would say he was a rough diamond, a man with a harsh tongue and a kindly heart. He sent for his wife ten days ago but she has not come yet. Lieutenant Burnham who is next in command is sick at the same house but is better and I think will get well. I have been a good deal under the weather myself for two weeks but am better now, the same camp fever and diarrhea that affects us all, more or less."

On Sunday evening, February 15th, I wrote:

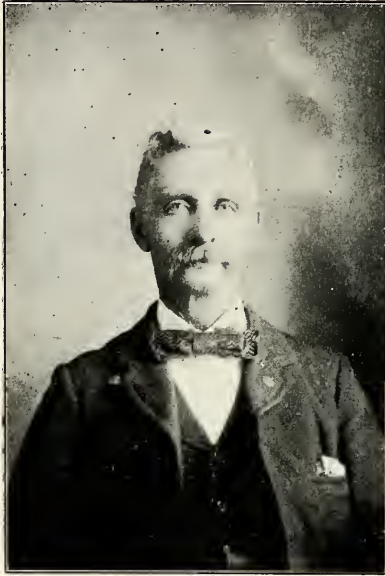
"On Friday I rode out to the house where Captain Sawyer died and we laid his body to rest near by. Six commissioned officers acted as pall bearers and his entire company appeared not only as escort but sincere mourners. Slowly and sadly we carried him to the grave, where I pronounced as well as I could a fitting eulogy, offered a prayer for the living, when the escort fired three rounds as a parting salute and we all went our way leaving him in the 'hands of Him who doeth all things well.' Our friendship began when we met at South Bend and I shall miss him very much. The excitement and riding on horseback has brought on a return of my bowel trouble, and the doctor has given me so much opium I can write no more tonight as there is a 'buzzing' in my ears."

On Friday, February 20th, I wrote:

"I am much better than when I wrote last. The wives of Captain Sawyer and Lieutenant Burnham came to-day and are at the house where the captain died. Poor woman! She came to find her husband laid in the grave. Lieutenant Burnham is better. I am going out to see them to-morrow. I would have gone this afternoon but I have just come in from attending the burial service of Sergeant Joseph N. Parsons, of Company H, from Indianapolis, who died yesterday."

On Sunday, February 22nd, I wrote:

"Yesterday in company with Captain Homan and Lieutenant Walker, of Company H, I visited Fort DeHart and took dinner with Captain Gwin, of Company F; had a fine visit. On the way we called at the house where Captain Sawyer died, and met Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Burnham. Mrs. Sawyer will return to Memphis to-morrow on her way home, taking her husband's body with her. She is a very fine appearing woman with a strong will that enables her to control her sorrow, a woman of nerve and bravery. The prayer



EDMUND W. SPEAR, COMPANY F.

1900.

Born June 24, 1840, near Rochester, New York. At the age of 18 years came to Indiana, where in 1862, he enlisted in Company F and served his country until the war closed. He was on the sick list several times but never in the hospital, never had a furlough. He was detailed in January, 1864, as teamster, and remained on such detail until the war closed. Was injured near Goldsboro, North Carolina, by a runaway horse, throwing him against a tree and he was unfit for further duty until after the close of the war. Since the war he has resided mostly in Illinois. Address, Sidney, Illinois. His wife has just died and he has one daughter living.

of every member of the regiment is that God may protect and comfort her on her lonely way. Mrs. Burnham will stay two or three weeks until the lieutenant fully recovers. This being Washington's birthday we heard a national salute at La Grange this morning. We honor the father of his country, but did not celebrate to-day as it is too cold for an out door service."

On Wednesday, February 25th, I wrote:

"Major Berkey took a hundred men and went out on a foraging expedition yesterday, and they managed to pick up considerable plunder, so we had fried chicken for breakfast. We are to have one of our evening concerts at headquarters to-night; Quartermaster Cathcart plays the violin, Lieutenant Harman the flute, and the sutler's clerk the banjo, and they make fine music, and as we have a number of good singers it helps us greatly in passing the weary evenings away."

On Sunday afternoon, March 1st, I wrote:

"I am sorry to say that I have to sit up in bed to write you a line, as I was taken with what the doctor calls 'camp fever' on Wednesday night and it has been a struggle with lobelia, castor oil, quinine, etc., to break it up, and I think it is about done with. Friday your letter with your picture and that of our boy came and that has helped me. Maurice Martin, of Company C, went out in the country and got me some milk and I have had a meal of bread and milk and I begin to feel all right. Major Berkey, Orderly Brewer and all the rest have given me the best of care. Instead of service to-day, as I am not able to be out, Quartermaster Sergeant Severance is holding a Bible class in a little grove near camp. He is a good christian man. I hear of a number of our men dying in the general hospital at LaGrange, while Nathaniel Blakely, of Company B, Reason Johnson, of Company C, (one of the men who enlisted with me at Oxford), Elijah Mote, of Company E, James T. Brown and Lewis M. Rose, of Company G, Daniel I. Brown and Albert Ragsdale, of Company H, in addition to those already mentioned have died here in camp and hospital. The regiment was mustered for pay again yesterday, but when it will come no one can tell. Some men are feeling badly about their families as they need money to live upon."

On Sunday evening, March 8th, I wrote:

"I am some better but the doctor still has me in tow and is regulating my diet and medicine, and it is nip and tuck which I get the most of. A Baptist minister named Bateman, living near camp, preached for me to a good audience to-day, though it was too cool for me to be out."



CAPTAIN RODMAN H. WELLS, COMPANY A.

1900.

Born June 6, 1838, in Crown Point, Indiana, where he has always resided. He entered the service as a private, but was appointed first sergeant on the muster in of Company A, and served as such until February 12, 1863. when he was promoted to first lieutenant and on the resignation of Captain Burnham, was appointed Captain. He was taken sick on the way up the river from Vicksburg, and was not able for duty for six months, and so, April 28, 1864, he resigned. Returned to Crown Point, which has been his home ever since. He married in 1859 Miss Nancy S. Vanhouten, and the last letter I had from him he announces the fact that he has a granddaughter, of which they are very proud. He has been engaged in farming, raising fine horses, etc., and was elected sheriff of Lake county and served as such for some years. He has always taken an interest in the reunions, and his wife and daughter Jennie, have always been helpful in the work. A whole-hearted comrade and a friend to every 99th man, is his record.

On Tuesday, March 10th, I wrote:

"I am much better and the doctor says, 'Take care of yourself and you will be all right,' and I think he is right. Dr. McGaughey, from the agency of Governor Morton at Memphis to look after Indiana's sick soldiers, has been here to-day getting the descriptive rolls of some sick soldiers we have in the barracks at Memphis. He is a genial fellow and brought in a flavor of the outside world. As one of the boys said to me, 'Just look at him, he can come and go as he pleases,' as if it was a remarkable thing. Every one here is doing just what some one else tells them and they must do it, and it seems strange to see a man that can go to Indiana if he wants to and no one to hinder him. Not the least of the sacrifices of the soldiers is their placing themselves voluntarily under the laws of war."

On Wednesday, March 13th, I wrote:

"'Able for rations again,' tells the story and I am all right. The paymaster was here to-day and paid the regiment up to October 31. But having some money the question is, how are we going to send it home."

On Saturday, March 21st, I wrote:

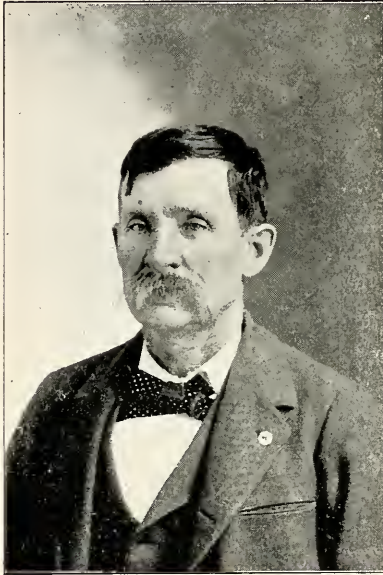
"Quite a change is going on in camp to-day. Companies A and C are ordered to move from here to go into camp one and one-half miles nearer Moscow, and thus dividing our regiment into three parts again. Our brigade headquarters being now at Moscow, I go there every day with the mail. Corporal Will Savage, of Company C, went out with a scouting party on Thursday night and captured two notorious guerrillas, and the colonel presented Will with a fine revolver found on one of them. The health of our men is improving, though some are dying nearly every day. The officers seem to suffer as severely as the men. Two of our captains have died and another is sick now, and Lieutenant Parsons, of Company H, is also very sick."

On Monday, March 23rd, I wrote:

"General Hurlbut has kindly granted me a leave of absence for ten days, to go to Indiana and take the money of the soldiers home to their families. I leave on Wednesday and will see you about as soon as you get this letter."

On April 9th I wrote:

"I reached camp to-day and found the regiment all together again at Moscow, Tennessee. This occurred on the 4th and it is delightful to see a dress parade once again. General Denver has resigned and General William Sooy Smith has been assigned to command our division. I find the health of the men much improved,



ALFRED A. REAM, COMPANY I.

1900

Born in Carlyle City, Ohio; enlisted when a young man at Peru, in Company I, and was mustered out after three years of service as sergeant of the company, and is best known by his old comrades as "Sergeant Al. Ream." After the war he went to railroading, firing on an engine for two years and then becoming an engineer. This he followed until 1873, when, as he says: "I went into the grocery business and am still doing business at the old stand, 28 East Main street, Peru, Indiana." He was a true soldier and a friend of his old comrades, attending the reunions, and is proud of the record of the old regiment. A picture taken at the time of his enlistment, will be found on another page."

though our losses by death at the forts and at the LaGrange hospital during February and March have been heavy. Lieutenant Parsons died March 26th."

On April 15th I wrote:

"We buried three men to-day, John Campbell, of Company D, William Holoway, of Company E, and James B. Long, of Company G."

CHAPTER V.

THE CHALMER'S RAID.

In a letter written April 25, I find this report:

"April 16. Marched at 2 p. m. for La Grange, nine miles, with 400 men and bivouaced near the depot. Saw General Smith who is to command the expedition. Pretty rough on us all sleeping on the ground again.

April 17. On board a train at sunrise and at 9 a. m. reached Grand Junction. Have with us 40th and 103d Illinois, 46th Ohio, 6th Iowa and Cheny's Battery. At noon ran south from Grand Junction, reached Waterford at 2 p. m. Found a bridge gone and worked nearly all night to replace it.

April 18. Ran on before daylight and plumped into a sand bank. Abandoned train and marched to Holly Springs arriving at noon. Marched seven miles south to Lumpkin's Mills. Whole regiment on picket and it rained all night.

April 19. A man with a dry garment upon him would have been a curiosity. I took off my shirt and with the aid of a comrade wrung the water out and put it back on. It fit rather close but it was all I had and I was as well off as any of the rest. We started early and marched southwest fifteen miles. Out of bread and no telling when we will get more. Heard firing in front and shelled the woods in the forenoon.

April 20. Marched southwest about twenty miles, our regiment in advance and it was a pleasant day. Reports of enemy in front and our scouts captured a few of them. No lights allowed and perfect silence enjoined at night.

April 21. Started at 2 a. m. and marched over twenty miles to the northwest, passing Senatobia at noon and camped near Cold Water Station. Captured a number of the enemy, but General



ERASTUS ELLIBEE, COMPANY D.

1887.

Born September 1, 1841, in Dark county, and the following is a brief statement of a varied career indeed: "Came to Grant county, Indiana, from there to Wabash, then to Miami county. Enlisted in August, 1861, in 40th Indiana, but was taken sick and did not get to go; enlisted in August, 1862, in the 99th; went all through with the regiment; wounded through the muscle of the right thigh at New Hope church, June 4, 1864; and under the left ear, battering the jaw and affecting the hearing, at Atlanta, August 18, 1864; got back to the regiment just in time to make the march to the sea; was forager on the march and marched all the way through the Carolinas; mustered out with the regiment. In August after he came home, his mother died, and he went to Rensselaer, bought a piece of land and improved it. In 1871 went to Sacramento, California; was second cook on the steamer *Flora*; then on a ranch until 1872; worked in Los Angeles, and Inyo county for about 8 months; lost his health; went to the mines in Kern county, regained his health and worked there four years; went to burning charcoal by contract; did well; went on a gold prospecting tour and failed; bought a half interest in a pack train and followed it for seven years and made money; then bought cattle and has run a ranch ever since. He was married July 28, 1890, just twenty-six years after the battle near Atlanta; ran for sheriff in 1888, was beaten by thirty-three votes." He says: "I do not use tobacco, gamble, or drink, and have lived an honorable, upright life. We have a daughter 7 years of age. My address is Mineral Park, Arizona Territory."

Chalmer with 1,500 men all mounted, is before us, but we can't catch him I am sure.

April 22. Passed Coldwater, the rebel camp, at 9 a. m. and Bucksnot at 1 p. m. Crossed Pigeon Roost Creek and camped for the night, making twenty-one miles. Picked up a good many stragglers but the main body are beyond our reach, are the reports.

April 23. Marched north twenty-five miles to Collierville on the Memphis & Charleston railroad. Several scraps with the guerrillas during the day.

April 24. Marched east eighteen miles to our camp at Moscow in four and one-half hours, arriving at 1 p. m., having captured in the trip forty of the enemy, 400 horses and mules, and other things in proportion."

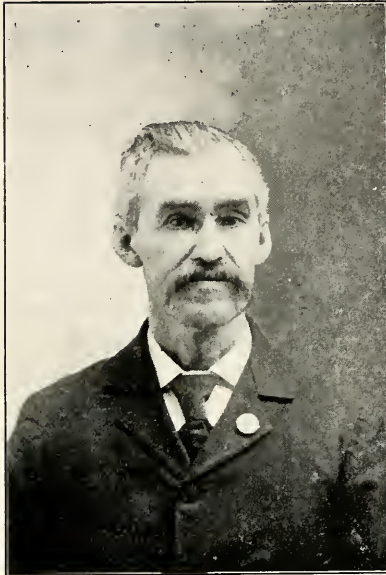
AN INCIDENT.

DEAR CHAPLAIN: I am delighted to get the pictures of the old colonel. The one taken in 1863 I should know anywhere, but do not think I would the other. I can see him now as I saw him on the Chalmer's raid in the spring of 1863. Provisions were very scarce and you were with the colonel in a half-pitched tent, both very hungry, having nothing to eat all day. That day I had captured two Confederates, and in a pair of saddle-bags of one of them I found a cooked ham and a large loaf of bread, so my mess had a good supper, when some one said that the colonel and chaplain had not had anything all day. So I cut off part of the ham and bread and went to the Colonel's tent and when he saw what I had, he raised up quickly and said, "Why, Joe, where did you get that?" when you spoke up, saying, "Colonel, don't ask him but eat what is set before you, asking no questions for conscience sake." And you both fulfilled the injunction about as fast as hungry men could. I got a canteen from one of the prisoners and the colonel asked me to let him have it and he would give it back to me at Moscow when we got to camp, and when we got there he was as good as his word. I wish I had that canteen now, what a relic it would be, but we did not think as much of those things in those days as we do now when we are all near the foot of the hill.

Yours,

Palmyra, Neb., March, 1900.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
Company C.



BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, COMPANY H.

1900.

Born in the year 1841, in Kentucky; came with parents in 1848 to Jackson county, Michigan, and in 1849 to Hendricks county, Indiana, where he has since resided. His father, Edward R. Johnson, died on Christmas, 1878. Benjamin enlisted in August, 1862, and was with the regiment until muster out, being wounded at Kenesaw mountain. He was a good soldier and is a good man and citizen, and says: "I believe in one country, one language, one flag, and can truly sing:

"Flag of the free, hearts hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welcome dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven "

CHAPTER VI.

FROM MOSCOW TO VICKSBURG.

On April 28th, I wrote:

"I am very sad to-day. One of my 'Benton county boys,' Sergeant Maurice Martin, of Company C, died yesterday. I was up with him until 2 a. m., and we did all we could but it was in vain. We shall send his body home if we can get a metallic coffin. Sergeant Charles M. Scott, another of my boys, is going home on furlough with a number of others in the regiment. They started yesterday. Benton A. Reid of Company G, who received his commission as lieutenant about a week ago, died on Sunday. Poor boy."

On Sunday evening, May 3d, I wrote:

"While I was preaching to-day, Robert Martin, the father of Maurice, came into camp and as he came toward me, I saw that he was weeping. I stopped preaching and welcomed him, and we all wept together. He had not heard until he came that his son was dead. His two other boys, Thomas and Will, are both well. I wonder how many more brave men I must see die. In our whole regiment we are now becoming so well acquainted and so closely bound together, that we sorrow more for those who die. We are getting to be a family now."

On May 12th I wrote:

"The health of the regiment is better than ever since we entered the service, not a man in hospital now. Am sorry to say our cook got drunk to-day and some of our men got 'tipsy' yesterday, when we got a false report that Richmond had been taken. Oh, my! but how this world is given to lying. If I were to write you all the reports that circulate in camp I couldn't pay the postage."

On the 15th I wrote:

"General Thomas, adjutant general of the United States army, passed through our usually quiet town yesterday, and we had the pleasure of hearing him make a good speech. He is now in this department organizing negro regiments, and eight or ten are being organized in West Tennessee. Company K of our regiment, that we left behind at Indianapolis, came yesterday under command of Captain Julian, and we are now all united and have a grand regiment."

On Sunday evening, May 17th, I wrote:

"I preached to a large and unusually attentive audience this morning from Galatians vi.-7, 'Whatsoever a man soweth that shall

he also reap.' I succeeded in getting some new hymn-books, and they added to the interest in the service. Reports that we are to see active service just as soon as the Negro regiments are organized to take our place. A little excitement today, General Smith sent dispatches that General Chalmers is threatening and may attack us. We have three regiments here and a battery and are well fortified. The boys say let him come, it will break the monotony of camp life, anyway."

On Wednesday, June 3rd, I wrote:

"We have been having a delightful time. I commenced preaching on Thursday evening of last week and have preached every evening and on Sunday since that time. On Sunday I baptized six soldiers in Wolf river, two on Monday and six yesterday, making fourteen in all. I was going to continue, but yesterday there came an order to move our camp about half a mile, and to-day all is bustle and hurry and I had to adjourn until Saturday evening. I do not think there is another regiment in the service that is any more moral and religious than ours, and their respect for me is only equaled by my love for them. The friendships we have formed here will abide through life, no matter what the future may be. It is the bright side of the soldier life."

On June 5th, I wrote:

"Marching orders for Memphis and probably Vicksburg received. All is preparation, but it is quiet. The colonel issues an order and every one knows exactly what he must do, and he goes about it cheerfully and without a murmur."

On Sunday evening, June 7th, I wrote from Memphis:

"The regiment left Moscow yesterday morning, and reached the city at 5 p. m. to-day. In company with Dr. Robinson, Hospital Stewart Whitman and Lieutenants Shaner and Curry, I came over with the sick and convalescent men on the train. The scene on the river here is magnificent. There are over twenty large transports at the wharf waiting to take our division of fifteen regiments and six batteries to Vicksburg. A gunboat, low and black, with her ominous looking port holes, as if they were the eyes of a bull dog on guard duty, and the boats of General Ellet's marine brigade in the middle of the river tell us that we are to be safely guarded on our way. Took dinner with Colonel DeHart, who has been here on court martial duty for some days, to-day. Am stopping at the Worsham house."

On Sunday, June 13th, I wrote:

"We are now in camp at Snyder's Bluff, in the rear of Vicksburg, about two miles nearer Vicksburg than the well known

Haines Bluff. We went on board the packet *Emerald*, on the 8th, and left Memphis at 1 p. m. on the 9th, and reached this point on the Yazoo river on the 11th. The trip down the Mississippi was a very pleasant one, though the water upset the digestive apparatus of a good many of the boys, as well as my own. The doctor says it will only be temporary, however. The bluff here is cut up into ridges with gulleys between them. It is now settled why we are here. It is to prevent General Johnston, who has an army gathering at Jackson, from interfering with the siege which General Grant is prosecuting for the reduction of Vicksburg. Unless he has a hundred thousand men General Johnston had better let out the job, for with less than that he cannot relieve the garrison in the city. It is astonishing how soon we are becoming accustomed to the continual boom of the cannon. The music is punctuated at intervals with the heavy note of the mortars on the barges on the river. The weather is quite warm, but we are all standing it very well, as the nights are quite cool. Blackberries are plenty here and are ripe, and ripening, so that we have all we want. Our men are fairly well, a few sick, however, and one poor fellow, Lemuel Newell, of Company F, fell overboard at Helena as we were coming down, and was drowned."

On Monday, June 22d, I wrote:

"On Saturday, Colonel Fowler, Dr. Butterworth, Orderly Harry Brewer and myself, received permission from General Smith to visit the scene of action at Vicksburg. A very pleasant ride of nine miles brought us to our battle lines at dark, and we lay down on the ground with only a blanket, and though there were three guns firing near us, slept very well. We were up betimes in the morning and first visited General Steele's division. We would leave our horses in the rear and go up in the trenches to see the sharp shooters at work and the cannons firing. Could not get very close here, being about forty rods from the enemy. We next visited General Blair's division. Here we got within ten yards and could throw clods into the trenches of the enemy. We followed down the trenches, or pits as they call them, until we were so close to a rebel fort that we were almost under the guns. We next visited General Logan's division where there was an artillery duel in progress. As we were riding toward it a shell went over our heads and burst about 40 feet behind us. We dodged a little you may be sure and our horses were somewhat frightened. Leaving our horses, we went up into a battery and remained an hour watching the artillery duel. It was a little exciting to me, as I had never seen a battle at such close quarters, and as the shells went screaming over head, or buried themselves in the banks of the fort and exploded, the scene was magnificent. I became so interested in watching our men that I forgot about the danger, though I do not think it was very great. It was a good place to

study war, however. After seeing and hearing all that we desired, we returned to camp where we arrived about 6 p. m., somewhat weary, but with all doubts about the capture of Vicksburg removed from our minds."

The next day, the 23d, our division was moved out to Oak Ridge on Black river, where we remained until the surrender on the Fourth of July. It was a happy day to all, though it meant an active campaign for our division which was temporarily attached to the ninth corps of General John G. Parke. In the meantime the regiment had been paid and the colonel and officers said I must go to Indiana and take the money home to the families. General Grant, on it being made known to him kindly granted me leave of absence, and that leave of absence with the well known signature of General John A Rawlins lies before me as I write this, March 1900, and is one of the mementos of the war. Rolls were made by the officers with the name of the soldier and the address of the person, and amount of money to be sent. These rolls with the money, about \$15,000.00, was placed in a common haversack and slung over my shoulder and over that I put on a linen duster, went out of camp alone and to Vicksburg, took boat for Cairo, and in five days reached Indianapolis, where I secured express envelopes and sent the money according to the rolls, and again breathed more easily. I am glad to say that every dollar went safely to the parties for whom it was intended. I went to Lafayette, spent a few days with my wife and boy, and then back to my regiment.

CHAPTER VII.

BATTLE OF JACKSON.

In the meantime what the regiment was doing is best told in the report of Colonel Fowler, which was as follows: (It is found in Serial 37, Vol. 24, Official War Records.)

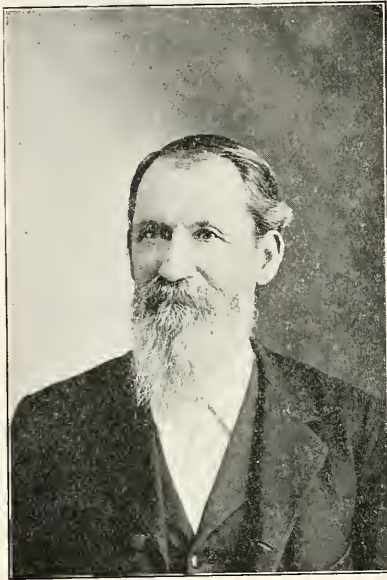
HEADQUARTERS 99TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

July 18, 1863.

SIR: My regiment marched from Oak Ridge, Mississippi, July 4, 1863, at 4 p. m., and marched until 10 p. m. of the same day, when we camped on the east side of Bear creek, two miles from Big Black river; we lay there until 10 a. m. of the 5th, when we advanced and formed in line of battle on the right of the 70th Ohio Infantry, where we lay in line until dark, when, with one company deployed as skirmishers under command of Major J. M. Berkey, I advanced my regiment in line until the skirmishers rested on the bank of the river, the regiment resting one hundred yards in the rear. We lay on our arms during the night and the next day until 12 m., during which time the skirmishers kept up a continual firing, when I marched down to the river and ferried across, following the 53d Ohio Infantry. We lay on our arms in line during the night, and the next day (July 7), after drawing three days' rations, marched some six miles, where we went into camp during the night.

July 8th we started in the afternoon and marched until 8 p. m., when we camped for the night.

On the 9th we marched early in the morning, resting in the middle of the day. In the afternoon, when we came within hearing of the enemy's guns, we formed in line on the left of the 53rd Ohio, when we were moved forward and formed in the same order in an open field,



CAPTAIN ISAIAH A. CURRY, COMPANY B.

1900.

Born July 16, 1835, near Greenfield, Indiana, on a farm where he was reared, and married Miss Mary C. Thomas, December, 1857. He served faithfully in all the campaigns of the regiment and gained successive promotions. Enlisted as private, but soon appointed first sergeant, and served as such until January 1, 1863; then as second lieutenant until March 20, 1864; then as first lieutenant until April 19, 1865; then as captain until muster out. After the war he returned to his farm and began again as it is said, to "hoe his own row." In 1880, he was elected treasurer of Hancock county, and re-elected in 1882. He then embarked in the insurance business until two years ago, when he was elected city treasurer of Greenfield for four years, which office he now holds. He has reared a family of three boys and one girl, and says, "the wife I had while in the service is still living and has been a help and joy in the battle of life." Comrade Curry is a true comrade and never fails to meet with his old comrades in arms at the reunions. Address, Greenfield, Indiana.

and throwing a company of skirmishers out to cover our front, we lay on our arms during the night.

July 10th, marched some two or three miles when we marched in line, my regiment being in reserve most of the time. Toward evening I formed on the left of the 97th Indiana, and in line, resting with my left wing on the east side of the railway; lay on our arms during the night.

On the morning of the 11th, at daylight, my left being very much exposed, the enemy opened on it, and I deemed it advisable to move them to the rear of the right wing, under cover of the timber. In doing so, Private F. M. McGraw, of Company I, was killed. Afterward I moved my regiment to the left across the railway and took my position in the new line, having thrown one company out as skirmishers under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. DeHart, who had command of the skirmishers of the brigade. We moved to the front and formed a line on the left of the 97th Indiana, being now on the left of the brigade.

During the next day (July 12) we lay in line all day and on the 13th we moved to the right and rear, and during that night and the next morning we threw up earthworks to protect the men.

July 14th, my regiment was ordered to relieve the 40th Illinois on the skirmish line, where we skirmished until 10 a. m. of the 15th, when we were relieved by the 100th Indiana. As soon as we were relieved, we marched back and took our place in the brigade, which had moved still farther to the rear, where we lay until the 17th, the day of the evacuation.

Between the 12th and 15th my regiment was continually under fire of the enemy's shell and grape. Both the men and officers behaved well, with two exceptions, whom I will bring to your notice in another report.

List of Casualties: Killed, one; severely wounded, one; slightly wounded, five.

CAPT. H. L. PHILLIPS,
Acting Ass't Adjt-Gen.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Colonel 99th Ind. Inf.



CAPTAIN ALFRED H. HEATH, COMPANY A.

1900.

Born November 28, 1838, in St. Lawrence county, New York. Was corporal until January, 1863; sergeant to February, 1863; first sergeant to November, 1863; second lieutenant to April 7, 1864; first lieutenant to September 9, 1864; then captain until mustered out, filling each grade in his company. On the march through the Carolinas, he was in command of the Pioneer corps of the second division, Fifteenth army corps. His record is one of which any soldier might be proud. He was married October 5, 1858, at Ionia, Michigan, and has a family of four children. Since the war he lived at Ionia, Michigan, for sixteen years; was register of deeds for Ionia county four years, and postmaster of Ionia for nine and one-half years. Served four years at Lansing, Michigan, as commissioner of labor for the state of Michigan, appointed by Governor Cyrus G. Luce. Went to Detroit in March, 1890, and has resided there since. He is a manufacturer of electrical apparatus, and his address is 336 Grand River avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Captain Heath is a comrade, indeed, and never forgets to send a letter to the reunion when he cannot come in person.

In the brigade commander's report, Colonel J. R. Cockerill says:

"I desire to call attention to Colonel Alexander Fowler, Lieutenant-Colonel DeHart and Major Berkey, 99th Indiana, as officers who have distinguished themselves for courage, perseverance and skill, and are competent to every task imposed upon them. To the line officers of the brigade and the gallant soldiers of each and every regiment, I cheerfully testify that all performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and seemed to vie with each other as to who was the bravest and best soldier."

The regiment and corps returned to Black River, where a large camp was formed and named "Camp Sherman," in honor of the commander of the Fifteenth corps. When I returned to my regiment on August 4th, being delayed for some time at Memphis waiting for a boat, I found Colonel Fowler, a dozen other officers and some thirty men ready to start home on twenty days leave of absence. Having written the incidents of the camp here at the time, I give them as I wrote them at the time, preferring to depend on the writing rather than on my memory after so many years.

On Friday, August 7th, I wrote:

"I am now duly installed in my tent and back at the old stand franking letters, writing letters, visiting the sick, etc. Yesterday was a day of thanksgiving for the triumph of our arms, and we had a division meeting with more than 2,000 soldiers present. Having just returned from the north I made them a patriotic speech."



WILLIAM MUSSELMAN, COMPANY I.

1900.

Born May 22, 1844, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; parents moved to Miami county, Indiana, when he was ten years of age, where his boyhood days and youth were spent on his father's farm; enlisted in August, 1862, at the age of 18 years; he was with the regiment from its organization to its muster out and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he returned to the parental home in Richland township, where he engaged in farming on the home place until 1872, when he purchased a tract of land where he now lives, and has a farm of four-hundred and fifty acres, all highly improved in one body; he makes a specialty of breeding thoroughbred Red Polled cattle, having at the present time a herd of forty head. He has been twice married and has four children, Samuel, Mary, Franklin and William; he was married to his present wife, Miss Priscilla Foor, December 5, 1873. He is at the present time trustee of Allen township, Miami county; his address is Macy, Indiana, and he is a true comrade.

CHAPTER VIII.

AT CAMP SHERMAN.

On Sunday evening, August 23rd, I wrote:

“Lieutenant-Colonel DeHart is in command of the regiment in the absence of the colonel, and seems to be doing very well. We have some sick men now, and I spend some time each day in the hospital. Asa Yeoman of Company E died on the 15th, and to-day I attended the burial service of Sergeant Andrew F. Robey, of Company I, a good man, and immediately after buried a man of the 97th Indiana, their chaplain being away on leave. Captain Brewer, of Company C, resigned, and his resignation was accepted on the 8th. This will make Sergeant Scott a lieutenant. I visited Chaplain Munn, of the 100th Indiana, a day or two ago, he having resigned on account of ill health. Assistant Surgeon L. D. Robinson has also resigned. I preached this forenoon to a good audience. We have been having a division meeting for some time, but I want to preach some to my own regiment. George Parker, another one of my ‘Benton boys,’ is to be sent north, and I think he will go home to die.”

On Sunday evening, August 30th, I wrote:

“With the help of Quartermaster-Sergeant Severance and Sergeant Dunham, of Company E, we have organized an ‘Army Church’ during the past week, composed of the religious men of all churches in the regiment. I have been preaching every night when the weather would permit. I baptized two men in Black river on Tuesday. Have a good place there not far from camp. On Wednesday I baptized two more, Sylvester King, Company C, and Shaw, of Company K. At the service to-night two more came forward, and I am to baptize them to-morrow. The religious element in the regiment is strong now and increasing. On the 4th of the month, while I was away, Nicholas Newman, of Company A, was drowned in Black river, and yesterday I attended the burial service of Wallace L. Defrance, of Company C, who was drowned while bathing in the same stream. I also attended burial service of Thomas B. Emery, of Company E, 97th Indiana, yesterday.

“Last evening about 9 p. m. I heard a confusion and bustling in camp, and as I stepped out of my tent, who should I see but

Colonel Fowler, and then came the regiment in the dark, marching up and surrounding us. The fifes and drums were wildly playing, three rousing cheers were given, and a general time of congratulations followed, for as one soldier expressed it, 'Father has come back.' I did not think it possible for a man to have the power over the hearts of so many men as he has in this regiment. Any of them would die for him, I believe. I need not say that his return is to me as the coming of a brother."

On Tuesday evening, September 1st, I wrote:

"Our meeting still goes on. I baptized two yesterday and one to-day. Regiment mustered for pay yesterday. Colonel Fowler is in command of the brigade. I see my old chums, Sergeant Irelan and Scott, of the 12th Indiana, nearly every day. We are all, officers and men, getting quite well acquainted with our companion regiments, and there is a great deal of visiting back and forth. I like Colonel Catterson, of the 97th Indiana, very much. I have just learned that we are to move our camp about a half mile from where we are to-morrow, and that that will necessitate the close of my meeting."

On Saturday, September 5th, I wrote:

"Lieutenant-Colonel DeHart has gone home on leave and Major Berkey is in command of the regiment. Ephraim Loman, of Company E, a good man, died on the 2nd. Yesterday our entire division was reviewed by General Sherman, and it was a grand sight to see the fifteen regiments and three batteries all in line. The weather in the middle of the day is very hot, but the mornings and evenings are comfortable. Major Berkey, Quartermaster Cathcart, Hospital Steward Whitman and about thirty others are going home on leave next week."

On September 10th, I wrote:

"While attending a burial service and talking in the sun I had a slight sunstroke and have been quite sick. The doctor says I must stay in my tent in the daytime and go out at night for a few days, as the sun gives me an intolerable headache when I go out. I have some fever with it, but think that is better."

On Thursday evening, September 17th, I wrote:

"I am better than when I wrote last, but not able to do full work yet.

"Yesterday our wagonmaster took two teams and five men out for some forage in the country, where they were captured by guer-

rillas. Three men managed to escape, but the wagonmaster and two men were made prisoners and are now on their way to Dixie.”*

On Monday, September 21st, I wrote:

“Our furloughed men and officers are beginning to return and they are telling of good visits at home. I preached yesterday to a good audience from Psalm 84, 10th and 11th verses, on ‘A Doorkeeper in the House of the Lord.’”

On Wednesday, September 23d, I wrote:

“It seems we can’t all be well at once, for I no sooner got well than Colonel Fowler gets sick. Has been in bed most of the time for two days with a fever. The health of the regiment is good, but we have lost some good men, Francis M. Brummett, of Company I, dying on the 15th, Adam Mock, of Company A, on the 11th, John Lorey, of Company A, on the 21st, and Joseph L. Laforce, of Company E, on the 17th. It seems so easy for men to die here. I am at the hospital every day, and the surgeons and nurses do all they can, as I know, but it seems of no avail.”

On Friday, September 25th, I wrote:

“The colonel is much better to-day, and it is reported we are to march soon, and if that is the case he says he will be all right again.”

*As an illustration of what war means take these three men and their fate. Wagonmaster H. H. Haskins died in Andersonville prison October 20, 1864, bearing the privations of that horrible place more than a year before he succumbed. He was a bachelor and over forty years of age. Justice Bartholomew, of Company A, captured with him, died in the same prison August 22, 1864, while Jacob A. Treisey, of Company H, was sent to Richmond, Va., where he died April 7, 1864. Not one escaped a prison death.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM CAMP SHERMAN TO CHATTANOOGA.

On Wednesday morning, September 28th, from Vicksburg, I wrote:

“We are going to join General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. We were busy all day Saturday getting our sick ready to be taken to the depot to bring them by railroad to this place, and that evening Colonel Fowler ordered Dr. Butterworth and myself to go with them. At 3 a. m. yesterday morning, while it was cool, we started from camp with about fifty convalescent men and came six miles to the railroad, reaching there at sunrise. Left there on train at 8 a. m. and reached here at 11 a. m. We got eight of the sickest men on the hospital boat, but the rest are here with us, camped by the depot, which is a rough stone and brick building, and damaged by shot and shell during the siege. The river is full of boats and regiments are going on board to go up the river. From where I sit this morning I can see all the ‘pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war.’ Wagons innumerable throng every highway, officers galloping here and there dressed in gay and fancy uniforms; generals with their staffs, and the usual amount of half cavalry, half mounted infantry, called the ‘body guard,’ following in their train, all riding at a break neck speed, as if the salvation of the country depended on their getting there in time. Ever and anon the shrill fifes and rattling drums peal forth their notes until it makes one almost wish they were born deaf. Everybody is in a hurry, a great deal of which is useless. Our division will be here to-morrow, and it looks as if we would have to wait for boats.”

On Sunday morning, October 4th, I wrote:

“We are on board the steamer *Glasgow* going up the Mississippi. Our regiment reached Vicksburg on Wednesday, the 30th of September, and we had to wait there until yesterday before our transport came. O, but it was a tedious wait, but everybody was in a good humor at the prospect of going north and the hourly expectation that the boat would come. Colonel Fowler has been quite sick all the week, but is a little better now. Sergeant-Major McGlashon has been promoted to adjutant, and Orderly Harry Brewer appointed sergeant-major, and Will Martin, of Company C, made colonel’s orderly. We have a good, large, fast boat, but the orders are to

keep all the boats together, and some of them are as slow as tar. We have quite a good many citizen passengers, so the cabin is full. I cannot preach to-day, but I got a fine lot of magazines and papers from the United States Christian Commission at Vicksburg which I have just distributed and everybody is reading.

"Wednesday, October 7th. We are still on the boat and have just left Helena. Nathaniel Matthews, of Company F, fell overboard at 7 p. m. last night and was drowned, at least our boats sent out failed to find him. It is a beautiful sight to go on the upper deck and see all the boats running along together and the boys never tire of it."

From Memphis, Tennessee, Friday, October 9th, I wrote:

"We arrived here yesterday afternoon, just five days from our going on board at Vicksburg. Camped on the wharf last night and this morning we came out two miles east of the city to a beautiful grove where we are now camped. It is now definite that we are to go to Chattanooga. Major Berkey and the other officers and men on furlough joined us here. Quartermaster Cathcart, Hospital Steward Whitman, Lieutenant Downs, of Company E, and how many others I don't know, were married while they were at home. Love and war go together, and no one can blame them. How the lights and shadows mingle in a soldier's life! Your letter telling me of the death of Holton and so many of my old chums at Chickamunga is an awful shadow. I suppose from what I hear that the mail to-day brought to more than fifty of our men accounts of the death of relatives or friends in that terrible battle."

On Sunday evening, October 11th, I wrote:

"Our regiment left this morning at 7 a. m. to march to Corinth. Colonel Fowler was unable to make the march and I remained with him and a lot of convalescent men and will go by rail some day this week. Quartermaster Cathcart and Sergeant-Major Brewer are here with us."

From Iuka, Mississippi, Saturday, October 17th, I wrote:

"Our company left Memphis on the railroad on Thursday morning and reached Corinth at 8 p. m., and yesterday at noon we came to this place, arriving about 7 p. m. We are one hundred and eighteen miles east of Memphis and twenty-five east of Corinth. It is a famous watering place, with springs giving forth five different kinds of water, and is called the 'Saratoga of the South.' The large hotels are now in use as army storehouses and headquarters for officers. I forgot to tell you that General Smith has been

relieved and General Hugh Ewing appointed to command our division, now on the way here from Memphis."

Sunday evening, October 18th, I wrote:

"I preached this morning at a union service in a church near our camp. Had a good audience. Chaplain Eckles, of the 4th Iowa, preached in the afternoon, and Chaplain Griffith, of the 53rd Ohio, at night."

Tuesday evening, October 20th, I wrote:

"The regiment came to-day and we are altogether once more. Got a large mail and all heard from home. The people at home have no idea of the circumstances surrounding men in the army or the privations soldiers are called upon to endure. They do not complain, but it is pretty hard to get up in the morning, sit down by a smoky fire, eat hard-tack for breakfast, march all day, eat fat pork for supper, and lie down on the hard ground and go to sleep wrapped in a single blanket, with no covering but the sky above."

From Florence, Alabama, Friday, October 30th, I wrote:

"Tuesday, the 27th, we started from Iuka and marched eight miles to Eastport, on the Tennessee river. Here we spent all the afternoon and night, getting across the river on gunboats. The troops having got over a little after dark, we marched on three miles to Waterloo, Alabama, and bivouaced for the night and not a wagon came up. Having no blankets, our field and staff had to sit up all night by the fire with no supper. It was so cold that if we went to sleep we would freeze and so we had a hard night. Another such a night would finish some of us and I am sure it would me. It was the worst I have seen in the service. The night at length passed away, and about daylight the wagons came up and we had a very good breakfast, put up some tents and took a nap. Waked up at 10 a. m., had an early dinner and at 12 m., started on the march, 10 miles to Gravel Springs, reaching there about dark. Had a good supper and slept well. Yesterday, October 29th, we started early and passing through Cypress Mills, camped at Florence, the distance being 16 miles. At Cypress Mills we saw a large number of women, who had worked in the factories there before their destruction the year before by our army. We arrived here in time to pitch our tents and get settled before night. Yesterday there was a fight going on all day south of the river, as we could hear the cannon all the time. A lot of rebel prisoners were brought in to-day. I just saw one squad consisting of a major, five lieutenants and six privates.

The people here are suffering from the effects of the war, and do not have much to eat. We shall stay here a day or two, I think."

On Thursday afternoon, November 5th, I wrote:

"We are now on Elk river, between Pulaski and Fayetteville, Tennessee. On Monday, the 2d, we left Florence at 8 a. m., marched fourteen miles and went into camp early at Center Star. Crossed Shoal river at noon; weather fine.

"Tuesday, November 3d. Started 7 a. m., crossed Blue river at 8 a. m., passed Rogersville at 2 p. m., camped on bank of Eel river at 7 p. m., distance 15 miles. Clear and warm.

"Wednesday, November 4th. Started at 6:30 a. m. up Eel river which we crossed at 10 a. m. Passed Gilbertsboro at 2 p. m. and Bethel at 3:30 p. m. Camped at Prospect at sundown, distance twenty-three miles. Clear and warm.

"To-day has been one difficult to describe. We started early this morning but about 8 o'clock it commenced raining and kept pouring down until we reached Elk river here at noon. There is no bridge here, but our brigade is across and are building a bridge. The river was quite deep, but the boys plunged in and were soon across, saying it didn't make much difference as they were all wet from the rain. We have now at 3 p. m., got our tents up and blazing fires in front of them, and the brigade is 'drying up.' I would give a good deal for a picture of the 99th as they are now, as an Irish soldier said to me just now, 'Begorra, Chaplain, they look like muskrats, an' drowned ones at that.'"

On Wednesday evening, November 11th, I wrote:

"Friday, November 6th, waited in camp at Elk river for the roads to dry off some, but started at noon and marched eight miles, camping at sundown. Weather clear but roads very bad. Our headquarters wagon was overturned but no damage done.

"Saturday, November 7th. Started at sunrise, camped at 4 p. m.; distance, thirteen miles, roads still bad but weather clear.

"Sunday, November 8th, started at 7 a. m., passed Fayetteville at 10 a. m., and camped two miles east of town at noon, where we remained over Monday. Monday became what it is at home, 'wash day,' and as the division was camped close together a great many visits were made. I visited the 100th Indiana and took dinner with Captain Bowman of the 12th Indiana."

"Tuesday, November 10, started at sunrise, marched twenty miles and camped at Salem."

"Today we started at daylight and marching twelve miles reached this place at noon, where we are now camped, and I finish this letter as we are to send out mail at 3 p. m. Reaching a railroad once more we come in contact with the outside world. We feel

that we are nearing Chattanooga, which we know must be our objective point. Lieutenant Wm. Mackey, of Company C, has been dismissed from the service for a matter at Iuka about some sutler goods and as I know the facts I think it entirely unjust; he will go home from here."

From Bridgeport, Alabama, Monday a. m., November 16th, I wrote:

"We left Dechard on Tuesday at 9 a. m. and reached the foot of the Cumberland mountains at noon. We commenced the ascent at 1 p. m., and bivouaced at 9 p. m. near the summit, and succeeded by 2 p. m. on Friday in getting into the valley between the mountains. We passed Anderson on Saturday and Stevenson yesterday, reaching this place at 3:30 p. m., and here we are now, where all is hurry and preparation, for we are stripping for the fight which must come."

From this point, on the 17th, the regiment moved out on the right of Lookout mountain with the division going as far as Trenton, Georgia, where a skirmish occurred with some cavalry. On the 20th, Colonel Cockerill, commanding the brigade, received the following order from General Hugh Ewing, commanding the division:

"Move your command at 8 o'clock this morning via Wauhatchie to Brown's Ferry, where you will camp to-night, reporting your arrival to General Sherman."

The reader will remember that at this time our regiment was in the Third brigade of the Fourth division of the Fifteenth corps, General Hugh Ewing commanding division.

On Monday, November 23rd, from near Chattanooga, I wrote:

"Your letter announcing the death of our dear boy on the 10th instant came this morning. The blow has fallen heavily upon us, and I can only pray God to comfort and bless you. I cannot write you as I would, for we are in the midst of preparation. We crossed the Tennessee river two miles below Chattanooga yesterday and are now in the Sequatchie valley two miles above, stripped and ready, and waiting every minute for orders to move."

CHAPTER X.

BATTLE OF MISSION RIDGE.

The official reports as found in volume 31, page 639 of the "War Records," give the best account of the battle of Mission Ridge.

Colonel Cockerill, Brigade Commander, under date of November 27, reports:

"On the morning of the 24th instant we left our camp on the north side of the Tennessee river and crossed over in boats to the south side and advanced at once to Missionary Ridge preceded by the second brigade of this division; taking possession of the ridge in the evening, the enemy shelled us sharply, where we proceeded to entrench, and by morning of the 25th had a good line of works constructed, extending from the base to the top of the ridge facing south.

"On the 25th we were ordered to remain in our works and support a battery holding firmly our position if attacked; during the night we remained in our works and at daylight on the 26th, started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Both the officers and men performed their duties to my satisfaction. Our casualties were three wounded."

All these casualties were in our regiment. Fifty men were thrown forward on the skirmish line in front under command of Lieutenant Ira B. Myers, of Company I, and they were for a time in the thick of the fight. Sergeant William Williams, of Company H, was so seriously wounded that he died December 7 about two weeks after the battle; Christian Ortle (sometimes written Whortle), was wounded and died December 15th after the battle; Sylvester King, of Company C, now living at Clarion, Iowa, was wounded but recovered.

Of this battle General Ewing in his report says:

"On the 24th we crossed the Tennessee in boats at the mouth of the Chickamauga, and, after entrenching moved by the flank left in front on the right of the corps in echelons by division and took possession of Mission Ridge, adjoining Tunnel Hill, the right of

Bragg's position, the brigade of Corse held the summit, that of Cockerill the slope and that of Buschbeck, Howard's Corps, attached to my command, continued Cockerill's line into the valley, with Loomis' first brigade in reserve. Of Callender's battery (Battery D, 1st Missouri, Light Artillery, Lieutenant Byron M. Callender, commanding), the 24-pound howitzer, two Rodman and a smooth six were dragged by hand to the summit and went into action, and two smooth sixes placed on the slope; the remaining batteries were in position over the river covering the passage; during the evening and night the troops, aided by the pioneer corps entrenched their front.

"On the 25th Corse led his brigade down the gorge and up Tunnel Hill assaulting and carrying it with great gallantry. We drove the enemy from his entire entrenchments and reduced the larger part to possession. For the extreme southern point heavily massing behind it he contended until nightfall, when he abandoned the position. We transferred a portion of our artillery to the summit after dark.

"In the assault, when at the head of his men, General Corse was wounded and carried from the field, his place being ably filled by Colonel Walcutt, of the 46th Ohio.

"Loomis moved his brigade in line of battle across the open fields under a trying artillery and infantry fire, drove the enemy up the tunnel road and hill south and took and maintained the position assigned him, threatening and opening the way to the tunnel from the flank and rear. The steadiness with which this movement was made and the tenacity with which the position was held, is deserving of high commendation, the attempts of the enemy to dislodge us being signally repulsed. He was ably supported by Buschbeck, a portion of whose troops, under Colonel Taft (73d Pennsylvania), drove the enemy from the Glass houses and followed them to the summit of Tunnel Hill, where they maintained a gallant and prolonged combat with the loss of their gallant commander. The brigades of Matthias and Raum, John E. Smith's division, re-enforced Loomis and Buschbeck and participated in the action with gallantry, Cockerill in reserve, occupying the entrenchments and supporting the batteries. Four Rodman guns, of Davis' division, re-enforced us on the slope with fine effect. The enemy retreated in the night and at day-break of the 26th, at the head of the corps, we crossed the Chickamauga in pursuit, sending our prisoners to the rear without account. Our loss was 71 killed, 546 wounded, 20 missing, total 637."

"Among the killed was the brave Colonel Timothy O'Mara of the 90th Illinois."

In the interview with Colonel Fowler published elsewhere, will be found an interesting statement concerning this battle.

Some of the biographers of General George H. Thomas, to give him credit for the success at Missionary Ridge, are disposed to underrate the work of the Fifteenth corps in that battle. It is only necessary for me to say that the official reports show that without Sherman and the Fifteenth corps the Ridge would never have been carried. C. A. Dana, the assistant secretary of war, was with Grant and Thomas on Orchard Knob, and sent a report to Secretary Stanton at 8 p. m. that day, saying:

"The rebels having sent the great mass of their troops to crush Sherman, Grant gave orders at 2 p. m. for an assault upon their lines in front of Thomas, but owing to the fault of Granger, Grant's order was not transmitted to the division commanders until he repeated it an hour later. Accordingly it was not executed until after 4 p. m., when the nearness of night rendered it impracticable to follow up and complete the victory."—Vol. 31, page 68, of "War Records."

Now this expresses the exact facts in the case. To those of us who from Sherman Heights watched the line of bayonets coming from Bragg's center to his right to resist the attack of Sherman all the forenoon, wondering what Thomas could be doing, when if he had moved at 2 p. m. he would have gone up the Ridge just the same, for the center had been left with a very thin line, as we knew. So painful was the fact that Bragg's force was concentrated against Sherman that that officer at 12:45 p. m. asked General Grant "Where is Thomas?" (See page 44, Vol. 31, "War Records.") The real fact is that the Fifteenth corps and the troops under Sherman fought the real battle of Mission Ridge, and deserve credit for the victory. As Grant said in a note to Sherman the evening of the battle, "You can feel a just pride in the part taken by the forces under your command in taking, first, so much of the range of hills and then in attracting so many of the enemy as to make Thomas' part certain of success."

Now, the charge on Mission Ridge was a grand one, but it does not make it greater to fail in acknowledging that the attack by Sherman made it possible.



RUSSELL VINNEDGE, COMPANY I.

1875.

Born April 14, 1837, near Richmond, Indiana. Enlisted in Miami county, and served three years faithfully in the 99th Indiana. Returned to Miami county and resided there until his death, January 3, 1878. He was married to Miss Emily Powell, and in a letter written March 1, 1900, she says: "As you say, he was a good soldier and I know and can say of a truth, he was a good husband and kind father, and his memory is ever dear to me, although he has been dead now over twenty-two years. He left me with six children, two sons and four daughters, and all are now married and doing fairly well." It will do any member of the old regiment good to read this tribute to the memory of our departed comrade by the one who knew him best. Her address is Converse, Indiana.

CHAPTER XI.

RELIEF OF KNOXVILLE.

The battle of Mission Ridge closed on the night of November 25th, with Bragg in full retreat, and at daylight on the 26th our division started in pursuit with the rest of the army. On the 27th, the advance had a hard fight at Ringgold Pass. Our division went to Grayville where on the 28th, we destroyed the factories, railroad and whatever would be of use to the enemy. Company D was sent back to Chattanooga with a lot of prisoners we had captured, and we supposed we would follow them and take a rest after our long tramp from Memphis, while the Army of the Cumberland was going to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. But, alas, it was in this case as it always has been, "the willing horse pulls the load." General Grant in his report, explains it thus:

"Thomas was directed to get Granger with his corps, and detachments enough from other commands, including the available force at Kingston, to make 20,000 men, in readiness to go to the relief of Knoxville upon the termination of the battle of Chattanooga. * * Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that Granger had not yet got off, nor would he have the number of men I had directed. Besides he moved with reluctance and complaints. I therefore determined, notwithstanding the fact that two divisions of Sherman's forces had marched from Memphis and had gone into battle immediately on their arrival at Chattanooga, to send him with his command, and orders in accordance therewith, were sent to him at Calhoun to assume command of the troops with Granger and proceed with all possible dispatch to the relief of Burnside."*—War Records, Serial 55, page 35.

*In his order to Sherman, November 29, 1863, Grant says: 'Granger is on the way to Burnside's relief, but I have lost all faith in his energy and capacity to manage an expedition of the importance of this one. I am inclined to think, therefore, I shall have to send you.'

Thus it was that the corps that had marched 361 miles from Memphis to Chattanooga, had to start on another tramp of the same length that was not to end until midwinter.

The diary I sent home in my letters of that march, is as follows:

“Sunday, November 29th. Started northeast toward Knoxville at 7 a. m., and camped at Cleaveland at sundown, distance twenty-five miles. We were told that relief must reach Knoxville by December 3d, and we must hurry, and if we have not hurried to-day no army ever did.

“Monday, November 30th. Moved to Charleston, eleven miles.

Tuesday, December 1st. Drawing rations a. m., we started at 1 p. m., passing through Calhoun and Riceville and camped at Athens at 9 p. m., distance eighteen miles.

Wednesday, December 2d. Started early, passing Midway and Sweetwater and camped at Philadelphia, distance twenty miles.

Thursday, December 3d. Marched to Morgantown, on the Tennessee river, and spent the night and until 11 a. m. of the 4th in making a bridge, and on the 5th went fifteen miles to Marysville, where we learned that the siege had been abandoned. On the 7th we marched back to Morgantown, and on the 8th marched ten miles southeast to Tillco creek, on the 9th went twelve miles to Madisonville, and on the 10th marched back to the old line of march and camped at Athens. There we stayed three days on short rations, and a more ragged, shoeless, blanketless, footsore army could not be found. Colonel J. R. Cockerill, in his report made on the 6th, says:

“Since leaving Bridgeport the officers and men of this command have been without tents, knapsacks, and many without blankets. They have subsisted on less than one-half rations. The shoes of most of the men are nearly worn out, many being entirely so; clothing in bad condition. Under all these adverse circumstances I am

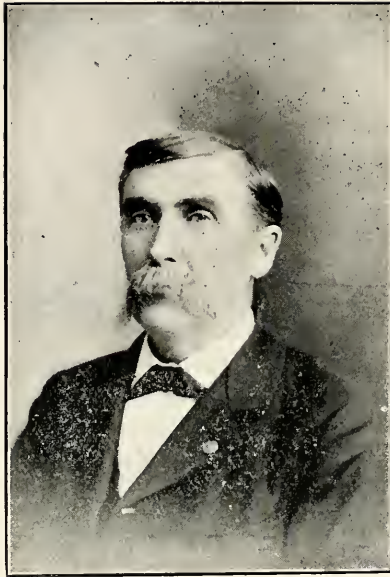
proud to say that these brave men have moved forward, discharging every duty incumbent upon them without a murmur. I know they deserve the thanks of the country for their untiring devotion to its interests."

On December 14th we marched fifteen miles to Calhoun; on the 15th, twenty-four miles to Cleaveland; on the 16th, twenty-five miles and camped after dark in a cemetery. It rained all night, and it was a choice of sitting up by the fire, or lying down in the water. Most of us sat up. On the 17th we marched to Chattanooga, crossing the pontoon at the mouth of Chickamauga creek, and went into camp at the foot of Mission Ridge. Since we left there on November 26, we had marched 253 miles, and many were barfoot and some were sick. They were sent in pontoon boats down the river to Bridgeport, where our transportation was left.

On December 18th, we marched around the base of Lookout mountain and camped in Lookout valley; a very cold night, and no shelter. On the 19th, we marched twenty-five miles to Bridgeport, where we found our transportation, tents and Company D once more, just thirty-one days from the day we left our baggage behind. Here we spent four days in drawing rations, clothing, etc., and were paid by Major Griffin.

On December 24, we marched to Stevenson, where we spent a very quiet Christmas, and on the 26th we marched to Scottsboro, where we went into winter quarters for quite a long rest. Our wagons were slow in coming up, so the cold New Year's day was upon us before we were fully settled. The experiences of the past taught us the lesson of preparing better quarters for winter, and so when settled all were comfortable.

The conditions of the country were much improved and gave better heart to the soldiers of future success. The 1st of January, 1863, we were at Holly Springs on a backward movement, and all seemed dark and gloomy. During the year Vicksburg had been captured, the Mississippi opened and Tennessee freed from the control of



AUGUSTUS E. MAXSON, COMPANY F.

1900.

Born in White county, Indiana, August 26, 1843. Enlisted August 22, 1862. He served with the regiment in all their campaigns except the march from Memphis to Chattanooga, Tennessee, when he was left sick in the hospital at Memphis; joined a regiment at Scottsboro, Alabama. After the close of the war he attended school at Battle Ground, and taught school in Carroll and Tippecanoe counties until the spring of 1872, when he went to McPherson county, Kansas, and engaged in farming. In 1874 he married Miss French. To that union were born two daughters and a son. In 1887 he removed to the Northwestern Pacific Coast, where he still resides. The daughters are married, one living in Washington and the other in Alaska. The son, Alvin J. Maxson, is a member of Company H, 20th United States Infantry. He is now stationed at Manila in the Phillipines. Comrade Maxson has been an active, useful man as he was a good soldier. His present address is Snohomish, Washington.

the enemy in the west, and the victory at Gettysburg in the east brought us to the 1st of January, 1864, with an aspect that betokened the ultimate success of the Union army.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WINTER AT SCOTTSBORO.

As this was the author's last winter with the regiment, he is glad to recall the fact that those remaining in the ranks were seasoned so that not many were sick. During the winter, however, the following died:

Company C, George W. Bush, George W. Parker (at home).
 Company E, Andrew Murphy and Daniel C. Sawyers.
 Company I, John Gonser.

The following were discharged as unfit for further service:

Company A, Ephraim Goff.
 Company B, Jacob H. Davis.
 Company F, Louis House.

By this time it was developed that we had a number of men in the regiment who could not stand the marching and we had much of it to do. They were all right and willing for service aside from this, and so, during the fall and winter they were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps where they rendered efficient service as guards of posts until the war closed. In fact, most of them were not discharged until the last of July, 1865, after the war closed. The following is the list:

Company A, Hiram Barton, Wm. Livingston, Edward A. Sawyer.

Company B, Nimrod M. Davis, Clark W. Wright.

Company C, Charles M. Edmonds, George W. Alyea, Luman Griswold, Hiram W. Stephens.

Company D, John S. Parr, Robert Arnold, Ezra Roe, William Shaffer.

Company E, James E. Longwell.

Company F, John W. Kennedy, David Platt, George B. Smith.

Company G, Isaac O. Beckwith, Elkanah Brown.

Company H, Matthew English, John Robbins (to marine corps), George Slifer.

Company I, Luther Branham, George Hoyle, Francis M. Roby.

While here, General John A. Logan was assigned to command the corps and General William Harrow to command the division. Colonel Cockerill of 70th Ohio, commanding the brigade, resigned and went home, carrying the good wishes of the brigade. The regiments were changed so that a new brigade was formed of the 99th Indiana, 70th Ohio, 48th and 90th Illinois, and 15th Michigan, Colonel Oliver, of the latter, commanding brigade.

Major John M. Berkey was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and Captain J. B. Homan to brevet-major. Many of the officers' wives visited them at Scottsboro and livened up the camp by their presence. Captain Burnham, Company A, resigned and was succeeded by Captain R. H. Wells; Captain Tague of B, resigned and was succeeded by Captain Robert P. Andis; a vacancy occurring of all the officers of Company C, Sergeant Charles M. Scott was appointed captain.

From February 15th to March 5th, the regiment joined with the forces that made a reconnoissance toward Dalton, Georgia, to discover the location of the forces of the enemy. Several days of skirmishing with the enemy developed the fact that a strong confederate force was gathered about Dalton and vicinity. During this short campaign, the regiment marched about 250 miles and sustained its reputation for long trampers. Captain Josiah Farrar was in command of the regiment, Colonel Fowler remaining in camp, and gained some experience which was of value to him when he afterward came to the command of the regiment.

While on this march, Captain Gwin, Quartermaster Sergeant Severance, Sergeants David Burnham, Company A, Henry Miller, B, F. W. Drawans, C, John

Harvey, D, George Smith, E, Johnson Smith, G, David T. Everetts, H, A. A. Ream, I, and H. O. Morrill, K, were sent to Indiana on recruiting service, and secured quite a number of recruits.

CHAPTER XIII

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, the objective point being General Joseph E. Johnston's confederate army that had been gathering in the mountains of Georgia south of Chattanooga during the winter. The regiment at this time was still commanded by Colonel Fowler, with Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey and Major Homan, the latter two having been promoted from major and captain respectively. It was a part of the Third brigade of the Fourth division of the Fifteenth army corps, of the Army of the Tennessee. The division was commanded by Brigadier-General William Harrow, the corps by Major-General John A. Logan, and the Army of the Tennessee by Major-General James B. McPherson, all under Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the "Military Division of the Mississippi."

May 1st. Left Scottsboro and marched eight miles toward Stevenson.

May 2nd. Marched eight miles.

May 3rd. Marched fourteen miles through Stevenson and Bridgeport and crossed the Tennessee river.

May 4th. Marched twelve miles passing Shell Mound, roads dusty, weather warm and scent of dead mules almost unbearable.

May 5th. Marched eighteen miles passing Lookout Mountain and camping at Rossville. Not a man straggled.



JOSEPH ALBERT, COMPANY A.

1900.

Was born in Baiern, Germany, March 19, 1836. Came to America with his parents in 1847, going direct to Chicago where they lived six years, when they moved to Lake county, Indiana. Three years later he went to Merrillville, Indiana, and spent seven years working for Adam Kaiser and learning the trade of a shoemaker. He then went to Hobart, Indiana, where he worked until he enlisted in Company A, 99th Indiana. Served faithfully until mustered out. He then went to Chicago where he worked at his trade four years, then to Logansport for two years, when he married and settled at Burrows, Indiana, where he still resides, having a wife, two sons and a daughter living. Though born on a foreign soil he is a thorough-going American. When the roll of the regiment was called, A being the first company and his name at the head of Company A, was the first one called. May he live long to enjoy his life in the land he helped to save. Address, Burrows, Indiana.

May 6th. Marched ten miles on the Dry Valley road and camped near Crawfish Springs.

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Berkey made on the 6th of August, 1864, of this campaign, gives the marches each day, and I follow that, putting in such matters of detail as I am able to do from other sources. In order to make the distinction clear I put his report in the larger type and the comment in the smaller, so the reader will understand what is his and what is mine.

May 7th. Moved at 8:30 a. m.; halted in the right of the road and camped. At 2 a. m. of the 8th a detail of thirty-three men and one commissioned officer was ordered to report to division quartermaster to go to Chattanooga as train guard and have remained with the division commissary ever since. Marched at 11:45 a. m.; crossed Taylor's Ridge at Mattock's or Ship's gap, camped at 6 p. m. near Villanow, having marched nine miles.

May 9th. Marched at 5 a. m. going eight miles and camped in line of battle on the extreme left of the brigade at 2 p. m.

May 10th. Remained in *statu quo*.

May 11th. Moved one mile forward; halted in column of regiments in rear of 70th Ohio, or on the left of brigade.

May 12th. Moved a mile, deployed one company as skirmishers; at night erected log breastworks.

May 13th. Marched four miles, halted in line about three hours, moved forward under fire of the enemy's guns, in line of battle; then in columns of divisions.

May 14th. One man accidentally wounded; at 10 p. m. were ordered and reported to General Osterhaus.

May 15th. At daybreak were called to attention and ordered to support a battery of General Osterhaus'; two men wounded; under fire all day,

The wounded men were Sergeant David T. Burnham, Company A, and Francis Trainer, Company F. The one accidentally wounded was Geo. A. Stewart, Company F.

May 16th. Resacca evacuated by the enemy; moved at 10 a. m.; halted for the Fourteenth corps to pass, marched six miles, crossed at Calhoun ferry (Coosawattie

river) and camped for the night in the left center of the brigade.”

The first battle of the campaign was thus a victory for Sherman, Johnston being unable to hold the ground he had selected, his first stand had been at Dalton. Resacca stands in the elbow at the junction of the Connasauga and Oostanaula, on the north bank of the latter river, and on Johnston's line of communication, and while Thomas was confronting Johnston at Dalton, Sherman passed McPherson's two corps, via Villanow, through Snake Creek Gap, and threatened Resacca. It is now believed if McPherson had at once boldly attacked the fortifications at Resacca, he would have placed himself in the rear of Johnston's army, but the fortifications were very strong and defended by two brigades, so he hesitated to make the sacrifice. In the meantime Johnston fell back from Dalton, but soon saw he could not hold Resacca, and soon fell back to the Etowah river. Sherman's plan of campaign was a very simple one. The three corps of Thomas were to continually press the enemy from the front, while McPherson and Scofield were to alternately on right and on left threaten his flank and rear, and all were to fight when they had an open field.

May 17th. Marched at 7:30 a. m about ten miles, formed in line of battle across the valley; moved forward two miles; camped in defense of a gap; rained hard during the day.

May 18th. Marched at 7:30 a. m. five miles through Adairsville, then took road to right of railroad; marched about six miles farther and camped on Barnsley's farm for the night.

May 19th. Marched at 10 a. m. six miles, camped within one mile of Kingston, in column of regiments in open field. Remained in *statu quo* until May 23rd, when at 7:30 a. m., we started on the Rome road, crossed Etowah river, marched about fifteen miles, camped on bank of a small creek.

May 24th. Marched at 7:30 a. m., passed through VanWert, formerly county seat of Polk county, distance seven miles. Camped at 2 p. m.

May 25th. Marched at 10 a. m. seven miles, bivouaced, and ere we supped were ordered to fall in, and then marched about half a mile, formed line and camped again for the night.

May 26th. Marched at 7 a. m. about three miles, halted in front of the enemy near Dallas.

May 27th. Took position ordered and commenced building breastworks; Companies I, E and G, were put on skirmish line, one man wounded; two prisoners taken.

Wounded man was Francis C. McGraw, Company I.

May 28th. Two companies, A and B on skirmish line. At 4 p. m., enemy charged driving skirmishers in, when orders were received to fire from line, which, being complied with resulted in routing the enemy, he sustaining the loss of nine dead in our front and eleven prisoners. Our loss, killed, wounded and missing, was thirty-six.

The killed and wounded were as follows:

Killed, Benjamin F. Kelly, Elisha Morford, of Company B.

Wounded, Sergeant George W. Merrill, Corporal John B. Engle, David Furgeson, Charles Nicksch, Jesse E. Traut, of Company A.

Corporal Joseph B. Morford, George H. Alley, Charles G. Hamilton, Oliver Reeves, William W. Reeves, Sergeant George W. Watts, Samuel D. Alley (died of wounds September 3, 1864); William Shipman (died of wounds May 30, 1864); Robert H. Vernon (died March 9, 1865, at Laurel Hill, North Carolina); John A. Morford (discharged October 27, 1864, on account of wounds); Harvey True (discharged December 7, 1864, for wounds); Jonathan Baldwin, Joseph Bowman, Riley A. Reeves, Charles W. Scott, Vinton Whitehurst, James W. Warrington (died of wounds June 12, 1864), all of Company B.

Allen Catt, Elmore J. Shideler, Jonathan Dillman, of Company E.

Corporal Rodney Jeger, of Company G.

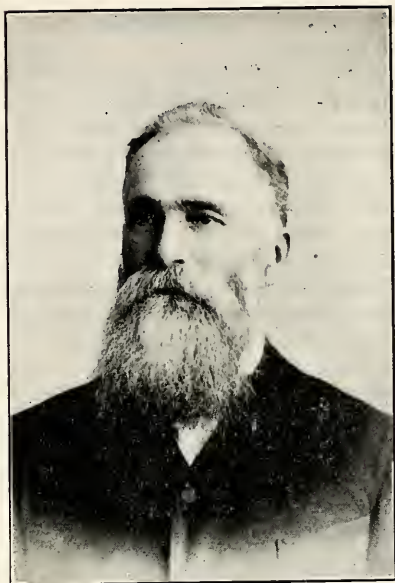
Jesse W. Wynn, of Company H.

William R. Shaw, of Company B, was captured and died August 5, 1864, in Andersonville prison.

The cause for the greater losses in Companies A and B is, they were on the skirmish line and remained there holding the line against the enemy's charge until they were flanked and had to cut their way out.

Of this fight Colonel Oliver, the brigade commander, says:

"On the 28th (at 4 p. m.) the enemy charged our line and were handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the officers and men of the command was excellent. Our line was steadily held, no confusion of any kind took place. The fight was severe, the aggregate loss of the



HENRY F. KURTZ, COMPANY G.

1900.

Born in Nelson county, Kentucky, February 10, 1828. Came with his parents to Indiana in autumn of same year. His father entered 140 acres of land near New Maysville, Putnam county, Indiana, where he lived until his death in 1874, his wife dying in 1876. Henry was married October 9, 1851, to Margaret N. Vannice. In 1852 he bought 240 acres of land in Hendricks county, where he has lived ever since. They have six children living, Caroline F., wife of John F. Underwood; Jacob Kurtz; Eliza, wife of James A. Hadley; Jennie A., wife of Charles C. Hadley, Charles E. and Oscar R. Kurtz, all married and all living in Hendricks county. Comrade Kurtz is one among the oldest soldiers of Hendricks county, being 34 years old when he enlisted in Company G, August 13, 1862. He was with the regiment until the battle of July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, where he was so unfortunate as to be captured, and for seven months endured the hardships of confederate prisons, three of them in Andersonville. Was paroled March 1, 1865, and reached home March 22, 1865 and mustered out as paroled prisoner in May, 1865. He was doing well and making money, but he laid these aside to serve his country from pure patriotism, and is a fair type of many 99th Indiana men. Address, Danville, Indiana.

brigade in killed, wounded and missing being fifty-five." War Records, Vol. 38, page 341.

From this it can be seen that the brunt of the fight of the brigade was borne by the 99th as their loss was thirty-six while the loss of the other three regiments was only nineteen.

Of this engagement, Major Henry Hampton, Assistant Adjutant General of Hardee's Confederate Corps says:

"More or less skirmishing along the line all day until about — p. m. when Bate moved forward to feel the force in his front; he did not go far before he encountered a strong force behind formidable breastworks and was forced to retire after suffering considerably. For some cause our expedition to the right was not consummated." War Records, Vol. 38, page 706.

The cause of the failure of the movement was the encountering of the fifteenth army corps of General Logan. On the 29th there was slight skirmishing all day and at night an attack was made on Osterhaus and Smith's divisions and was repeated several times. The attack did not reach Harrow's division but the roar and din of the battle made the waiting in the dark for the enemy to come a time of severe trial; Colonel Fowler speaks of this in his interview.

May 29th. Lay in trenches all day; skirmishing in front till June 1st, when we moved to the rear and left about eight miles, and occupied works which the Twentieth corps left. Remained there, doing turns of duty in front line with other regiments of the brigade until the morning of the 6th, when we marched about eight miles and camped near Acworth until the 10th. Marched about three miles toward Big Shanty; dug rifle pits all night. Lay in same place until the 13th. Moved to the left a quarter of a mile on the same line, lay there until the 15th, when we moved two miles to the left, formed in open field in columns of brigade, 99th on the right of the brigade. Advanced at 1 p. m., drove the enemy about half a mile; lost two wounded. At night moved to the rear and camped for the night. Remained in the same situation until the 19th, when we moved to the right in reservé. Lay in the same place until the 25th. Moved to the right and relieved troops, Second division Fourteenth corps, at foot of Kenesaw mountain. Remained there until July 3rd; during the time intervening had fourteen wounded.

Erastus Ellibee was wounded on June 4th, and on the 15th Corporal Warren Cozat and Josiah T. Carter, both of Company K, were

wounded with one ball. Carter died of his wounds June 24, 1864, at Chattanooga.

June 27th, John W. Hughes, of Company F, was killed, B. F. Johnson, of Company H, and John Snyder, Company D, slightly wounded.

June 29th, Henry Wilson and Joseph Fry, Company D, Sylvester Board and Christian Erenfeldt, Company E (Erenfeldt died since the war), and George Crakes, Company I (died in 1899), were all wounded on the skirmish line.

Kenesaw Mountain was the scene of another battle on the way to Atlanta. The grand assault was made on June 27th, but it was not successful. Colonel Walcutt's brigade was selected from our division instead of ours to make the assault, so our losses were comparatively light.

The failure to break Johnston's lines at Kenesaw, determined Sherman to move McPherson's Army of the Tennessee to the right and begin another flank movement. This army appears to have been the cracker of the whip-lash that Sherman used to thrash Johnston with.

On the 3rd of July marched to Marietta. July 4th, marched eleven miles and camped. July 5th, moved four miles to the front. July 6th, had one killed and one wounded.

Orin E. Atkin, of Company A, was killed, and Samuel Wise, 1st of Company C, accidentally wounded.

July 7th. Moved to the left and forward about forty rods, lay in line until morning. We threw up works and remained in same place, when we marched toward Marietta at 5 p. m.

July 13th. Moved without breakfast; passed through Marietta at 9 a. m.; marched during the day sixteen miles.

July 14th, 4:30 a. m. Marched four miles; camped near Roswell, Ga. At 5 p. m., moved forward and crossed the Chattahoochie river; halted for the night. Remained there until July 17th, when we marched on the Atlanta road about six miles; camped 3 p. m. two miles from Cross Keys.

July 18th, 5 a. m. Moved six miles, crossing Peach Tree creek, halted about one hour, then moved forward

about one mile; halted until 6 p. m., when we again took up the march and halted not until 10 p. m., four miles in advance.

July 19th. Marched at 8 a. m. six miles, camped near Decatur.

July 20th. Marched at 6 a. m. through Decatur. Advanced in line, halting several times, finally went to support a battery. Moved on left of 15th Michigan into an open field where we lay down, receiving a severe shelling from the enemy, resulting in the loss of one killed (James Wigant, Company K) and three wounded.

July 22. Was engaged in the battle, an account of which has been heretofore reported.

July 23d. Lay in works until the 27th, when we marched at 2 a. m. toward the right and rear.

July 28th. Moved at daybreak to the right on the flank of the line; finally came on the enemy's skirmishers. We then threw up some logs and rails for temporary breastworks. At length the enemy came, and firing commenced about 12 m., continuing about four hours. Our loss was twenty-eight killed and wounded. We found thirty-one dead in our front. Took fifty-nine prisoners.

July 29th. Built works all day.

July 30th. Moved to the right the length of two regiments.

July 31st and August 1st. Remained in *statu quo*.

August 2d, moved forward into second line, where we still remain, August 3, 1864.

The above report contains as near as can be obtained, the details of the part of the present campaign from the 6th of May to August 3d, inclusive.

Recapitulation: Killed and died of wounds received, 15; missing in action, 10; wounded in action, 100; total, 125.

JOHN M. BERKEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding,
99th Indiana.



ANDREW J. HAINES AND WIFE, COMPANY D.

1900.

Born April 5, 1847, in Preble county, Ohio, son of John T. and Maria Hampton Haines. Married September 26, 1879, in Jackson township, Miami county, Indiana, to Eliza Endsley, who was born in that county October 31, 1835; they had four children. Comrade Haines was a farmer boy and was but 15 years old when he enlisted at Peru, Indiana, August 19, 1862; was a private soldier in Company D, 99th Indiana; in 1863 he was ill in field hospital with mumps about one month; he was an active participant in sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Rensselaer, Atlanta, Kenesaw and Ft. McAlister, and numerous skirmishes; he was mustered out June, 1865. He had four brothers in the Union service, one of whom, Reuben, was in Company D, of the 99th; he is a member of the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee; belongs to Summer's Post, No. 59, G. A. R.; by occupation is a farmer. Comrade Haines' mother is a first cousin to Ex-Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, but it did not affect the loyalty of the Indiana family as one of his brothers, John, was in the 8th Cavalry; Mark and George in the 8th Indiana Infantry, and Reuben and Andrew in the 99th Indiana. His address is Amboy, Indiana.

In order to complete the campaign we give here the official report of Colonel Berkey made September 10, 1864. He says:

"On the 3d of August, at 3:30 p. m., six companies were ordered to support the then advancing skirmish line (the other four companies being on the line), when at dark, the reserve or supporting companies were ordered on the line, where they remained until midnight of the 4th, when the regiment was relieved and marched to the works which were left when ordered on the skirmish line. During the tour of duty, eight men were wounded. Captain Josiah Farrar was in command. The regiment remained in the same place until August 9, when at 10 a. m., marched to the front, or former skirmish line, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Berkey in command, where they remained until Friday, the 26th day of August, when at 8 p. m., moved toward the right of the line, or toward the Montgomery railroad, marching all night and until 3 p. m. of the 27th, when we halted on the summit of a ridge, which we fortified and there remained all night.

"August 28th. Marched at 8 a. m. about five miles, to the Atlanta & Montgomery road, halted, bivouaced and at 11 p. m. and until 4 a. m. of the 29th, were employed destroying railroad.

"August 30th. Marched toward the Atlanta (Macon), & Western railroad, and halted at 8 p. m. within about one mile of it, where we threw up works near Jonesboro.

"August 31st. The enemy attacked in our front but slightly, on our flanks more generally; two dead and two wounded, were found in our front.

"From August 3d until September 2d our killed were 10; wounded, 16; missing, 1; total 27."

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. BERKEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

This completes the official reports of the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta. The battles of Atlanta, July 22d, and Ezra Church, July 28th, will be reported in a separate chapter.

CHAPTER XIV.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

I am unable to find in the War Records any account of this battle as Colonel Berkey says was made, and it is a question whether it was ever made or not. Colonel Fowler fought the battle with a leave of absence in his pocket, and went home soon after, and has no recollection of making such report, and as he was in command, he would be the proper officer to make it.

In order to understand this battle, which was one of the greatest and most decisive of the war, decisive, because by it General Hood, the successor of Johnston, proposed to stake the defense of Atlanta and the defeat of Sherman upon the issue and result. The repulse of Hood by the forces of Thomas on the 20th had settled the fact that a direct attack from the front would not succeed, and as Sherman had thrown the forces of McPherson around by the left until they were facing the rebel works from the east side of the city, a front and rear attack was determined upon. By a night march Hardee's corps had been thrown around the left of the Seventeenth corps, and the plan was to attack the Army of the Tennessee in the rear, and at the time when they were facing the rear to repel the attack, they were to rush out from the lines around Atlanta and attack them. This was to bring McPherson's two corps into a position where they were to meet at the same time a front and rear attack. This will explain why the troops were compelled to fight at different times from each side of their ranks.

The Seventeenth corps were on the extreme left and the Fifteenth corps joining them on the right, the Fourth division, General Harrow, was next to the Seventeenth corps, the First brigade on the right, the Third brigade,

Colonel Oliver, in the center, the Second on the left, next to the Seventeenth corps.

The official report of Colonel John M. Oliver, commanding Third brigade in this battle, is as follows:

“On the 20th we marched on Atlanta road; formed line of battle south of the Georgia railroad; threw up works and skirmished with the enemey. On the 21st the 48th Illinois was ordered forward to make a diversion in favor of General Gresham’s division, Seventeenth Army Corps, who attempted to carry the enemy’s line but were unsuccessful. The rest of my command completed their works during the day. On the 22d, about 9 a. m., moved forward to the works held by the enemy the day before, the 70th Ohio on the left, the 15th Michigan on the right, 48th Illinois and 99th Indiana in reserve. Works at once reversed. Skirmishers advanced about one mile and reported enemy moving through town onto our left. At noon attention was drawn to firing in our rear. By the direction of the general, I at once made dispositions to meet anything coming from such an unexpected direction, ordered the 99th Indiana back to their former position and put them into line occupying the outer slope of their old rifle pits. Two companies were thrown out as skirmishers at once. As the firing in the rear increased there was no doubt of a serious attack. The enemy began to show themselves in the open field on our left and rear. The 48th Illinois was brought over and changed front forward on first company, 99th Indiana making same change to the rear on last company. Both regiments then went forward with a cheer and drove the enemy to the woods again. During this time the troops on the left beginning to give way from this rear attack, the 15th Michigan was ordered out on double quick and came across the open field through the stragglers in fine order, forming on the right of the 99th Indiana across the ravine. The fight was so determined at this time that the 70th Ohio was brought over and placed in position where they could support either this brigade or the second, which were both fully engaged in this at-



RILEY A. REEVES AND DAUGHTER, COMPANY B.

1900.

Was born in Hancock county, October 8, 1847, and enlisted as a recruit in Company B, in March, 1864, at the age of 16, and got into the service as soon as he could, and soon enough to get a wound on the 28th of May, 1864, at Dallas. He continued in the service, however, and was mustered out in July, after the close of the war. After the war he returned to the old home and February 24, 1876, married Miss Sarah L. Crone, the daughter of a veteran, and they have six children, one boy and five girls, the youngest being shown in the picture above. In 1882 he moved to Trinidad, Colorado, where he still resides.

tack on the left and rear. The 15th Michigan charged and captured seventeen officers and 165 men and two stands of colors (5th Confederate and 17th and 18th Texas).

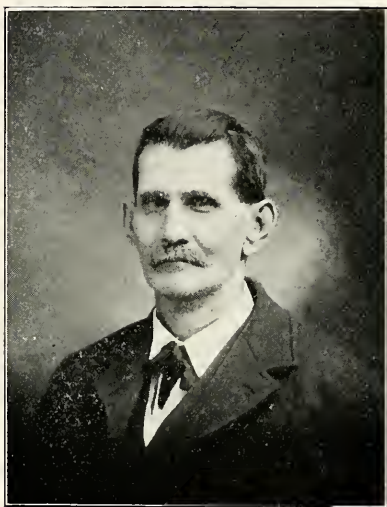
“The pickets in our front were reporting the enemy advancing. The 99th Indiana and 48th Illinois were again thrown quickly across the field to the position held in the morning by the 15th Michigan and 70th Ohio, respectively. On this front the fight was bitter and intense for an hour, when the troops on the right having actually left their rifle pits, Colonel Fowler covered our right flank by skirmishers. Seeing that the position on our left that morning must be held, the 15th Michigan was ordered by me to the right of the artillery now massed on the crest in the rear. After this was done I ordered the 99th Indiana to fall back and occupy the works left in the morning and Colonel Greathouse to take his. The 70th Ohio, across the ravine, who had seriously injured the enemy by a flank fire, were now ordered back. After coming about forty yards the order was given by General Harrow in person, to return, and back they went with a cheer. I have heard many an officer say that that hearty cheer of the 70th Ohio, was the most encouraging thing they had heard during the whole five hours’ fight. As soon as the lines were formed on the right, we again charged in line and retook our works, threw out skirmishers and began to care for our wounded.”

Colonel Oliver pays a tribute to Colonel Lucian Greathouse of the 48th Illinois, who was killed. He also says:

“Captain Homan, formerly acting assistant inspector-general, relieved before Kenesaw, since then acting major of his regiment, 99th Indiana, behaved with distinguished gallantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner during the battle of the 22d.”

The regiment lost two killed and twenty-two wounded and ten missing.

James Foster and James Horton, of Company A, George C. Bartholomew, Company E, William S. Johnson, Company G (died



HARRISON D. WALTERS, COMPANY H.

1900.

Born October 18, 1833, near Nicholasville, Kentucky. Enlisted at Pittsboro, Indiana, August, 1862, and served through the war. Has lived in and near Danville, Indiana, ever since the war; has been married three times and has a wife and three sons and three daughters living, four of them married. Comrade Walters was a good soldier, serving some time as wagoner, and feels fully the strong tie that binds comrades together. Address, Danville, Indiana.

of wounds, August 9, 1864), were killed or died of wounds. Captain R. P. Andis, of Company B, was seriously wounded in the head, Lieutenant George S. Walker, of Company F, seriously wounded in the hand, Albert Robbins, of Company A, was also so seriously wounded that he died August 6, 1864. The following were also wounded: Corporal Louis Richman, and Michael G. Youse, of Company B, Haynes P. Wood, of Company C, Corporal Gideon Pierce, of Company D, Color Sergeant Thomas Starkey, Joseph Cripe, William A. Patrick, and Benjamin F. Roadruck, of Company E, James P. Kendall, David M. Vannice, of Company G, Hugh R. Chapman (died of wounds July 24, 1864,) of Company H, David Albaugh, Company I, Rolin Meritt, of Company K, John S. Dodson, of Company H (died of wounds August 1, 1864).

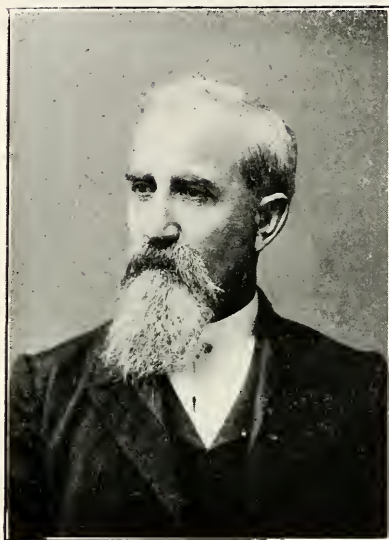
Captured: Major Homan, exchanged with General Stoneman at Rough and Ready September 24, 1864; Corydon Pierce, Company A, died at Wilmington, North Carolina, April 6, 1864; Adolphus German, Company F, recaptured March 3, 1865, at Cheraw, South Carolina; Henry V. Walker, Company F (supposed to have died in prison); Henry F. Kurtz, Company G, mustered out as paroled prisoner May, 1865; George O. Wolvin, Company H, returned from capture May 24, 1865; John Potts, Company H, exchanged May, 1865; Jones R Daily, Company I (supposed to have died in prison); George W. Stolnaker, Company K, paroled and mustered out May, 1865.

The statement in Colonel Oliver's report that the 15th Michigan captured the prisoners and colors is a mistake, they were captured by the 99th, and afterward turned over to the 15th Michigan. It is not a matter of so great importance, but the truth is that the 99th Indiana captured the prisoners and colors.

Of this matter, Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Powell, at that time captain of Company I, says:

"About 2 p. m. I was ordered by Colonel Fowler to take three companies, G, H, and I, to cross a ravine and climb a hill in our front to the top, about two or three hundred yards, and reconnoiter and hold the position. This was, according to memory, about a mile and a half east of Atlanta.

"As my little command advanced up the hill, a gradual incline, to within about twenty yards of the summit, we discovered a confederate flag floating in the breeze over and just beyond the hill, tolerably close to the top, so close that we could see the flag and staff but not the enemy, and probably thirty to forty yards distant from us. On my order, the three companies laid down on the ground, and I ordered a squad to shoot at the enemy's flag staff close to the ground. At the first fire the flag fell, and a moment later a con-



JOHN W. M'CLURE, COMPANY F.

1900.

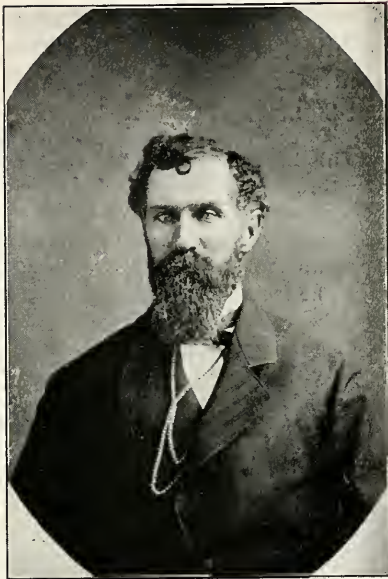
Born November 20, 1837, in White county, Indiana. Enlisted August 22, 1862, and served to end of war. Has lived for the last twenty-five years at Pawnee, Sangamon county, Illinois. Was married July 26, 1871, at Hillsboro, Illinois, to Mina P. Harper, and they have six children living; Minnie B., married to Harry L. Furry; Baja, married to John J. Johnson, a direct descendent of William Penn. His boys are named Walter, James, Henry and Roy. Comrade McClure was a good soldier and was mustered out as sergeant in his company. Has spent most of his life in mercantile business. His address is Pawnee, Illinois.

federate major, of small stature, advanced toward us cautiously in order to ascertain where the shots came from. I plainly saw him looking over and beyond us inquiringly. After he advanced so far that he could not retreat, I jumped up and ordered him to halt and surrender, which he did, saying, 'I do surrender.' I again commanded, 'Thrown down your sword and turn to your men and order them to throw down their arms and march up here.' He did so, and our prisoners, on count numbered sixty-five, the 17th and 18th Texans. They were sent back to Colonel Fowler under guard of Corporal Henry C. Lindley, and my command held the hill. A little later Colonel Fowler arrived with the balance of the 99th Indiana, saying, 'Captain, you had such good luck I thought I would come over,' and we built temporary works and prepared to hold the position, but soon was ordered to support a battery. Assaults were repulsed from most every direction during the afternoon. It seemed to be a contest in which regiments and companies fought as circumstances and opportunity dictated. I don't now remember seeing any of our brigade that afternoon except the 15th Michigan, which was not far away when we captured the 17th and 18th Texas. I did not know the 15th was near at the time the little major surrendered, but I afterward heard it was near by. I supposed the 70th Ohio and 48th Illinois were all busy, for we went over the same ground several different times that afternoon, and we had possession when dark came."

As to how the flag of the Texans came into possession of the 15th Michigan, Alexander McMillan or Alexander Cress, of Company I, 99th Indiana, found the confederate flag on the ground with the enemy's guns and started to bring it to us when Colonel Hutchinson saw the orderly with it and called to him to bring it to him, which was done.

Captain Worrell, at that time in command of Company G, who was on the left of the line, confirms what Captain Powell says, only he claims that the surrender was made to him, and differs a little in some minor details as would be natural after so many years. He says:

"In the matter of the capture of those prisoners on the 22d of July, I know beyond question that the 15th Michigan had nothing to do with it. It was Companies G, H and I that captured them and there were 173 of them. This is a matter too well known to members of the three companies to permit the 15th Michigan to claim the honor of it."



LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. WALKER, COMPANY F.

1880.

(See page 111 for sketch and order of three pictures.)

After looking over all the facts and reading all the reports of the battle, I am sure the facts are about these: The actual surrender of prisoners was made to the 99th, with one of the moving causes being the fact that three companies of the 15th Michigan were on the flank of the enemy at the time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey, in his blunt, soldierly way, in speaking of it, says:

“The cause of the trouble between Colonel Oliver and the officers of the 99th was, after we were in the brigade, he sent one day one of his aids to Colonel Fowler and myself to sign a petition to make him brigadier-general. This we refused to do, and after that we never captured a prisoner but what he added to his report that the 15th Michigan did it.”

In all the reports, official and otherwise, of the battle, the best one I have found I copy from an old diary kept by a private soldier, Andrew J. Clayton, Company D, written that night. He is now a telegraph operator and railroad agent at Tenaha, Texas:

July 22, 1864. This has been a day to be remembered by many. In the forenoon everything appeared to be very quiet and the enemy left their works in our immediate front and fell back to a stronger position along the edge of the town, and we moved up and took possession of their works and turned the dirt the other way. About the time this was done we heard firing on the extreme left and they had massed their forces there and were advancing on the Seventeenth Corps. It was not long until the fighting became general. Our men held their ground nobly. There were re-enforcements sent from the Fifteenth Corps to support the Seventeenth Corps, and at the same time the rebels made a general attack on the Fifteenth Corps and on account of line being thus weakened to re-enforce the left, the rebels got into our works on our right and got an oblique fire on our regiment and we were ordered to retreat. We fell back about 100 yards and rallied and charged back to the works again and after fighting about ten minutes the rebels flanked us again, as our forces gave way on our right. We then fell back to our works that we had built the night before. Our batteries now opened a destructive fire on them, a fresh brigade was sent in on our right, and we went forward again and in a little while we gained our whole line and held it to the end. The enemy finally fell back and gave up their attempt to whip the Army of the Tennessee as a bad job. As I write to-night, our men are in possession of the whole line. The rebels lost terribly, their dead lined the woods in our front and we took some prisoners. Our loss was considerable but not more than half as many as the enemy. Our regiment lost about 40, our company lost 3 wounded; 1st Sergeant John Harvey, wounded in the thigh; Gideon Pierce, just above the knee; George Stearns in the mouth.

July 23d. We are busy to-day burying the rebel dead. It is a horrible sight to pass over a battlefield and see many dead as there are here. Those who a few hours ago were alive and well, are sleeping to rise no more. They have gone the same road a good many more of them will go if they only continue to charge our ranks. General Sherman rode along our lines to-day and we gave him three rousing cheers.



WILLIAM A. KIPLING AND WIFE, COMPANY C.

1900.

Born February 11, 1836, in Sodus, Wayne county, New York; followed sailing from 1852 until the war came; enlisted at Valparaiso, August 11, 1862, and served until close of war. Moved to Saunders county, Nebraska, and lived several years; then moved to Weld county, Colorado, where they now reside upon a farm. Comrade Kipling is 64 years of age and his wife 63, but they are both hale and well preserved for their years. Address, Platteville, Colorado.

CHAPTER XV.

BATTLE OF EZRA CHAPEL, JULY 28, 1864.

This was one of the hardest battles in which the 99th Indiana was ever engaged. The brief account in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey has already been given. General Sherman determined to extend his line on the right and he threatened the left flank of General Hood by severing his railroad connection toward the south. The account of this engagement may be stated in this form: The Fifteenth Army Corps moved to the right and rear, going eight miles on July 27th to the extreme right of the line, and camped in columns of regiments. About 11 o'clock or a little after, while moving forward in line of battle, the corps struck the skirmish line of the enemy and they at once began to pile up logs and rails, and anything that would furnish protection. This was hardly begun before the enemy appeared in full line of battle.

General Sherman says of this: "The enemy had come out of Atlanta by the Bell's Ferry road and formed his masses in the open fields behind the swell of ground, and advanced in parallel lines directly against the Fifteenth Corps expecting to catch that flank in 'air.' His advance was magnificent but founded on an error that cost him sadly, for our men coolly and deliberately cut down his men, and in spite of the efforts of the rebel officers his ranks broke and fled, but they were rallied again and again, as often as six times at some points, and a few of the rebel officers and men reached our line of railpiles only to be killed or hauled over as prisoners. These assaults occurred from noon until about 4 p. m., when the enemy disappeared, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands."—War Records, serial 72, page 78.



LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. WALKER, COMPANY F.

1862.

Born September 30, 1832, on Little Mountain, Hardy county, Virginia. His father brought him to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when he was 3 years of age, and dying soon after, the boy was reared by an uncle, Smith Marques, of whom he says: "He was the best man I ever knew." George became a farmer and married in 1853. Located near the Battle Ground, Indiana, where he was when he enlisted in August, 1862, and was elected and commissioned 2d lieutenant of Company F. Was in all the campaigns of the regiment until the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, where he was severely wounded in the hand, and being taken with the fever soon after, he was unable to rejoin his regiment until after the "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged by the war department, February 4, 1865. After the war, lived fourteen years in Illinois, and says: "I made money and lost it by going security for friends." In 1880 went to Cherokee Nation and engaged in the cattle business for sixteen years. Now resides on a farm near Moran, Kansas. The changes of Comrade Walker are marked by three pictures. The one on this page in 1862 at 30 years, the one on page 107 in 1880 at 48 years, and the one on page 19 in 1900, aged 68 years.

General William Harrow, in command of the Fourth Division says: "As we were advancing in line of battle about 11 a. m., the enemy's skirmishers began to dispute our progress, everything indicating the enemy to be near. Our lines were rapidly formed along a wooded crest facing nearly south, the First Brigade on the right, the Third on the left, and the Second in reserve. The line was not entirely formed before the enemy attacked in large force and with great desperation. After a brief struggle their first line gave way. A second was moved forward, but after a severe struggle met a like fate. The woods in our front afforded the enemy an opportunity of reforming his broken lines unperceived. The assault upon my lines was repeated six times between 12 m. and 5 p. m., and in every instance were met and repulsed with great slaughter, until finally sundown greeted us as the victors upon the most stubbornly contested and bloodiest battlefield of the campaign. The battle was fought by the Fifteenth Corps against four times their numbers, with the advantage of works on either side.

"If the soldiers of the Fifteenth Corps had no other claim to consideration than their efforts on that day, it would be enough to entitle them to the lasting gratitude of their country."—War Records, Vol. 38, page 281.

Major-General H. E. Clayton, commanding a division of the Confederate forces, in his report of the battle says: "Early on the morning of the 28th of July this division was ordered to move from its position in the trenches on the northeast of Atlanta, through the city to the west. Here it was halted until near the middle of the day; when having been preceded by Brown's Division, it moved out on the Lick Skillet road about a mile and went into line of battle on the right of the road facing to the north. I had placed Gibson's Brigade on the left and was superintending the formation of Holtzclaw's Brigade on the right, having directed General Baker to form his brigade in rear as a reserve, when I learned that without the knowledge of General Gibson



ALFRED A. REAM, COMPANY I.

1862.

A sketch of Comrade Ream will be found on page 55. This picture shows him as he was ready to start to war. In addition to his regulation outfit he was presented by the boys and girls, with revolvers, bowie knife, blacking brushes, needle box, writing paper, pens, pencils, pipe and tobacco, a bible, deck of cards, hose, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc. In the picture he looks like a walking arsenal, but in six months he got rid of most of them. Revolvers, bowie knives, etc., were the most useless things a soldier could carry when he had a musket. I do not remember how it was with Comrade Ream, but I remember one comrade of Company C that started with as much in his knapsack as Comrade Ream, but as it was rather shrunken one day on a march, I asked him what he had in it, and he responded: "A navy plug and history of the four kings." A great many soldiers on a march threw their knapsacks in a wagon and made a roll of their blankets and tied them so as to make a collar over one shoulder and under the arm on the other side. The picture shows the full armed soldier, that all will recognize as "Sergeant Al. Ream."

or myself, his brigade had been ordered forward by Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, assistant inspector-general of the corps. This brigade soon struck the enemy, whose skirmishers with the line supporting them were promptly driven back on the main line. Moving Holtzclaw's Brigade forward with the instructions to look well to the right, my formation having been from the left on Brown's Division, I hastened to where Gibson's Brigade was engaged. This brigade had struck the salient in the enemy's works and had suffered severely. I was informed by General Gibson that he needed support. The troops on his left had been driven back in confusion. I immediately ordered up Baker's brigade which renewed the attack with spirit, but was in time, driven back with great loss. I then ordered Holtzclaw's brigade to move by the left flank and take a position out of view of the enemy but near their works and covering the ground over which the two other brigades had passed, in order to meet an advance on the enemy should one be made. Hastily forming Gibson's and Baker's brigades, both of which had fought with gallantry and lost one-half of their original numbers, in rear; the firing on my left having ceased, I notified Lieutenant-General Lee, commanding corps, of my position and awaited orders. * * * * Soon after dark the troops were moved back through the breast-works near the city and on a new position on the left of the army." War Records, Serial 74, page 821.

Thus ended the last great charge of General Hood's forces during that campaign. The brave men of the Confederate army began to see, even the humblest of them, how utterly useless it was to charge upon the works of the Union forces, and when another attempt was made at Jonesboro on the 31st of August, many of the troops refused to do so.

Colonel Bushrod Jones, who commanded Holtzclaw's Brigade August 31st at Jonesboro, says of the attack there: "At the appointed signal for the advance the men and officers generally moved forward with spirit



ISRAEL MINNIE, COMPANY D.

1898.

and enthusiasm and in very good order. After advancing about 200 yards I met the first line; repulsed with disorder and confusion after a very short contest, and then an open space of about 300 yards intervened between the brigade and the works of the enemy. The line continued to advance with good order and much enthusiasm. Unfortunately, just as the line arrived at the line of railpiles, about forty yards in front of the enemy's line, the line halted without orders and the men sought shelter behind these piles, throwing the line in disorder. I used every effort in my power to reform the line and to urge the men forward to take the works in front, but without effect. I held this advanced position until all the troops within sight of my left had been

repulsed, and until I saw that it was useless to make any more efforts to carry the position, probably about half an hour. I then ordered the brigade to retire in order and reform the line at the first line of works from which we advanced at the beginning of the battle. I regret to say that the conduct of the brigade after halting at the picket line of the enemy was not satisfactory. The men seemed possessed of *some great horror* of charging breast-works, which no power, persuasion or example could dispel, yet I must say, that the officers generally did their duty."—War Records, Serial 74, page 835.

The diary of Andrew J. Clayton, of Company D, written on the ground, gives the view of a private soldier:

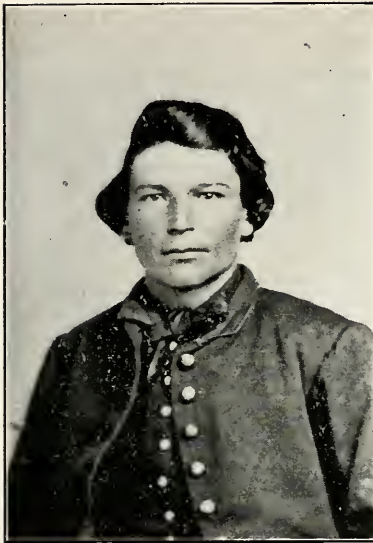
Wednesday, July 27th. We left our position on the left at 3 a. m. and started for the right of our line; it rained some through the day, which made bad walking. We got to the right at dark.

Thursday, July 28th. In the morning at daylight our corps commenced swinging around to the right of our lines. We swung in about two miles over the hills and through the hollows and over fences and through thick woods in line of battle and every other way. There was continual skirmishing on as long as we were advancing; about noon we halted and commenced throwing up works; got some temporary works built out of logs and threw up some dirt with tin plates and our hands; we had not worked long until the rebs commenced advancing on us; they came with strong lines and with terrible yells; then came crackings of the Springfield rifles that filled the woods with a victorious echo. The woods were very thick; we gave them a few rounds; then we charged on them and ran them back, and our regiment took forty prisoners. We then fell back to our works and they again came more determined than ever, but we held them at bay. The fight lasted until toward dark; the rebs being beaten very badly; they did not break our line anywhere. Their dead lay over the ground like sheaves over the harvest field; they lost easily ten men to our one. The weather was very warm.

Friday, July 29. We were busy burying the rebels' dead and strengthening our works. It was our corps that did the fighting yesterday. This morning at 3 a. m. the rebs' bugle blew and they left our front and fell back toward the railroad.

The casualties of the regiment in this battle were as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, John Weeks, Co. I; Perry McQuerry, of B; Adam Kious, of F.



ISRAEL MINNIE, COMPANY D.

1862.

Born April 3, 1839, in Montreal, Canada, and came with his parents to Miami county, Indiana, where in 1862 he enlisted in Company D. After the war he returned to that county and October 5, 1867, married Amanda Hall, and lived on a farm near Peru, a man known and respected by all. Spent five years, from 1870 to 1875, in Kansas. He was a great friend of his old comrades and attended nearly every reunion of the regiment, where his good nature and genial ways made him a great favorite. In the summer of 1899, he was passing along the street in Peru when a runaway team came dashing along, threatening to run over a large number of school children just crossing the street; he rushed in, grasped the frightened horses and averted the danger, but was himself so injured that he only survived a few days, dying as a hero dies who gives his life to save others. He leaves a wife, but no children. Her address is Peru, Indiana. The above picture shows him as he was during the war, while the one on page 115 shows him as he was when he died.

Wounded, Levi A. Boyd and John W. Dumond, of A; Alonzo M. Gibbs and Ferdinand Julius, of B; Thomas Martin, Wm. M. Scott and Wm. D. Kolb, of C; John Johnston and John C. Sarver, of E; James K. Lee, of F; Wm. Selsor, Wm. Staley and Elihu W. Cobel, of G; Lyman Stacy, of I; and Giles S. Thomas, of K. Others were wounded, but the reports are so imperfect that the names and facts will appear in roster.

CHAPTER XVI.

SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

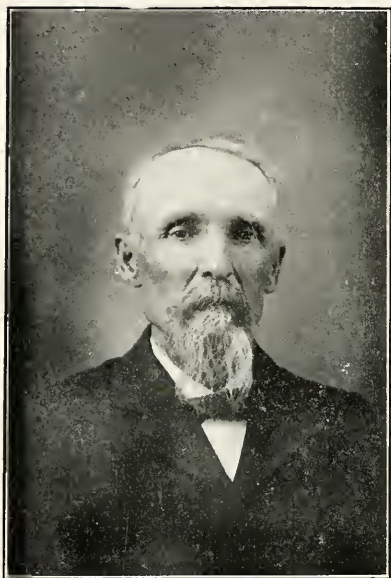
The siege of Atlanta lasted through the month of August and was a time of great trial to the regiment. I have made comments on this elsewhere and give here the diary of Andrew J. Clayton, of Company D, as the best account I can find from the line of the siege:

Saturday, July 30th. In the morning our company went on skirmish; there were a few rebs in our front; the Seventeenth corps advanced in our front and we were relieved.

Sunday, July 31st. Our brigade is on the reserve today; the First and Second brigade of our division are on the line; slight skirmishing in front; heavy cannonading to the left; where we are on the battle field is a nasty, dirty place, and we have very poor water; got a letter from sister Jane; it rained hard during the afternoon and it was very disagreeable here for the soldiers.

Monday, August 1st. We are still in the same place; in the morning our skirmish line was advanced and we commenced building another line of works, one-fourth mile in advance.

Tuesday, August 2d. Was detailed in the morning doing work on the fortifications; worked until noon. Our brigade marched up to the next line in the rear of the new works.



JAMES B. DOOLEY, COMPANY H.

1900.

Born in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 1, 1837, and has resided there all his life except his three years in the army. Was married December 18, 1860, and his wife and the three daughters born to them are still living. He lives on a farm of his own of 133 acres six miles northwest of Danville, Indiana. He was a good soldier and could not be anything else than a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and an active christian. May he and the wife who "stayed by the stuff" while he was in the army, live long and be useful and happy. Address, Danville, Indiana.

Wednesday, August 3d. In the morning our skirmishers were advanced; drove the rebs out of their pits; Major Brown, 70th Ohio, was mortally wounded. Our whole regiment went on skirmish lines, some firing all night.

Thursday, August 4th. Still on the skirmish; rain in the forenoon and the sun came out very warm in the afternoon. We made a demonstration all along our division to give the Twenty-third corps a chance to advance; was relieved at 12 o'clock at night.

Friday, August 5th. Heavy skirmishing all along in our front, and our batteries kept up a pretty heavy firing all day; heavy cannonading on our right.

Saturday, August 6th. Heavy skirmishing all day, and in the afternoon our batteries opened all along the line and there was the awfulest roar I ever heard,

Sunday, August 7th. Went on skirmish last night; rained hard until midnight; it is very quiet to-day, owing to its being Sunday, and in the afternoon there was a heavy firing on our right; we were relieved at dark.

Monday, August 8th. There are various rumors in the camp about the enemy's massing their forces on our right. We were ordered to march and take nothing but our guns and cartridge boxes, but the order was countermanded. I was detailed at dark to take shovels out to the skirmished line for the men to work with.

Tuesday, August 9th. In the morning our division moved out on the skirmish line and made it our line of battle. We are now close to the rebs. Heavy cannonading in the evening.

Wednesday, August 10th. We had to keep our heads low down; the rebs are only one hundred yards from us; the rebs have to do the same; at dark our company went on skirmish; we had a line close by the rebs pits. I crawled up within two rods of the rebels' pits. (Louis Manker, Company G, killed.)

Thursday, August 11th. We were relieved from skirmish at day-light. There was slight skirmishing all along the line, as usual. The rebs killed a man in Com-



ROBERT B. LANK, COMPANY C.

1862.

Was born on May 17, 1838, in Randolph county, Indiana; parents moved to Benton county, Indiana, when he was 4 years of age, where he lived until he enlisted in 1862. He was one of the true men who was unable, on account of a rather weak physical frame, to endure the hardships of the service and was discharged March 10, 1863, on account of disability. After the war he located in Warren county, Indiana, and engaged in mercantile business for a number of years. He is a good man and an honorable, upright citizen. In 1878 he married Sarah C. Davis, who, with one daughter, now 19 years of age, are still his companions. The daughter is in the department of music at Green Castle, Indiana. His address is Green Castle, Indiana. This picture shows Comrade Lank as he entered the service. The one on page 29 shows him as he is now.

pany C, and wounded a man in Company B; some cannonading. Weather warm and some rain. (Augustus Kotka, Company C, killed; Riley Kingen, Company B, and John Brown, Company E, wounded.)

Friday, August 12th. I was detailed for skirmish in the morning; we were within three rods of the rebs' skirmish pits. I had two fair shots at the Johnnies at short range. Heavy cannonading in the evening. (Levi White, of Company E, and Sergeant Noah Cate, of Company I, killed.)

Saturday, August 13th. Everything goes on as usual along our lines; slight skirmishing and some cannonading. It was reported that there were 200 deserters come in. I understand that we are reinforced with 25,000 men, but I don't credit the reports. (Pleasant Stipe, of Company G, killed.)

Sunday, August 14th. More picket firing to-day than usual. John Wesley Hahn was wounded this morning by my side while getting breakfast. Wrote a letter home. Weather warm.

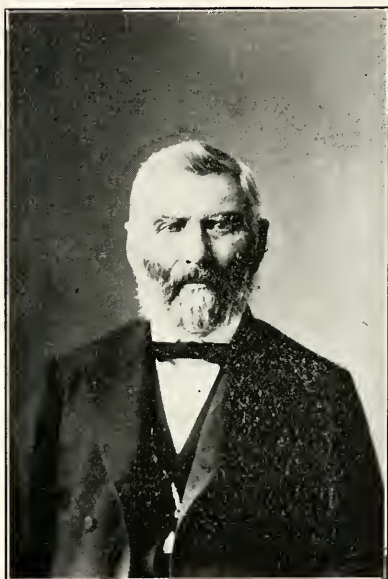
Monday, August 15th. Nothing of importance going on along our front. Skirmishers kept pecking away at each other, and the batteries exchanged shots now and then.

Tuesday, August 16th. Everything goes on about as usual in our front. Still lying very close to the enemy. Constant skirmishing going on. I was detailed at dark for picket or skirmish.

Wednesday, August 17th. Was relieved from skirmish line at daylight; our pickets took in some of the rebs' pickets; lost one man killed, and one wounded. Slight skirmishing and cannonading.

Thursday, August 18th. Joseph Griffet was killed. Everything went on as usual along our front until 4 p. m., and then we made a demonstration, and all of our batteries opened to draw their attention to this place to strike a blow elsewhere. (John Billidew, Company C, captured, and David Stitt, Company I, wounded.)

Friday, August 19th. We are in the same position; nothing of importance going on in our front; we can see



THOMAS HOLLAND, COMPANY B.

1900.

Born June 26, 1824, in Fayette county, Indiana. Served through the war and was mustered out with the regiment. Married Asbrene Curry, October 13, 1870, who died October 13, 1896, leaving him with two children, a daughter and a son. A good christian man, having been a member of the Methodist church since 1842. Has lived in Hancock county since the war; is by occupation a farmer. He is a true friend to his old comrades. Address, Maxwell, Hancock county, Indiana.

a reb occasionally over on their main line of works; in the afternoon we made another demonstration upon our left, don't hear anything from right. (Henry C. Coffin, of Company H, wounded by one of our shells.)

Saturday, August 20th. I was detailed for picket, went on at daylight; was within four rods of the rebs and they kept shooting occasionally all day; was relieved at dark; rained hard and it was very disagreeable in our pits; our batteries fire occasionally and the rebs make a feeble reply.

Sunday, August 21st. Everything goes on as usual along our front; Lieutenant Burnham, Company A, was killed and one man killed in Company G; rained through the day and it was muddy in the pits. (Lieutenant Burnham, of Company A, and Thomas Yelton, of Company G, killed.)

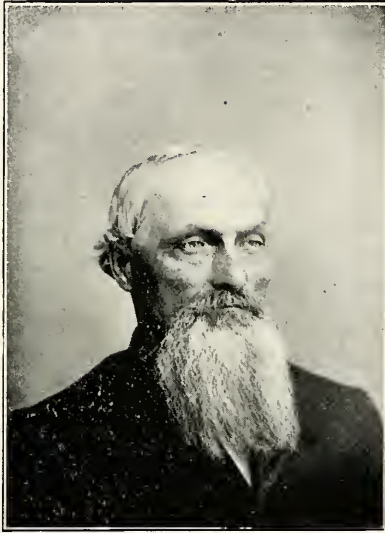
Monday, August 22d. Nothing unusual taking place; skirmishing and cannonading; it is reported that our forces have got the Atlanta & Macon railroad and that they took a lot of prisoners; encouraging news from Virginia was received.

Tuesday, August 23d. We are still strengthening our works; got orders to put another row of stakes in front of our works; this makes three rows; it has now cleared off with the prospects of fine weather; we are still close to the rebs. We lose a man now and then and the rebs do the same.

Wednesday, August 24th. Various rumors in camp; one is that the rebs are evacuating; another is that our division is going to be relieved from the front. L. B. Farrer was wounded in the hand; went on picket at dark. (John Steckelman, of Company A, also wounded.)

Thursday, August 25th. I was relieved from picket at daylight; we got orders to march at dark; the orders were countermanded and we put up our shebangs again. There was one man killed, Joseph Parker, of Company E, and the skirmish line looked for an attack in the morning.

Friday, August 26th. Erastus Ellibee was wounded in the morning on the skirmish line in the jaw; heavy



RONY V. JONES, COMPANY K.

1900.

Born in 1841 at Urbana, Ohio. Came to near Logansport, Indiana, in 1845. Enlisted in Company K in 1862 and served until the end of the war. Since the war he has lived on a farm near Royal Centre. Was married in 1867 and now has a family of a wife and four children. A good soldier in time of war, he has been a good citizen in time of peace. Address, Royal Centre, Indiana.

skirmishing on our left; we expected to be attacked; our forces are gradually drawing off from the left; at dark, our corps leaving the front, quietly marched all night to the right. (William Wilson, of Company E, and Harrison J. Nibarger, of Company B, wounded.)

Saturday, August 27th. Still marching on; stopped at 10 a. m. and got a bite to eat; marched on until 2 p. m.; stopped on a high ridge and built some works near the enemy's left; weather very hot.

Sunday, August 28th. Marched on at 8 a. m. in the direction of the Atlanta & Montgomery railroad, very slow; struck the railroad at 3 p. m.; our advance built breastworks. At 10 o'clock at night our regiment went out and destroyed some of the railroad; the country is very broken here. (Isaiah M. Shepherd, of Company H, wounded and died of wounds.)

Monday, August 29th. Lay still all day. The Sixteenth Army corps went out without their knapsacks; destroyed some more railroad; the boys were all very willing to rest; there was very little foraging in that section of the country; weather warm.

Tuesday, August 30th. In the morning at seven o'clock the Army of the Tennessee commenced advancing toward Macon railroad in two columns; our advance commenced skirmishing with them and drove them within a mile of the railroad, where we found them fortified; crossed the Flint river.

Wednesday, August 31st. In the morning the rebs woke up and found the Yankees were in force in their front and they thought we were too close on their communication and that they would drive us back; they attacked us at 2 p. m.; fighting lasted two hours, but the rebs were repulsed with considerable loss; at the same time the rebs attacked us, the Twenty-third and the Fourth Army corps swung in on the left near East Point and took the railroad and destroyed some of it. (Wm. Catt and Ferdinand Julius, of Company B, wounded.)

Thursday, September 1st. We took the rebs' skirmishers in the morning and the Fourth and Fourteenth

corps commenced advancing down the railroad on the enemy's flank, and we made several demonstrations in their favor; they had considerable fighting to do, but drove the enemy before them and captured some prisoners and one battery. (John A. Condiff, of Company H, and Jasper Barker, of Company G, wounded.)

Friday, September 2d. Our grand flank movement of the last few days caused the rebs to evacuate Atlanta last night. The railroad being cut, they could not get their ammunition away and they blew up thirty carloads; the rebs left our front last night and we followed them up this morning; passed through Jonesboro.

Monday, September 3d. Yesterday we found the rebs in force four miles south of Jonesboro; we formed in line of battle, the Fourth corps and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps on our right, all moved forward to cannonading and found nothing but slight skirmishing to do on our front during the day.

Sunday, September 4th. Nothing of importance took place in our front; some slight skirmishing; our batteries kept banging away. The rebs used no artillery. Various rumors in camp about going back to Atlanta; got orders to brighten up our guns.

Monday, September 5th. Slight skirmishing and cannonading going on all day; the rebs didn't reply with artillery; we quietly drew off from front at 2 p. m., fell back to Jonesboro, supposed that our whole army has gone back to the vicinity of Atlanta to take a rest after four months' fighting.

Tuesday, September 6th. We lay in camp all day just outside of the town; our trains all rolled out in the morning toward Atlanta. The rebs have a lot of wounded in town.

Wednesday, September 7th. Our corps marched out in the direction of Atlanta at 7 a. m., our division in the rear; our brigade was rear guard. The rebs have got fight enough so they don't follow us up; we marched eight miles and went into camp for the night: weather cool.

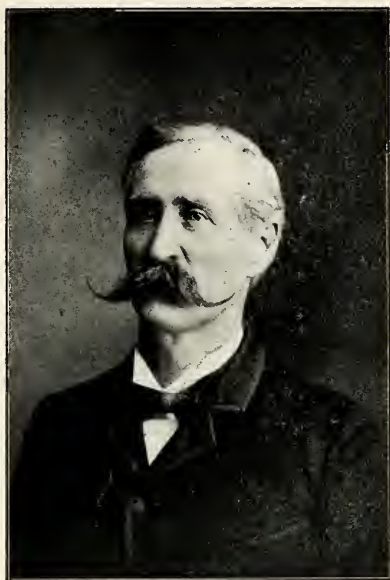
Thursday, September 8th. Marched out at 8 a. m. to East Point, got there about noon; went into camp; it was told that we would stay here some time and commenced cleaning up quarters. General Grant and the president paid their compliments to this army for the taking of Atlanta.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

The pursuit of General Hood which began October 4th, was a part of the service in which the regiment marched 270 miles, and that has attracted as a campaign but very little attention from the country. It was one of those hard, tramping campaigns in which there was much marching and little fighting. General W. B. Hazen was in command of the division at the time of its commencement, then known as the Second division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The Third brigade was under the command of Colonel Fowler, and Captain Gwin in command of the regiment, succeeded by Major Homan.

Perhaps the best report of the campaign is that of General Hazen, who says: "At 9 a. m., October 4th, we left camp at East Point, Georgia, and marched for Ruff's Mill across the Chattahoochie, continuing the march to a point three miles southwest of Marietta where it arrived on the 5th, remaining till the 8th, when it moved three miles north of Marietta where it remained until the evening of the 10th, when it marched toward Rome via Allatoona. At that point Colonel Fowler's brigade (the Third), was put on cars and sent forward. The division arrived at Rome the 12th, and next day marched toward Ressaca, reaching that place and passing through it and Snake Creek Gap on the 15th. We passed Villanow the



LIEUTENANT JOHN C. PARKS, COMPANY I.

1900.

Born May 30, 1844, Miami county, Indiana. His first ten years were spent with his parents and with the Miami Indians, and was known as Chief Gabriel Godfrey's Wapeciet, or "pet white boy," and the old chieftain with his long, white hair and careworn looks, still visits him at his place of business in Peru. He was raised on a farm until he enlisted. He was appointed corporal, and at Louisville was appointed one of the color-guards and served as such until Atlanta fell when he was appointed 1st sergeant, and served as such until the muster out, when he received a commission as lieutenant. Was injured by the explosion of a shell at Kenesaw and so was mounted and put in command of a foraging party, and thus became one of Sherman's "bummers" on the "march to the sea." He is a moulder by trade and when able, has engaged in foundry work at Peru and other places since the war. In February, 1868, he was married to Miss Emma L. Arrasmith, who, with three children, two sons and one daughter, all of them of age, still lives to be his companion in life's work. Comrade Parks is a thoroughgoing comrade, attends the reunions and takes a lively interest in everything that pertains to the honor and fame of the 99th Indiana. Address, Peru, Indiana.

16th and stopped for the night in Ship's Gap on Taylor's Ridge. On the 17th we moved to Lafayette, on the 18th to Summerville, on the 19th to Alpine, and on the 20th to Galesville, and on the 21st moved out seven miles on Little river and went into camp, where we remained till the 24th, when the division with the first of this corps went in the direction of Gadsden on a reconnoissance. On the 25th this division, having been left in reserve at Blount's farm, was ordered forward to form on the right of the First division which was five miles in our front, deployed and sharply engaged the enemy with artillery from points considerably in front of the infantry line. Taking a right hand road, Colonel Wells S. Jones' brigade was deployed while marching and moving forward without any halt or use of any artillery. Wheeler's entire force was driven from a strong line of railworks and to a point near the town of Gadsden. There were four men wounded in this affair. The division returned to its former camp on Little river where it remained until the 29th, when it crossed the Chattahoochie and took up its march in the direction of Atlanta, arriving at Cave's Spring the 31st. Number of miles marched during the month, 270. The march was resumed November 1st, and on the 5th the division arrived at Smyrna camp ground near the Chattahoochie, where it remained, receiving payment and breaking up railroad, till the 13th, when it moved across Turner's Ferry and the White Hall, two miles west of Atlanta."—War Records, serial 77, page 745.

In his report of the advance on Rome and the line of railroad, General John M. Corse says: "General Howard sent a brigade from Second division, Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Colonel Fowler which arrived on the cars about noon of the 11th and was placed in camp ready for any emergency. General Sherman arrived on the 12th and his army encamped within three miles of Rome. On the 13th, by order of General Sherman, I moved my division, augmented by Colonel Fowler's brigade and Colonel Spencer's regiment of cavalry, across the Etowah and with Colonel Hurlbut's brigade



CAPTAIN KELLOGG M. BURNHAM, COMPANY A.

1900, aged 70.

Born February 1, 1830, in Berlin, Ohio. Came to Lake county, Indiana, in 1853, and it has ever since been his home. His grandfather, Joseph Burnham, was a captain in the war of 1812, and his grandfather on his mother's side, was Rev. John Norton, also in that war. They were all Scotch Presbyterians of the strictest sect. He says in a letter: "I was married in 1855 to Eunice Wheeler, a sister of Colonel John Wheeler, of the 20th Indiana. We were only permitted to rear one son to manhood, Harry, who was born in 1865, and died in September, 1897. My wife died in 1881, and now at 70 years, I am traveling the road alone." On page 50 will be found an account of his sickness. He continued faithfully in the service for another year, but was compelled to resign February 29, 1864. Captain Burnham is a man of fine character, genial disposition and loves his comrades. He spends his winters in Florida to get away from the cold, spending four months last winter at Jacksonville and on the East Coast. His address is Lowell, Indiana.

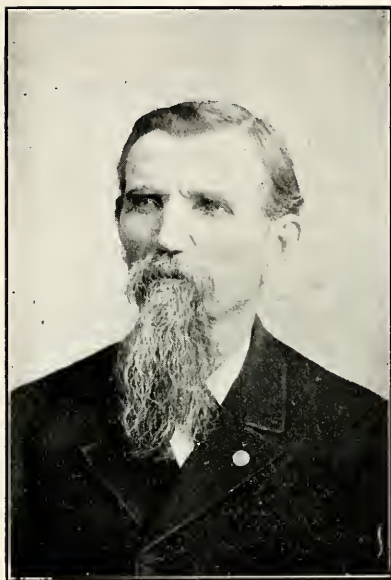
in advance, the other three brigades in supporting column, the cavalry on the flanks, we advanced on Cave's Spring for the purpose of developing the character and strength of the enemy's force lying near the pontoon bridge on which they crossed over the Coosa. Armstrong's and Gholson's brigades of cavalry of Jackson's division opposed us for about seven miles with but very slight loss to ourselves. The enemy were driven back toward Cave's Spring by the infantry, while I sent the cavalry to a point opposite Coosaville where Hood had his pontoons, which were found to be gone and no enemy there."—War Records, serial 77, page 769.

On this march, October 30th, four men, Thomas Rodgers and Andrew J. York, of Company G, Henry C. Lindley of Company I, and Wm. Bray, of Company H, were captured and all taken to rebel prisons. The first three were exchanged at Vicksburgh, went north on the Sultana which was wrecked, but were all fortunately saved. Comrade Bray was exchanged and joined the regiment May 30, 1865. Thomas Rodgers now lives at Hesper, Kansas; York at Grayville, Ill.; Henry C. Lindley died sometime after his return from the war. The whereabouts of Wm. Bray is unknown.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MARCH TO THE SEA.

The march from Atlanta to the sea as a military campaign was one of the most original in conception, boldness of purpose and success in execution, of any campaign during the war. The distance from Atlanta to Savannah by the Georgia Railroad was 294 miles; the distance by the wagon road was considerably farther, in



LIEUTENANT FREDERICK W. DRAWANS, COMPANY C.

1900.

Born March 30, 1835, in Medrin, Posen Province, Prussia, where he was reared. When 15 years of age his father died leaving him to care for his mother who lived on a small farm. When 19, entered the Second Regiment of Guards, King William's body guard, to perform his three years of military service. He was stationed at Berlin and gained the rank of corporal and afterwards sergeant. After his service he remained one year on the farm. In 1859 he came to America, settling in LaPorte county, Indiana. He entered the service in August, 1862, and was appointed sergeant, and was soon after made color-sergeant, carrying the colors for a year and a half when he was appointed 1st sergeant, and in March, 1864, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He resigned January 31, 1865, to attend to private business in Germany. He was in command of the company during the "march to the sea," Captain Scott being absent on leave. "Lieutenant Fred," as he was called, was a good soldier. Married in 1865, to Ann A. DeWitt; to them were born two children, a son and daughter. The son died in 1898, aged 30 years. Address, Valparaiso, Indiana.

fact the 99th Indiana marched, in going from Atlanta to Savannah, 346 miles by actual count. The campaign was made by what was known as the Army of the Tennessee, composed of a right wing, commanded by General O. O. Howard; the Fifteenth corps, commanded by General P. J. Osterhaus, General Logan being absent on leave; the Seventeenth corps, commanded by Major-General Frank P. Blair, Jr.; the left wing, called the Army of Georgia, consisting of the Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Jefferson C. Davis and the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Alpheus S. Williams; the two corps being commanded by Major-General Henry W. Slocum. The returns of this army on the 30th of November showed 55,329 infantry, 5,036 cavalry and 1,812 artillery; a total of 62,204; the 99th Indiana was in the third brigade, second division, 15th Army Corps, commanded by John M. Oliver, colonel of the 15th Michigan Infantry. I give his diary of the campaign.

November 15th. Left White Hall at 10 a. m.; marched in a southerly direction, passing through Rough and Ready; camped near Tucker's cabin, Henry county; at 5 p. m.; marched fourteen miles.

November 16. Left camp at 6 a. m., passing through McDonough; camped two miles south of town at 5 p. m.; marched sixteen miles.

November 17th. Marched from 3:30 p. m. until 12:30 at night; the troops marched to the left side of the road while the wagon trains and artillery took the road; marched seventeen miles.

November 18th. Resumed our march at 8 a. m. and camped at Indian Springs at 1 p. m., distance six miles.

November 19th. Left camp at 3 a. m., marched to the Ocmulgee river and crossed on pontoon bridge; halted for the night near Hillsboro; arrived in camp at 4:30 p. m.; distance marched fifteen miles.

November 20th. Marched at 10 a. m., passing through Hillsboro, camped five miles south of town; arrived at 7 p. m; distance marched twelve miles.



ALONZO B. THORN, MUSICIAN, COMPANY D.

1863.

Born February 9, 1844, in Coshocton county, Ohio; came with his parents to Miami county, Indiana, in 1856. Enlisted as a musician and went the entire round with the regiment, saying: "The regiment never marched five miles from the beginning to the end that I was not with it." This tells the story of his faithful service in a few words as well as a volume could tell it. He was married July 12, 1867, but was so unfortunate as to lose his wife by death July 13, 1890, and has remained unmarried since. He has three sons and two daughters living. The above picture was taken at Moscow, Tennessee, in 1863. Comrade Thorn is a great friend to all his old comrades and says: "I hope to meet them all at the next reunion." Address, Amboy, Indiana.

November 21st. Resumed march at 6 a. m.; rained all day; roads in a terrible condition; passed through the town of Clinton and camped within nine miles of Macon; marched thirteen miles; left Fifteenth Michigan infantry at Clinton to guard roads leading to Macon until the trains had passed; about 4 p. m. they had a sharp skirmish with Breckinridge's brigade of cavalry and repulsed them with the loss of two men wounded.

November 22d. Broke camp at 8 a. m., marched in a southeasterly course, crossing the Macon & Augusta railroad which has been destroyed by our troops; camped on the Gordon road; the enemy attacked the first division and were repulsed; the 15th Michigan infantry reported at 6 p. m. Marched this day sixteen miles.

November 23d. Marched at 9 a. m. in the direction of Gordon by a circuitous route; reaching camp at 12 m.; took position and fortified; marched five miles.

November 24th. Left camp at 9 a. m. arriving at Irwinton at 3 p. m.; marched five miles.

November 25th. Resumed our march to the Oconee river; passed through the town of Irwinton; arrived at the river at 4 p. m.; the enemy being posted on the opposite bank prevented our crossing; artillery was placed in position and opened on their works; the 90th Illinois and 99th Indiana were detailed to picket the river; the Seventeenth army corps joined us at this point; the Fourth division and pontoon trains also arrived; distance marched twelve miles.

November 26th. The enemy evacuated the opposite bank of the Oconee at 12 o'clock at night. At 6 p. m. crossed the river, marched two miles and encamped.

November 27th. Marched in a northeasterly course and encamped at Irwin's cross-roads at 12 m.; distance marched eight miles.

November 28th. Resumed march and encamped; distance fifteen miles.

November 29th. Marched eighteen miles; roads in a terrible condition on account of rain.

November 30th. Marched fifteen miles; had to corduroy and bridge roads continually.



AMOS MILNER, COMPANY B.

1898.

Born in Fayette county, Indiana, September 9, 1834. Was engaged in farming but enlisted in 1862, and served through the war, a faithful and true soldier. In 1868 moved to Kansas, and has lived in and near Madison, Greenwood county, ever since, living on his farm up to 1893, and since that has lived a retired life in the city of Madison. Comrade Milner has been twice married; his first wife dying in 1861, he was married in 1865, to Phebe Ann Blakely. He has two sons living. Comrade Milner says: "Company B suffered more because they were charged twice while on the picket line and nearly all killed or wounded." The badge on his picture shows that he is a G. A. R. man, "a friend of his comrades and the flag." Address, Madison, Kansas. His brother, William, of the 99th, died in February, 1885, in Lyon county, Kansas, leaving a wife and seven children.

December 1st. Left camp at 7 a. m. passing through Cannouchee postoffice and camped at the junction of the Jones Ferry on the old Savannah roads, arriving at 5 p. m.; marched fourteen miles.

December 2d. At 8 a. m. marched on the Savannah road crossing Scull's creek and encamped in Bullock county; distance ten miles.

December 3d. Marched and encamped on Lott's creek; distance five miles.

December 4th. At 8 a. m. resumed march in a southerly course; at 3 p. m. some mounted foragers of the division were attacked by some 600 cavalry near Statesboro and driven back until the enemy encountered the 70th Ohio infantry, who were in advance as guard for pioneers corduroying the road. The 70th Ohio gave them one volley, after which the rebels hastily retreated, leaving six killed and one wounded in our hands; our loss was slight; we encamped at Statesboro; distance marched, fourteen miles.

December 5th. At 9 a. m. marched in an easterly direction and camped at 6 p. m.; distance thirteen miles.

December 6th. I was ordered to march to Jenks' bridge to secure the crossing; left camp between 6 and 7 a. m., leaving all my trains but four ambulances, two wagon loads of ammunition and the tool wagon. Upon arriving at the river, found the bridge destroyed. The 15th Michigan and 70th Ohio took position on the river bank; the 48th Illinois and 90th Illinois and 99th Indiana were put into position, face to the rear, with a section of artillery from the Third division on a hill back of the river half a mile; distance marched fifteen miles. Stacked arms and went into camp at 12 m.; the vigor of the troops and their earnest efforts to reach the river, secure the bridge and strike the enemy's cavalry enabled us to make this march with astonishing quickness. When we arrived at the camp of the Third division, which was one mile and a half nearer Jenks' bridge than our camp, we waited an hour and a half, at least, for the artillery, which had not been notified that they



JACOB TRITT, COMPANY D.

1862

(As he was at 18 when he entered the service. See page 43.)

were to accompany the expedition; this delay in the outset and some skirmishing on the way left the actual marching time less than four hours.

December 7th. We were ordered to the Cannouchee river to hold and save the bridge across the river if possible; we met the enemy's pickets on Black creek; skirmishing commenced and continued for twelve miles until our mounted force arrived at the bridge which they found in flames. The officers and men in the command seemed determined to-day to strike the enemy's cavalry who had some twenty-three prisoners whom they fed on sorghum stalks. At Black creek the obstructions in the ford were removed so that our ambulances and ammunition

wagons crossed the ford before the troops could get across on the stringers of the still burning bridge; the enemy were pushed so hard they could not destroy the bridge across Mill creek at all. At one place near Bryan county court house the men waded in four ranks through a swamp 300 yards across, up to their waists in water. We captured two prisoners and five horses; the mounted force with one regiment of infantry remained at the river and the rest of the brigade camped at Eden (Bryan county court house); distance marched, twenty miles. Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey, 99th Indiana, who was in command of the mounted force of the brigade (sixty men) conducted the operations of the advance with great skill and perseverance.

December 8th. At daylight enemy opened with artillery and shelled the woods fiercely, hurting no one; skirmished with them all day; sent a detachment of the mounted men to effect a crossing up the river which they were unable to do; the skirmishing across the river was kept up so fiercely that the enemy in two nights and a day could not destroy the bridge across the two lagoons which was 600 feet or more across; if they had been destroyed, we could not have reached the Gulf railroad or saved any portion of King's bridge without making a march of thirty miles. The behavior of the officers and men during this expedition was highly praiseworthy. We had no skulkers. The balance of the division and pontoon train joined us here and commenced to put in artillery during the night.

December 9th. The enemy left during the night but before leaving opened a brisk fire of artillery and musketry; at daylight was ordered to secure and hold King's bridge across the Ogeechee; I at once commenced to cross my brigade over the Canouchee by ferrying them in pontoon boats and swimming the horses. It took us nearly two hours to cross. Pushed rapidly forward for eight miles to King's bridge but were unable to save but part of it. We then returned to Way's station to camp, leaving two companies of 48th Illinois to guard

the crossing and prevent further destruction of the bridge. We received orders to destroy all trestles on the railroad; also the railroad bridge across the Ogeechee; we destroyed fourteen trestles varying from thirty to 150 yards long, and the Gulf railroad bridge across the Ogeechee, a magnificent bridge 500 yards long, took eighteen prisoners, finishing our work at 9:30 p. m.

December 10th. Left Way's station at 5 a. m. and returned to the Canouchee river, re-crossed, and marched to the Ogeechee river and crossed at Dillon's ferry and encamped within ten miles of Savannah; distance marched eighteen miles.

December 11th-12th. Rested in camp.

December 13th. Left camp and marched across the Ogeechee on King's bridge within about one mile of Fort McAllister and formed. The Third brigade formed the center of division line; the 90th Illinois on the right; 48th Illinois in the center; the 70th Ohio on the left. The 15th Michigan and 99th Indiana were in reserve; advanced half a mile and halted until 5 p. m., to enable other troops to get in position, when the order was given to advance and take the fort. The distance from our line to the fort was about 700 yards through open fields. The taking of this fort was so cheerfully and gallantly done by the troops of this brigade that there is hardly any way to do them full justice. The conduct of Captain Grimes, 48th Illinois, commanding skirmish line, in silencing two of the ten-inch guns bearing on our front, by his sharp shooters and his hand to hand fight with Captain Clinch, ought to be noticed in general orders. Captain Smith, of the same regiment, who rejoined us on the 27th of November, 1864, after escaping from Columbia, South Carolina, was the first man in the fort and was killed inside of it. He was a gallant officer. The flag of the 70th Ohio was the first on the fort, though the gallant veterans of the 48th and 90th Illinois were there with them almost at the same time; both color-bearers of the 48th were killed with torpedoes; and the color-bearer of the 70th Ohio was also

killed just as he handed the flag to a comrade when climbing over the abatis; the men of this command under fire cannot be surpassed; the only order I gave them was, when the "forward" was sounded to march steadily until they reached our skirmishers and then go in. The action lasted twelve minutes and our loss was seventy-six officers and men, killed and wounded. The results of this action were most important; our communications were at once fully established; captures in the fort by division were twenty-four guns, about 200 prisoners, medical stores, quartermaster's stores, a large quantity of ordinance's stores, ammunition and small arms. A garrison flag was taken by Captain Nelson, of my staff, and sent to your headquarters. On the 14th, the 70th Ohio on account of the conspicuous part taken by them in the capture of the fort yesterday, was ordered to garrison it.

December 17th. Left camp with three regiments, 99th Indiana, 48th Illinois and 15th Michigan for the Gulf railroad; returned on the 21st having marched forty miles and destroyed seven miles of the road, burning every tie and twisting every rail; on the morning of the 22d our troops entered Savannah; the Third brigade of this division consists of the 15th Michigan Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, commanding; the 90th Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, commanding; 70th Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Philips, commanding; 99th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey, commanding; the 48th Illinois, Major Adams, commanding.

I know of no troops in our army that surpass them in heroism and self devotion—but few, very few, equal them. To my staff I have been greatly indebted for success. Captain La Point, acting as A. A. G.; Captain Nelson, A. A. I. G.; Lieutenant Brown, acting A. D. C. I thank them sincerely for the manner in which they have discharged their duties; Lieutenant John Doyle, acting assistant quartermaster of this brigade deserves special mention. His discharge of duty has been perfect and I would especially recommend his promotion.—"War Records," serial 92, page 119.

CHAPTER XIX.

AT SAVANNAH AND PORT ROYAL.

The capture of Fort McAlister at once opened the way to the sea and Sherman no sooner began to make an investment of the city of Savannah, than General Hardee evacuated it with all the confederate forces, so that General Sherman on the 22d, sent one of his characteristic dispatches to President Lincoln, saying: "I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton." The balance of the month of December and the whole of January was spent in preparations for the march through the Carolinas, the regiment on the 15th of January being transferred about seventy miles from Savannah to Beaufort on Port Royal Island, South Carolina, on the ship *George Leary*, where they remained until the march began on the 30th of January.

Quite a number of changes took place in the officers of the regiment during the stay here. As soon as Savannah surrendered, December 22d, Colonel Fowler was mustered out of service, under general orders, allowing officers of more than three years service, to be honorably discharged. Lieutenant James B. McGonigal, of Company I, was mustered out by same order. On the 26th, Major Homan resigned, having served more than three years, and on January 8th, Lieutenant-Colonel Berkey did the same, having served over three years, and this left Captain Josiah Farrar in command of the regiment, which he retained until the muster out, although he did not muster as lieutenant-colonel until May 20, 1865. On January 12th, Captain Walker, of Company H, was detailed as A. A. A. G., and Lieutenant Stuart, of Company K, as A. A. D. C., of the brigade.

The news of the defeat of General Hood at Nashville by General Thomas, greatly cheered the men and the general opinion was, that while there was a great deal of marching yet to be done, the real hard fighting was over. They had marched from Memphis to Savannah with side excursions to Knoxville, Rocky Face, the pursuit of Hood, etc., 1,979 miles, and another 500 or 1,000 miles didn't make much difference.

On January 8th, General Logan returned from leave of absence and resumed command of the Fifteenth Corps, relieving General P. J. Osterhaus.

On January 13th, Captain Scott, of Company C, joined the regiment, having been away on leave of absence and being unable to join his company on account of the "march to the sea."

CHAPTER XX.

MARCH THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.

In the report of Brigadier-General John M. Oliver, I find the following diary of the march through the Carolinas:

January 30, 1865. Broke camp near Beaufort, S. C., at 7 a. m.; crossed Port Royal river at the ferry on pontoon bridge; took road through Garden's Corners, past Bridge church and then left-hand road to Pocotaligo; reached camp at 3:45 p. m.; distance seventeen miles.

February 1st. Moved at 7 a. m.; camped near Sand Hill church at 7 p. m.; distance thirteen miles.

February 2d. Started at 7 a. m.; went into camp near Duck creek on Barnesville & Orangeburg road at 4 p. m.; distance 14 miles.

February 3d. Had a skirmish with the enemy, flanked them with a detachment of the 48th Illinois and drove



WM. H. H. SPAULDING, DRUM-MAJOR, COMPANY D.

1863.

Born at Newport, Ohio, about 1840, as he seems to have been named for the first President Harrison, who was elected in 1840 and died in 1841. His parents moved to Toledo, Ohio, when he was ten years of age and four years after moved to Peru, Indiana, where he has ever since resided, being at present the proprietor of the Spaulding Brass and Iron Works, his sons being his partners. He was the drum-major of the regiment and had charge of the band from the first to the end of the service. He writes: "I would like to have you say that the musicians were with the regiment at all times, and in all battles were ready with their stretchers to carry their wounded comrades off the field no matter where there fell." All know that this is true. The musicians were Paul Dodge, Peter G. Blaney (Marion F. Pierce after November 1, 1864) of Company A; Winfield E. Brewer, of Company C; Alonzo B. Thorn, of Company D; James Anderson, of Company E; Wm. S. Hall and David W. Davis, of Company G; Adin F. Spaulding, of Company I; and Edward Kennedy, of Company K. The picture of Comrade Spaulding was taken in August, 1863, near Vicksburg, and he is less changed with the years than any member of the regiment I meet. He is a true comrade and attends the reunions when it is possible for him to be there, and can make a good speech if necessary.

them from their position on the opposite bank of Duck creek, taking their camp, etc. We sustained a loss of one man killed and one wounded.

February 4th. Moved at 12 m.; went into camp near Angley's postoffice at 5 p. m.; distance eight miles.

February 5th. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to and crossed Salkehatchie river at Buford's bridge; went into camp near the river at 4 p. m.; distance eight miles.

February 6th. Marched about seven miles, crossed Little Salkehatchie and camped at 7 p. m.

February 7th. Broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched to Bamberg station; destroyed one and one-half miles railroad toward Midway station; went into camp in reserve at 4 p. m.; distance six miles.

(Lieutenant Drawans, Company C, resigned.)

February 9th. Left Bamberg station at 5:30 a. m.; marched to Holman's bridge, South Fork Edisto river; went into camp at 1 p. m.; distance eight miles.

February 10th. Crossed South Fork Edisto at 5 p. m.; went into camp on road leading toward Columbia, about one and one-half miles from river; distance two and one-half miles.

February 11th. Moved at 7 a. m.; Third brigade in advance; went into camp at Poplar Springs at 2:30; distance fourteen miles.

February 12th. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to North Fork Edisto river, Third brigade in rear; counter-marched and succeeded in crossing 99th Indiana infantry over main river in advance of everything. After the Second brigade had gained the other crossing we waded a swamp (one and one-half miles in width and waist deep), and went into camp on Orangeburg & Columbia road; distance nine miles.

(Every man of the 99th got wet in crossing the river as well as in the swamp.)

February 13th. Broke camp at 9 a. m. and marched toward Sandy Run postoffice; went into camp at 5 p. m.; distance thirteen miles.



ANDREW J. CLAYTON, COMPANY D.

1883.

Born November 23, 1843, in Miami county, Indiana, near Peoria, on a farm where he was reared. Enlisted in Company D, and served in all the campaigns. After the war he spent four years on the plains and in the Rocky Mountains in the service of the Western Union Telegraph company. Had a rough time with the Indians. Came back to Indiana and married Miss E. J. Wright and went into the service of the C. B. & Q. railway for nine years, then went to New York and engaged in building telegraph lines for four years. He says: "I then moved to Atlanta, Georgia, and went into the grocery business with a partner, who left one night and I had the sack to hold, so I went to railroading again and have been agent here at Tenaha, Texas, for over fourteen years. We have a son and daughter, both married, and I am four times grandpa and proud of it." The picture above was taken in 1883, the nearest one to his army life. I found among my war papers the diary of Comrade Clayton, and have freely used it in this new history and shall take pleasure in returning it to him, as it is a relic that his grandchildren will prize. Address, Tenaha, Texas.

February 14th. Moved at 7 a. m.; marched to within eleven miles of Columbia; distance seventeen miles.

February 15th. Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Congaree creek at 5 p. m. and went into camp on right of First division; distance, six miles; enemy shelled our line in the rear from the bluff across Congaree river.

February 16th. Moved at 9 a. m. and halted opposite the city of Columbia; the 99th Indiana and 15th Michigan were sent to hold the crossing of Saluda creek, and after a short skirmish with the enemy, we succeeded in crossing about dark and camped on the banks of Broad river; distance seven miles.

February 17th. Left camp at 3 p. m., crossed Broad river, and marched through Columbia, which was formally surrendered that morning by the mayor, the main forces of the enemy having evacuated the city the night previous.

February 18th. At 4 a. m. the Third brigade was called out to suppress riot, did so, killing two men, wounding thirty and arresting 370. The 15th Michigan and 99th Indiana destroyed one mile of Columbia & Charleston railroad; sent the 70th Ohio and 48th and 90th Illinois to destroy one mile, from eight to nine-mile post, on same road.

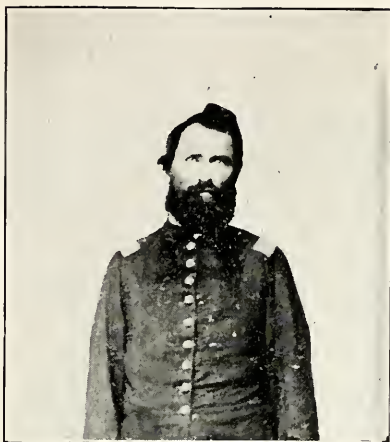
February 20th. Left Columbia at 8 a. m.; marched easterly on road to Traveler's Rest; leaving that place to our right, we turned north toward Liberty Hill. Went into camp at 5 p. m.; distance twenty miles.

February 21st. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched twenty-two miles; camped at 8 p. m.

(The "bummers" of the 99th brought in 1,000 pounds of pork and three barrels of flour that day.)

February 22d. Left camp at 8:30 a. m.; arrived at Wateree river, at Peay's ferry; crossed brigade in pontoon boats; went into camp across Singleton's creek, two miles from the river; distance eight miles.

(Captain Heath and Lieutenant Myers detailed in Pioneer corps.)



CAPTAIN GEORGE HOLMES GWIN, COMPANY F.

1862.

NOTE.—This picture shows the captain as he was when he entered the army. The sketch on page 15 has some wrong dates. His commission in the militia was August 25, 1853 instead of 1857, and was in Company B, 4th regiment, second military district of Indiana. He also recruited Company F entire, being appointed by Governor Morton July 22, 1862, for that purpose, recommended by Judge Charles H. Test and others.

February 24th. Marched twenty miles; went into camp at 10 p. m. one mile from Camden.

February 25th. Broke camp at 8 a. m. and marched to Pine Tree church on Camden and Society Hill road; went into camp at 12 m.; distance eight miles.

February 26th. Left camp at 9 a. m. and marched to and waded Lynch's creek at Kelly's bridge; water very high and rising; Second and Third brigades crossed and went into camp at 5 p. m.; no wagons got over; distance ten miles.

(While lying here on the 27th David Cameron, Company C, and Jacob Stephens, Company H, were captured. They were afterward paroled and mustered out with the regiment. Cameron has died since the war.)

February 28th. Commenced to build bridge; made good progress; stopped work at dark.

March 1st. Moved at 3 p. m.; arrived at Kellytown; went into camp at 5:30 p. m.; distance six miles.

March 2d. Marched at 3:30 p. m. and went into camp at 8:30 p. m.; distance four miles.

March 3d. Moved at 7 a. m.; crossed Black creek at New Market; camped at Campbell's mills on Juniper creek at 7 p. m.; distance twenty miles.

March 4th. Broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched to Cheraw; went into camp at 5 p. m. on the right of the First division, on the ridge to the left of town; distance thirteen miles.

March 5th. Marched at 5 p. m., crossed Great Pedee, and went into camp at 8 p. m.; distance four miles.

(Adolphus German, Company F, who was captured July 22 at Atlanta, escaped and joined the regiment that day.)

March 7th. Left camp at 12 m. and marched to Crooked creek and camped at 5:30 p. m.; distance ten miles.

March 8th. Broke camp at 7 a. m.; marched to Laurel hill; went into camp at 3 p. m.; distance fourteen miles.

March 9th. Left at 7 a. m.; crossed Lumber river on pontoon bridge; camped near Bethel church at 5 p. m.; distance fourteen miles.

March 10th. Marched at 3 p. m.; corduroyed roads for nearly four miles; distance to brigade headquarters from yesterday's camp, three miles.

March 11th. Marched at 8 a. m.; crossed Rock Fish creek and camped on Little Rock Fish creek, seven miles from Fayetteville, at 5 p. m.; distance seventeen miles.

March 12th. Marched at 7 a. m.; camped south of Fayetteville at 12 m.; distance six and one-half miles.

(A dispatch boat came up from Wilmington and the regiment sent out mail, the first for nearly two month, during which they had marched 443 miles.)



JOSEPH WILLIAMS AND DAUGHTER, COMPANY C.

1899.

Born July 7, 1841, in Highland, West Virginia; was living in Benton county, Indiana, when he enlisted in Company C, being one of the "Benton county boys." He went through all the campaigns and was one of the most efficient of "Sherman's bummers" on the "march to the sea." Returned to Benton county and October 11, 1866, was married to Lucinda J. Atkinson, Chaplain Lucas performing the ceremony. Remained there until 1878, when he moved to South Bend, Nebraska; lived there three years; then moved to Lancaster county and lived five years, when he bought a farm near Palmyra, in Otoe county, Nebraska, and has lived there ever since. Has four sons and one daughter living. The picture of the daughter is given with his. There will be found an incident by Comrade Williams on page 58. He is a great friend of his comrades and is Commander of Post 54, at Palmyra, Nebraska, his home.

March 14th. At 3:30 p. m. crossed Cape Fear river and camped on Warsaw road at 7 p. m.; distance three miles.

March 15th. Marched at 11 a. m. on Goldsboro road; camped at Bethany church at 5 p. m.; distance nine miles.

March 16th. Moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Black creek; went into camp at 7 p. m. near Wesley chapel; distance eight miles.

March 17th. Moved at 7 a. m.; camped at Peter's cross-roads at 3 p. m.; distance eight miles.

March 18th. Moved at 5:30 a. m.; crossed Cohera creek and went into camp at 2 p. m.; distance fifteen miles.

March 19th. Moved at 1 p. m.; marched in direction of Everettsville until 11 p. m.; countermarched at 1 o'clock at night to reinforce the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, who had engaged the enemy. Distance twenty-four miles.

March 21st. Changed position, relieved skirmishers, put up lines and took part in the engagement of that day. Captain Hare, of 70th Ohio, a brave and gallant officer, was killed near the left of our division line.

March 22d. Marched on direct road to Everettsville about ten miles; camped at 5:30 p. m.

March 23d. Marched eight miles and went into camp six miles from Goldsboro.

March 24th. We crossed the Neuse river and ended a campaign in which the command has shown an endurance and steady faith in themselves, their cause, and a confidence in their great leader such as I believe no troops have before felt. The casualties of the brigade have been two officers killed and one wounded; men killed, one; wounded, four; missing, twelve; making a total loss of twenty. The number of miles of road corduroyed by the brigade was: 15th Michigan, three miles; 70th Ohio, three miles; 48th Illinois, three miles; 90th Illinois, three miles; 99th Indiana, four miles.—War Records, serial 98, page 309.

While at and near this point some changes in regiment occurred. Captain Walker, of Company H, was relieved as A. A. A. G. of brigade and Lieutenant Thomas J. Barlow, of Company H, detailed as A. A. D. C. of the division on General Hazen's staff. Lieutenant Walker, of Company F, and Lieutenant Miller, of Company B, resigned and were honorably discharged.

Surgeon Butterworth, Sergeant-Major Brown, Captain Walker of Company H; Benjamin Martin, of Company E; William Beeker, of Company F; Enoch Scotten, of Company G; Francis Tillotson, of Company A, and others went home on leave.

CHAPTER XXI.

FROM GOLDSBORO TO WASHINGTON.

The regiment remained near Goldsboro until April 10th, when they marched seventeen miles in the direction of Raleigh; on the 11th went on twelve miles, on the 12th fifteen miles, on the 13th fifteen miles, and on the 14th reached Raleigh, where they went into camp near Raleigh and remained in that vicinity until May 1st.

On the 12th the announcement was officially made of the surrender of Lee to Grant on the 9th at Appomattox, and there was great rejoicing among the troops. All knew it was the beginning of the end of the confederacy. From the 18th to the 26th hostilities were suspended between the armies of Generals Sherman and Johnston, about which there was much controversy, the Secretary of War and General Sherman having a heated controversy over the terms to be granted. On April 26th the confederate army of North Carolina was surrendered at Bennett's house, near Durham station, North Carolina, and that was the end of the war. The terms were the same as those given to Lee by Grant.

On the 17th of April General Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 56, announcing to the army the assassination of President Lincoln on the evening of the 14th.

Captain Heath has sent me an official copy of that order that he received as commander of the Pioneer corps. It is a relic of the old days. The old order makes the assassination on the 11th instead of the 14th, the telegram to General Sherman making the mistake, as General Sherman afterwards explained.

The march to Washington is thus reported by General W. B. Hazen, commander of the Second division:

May 1, 1865. Broke camp in accordance with orders at 5:30 a. m., and went into camp near Louisburg at 1 p. m., distance nineteen miles.

May 2d. Left at 8:30 a. m., went into camp at Shady Grove at 4:30 p. m.; distance twenty miles.

May 3d. Marched to Warranton, nine miles, thence to Robinson's ferry on the Roanoke, fourteen miles, making twenty-three miles in all.

May 4th. Marched at noon, crossed the Roanoke and camped at Pendleton's bridge on the Meherrin river; distance seventeen miles.

May 5th. Marched at 5 a. m. through Laurenceville to a point three miles beyond the Nottoway river; distance twenty-seven miles.

May 6th. Marched on Boydton plank to Pictor's run within six miles of Petersburg; distance eighteen miles.

Here we have a march of 124 miles in six days, an average of twenty-one miles a day, and taking into consideration that a whole army corps was moving together on the same road, it is a remarkable march. The next report of General Hazen is:

May 9th. On the 7th moved the camp from Pictor's run to within a mile of Petersburg; on the 8th lay in camp; on the 9th marched to Proctor's creek, a distance of eleven miles. Were reviewed by General Howard while passing through Petersburg.

May 13th. Lay in camp near Manchester, Virginia, the 11th and 12th; on the 13th moved across the James and through the city of Richmond and went into camp a mile beyond the Chickahominy river; distance twelve miles.

May 14th. Moved to Hanover court house, a distance of nine miles.

May 15th. Marched twenty-two miles, crossing the Pamunkey and also the Mattaponi at Reedy Mills bridge.

May 16th. Marched twenty-two miles, going into camp five miles from Fredericksburg.

May 17th. Marched to Fredericksburg, crossed the Rappahannock river and went into camp on Aqua creek; distance twenty miles.

May 18th. Marched seventeen miles, going into camp two miles from the Occoquan river.

May 19th. Marched fourteen miles; crossed the Occoquan and went into camp four miles from Alexandria.

The regiment remained here and in vicinity until May 23d, when they moved to the vicinity of the Long bridge to take part in the grand review of May 24th.

On the 21st Captains Farrar and Powell received their commissions as colonel and lieutenant-colonel, but were only mustered as lieutenant-colonel and major. They had filled the positions of colonel and lieutenant-colonel from the 8th of January, more than four months.

Lieutenant John T. Ramey, of Company F, died at City Point May 13, 1865, having only received his commission on April 20th before. He was a faithful soldier, went through all the service and died when the war was over.

The grand review has been so often described that I need not repeat it here, only to say that the 99th did not get their new flags and so carried the old flags, if flags they might be called, that had only a few tattered stripes on broken and splintered staffs. The men of the 99th did not care much for the opportunity of displaying themselves, but regarded it as a sort of necessary exhibition to close in a formal way their period of service.

CHAPTER XXII.

FROM WASHINGTON TO INDIANAPOLIS.

On June 5, 1895, the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States by Captain John C. Nelson, of the 70th Ohio, A. C. M. Leaving Washington they came by rail to Parkersburg and down the Ohio river on the steamer *Nashville* to Lawrenceburg, and

from there to Indianapolis by rail, arriving Sunday morning, June 11th. Final payment was made on the 15th, when all departed for their homes.

On Monday, June 12, 1865, the regiment with others received a welcome from Governor Morton and the state authorities on the grounds of the old state house. The words of the governor as we read them now call back very vividly the feelings of the people at that period. He said:

“It is a deep feeling of joy with which Indiana welcomes her returning soldiers home—a joy prevailing every breast in this vast audience. You went forth on a mission you have performed with fidelity and success, and now return to claim the gratitude of your fellow-citizens. If our arms had been covered with defeat instead of victory, how different the circumstances under which you would have returned, if you returned at all. You come now when all is peace from the northern frontier to the Rio Grande. The dark cloud of war has given place to the sunshine of peace. The Confederacy has died suddenly of disease of the heart; died almost in a single night, like the gourd of Jonah. Jeff Davis has removed his seat of government from Richmond to Fortress Monroe, and instead of being accoutred in the paraphernalia of war, has put on the garments of peace and good will to all. The incendiaries who kindled the fires of the rebellion have been burned in their own houses, and the heat of the conflagration has melted the manacles off their slaves.

“Soldiers, when you went forth to battle for your country, all was gloom and darkness. Our country was full of infidels—men who did not believe in the future of the nation. You had faith; you went forth; you persisted; you conquered; and now return as the conquering hero returns, and the people are rushing out with open arms to receive you. What were you fighting for? Not for glory, though you have gained enough of that, but for your country. Never before was a war so com-

pletely successful. The job has been so well done that even the rebels are beginning to be proud of it. You have done your work so well that you have destroyed the means of renewing the contest for all time to come.

“The American soldier is to-day the highest type of manhood. The French soldier is distinguished for his activity, vivacity and enthusiasm, the Russian for his obstinacy. The English soldier is slow in his movements, but possessed of a valorous stupidity, which sometimes renders him incapable of knowing when he is defeated. The German is noted for his calm, patient and intellectual courage. As the blood of all these enters into the composition of the American people, so are their respective virtues blended in the American soldier. It has been demonstrated in this war that our soldiers have the *elan* of the French, the obstinacy of the Russian, the dogged persistence of the English, and the educated courage of the German.

“The past four years have been productive of immense results in the field. The rebellion was not to be put down by words and resolutions. Some affect to undervalue the bravery of our soldiers by saying that we outnumbered the rebels in population. It is true we outnumbered them but they had their advantages. They did not come to us, we had to go to them. We were unfamiliar with their country, while they knew it well. In making war we had long lines of communication to maintain which they could dispense with. We fought them under great disadvantages but our cause was just and we triumphed. You had faith in the justice of your cause, or you could not have stood up under the hardships you were called upon to endure.

“But now we can rejoice in the bright prospects of the nation. The great disturbing element of our politics gone, and gone forever, under the free labor system the South will prosper as it never has prospered before—even as the North has prospered.

“But you are home again and you will not fail of a true welcome. You have doubtless, on the march, in

camp, or on the lonely picket station, pictured to yourselves the anticipated meeting with the loved ones at home. Your anticipations will be more than realized, and you young fellows, who cannot, as yet, call any woman wife, will not be disappointed. They don't take much to these 'stay-at-homes.' They say they are well enough for escorts to picnics and ice cream saloons and to pay carriage-hire, but when it comes to the substantial business of matrimony they beg to be excused. In that case they will take the soldiers, for they know you will make good husbands, for the man that loves his country will love his wife."

The cheering with which this address was received was the best testimonial of its appreciation. When we remember that it was wholly extemporaneous and that the governor was making a speech of welcome every day to some returning regiment, it shows the ability of a master of plain speech. His unceasing care and untiring labors in behalf of the soldiers had given him a warm place in their hearts, and praise from one who knew what they had endured was as an oasis in the desert through which they had passed. As an old veteran of Company B said at its close, with a voice half joy and half sadness, "We are once more in God's country, thank God!" That was his amen and it was enough.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL FOWLER.

On the 20th day of December, 1899, I spent the day with Colonel Alexander Fowler at his home near Bronson, Kansas, and took down from his lips the following statements of his recollections of the days of the war. I would sometimes put in a question, and so I give

the conversation in substance in some cases, in others his exact words.

“Do you remember the officers of the regiment?”

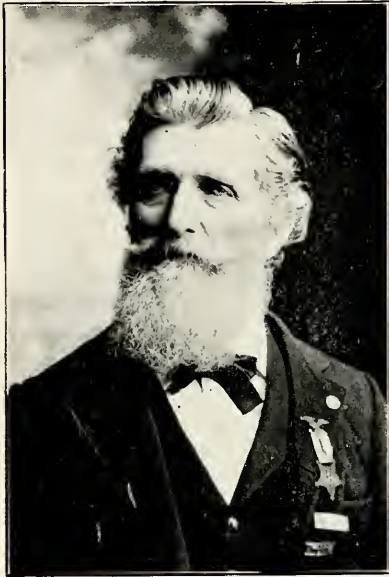
“Yes. I find this to be true, there are many men that I remember, privates as well as officers, from some peculiar circumstances under which I met them at times, some incident on the march, or in camp, or in battle, brings up the name and appearance of the one engaged in it. Of course my connection was more directly with the officers, and my acquaintance was better on account of the official relations. In the army as in civil life there are men of more congenial tastes than others, and these will form their associations so that they will become better acquainted. Adjutant McGlashon, Sergeant-Major Brewer and yourself were in my mess, and I have always thought of you when I have thought of the old regiment. McGlashon and Brewer were both young men, not of age, but splendid officers, competent and faithful. Two men may be equal as soldiers, as gentlemen, and yet you will become more attached by association to one than the other. Now, the business of the commander is to not allow this friendship to sway him in official action. That was one thing I tried to avoid, but I can look back now and see in some cases where my friendship for a man led me to favor him, but I feel sure I never did a man an injustice because he was not particularly friendly with me. If I ever did so I do not believe there is an officer of the old regiment but had sense enough to know that I did him no wrong intentionally. The private soldiers of the 99th were many of them the equals of their officers in education and intelligence.”

I told him that many of the officers and men of the regiment had succeeded in life and were doing well, honored and respected by the communities in which they lived, when he said: “I know that must be true for they were many of them young, but of extremely good sense. If any class of men ever deserved to attain success, it is the men of the 99th for they were good soldiers. One

of the strange things is the fact that there are some good men in the world who cannot stand up under fire. Of course these men are called cowardly, but a man who has never been under the fire of an enemy has no right to criticise them for he cannot judge, does not know what he would do under like circumstances himself, and a man who has been under fire will have a measure of sympathy for them. Two officers of the regiment came to me after a battle and told me they could not stand up under fire and I permitted them to resign, and I have always been glad that I did, for they were good men and were willing to try, which many a man was unwilling to do. It is a fact also, that some men under the excitement of battle become what I call reckless. A brave man is willing to risk his life in doing his duty, but he must also not forfeit it unnecessarily. For instance, at the battle of Atlanta on July 22d, while the fight was going on I was riding my old white horse, which all the members of the regiment will remember, and I found, by the way the bullets were coming, that I was becoming a conspicuous target and so I dismounted for a time and went up and down the line on foot, leaving my horse in charge of an orderly. In the midst of the engagement I was near Colonel Greathouse, of the 48th Illinois Infantry, and as the enemy began to fall back after a repulse, he mounted the works brandishing his sword and calling on the enemy to "come on, come on," in a challenging way, and in about a minute he was shot and killed. He made himself a target and took more risk than was necessary. He was a brave man and a splendid soldier, but his act was an impulse and not one of deliberate judgment—at least it seemed so to me at the time and seems so yet, as I look back upon it."

"It is the preparation, or waiting for battle, that is the hardest is it not?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "a man sometimes suffers as much from anxiety as anything else. For instance, at the battle of Mission Ridge where we were holding the side of the hill, now called Sherman Heights, it was one of



SERGEANT HENRY W. WISE, COMPANY C.

1900

(See page 163.)

the most exciting and anxious times to me I ever passed. We had a skirmish line in front and two men had been brought in dangerously wounded, and the wounded of General Corse's brigade on our left were brought by our regiment, among them the General himself. General Sherman's headquarters were just above us and a little to our left and I was there a good deal waiting orders. I could see the failure of Colonel Loomis' brigade on our right and Corse on the left, to reach the ridge, as well as the apparently hopeless task of attempting the ridge in our front, when he told me to hold my regiment in readiness to make the attempt, by moving out to the right. I went back and in a short time the order came

to fall in and get ready. We did so and waited in suspense for some time; I do not know how long for time seems very slow on such an occasion. I knew what it meant to move—it meant a loss of one-third of the brave fellows of my command at least. Just as we were ordered to move, the 90th Illinois, the regiment on our right, the left of the First brigade swung into the place in the valley below us and the order for us to charge was countermanded. The 90th Illinois made a brave but unsuccessful charge and the commander, the gallant Colonel Omeara, was killed and the regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded. When the sun went down that night it closed the longest day of my life, and yet I had been in no great danger, except from the shells which you remember generally went over our heads. It was the anxiety, the waiting that made it.”

Here I ventured to ask, “Colonel, were you ever scared in a fight?” to which he responded:

“Yes, I was once. It was in Dallas when the enemy made a night attack. We were under orders to withdraw quietly when the attack commenced. It was very dark, and you could not see anything. Every cannon and musket in the whole confederate line was in use and the noise was terrific. I could not tell what was coming, or from where, and for a few minutes I was somewhat frightened. It seemed to me that what I couldn’t see was more terrible than what I could see. I felt a good deal like what General Sherman once said about General Grant and himself. He said: ‘Grant is the great general, he makes his plans and goes ahead, cares nothing for what he cannot see, while some things I cannot see at times scare me like h—l.’ I was a good deal that way the night at Dallas.”

“I would like to have you give me your impressions of the officers of the regiment now, after so many years,” was the next request. He took them up one by one and said:

“Colonel DeHart was with us not quite a year, when he went home to take command of the 128th Indiana.



SERGEANT HENRY W. WISE, COMPANY C.

1862.

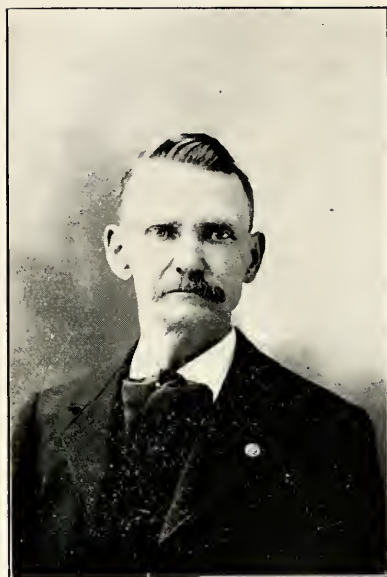
Born November 19, 1839, in Crawford county, Ohio; came to Lake county, Indiana, in 1849, and it has been his home ever since. Enlisted in Company C in August, 1862, and served through the war. From 1884 to 1887 belonged to Third Regt. Indiana Legion. Married Eliza C. Alyea December 25, 1867, and they have two sons and two daughters, the youngest being 22 years of age. His ancestry were Pennsylvania Dutch; his great grandfather, born in 1751, served in the Maryland cavalry during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1786, served in the war of 1812. Comrade Wise taught eight terms of school in his younger days, but his principal occupation has been that of brick and tile making. His regard for his old comrades and interest in their welfare is manifest at all times, and he attends all the reunions he can. The picture above shows him as he was in the army, while the one on page 161 shows him as he is now.

He was a good commander, but his ideas and methods of discipline were so different from mine that we did not always harmonize thoroughly, but I have a kindly remembrance of him yet.

“Colonel John M. Berkey, who I always think of as Major, the position he held so long, was with me until I left the service, and I always got along well with him. We were together a great deal, and I liked him and often favored him when I could. Speaking of the Major reminds me of an incident that I laughed at him a great deal about. The 70th Ohio was a kind of brother regiment with ours, and they being from Ohio and the 99th from Indiana, there was quite a good-natured rivalry between them. Our bass drum had given out and I authorized the major to get a new bass drum, as he was the treasurer of the regimental fund. When he returned to camp with it, I was astonished to see an immense great drum, and said: ‘Major, why in the world did you get such a large drum, no one man can handle it and we cannot afford to detail two men to carry it.’ In a sort of apologetic way he said, ‘Well, I went over and measured the bass drum of the 70th Ohio and we cannot afford to have a smaller drum than they have, so I bought this big one.’ The hearty laugh at the major’s expense by a number who heard his apology was such that he began to explain again, but they would not hear him.”

“Captain Farrar, who was so long the captain of Company D, and colonel at the time of muster out of the regiment, was a man of good mind, a good officer and soldier, but not always a pleasant man to get along with. I always admired his pluck and determination and steady straightforward methods, and had confidence in him, even if I did not always agree with him. I heard that he once expressed his opinion of General Ewing (Hugh) to that officer’s face in a very strong way, and I have always remembered him kindly for that. I am glad to know he yet lives.

“Captain Powell, of Company I, who became lieutenant-colonel on the muster out of the regiment, was a



CORPORAL RODNEY JEGER, COMPANY C.

1900.

Born March 21, 1844, in Pennsylvania, parents moving the same year to near Brownsburg, Hendricks county, Indiana. Enlisted in August, 1862, and served in all the campaigns, being slightly wounded May 28, 1864, at Dallas, but continued until the regiment reached East Point after the surrender of Atlanta, when he was taken sick and was sent back to the hospital at Nashville, and from there was furloughed home. Recovering, he was sent to Chattanooga and was on guard duty until toward spring, when he joined the regiment near Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was mustered out with the regiment. Married April 28, 1867, at Lizton, Indiana, and engaged in farming and merchandizing. In 1881 was elected treasurer of Hendricks county, and filled the office with credit and satisfaction to the people. In 1889 he moved to Kokomo and engaged in the sale of buggies and farming implements. The same year he met with a serious accident, having his thigh crushed by the kick of a horse which caused him to go on crutches for four years and lamed him for life. Is now engaged in the farming implement trade at Elwood, Indiana.

good man, one of the older men, who went through to the end of the service. He was always rather quiet, as I recall him, disposed to do his duty without any flourish. I am pleased to hear that he is still alive.

“Major Homan, the young captain of Company H, I remember very well. He got in a tight place at Atlanta and with a few others was compelled to surrender. He was fortunate in getting exchanged in a short time, however. I think he is one of the men who will make his way anywhere.”

“By the way, Chaplain,” he said, “Is Captain Gwin alive yet?” I told him of a visit I made to him at the time of the regimental reunion at Brookston, his home, two years ago, when he said, “I would like to see the old captain to see if he has my ‘animiles’ yet. When we were getting ready to leave Atlanta on the ‘march to the sea,’ I received an order to carefully inspect my regiment and send back to Chattanooga all men who were not fitted for a long march, and if any of them were officers to permit them to resign. The captain was one of the officers worn down by the long season’s campaign, and I knew he was not fit for a long march in the winter. He felt that way himself and I had a fine jack and jenny that I had picked up, and so, I proposed in a joking way, that I would send him home if he would take these animals home with him and keep them until I came home. He was delighted with the idea and said, ‘Colonel, I’ll take them ‘animiles’ home sure.’ I knew he could not do it, but he was in such dead earnest I concluded to let him try it. He got them as far as the Chattahoochie river where he left them, and so if I can see him I will ask him what he did with my ‘animiles,’ as he called them in his emphatic way.

“I was sorry when I heard of the death of Surgeon Butterworth and Quartermaster Cathcart. I knew the doctor and was acquainted with Cathcart’s father before the war. The doctor was an even tempered, steady sort of a man, with a set way of doing things that sometimes

amused me, though he was very good at detecting whether a man was really sick, or whether he was pretending to be in order to avoid some disagreeable duty, a thing soldiers would sometimes do. His first question was, 'What is the matter with you?' and when the soldier had given his idea of his case, the next was, 'Let me see your tongue.' He would then give them a remedy and turn to the next. I am indebted to the doctor for one favor, the first, and as I recall it, the only pair of silk stockings I ever wore. You know how they rushed us off, after the retreat of Bragg from Mission Ridge, to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. We had been for two months on the march from Memphis to Chattanooga, and I was entirely without socks except one pair, and they needed a good deal of darning to make them wearable, and I was not an expert at darning even if I had the materials. The doctor somehow got hold of a fine pair of silk stockings which he gave to me. I put them on and felt more comfortable, if not more proud.

"I remember well the hospital steward, Martin I. Whitman, in fact, all the field and staff non-commissioned officers, Sergeant-Major Brewer, Quartermaster-Sergeant Severance, Commissary-Sergeant Parks, and Drum-Major Spaulding. They were all good and faithful officers. I have learned since the war that a wrong was perhaps done to Sergeant Severance. He was sent back to Chattanooga after the return from following Hood, in charge of some stores, and did not return when he was ordered to do so, as the quartermaster reported to me, so he was reduced to the ranks, and William T. Tubbs, of Company D, appointed in his place. On our arrival at Savannah I found myself unable to ride my horse on account of weakness in my back, and so I accepted the offer of the government in general orders to muster out all officers who had served for more than three years, and I came home from Savannah, leaving the army, so I did not know at the time of the muster out whether he had ever given an excuse or not.

I then told him that Severance had always claimed to me that he was wrongfully reduced to the ranks, quoting him the statement of Severance to me:

"I was sent to Chattanooga on detail to take the surplus wagon train of our brigade there and turn them over and get proper receipts for them. Before I could succeed in doing this, all communications between Atlanta and Chattanooga were abandoned and I was compelled to remain there all winter under command of Captain Pinkerton, of the 48th Illinois. We were sent to Bridgeport and had a sorry time of it until spring, when we were ordered to Washington where we met our command, and I to find I had been reduced to the ranks some four months before."

Telling him this I asked, "Do you know anything about it?" to which he responded, "Only what I have said before. If Severance did not get the order in time to return, as he says, before the regiment left Atlanta, I have no doubt he was improperly reduced and you ought to say so in the new history. Of course no blame can attach in any way to Sergeant Tubbs, who took his place, for he did his duty in obeying orders to take the office."

This led to a canvas of an event in the history of the regiment that was the cause of much speculation then and has been since. In the original history of the regiment on page 20, I say:

"Colonel Fowler and Lieutenant Mackey were arrested and court-martialed at this place for not preventing the destruction of the goods of some extortionate sutlers. Although beyond their power to prevent, and both sick at the time, through some instrumentality, I know not what, Colonel Fowler was suspended from command one month and Lieutenant Mackey dismissed the service."

"Now," I said, "I would like your version of the matter."

"It is a very plain case and of course I remember it. I went, as you know, in your company, being quite sick, on the train to Iuka with the convalescents, while the regiment marched through. When we got to Iuka, some sutlers had managed, against orders, to get a large amount of goods there and were robbing the soldiers



SERGEANT DAVID STITT, COMPANY I.

1900.

Born March 22, 1843, in Athens county, Ohio. Served faithfully in Company I during the war, being promoted to corporal April 12, 1864, and to sergeant August 12, 1864. Three days afterward, August 15th, during the siege of Atlanta he was quite severely wounded, but recovered and served until muster of the regiment. He was married October 31, 1867, to Harriet A. Lee, and they have four children, Stella, Leonard, Bessie and Jesse. He has lived in Harrison township, Miami county, Indiana, since the war, and his occupation that of farming. Comrade Stitt is a true comrade and always greets his comrades at reunions when he can. His address is North Grove, Indiana. In a letter dated May 19, 1900, he says: "I met Colonel DeHart the other day and had the pleasure of taking the old colonel by the hand and talking with him. He looks well and hearty but is getting gray like the rest of us."

without mercy. I sent for one of them and told him his prices were outrageous, ten cents for an apple, and other things in proportion. No change was made, and as there were several thousand soldiers there awaiting their commands, one night they began a raid on the sutlers, who came to me for a guard to protect them. I said, 'I have no guard and if I had I would never furnish one to protect a man who charges a soldier ten cents for an apple.' It was for saying that and refusing to apologize for it that I was suspended from command. I learned afterward that some of the officers had some financial interest in the sutlers' stores and that was what made it go so hard with me. Poor Mackey! they found some of the goods under his cot where the boys had hid them for safety, and that was enough, he had to go. I cannot say that I have ever regretted what I did. I would say and do the same to-day when I had remonstrated with men for such egregious extortion. They were sowing to the wind and they had to reap the whirlwind. I might have lost my place in the army, but I never could endure to see a mean advantage taken of soldiers without helping them rather than the men that did it."

He paused here and came back to the officers, saying: "I remember Captain Wells, of Company A, Captain Andis, of Company B, he lives not far from Fort Scott; the old Captain Ash, of Company E, and Captain Moore, his successor, Captain Cochran, of Company F, and the tall and short captains of Company G, the tall one having a peculiar name and the short one was Thomas, I believe. (Captain Worrell, of Company G, was the tall man). Captain Myers, of Company I, was a good officer, and so was Captain Julian, of Company K. When I hear the names I remember them better."

"How did you come to be appointed colonel of the 99th?"

"When the war broke out I was living in South Bend and as I had served as sergeant in the regular army for four years, I was about the only man in the town with

any military experience, so I at once proceeded to organize a company and telegraphed the fact to Governor Morton and asked for orders. I received orders to hold my company at South Bend for further orders. I knew that was an impossibility, so I started with my company by rail for Indianapolis. In the meantime our representative in the legislature told Governor Morton that he needed such men as I was, and when I came my company was put into camp, and made a company of the 15th Indiana Infantry, one of the first three years' regiments organized. Shortly after we entered the service I was promoted to major and served as such with that regiment until the time of my appointment as colonel of the 99th. I was in the division of General Thomas J. Wood and my knowledge of military life attracted his attention and we became friends. One day he received a letter from Governor Morton, telling him that he wanted an officer of experience to command one of the new regiments organizing in Indiana, and he informed me that he had sent in my name as a suitable man. At the time I was not well, on account of being thrown from my horse on the pursuit of Bragg after his invasion of Kentucky. As the result, I was laid up for a week unable to do anything, and so, went back to Louisville to recuperate. While there I saw in the papers that I had been appointed colonel of the 99th Indiana. I went at once to Indianapolis to see Governor Morton and find out what it meant. He said after I introduced the subject: 'Your commission is at the adjutant-general's office, you can go there and get it.' I did so, went back to my regiment and reported to General Wood, who said: 'I am sorry to see you go, but I suppose it is for the best.' I returned to Louisville and joined the 99th. One of those ludicrous things occurred as I rode up to the camp of the regiment. None of the men knew me and I had no insignia of rank upon me. They had been without any wood with which to cook their food and a promise had been made that the wood contractor would be there that day, and they were anxiously awaiting his coming.

When I came up they mistook me for the contractor and the cry went up all over camp, the wood contractor had come. Such was my reception by the regiment, and when they came to understand their mistake some of the officers came to apologize for it, but I told them that was unnecessary, it was all right, and my first act would be to see that they had some wood, and I am glad to say it soon came."

In response to the question as to what he thought of the officers under whom he served, he said:

"Sherman was a great general, there is no doubt of that, and always had a purpose before him. I was impressed very much with the fact when we were in the pursuit of Hood. I was in command of the brigade and we were in the advance. We struck the rear guard of Hood's forces about 4 p. m. near Rome and in a most favorable position for an attack, but I could not bring on an engagement without orders, and learning that Sherman was just a little way from me in the rear, I rode back to where he was and told him the situation and that we were tired of marching and ready for a fight and in a good position to begin it. 'All right, Colonel, but I do not care about fighting Hood here, all I want is to get rid of him, I will let Thomas take care of him, and I have another use for this army.' I said, 'General, what is that?' He said, 'Say nothing of it now, but you'll know in due time.' I found out what he meant when the march to the sea began.

"I think General Logan was a great corps commander. I shall never forget the way he gave the order to General Harrow at Atlanta July 22d. The enemy by some means got through our lines at the cut in the railroad and part of the division fell back. We were looking over the ground when Logan rode up and addressing Harrow, said, 'What in h—l did you let that line fall back for?' To which Harrow responded, 'I couldn't help it.' 'Retake the line, retake it, I say, retake it.' It was not long until the line was retaken.

“The ‘march to the sea,’ which was my last campaign, could not be better described than it is in the old song, ‘Marching Through Georgia.’ Before we left, all the old wagons, both of ours and the Confederate army, were gathered up and piled in the great iron depot, as it was proposed to destroy everything that could be used by the enemy for transportation, by rail or wagon road. When this was done it was set on fire and a wonderful fire it made; when all the factories where anything in the way of army supplies could be made, were fired also, it was a picture of the destruction that war causes that is as vividly before my mind to-day as thirty-five years ago. The state of Georgia at this time, was largely the supply ground of the Confederate army. The Confederate government had limited the cotton to be planted on each plantation to ten acres, while the rest was planted in corn, hence it was a great granary and its destruction was a blow from which there was no opportunity to recuperate. Our instructions were to give each person on the plantation five bushels of corn and all the rest to be destroyed. Every mile of railroad was also destroyed. We were allowed only one wagon and two ambulances to the regiment. I was permitted to have two pack mules, but I took a good milch cow in place of one of them, and a negro led and fed that cow all the way, and my mess had milk, and it was a great help to us to have plenty of fresh milk every day. The old song as I say, told how we lived:

“How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound,
How the turkeys gobbled that our commissary found,
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,
While we were marching through Georgia.’

“Every corps had its especial mark so that there was no possibility of confusing trails. Three cuts on a tree was our mark, and the others had different marks so that a straggling soldier, regiment or brigade would know whose trail they were on, or whether they were ahead of

the rest. Marching on different roads this was a good arrangement.

“ ‘So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude, three hundred to the main,
While we were marching through Georgia.’

“As I grow older I think more and more of the old days, and if I live until the next reunion of the regiment I will be there. I hope you will publish the history for you have a grand story of patriotic service to put upon the record.”

I need not say to the members of the old regiment that when the colonel took me in his buggy and drove me to the depot at Bronson, after a visit of two days, that it was a joy to live over the old life with him again who had so thoroughly linked the name and fame of Fowler with the 99th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SKETCHES OF COMRADES.

The sketches that follow are many of them imperfect, but they are the best I can make with the data at hand. I would have been glad to include many more but they have not sent me the means of doing so.

Ash, Daniel, captain of Company E. Born August 31, 1819, in Wayne county, Ohio. Married in 1842, in Marshall county, to Rachel Turner, and has three children living. He entered the service as captain of Company E, but his health failing April 24, 1863, he resigned and returned to Morocco, Indiana, where he has resided ever since the war. He has now retired from active pursuits and is making his home at Morocco with his youngest son. He was a good man but could not endure the hardships of the service.

Allbaugh, David, Company I. Born March 12, 1841, in Miami county, Ohio; entered the service in August, 1862; was discharged February 10, 1865, on account of wounds received at Atlanta July 22,

1865. Was married April 19, 1866. Had one son, his wife dying in 1867. Married again May 7, 1872; his wife and one daughter are now living. Has lived for the last thirty years at Eaton, Ohio, which is his address. His occupation is that of a farmer.

Alley, George H., Company B. Born in Rush county, Indiana, November 17, 1841. Was a faithful soldier; was wounded May 28, 1864, at Dallas, but recovered. Since the war, has lived in California, Oregon and Washington. Has a wife and five children. Present address, Goldendale, Washington.

Alley, John M., Company B. Was 1st sergeant to October 31, 1864, and 1st lieutenant April 27, 1865. Born in Rush county, Indiana, January 29, 1836. He served intelligently and faithfully through the service. Since the war he has lived in California and Oregon. He has a wife and two children and his present address is Nehalem, Tillamook county, Oregon.

Ashcraft, Salem C., Company B. Born January 27, 1836; married September 12, 1858; wife died August 16, 1877. Served through the war. Has six children living. Address, Philadelphia, Indiana.

Ball, Lafayette, Company K. Born July 24, 1843, Washington county, Pennsylvania; brought to Cass county by his parents in 1844, where he has always resided, except while in the service; was married in 1870; has wife and three children; served through the war; has always been a farmer. Address, Logansport, Indiana.

Brunton, Cyrus, Company E. Born September 17, 1841, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana; served through the war. Married November 8, 1866, at Morocco, Indiana, near which place he lives with his family on a farm, which is his occupation. Address, Morocco, Indiana.

Berry, Meshack, Company K. Born March 31, 1836, in Cass county, Indiana; married June 9, 1861. Served through the war; has lived in Cass county since the war. Address, Anoka, Cass county, Indiana.

Becker, Manford A., Company F. Born January 15, 1843, Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Served through the war. Married September 4, 1867; has lived ever since at his present home on Pretty Prairie, Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Has a wife and four children living. Occupation has always been that of farming and stock raising. Address, Battle Ground, Indiana.

Brewer, Jacob, captain Company C. Born September 4, 1817; came to Porter county, Indiana, in 1836, where he lived and labored at the blacksmith trade until he entered service at Valparaiso, Indiana. On the organization of Company C he was chosen captain, but he was too advanced in years to endure the hardships of a sol-

dier's life, and on account of ill health was compelled to resign May 7, 1863, and return to his home in Valparaiso. He suffered greatly for many years before his death with the rheumatism; being unable to walk he moved from place to place and about the house in a wheeled chair. He died at Valparaiso April 15, 1887. He had two boys who served their country faithfully during the war, one of them, Winfield, being a drummer in the 99th and serving through the entire war, being but a boy of fourteen when he entered the service.

Brownell, Ezra, corporal of Company A. Born in Schoharie, New York, December 25, 1838. Enlisted from Lake county, Indiana, and served through the war. Lived in Lake county after the war until 1875, when he moved to Madison county, Iowa, where he has since resided. Has been twice married; first, in February, 1866, and has three children, Frank, Fred, and Otto. Comrade Brownell has always kept in touch with his comrades, attending reunions when he could. He has been a farmer but is retired at present. Address, Winterset, Iowa.

Breyfogle, Michael J., Company C. Born November 15, 1840, in Ohio; his parents came to Porter county, Indiana, in 1846, where he enlisted in 1862, and served through the war. Married January 1, 1861, at Valparaiso, to Miss Lavina Fisher, and they have seven children living. Their first child, born January 8, 1862, died while the father was in camp at Scottsboro. He went back to Porter county after the war, but in 1866, moved to Grant county, Wisconsin; in 1871 from there to Lincoln county, Dakota; in 1875 from there to Buchanan county, Iowa; in 1886 to Delaware county, where he now resides. A true soldier and comrade. Address, Masonville, Iowa.

Cook, Charles N., Company K. Born in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and enlisted August 18, 1862, and went through all the campaigns up to November 8, 1864, when being sick, it was decided he was unable to make the "march to the sea," so was sent to hospital to recover. He was sent from one to another and was finally discharged July 8, 1865, from hospital on Davis Island, in Long Island Sound. After discharge came back to Logansport, Indiana, and settled about five miles north of that city, where he now owns and lives on a farm. He was married in February, 1866, and now has a family of three children, and five grandchildren. Comrade Cook is a good christian man, respected by all, and loves his old comrades. Address, Logansport, Indiana.

Crane, Thomas J., sergeant Company H. Born in Brown county, Ohio; married October 2, 1861, in Perry township, Boone county, Indiana; has wife and six children living. Served through the war and has lived near Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, his present address, since the war; engaged in farming. Served three months in the 7th Indiana Regiment, Company A, in the three

months' service. Was captured near Wyatt, Mississippi, in April, 1863; was taken by way of Atlanta to Libby prison at Richmond; was exchanged and returned to the regiment at Black River, Mississippi, and was with the company to the end of the war.

Cathcart, James L., quartermaster. Born March 29, 1841, in LaPorte county, Indiana; entered the service in August, 1862, and appointed William N. Severance and Alva B. Parks, two very competent men as his sergeants. He served through the war, and this history will give sketches of him and his sergeants and wagonmasters at various periods of their service. H. H. Haskins, Frank Tiltonson, John Hale, and Edwin Michael were at different times connected with this department. While on leave of absence at home in September, 1863, he married Miss Emma Hixon, at Westville, Indiana. Both of them have passed away, Comrade Cathcart dying in 1888. They left some children I believe, who live at the old home near Westville, Indiana.

Clegg, Hiram B., Company F. Born October 8, 1831, in Sidney, Ohio. Served faithfully through the war in Company F, enlisting from Tippecanoe county, Indiana, which has been his home since the war. Married January 1, 1866. Occupation, teaming. Address, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Dickinson, Thomas, Company A. Born May 7, 1844, in Harrison township, Carroll county, Ohio. Enlisted in Company A, and served through the war. Address, Lowell, Indiana.

Dutton, George C., sergeant Company A. Born January 28, 1828, at Middleburg, New York. Enlisted in Company A, and served faithfully for more than a year when his health failed and he was discharged at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, September 5, 1863. Lived in Lake county after the war until 1878, and since that time has lived in Dawson county, Nebraska. His wife is dead but he has four living children. A good, christian man, his influence has always been on the right side. Address, Cozad, Nebraska.

Dodge, Paul, Company A. Born September 19, 1844, in Lake county, Indiana. Moved to Kankakee, Illinois, when ten years of age; enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, 43d Illinois Infantry; discharged in August, 1862; enlisted the same month in Company A, 99th Indiana; served during the war as musician of Company A; after the war went to Michigan, married March 18, 1866; has a wife and four children living. Comrade Dodge was one of the men baptized in Wolf river, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863. He is respected by all his comrades as a good, true man. Address, Hesperia, Michigan.

Dorman, Richard T., Company H. Born April 10, 1843, at Brighton, Sussex county, England. Came to America when young,



QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT WM. N. SEVERANCE.

1900.

Born February 21, 1836, at Fort Ann, New York. Came to South Bend, Indiana, in 1852, where he was a law student when the war broke out. He was acting quartermaster at South Bend fair grounds, assisting the ladies of that city, Mrs. Dwight Deming Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. E. V. Clark, and others, in providing for the needs of the soldiers there, so that he became familiar with the work and was appointed by Lieutenant Cathcart as his quartermaster-sergeant, and served as such until the close of the Atlanta campaign, (see page 168). He rode a little black mare called "Kitty" that was well known to all the members of the regiment. He was a thorough business man and prompt and efficient in his place. Since the war he has resided in Minnesota most of the time, where he has taken a prominent part in political affairs as a republican politician. He is at present in Washington, D. C. for a short time seeking a position there. He ought to have a good place. The author had a pleasant visit with him there last month. He helped me very much in my work in the army, and all his old comrades remember him as a good true man. Address, Appleton, Minnesota.

and enlisted August, 1862, near Pittsboro, Indiana, and served until close of war, being wounded May 28, 1864, at Dallas. Came home and settled at Pittsboro, where he is engaged in the business of a general merchant. He was married February 28, 1872, to Miss Serilda J. Dillon, and they have a fine family of seven boys and two girls. Comrade Dorman, like all the rest, takes pride in the record of the old regiment of which he was a part. Address, Pittsboro, Indiana.

Fishel, Jacob, Company K. Born in Johnson county, Indiana. Married in 1866, in Brown county, and has a family of ten children. Has been a farmer all his life. Address, Exchange, Morgan county, Indiana.

Gaskill, Adam J., Company H. Born August 28, 1843, near Waynesville, Ohio. Served through the war in Company H. After the war lived in Boone county, Indiana, until 1870, when he moved to Franklin county, Kansas, where he has lived ever since. Married July 30, 1867, to Harriet Loop, and they have seven children. One son, Frank M., served in Company K, of the 20th Kansas, in the Philippines, and is now 2d lieutenant in Troop A, of the 11th Cavalry. Comrade Gaskill is engaged in farming and contracting. Address, Ottawa, Kansas.

Hicks, John A., Company C. Born September 6, 1840; has wife and two children; occupation, that of a farmer, but has retired and is now living in Valparaiso, Indiana. Comrade Hicks was connected with the hospital department of the regiment during most of the war, and was a faithful assistant to Dr. Butterworth and Hospital-Steward Whitman.

Hicks, William T., Company C. Born May 3, 1842, at Brooklyn, New York; served through the war. Married November 12, 1865; has a family, a wife and four children. Since the war, has lived near Valparaiso, Indiana, which is his present address.

Harvey, John, 1st lieutenant Company D. Born in Scotland September 7, 1830; was living at Peru and entered the service as sergeant of Company D, and promoted to 1st sergeant, and May 21, 1865, was appointed and mustered as 1st lieutenant, and was mustered out with the regiment. He was very severely wounded in the hip July 22d, at Atlanta, and did not recover sufficiently to be able to join his company until at Raleigh, April 21, 1865. He was faithful as a soldier, but his present address is to me unknown.

Julian, George W., captain Company K. Born June 12, 1832, in Fayette county, Indiana; his father moved to Logansport, Cass county, when he was 1 year of age; his father died when Captain Julian was 13 years of age, and he became in a measure, the support of his mother and the family of eight young children; he at-



JESSE H. TRAUT, COMPANY A.

1900.

Born October, 6, 1832, at Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Married November 12, 1854, at McKean, Pennsylvania, to Lavina Scott. Has a family of two sons and two daughters, all married and have families of their own. He moved to Lake county, Indiana, in 1858, where he enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company A. Went with the regiment through all the campaigns and was severely wounded at Dallas, May 28, 1864. After the war he returned to Girard and has resided there ever since, engaged in lumber business, farming, and freighting for a wrench factory. Has been fairly successful, and says: "Have retired from business at present and am trying to take life easy." Has filled a number of local offices, being at present borough auditor, also trustee, steward and treasurer of the Methodist church. Although somewhat separated from his comrades, he has not forgotten them or the old days. Address, Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

tended the seminary in Logansport, an institute in White county and the Indiana State University, and then studied law with Judge Stuart, of Logansport. In 1859 he spent a year at Pike's Peak; on a final organization of his company he was appointed captain in May, 1863, and was with all the campaigns of that regiment until after the fall at Atlanta, when he resigned and came home. He returned to Cass county and was a useful citizen and honorable man up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1897, near Logansport. He leaves a family. The comrades who knew him will always pay a tribute to his memory while they live.

Julius, Jacob H., Company B. Born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, September 1, 1840. Served faithfully through the war and since coming home has lived in Henry, Madison and Tipton counties, Indiana, nearly all the time in Tipton county, where he owns a small farm about two miles north of Hobbs, which is his address. Comrade Julius has been three times married, and is living at present with his third wife.

Kendle, James H., Company K. Born January 25, 1844, at Logansport, Indiana; served through the war; was wounded by the explosion of a shell at Kenesaw Mountain; sent to the Marietta hospital where he recovered. Was married in 1858, his wife dying three years after; married again his present wife, who is still living. He is by occupation a painter and paper-hanger. Has pleasant home at No. 3712 Harmon street, Marion, Indiana.

Landis, Solomon A., Company I. Born April 20, 1848, in Miami county, Indiana. He was known by every man in the 99th as "Dixie" or "Little Dixie," and was one of the youngest soldiers, if not the youngest, who was regularly enlisted and served four years, or during the entire war. He enlisted in Company F, 16th Indiana, for one year, in May, 1861, being 13 years and 1 month old. Served his time out with that regiment being mustered out August 8, 1862, and two days afterward re-enlisted in Company I, and served with the regiment until the close of the war. In November, 1865, after his discharge, he entered the regular army in the 8th Cavalry, rising to 2d lieutenant of scouts in two years, by service in California and Idaho. He resigned in November, 1868, and has since been engaged in business and is now, and has been for years, the manager of the Oregon School Supply House, at Albany, Oregon. He has been twice married and has six children. He was one of the best foragers in the regiment. He says: "I was always looking for something to eat that was good, but I never missed a fight or march, or shirked a trick on picket duty."

Loux, Charles L., Company C. Born October 1, 1838, in Cass county, Michigan. Married December 7, 1865; has a family. Has lived since the war, part of the time in Indiana and part of the time



CALVIN SPURGEON, COMPANY I.

1863.

Born December 19, 1838, in Henry county, Virginia. Came to Indiana when young. Enlisted in Company I and served through all the campaigns of the regiment. Married July 14, 1867, and has a family of two boys and three girls. Has lived since the war in Howard county, Indiana, on a farm. The above picture is one taken in 1863 in Tennessee, and he is not greatly changed from it now, only as age shows itself. Faithful in war, he is a true comrade in time of peace. Address, Sycamore, Howard county, Indiana.

in Kansas, engaged in farming. Served through the war; was corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and on muster out commissioned 2d lieutenant. Address, Westmoreland, Kansas.

Linderman, Christopher H., Company K. Born February 2d, 1824, in Germany; served through the war. Has lived mostly in Kansas since the war. Died February 8, 1900, leaving a wife and eight children, all of whom are married. The address of the wife and family is St. John, Kansas.

Lambert, John T., Company G. Born May 31, 1840, in Hendricks county, Indiana; served with the regiment through the war. Married in 1861; has wife and six children living; occupation, a farmer. Address, Alaska, Morgan county, Indiana.

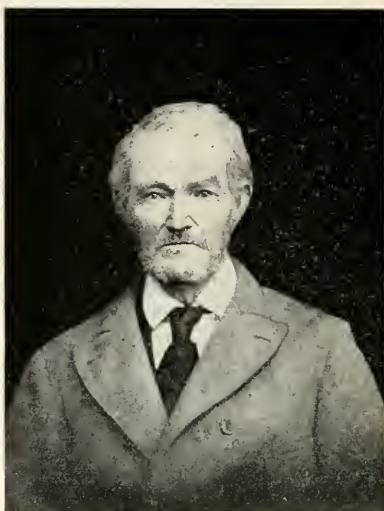
Long, Jeremiah F., Company I. Born in 1837 in Tennessee; married in 1869; has wife and family. Lived seven years in Indiana after the war and the rest of the time in Kansas. Occupation that of a laborer. Address, Louisburg, Miami county, Kansas.

Moore, Thomas C., Company E. Born February 17, 1833, near Greensboro, Indiana. Has been twice married but both wives are dead, the last one dying in 1898; he has three children and is making his home with a married daughter, Mrs. E. O. Herath, at Brook, Indiana. Kentland has been his home for many years, his occupation being that of a carpenter. He served faithfully during the war.

Michael, Edwin, Company A. Born in Lake county, Indiana, September 17, 1840; family moved to Westville, Indiana, in 1856, where he lived four years attending school and teaching part of the time. The family moved back to the farm in West Creek, Lake county, and in the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company A; was one of the sergeants and went with the regiment through all its service. He returned to the farm and was married January 1, 1866, to Miss Thirza H. Dyer, of Wheaton, Ill. They have five children, four girls and one boy. He is still on the farm, and his address is Lowell, Indiana.

Myers, William, Company F. Born October 24, 1834, in Germany; enlisted August, 1862, and served through the war. Married January 13, 1867, at Michigan City, Indiana; has family of four boys and three girls; has lived in Carroll county, Indiana, since the war. Is by occupation a farmer. Address, Pittsburg, Indiana.

McGregor, John C., lieutenant Company K. Born April 21, 1845, near Zanesville, Ohio; came to Cass county with his parents in 1849; worked on the farm until the war began; enlisted in 1861 in a Missouri regiment and was in campaign with Generals Lyon and Fremont; was engaged in battle at Wilson Creek, August 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed; was also in the engagement at Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, after which he was discharged and returned



COLONEL ALEXANDER FOWLER.

At various places in the body of this history will be found incidents of Colonel Fowler's history, so I need only make a short sketch of his life since the war. At its close, in partnership with two other gentlemen, he went down on the Arkansas river and raised a crop of cotton, making a great strike in a financial way. The next year, just as they were ready to pick the cotton, the levee above them broke and their cotton went down the river and all was a total loss. His money gone, he returned to South Bend and sold his property there for \$2,000, and with that as his capital, went into the lumber business at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1868. He did well and made money until the grasshoppers came and ate Kansas up. Lumber sales stopped as well as collections, and although he owned fifteen houses in Fort Scott, he could not get enough out of them to pay the taxes. He traded them the next year for a farm about fifteen miles northwest of Fort Scott and went out there and engaged in farming.

He began gradually to increase his possessions year by year as corn began to grow again, and went into raising hogs until he began to feel his head above water again. When he had reached his highest point, and his own corn and all he could buy was in a fine drove of hogs about ready for the market, in steps the cholera and every hog had to be buried instead of sold. Nothing discouraged, he went into raising and feeding cattle for a number of years until he found himself with a good farm well stocked and three thousand dollars of surplus cash in the bank. This he decided to use in building him a pleasant house, which he proceeded to do, but a few days after it was finished and the family had moved into it, it

caught fire and was burned to the ground, a total loss without insurance, and he had to go back to the old house and begin anew. The next year he built him another house, and at this date, December, 1899, has a very good house and about 1,000 acres of land with a very small indebtedness upon it.

Colonel Fowler has been four times married. (See page 48 for an account of his first and second marriages.) The daughter by the first wife, spoken of then, is dead, the other, the "war babe," as she was called, is now Mrs. Julia Fowler Cover, who lives at Riverside, California. Her picture will appear in this volume. He moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1868, where his second wife died in 1873. In 1874 he married Mrs. Lucinda Moody, of Kansas City, by whom he had four children that are yet living. She died in 1886, and in 1887 he married his present wife, by whom he has one child. He is a great man for home, and is happy in his domestic relations. His address is Bronson, Kansas.



JULIA FOWLER COVER.

1900.

Born in South Bend, Indiana, in June, 1861, the daughter of Colonel Alexander and Julia Cummings Fowler. Her home is at Riverside, California, and has been since 1877. Her husband is a veteran soldier and she is a great friend of the soldiers, an active worker in the Womans' Relief Corps, and as she has taken so much interest in this history I thought all would like to see her picture, as it resembles the colonel as he was when we knew him in days of old.



Josiah Farrar

1899.

Born September 25, 1826, in Jefferson county, New York. Came to Indiana in 1846, having always resided at Peru, Indiana, since 1852. Studied law in Rochester, New York, and has been in partnership with his brother, Hon. John L. Farrar, at Peru for over forty years. He recruited Company D, and was chosen captain and was with the regiment from the beginning to the end of its service. Being of a quiet, conservative disposition, and not self-assertive, he is one of the men who perhaps never received the credit that was due him. He was in command of the regiment on the reconnoissance to Dalton and Rocky Face in February, 1864, and commanded the 99th in some difficult places. He was in command of the brigade skirmishers on July 22d at Atlanta, and was second in command on July 28th. He advanced the Fifteenth Corps' skirmish line August 3d, the day that Major Brown, 70th Ohio, was killed, and commanded

the regiment during one of the most trying weeks of the siege of Atlanta, while Colonel Berkey was sick and Colonel Fowler on leave. He commanded the regiment during the march through the Carolinas and to the end of service. On May 20, 1865, he was mustered as lieutenant-colonel and on muster out was commissioned as colonel.

Since the war he has been actively engaged in the practice of law and has gained a high standing as a lawyer, the firm of Farrar & Farrar is well known through central Indiana. The colonel is domestic in his tastes, loving his family. He lost a lovely daughter, Maude, a young lady of much worth, about ten years ago, and he has never ceased to lament her loss. Although well along in life, 73 years of age, he still carries himself erect as of old. The picture on page 7 was taken in 1862 instead of 1865, as given there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD P. DE HART.

Born in Warren county, Ohio, January 1, 1836. Came to Indiana in 1855, taught school and studied law, doing the professional reading in the office of H. P. Biddle, of Logansport. In 1858 was elected prosecuting attorney and soon gained a reputation as a lawyer. In 1860 was elected to the Indiana state senate, where he served through the scenes of 1860 and 1861, in the trying times. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier and was commissioned as adjutant of the 46th Indiana regiment September 18, 1861. He served with that regiment at New Madrid, Island No 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis until 1862, when he was promoted and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 99th. He served through the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns, when he was detailed in September, 1863, on recruiting service in Indiana. He spent the winter in recruiting, and on the 1st of March, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the 128th Indiana infantry, which he took to the front under General Hovey. On the Atlanta campaign his regiment served with credit. On that campaign, June 6, 1864, he was very seriously wounded and was brought home to Lafayette, Indiana, where he finally recovered, but not sufficiently for field duty, so he was detailed on the military commission to try the Indiana conspirators. At the close of these trials, the war being over, he was mustered out of the service April 28, 1865. He began the practice of law in the city of Lafayette, Indiana, where he still resides. He is a fine orator with a pleasing address, and has been connected with some of the most famous cases tried in Indiana. As a criminal lawyer he has few equals. He is a man of small stature but of excellent physique and a very sinewy frame. His address is Lafayette, Indiana.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN M. BERKEY.

1900.

Born January 16, 1834, in Somerset, Ohio. In 1849 he went to Columbus and served three years as an apprentice at carriage smithing. Went to school at Tiffin two years. In 1854 moved to Monticello, Indiana, where he went to school, taught, and engaged in the grocery and hardware business until the war broke out, in the meantime marrying the daughter of Captain Irons, a well known citizen of White county. His military record is as follows:

Entered service as private and elected second lieutenant of Company G, 46th Indiana, October 4, 1861; sent to Kentucky December 11, 1861; ordered to Converse, Mo., February 16, 1862; siege operations against New Madrid March 5-14; against Island No. 10, March 16th to April 8th; expedition to Fort Pillow April 13-17; resigned May 6, 1862. Re-entered service as first lieutenant and adjutant 99th Indiana, August 30, 1862; promoted to major October 18, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel March 2, 1864; resigned January 8, 1865, and honorably discharged from service. He was with the regiment in all its campaigns until it reached Savannah, being in command of the regiment at the battle on the 28th of July and other times. He had a great deal to do with the organization of the regiment, and his former experience gave him an advantage that made him a great help at South Bend and Indianapolis. When the regiment was divided on two boats going down from Louisville he had charge of one of the boats. His record will be found in the history of the regiment.

After the war he went to Denver, Colorado, in 1870, and has lived there ever since, and has been engaged in the real estate business to the present time. His business address is 1653 Champa street. The picture on page 5 shows him as he was in the war days; the above shows him when the years have taken his hair away, at the age of 66. He served his country faithfully and has never forgotten through all the years the tie that binds him to his comrades of the old regiment. He attended the reunion at Crown Point in 1890, and all were delighted to see him.

SERGEANT-MAJOR HARRY BREWER.

Born January 27, 1844, in Essex county, England. His parents moved to America when he was five years of age, settling in New York, where they remained one year and then moved to St. Charles, Illinois, and lived five years and then moved to Hammond, Indiana, where they resided, and Harry, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted in Company A. He was appointed by Colonel Fowler as his orderly, and on a promotion of Sergeant-Major McGlashon, he was made sergeant-major. He filled the position with ability, being acquainted with all the parts of the business belonging to the regiment. After the war he was married at the age of twenty-five. He had one son and one daughter. The son is now thirty-one years old, married, and has a wife and son, three years old. The girl grew up to be twenty years of age, an accomplished young lady, when she was stricken with typhoid fever and died. His first wife died in 1885 with consumption. He married again in 1891, and his second wife died of a cancer in 1898. He worked in Springfield, Illinois, on the Wabash railway as fireman and engineer for five years; in a flour mill in Springfield for three years, when he went to California and went into the freight department of the Southwestern Pacific Company in 1876 and has been in their employ ever since, being very well pleased with his situation. He says: "I expect to stay here until I get too old to be of any use to them, when I will have to stop and wait for the summons that comes to us all." He says: "I have had fairly good health, not having lost more than two months in twenty-five years on account of sickness. I have never made much money, but have always had enough to take care of my own and have much to be thankful for." He has been identified in various ways with the Grand Army of the Republic, having served two or three terms as sergeant-major and three terms a adjutant of Lincoln Post No. 1 of the G. A. R., Department of California, and now holds the position of special aid to the commander-in-chief and is entitled to wear the yellow badge ribbon of the order. All the members of the old regiment knew him and they all remember Harry yet. He was a good penman and a good companion and a faithful soldier. Address, 118 Shotwell street, San Francisco, California.



MAJOR JOSEPH B. HOMAN.

1863.

Born September 16, 1838, in Hendricks county, Indiana, where he was reared and which has ever since been his home, and where he is to-day recognized as one of the most prominent citizens in business, politics and in other ways. He served in the three months' service in the 7th Indiana. On being mustered out he went to Iowa and assisted in recruiting a company, which was called D and assigned to the 13th Iowa, in which he was appointed 1st lieutenant. He commanded his company at Shiloh, losing nineteen men out of sixty-four engaged. Being wounded himself he received leave of absence, came back to his home in Indiana and recruited Company H, of the 99th, of which he was appointed captain, and was mustered out, in consequence, of the 13th Iowa. He commanded his company until December 23, 1863, when he was detailed as assistant inspector-general of the brigade, and served in that capacity until July 12, 1864, being in the meantime given the rank of brevet-major. He joined the regiment and took part in the battle of July 22d when he was taken prisoner and held as such until September 28th, when he was exchanged. Took command of the regiment at the Hood pursuit, after which he received leave of absence and came home, and December 26, 1864, having served over three and one-half years, was honorably mustered out of the service. He was married in March, 1865, in Danville, Indiana, and has a wife and one son, also married. He calls himself a farmer, and he does considerable in that line, but his business interests in other ways take much of his attention. He has a delightful home and enjoys life, his principal recreation being as an active worker in the councils of the Republican party of the state and nation. He has not changed very much in looks from the picture above, which was taken in the army.

to Indiana. Enlisted in Company K, and was made sergeant and discharged the duties of first sergeant most of the time; received a commission as 2d lieutenant a short time before the company was mustered out. It was dated May 1, 1864, but he did not get it until June, 1865, so that he had no benefit of it. Since the war he studied and is practicing law at Logansport, Indiana; was elected judge of the court in 1875, by the unanimous consent of all the people, being supported by both parties; he filled the office for four years; is at present engaged in the practice of law at Logansport, Indiana.

McMillen, Alexander H., Company I. Born June 19, 1844, in Pennsylvania. Enlisted in Miami county, Indiana, 1862, and served through the war. Married December 9, 1874, at Peru, Indiana, and has a family of six children. Has lived in Miami and Cass counties and has been engaged in farming. Address, New Waverly, Cass county, Indiana.

McGlashon, Lorenzo D., adjutant. Born April 12, 1843, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. His father moved to Crown Point in 1846. He entered Company A and was appointed sergeant-major, but October 5, 1863, was promoted to adjutant and served as such to the close of the war, being slightly wounded July 22d, at Atlanta. Colonel Fowler speaks very highly of him in his interview. The last report I had of him was that he was a civil engineer at DeSoto, Missouri. I have never seen or heard from him since the war.

Mackey, William, first lieutenant Company C. Born March 24, 1830, in Ohio; grew to manhood in Logan county, Ohio, where he taught school for several years. Married March 13, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Gregg, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and moved to Porter county, Indiana. In the spring of 1866 he went to Kansas, residing at Chanutte and Fort Scott for a short time; in the fall of 1867 he went to Pleasanton, Lynn county, where he resided until November, 1899, when he moved to Wahita, Oklahoma, where he now resides.

P. S. Just as we are ready to send this sketch to the printer, word comes that he died suddenly, May 14th, and was buried at Pleasanton, his old home, on Wednesday, May 15, 1900. Thus passes away a man who suffered a great wrong. The paper at Pleasanton says of him: "He was an active, honorable, upright citizen."

Morris, George S., Company B. Born September 7, 1843, in Hancock county, Indiana. Enlisted in April, 1861, in 8th Indiana Volunteers, Company E, and discharged in the autumn of 1862, on account of small pox. Enlisted in March, 1864, as a recruit in Company B and served to close of war, a faithful soldier. He has been a great sufferer for years from the exposure of army life. His address is Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana.

Moore, Samuel, captain of Company E. Born in 1839, in Jennings county, Indiana. Served three months in 9th Indiana. En-



JEREMIAH WOODS, COMPANY B.

1900.

NOTE.—Have no sketch of Comrade Woods, but he served in all the campaigns of the regiment, and his address is Knightstown, Indiana.

tered the 99th Indiana as 1st lieutenant of Company E, and was promoted to captain May 10, 1863. He commanded company until close of Atlanta campaign, when he came home on leave of absence and could not join the regiment until the arrival at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He received a commission as major at muster out of regiment. Of his life since the war I have no data, only that he owns and is living on a ranch near Loveland, Colorado, which is his address.

Nibarger, Harrison J., Company B. Born December 13, 1843, in Hancock county, Indiana; served through the war, being wounded August 26, 1864, near Atlanta but recovered. Married September 28, 1865, and they have a family of three children. Has lived in Hancock and Henry counties, Indiana, since the war. Address, Knightstown, Indiana.

Nibarger, John, corporal Company B. Born June 24, 1843, in Hancock county, Indiana. Served faithfully through the war in Company B. After the war settled in Jay county, where he was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Mary L. McKinney. He has a small farm on which he lives. Address, Redkey, Indiana.

Norris, George W., captain Company D. Born December 18, 1830, at Dayton, Ohio. Came to Peru, Indiana, in 1859. Was 1st sergeant to January 1, 1863, 2d lieutenant to August 22, 1863, 1st lieutenant to May 30, 1865; then captain to muster out. He was faithful and a good officer. His present address is unknown.

Overstreet, Aaron, Company G. Born January 19, 1826, in Casey county, Kentucky; came from there to Hendricks county, Indiana, in 1853, and has resided there ever since. He was a faithful soldier all through with Company G, being mustered out with the regiment as corporal. Comrade Overstreet has a wife and family, and though the weight of years is fast coming upon him he is proud of the record of the old days, and loves his comrades. Address, Lizton, Indiana.

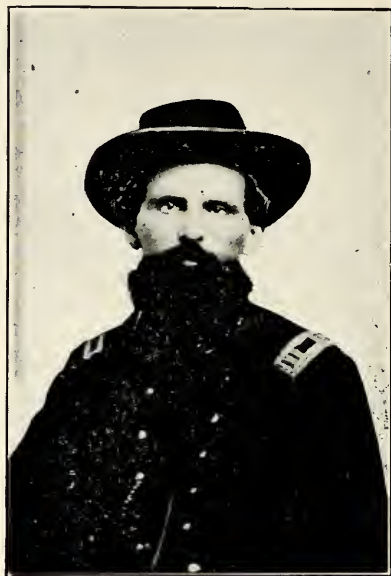
Parsons, John F., Company H. Born in 1836, in Hendricks county, Indiana; entered the service as 1st lieutenant in Company H, and held the position until his death which occurred March 26, 1863, at Fort Fowler, Tennessee. Among the soldiers who gave their lives for their country, there were few worthy of more respect and honor than Lieutenant Parsons; even yet there is in all the hearts of the old comrades a mingling of sorrow and regret at his untimely death.

Pingrey, James M., Company F. Born in February, 1837; has five children, two girls and three boys living; was a good soldier and says he is happy to think that he is still alive. Address, Monticello, Indiana.

Patrick, William A., Company E. Born August 16, 1843, in Fulton county, Indiana. Moved to Newton county in 1859, and there enlisted in August, 1862. Served with the regiment until July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, where he was wounded and discharged on account of wounds. Returned to Newton county and married Miss Mary E. Ewan, at Morocco, in 1876, and now has a family of two sons and three daughters. In 1886 he removed to Oregon, which has ever since been his home. He is one of the men who has literally given some of his best blood to save his country. Address, Ashland, Oregon.

Powell, Lemuel U., Company I. Born March 22, 1835, near Lebanon, Indiana; entered the service as sergeant of Company I; promoted to 1st sergeant June 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment; served through all the campaigns of the regiment. Lives on a farm near Converse, Indiana, which is his address.

Pebworth, James H., corporal Company H. Born March 11, 1839, in Shelby county, Kentucky; married in Hendricks county, Indiana, May 29, 1859; has a wife and four children living. Served through the war, being wounded on the Atlanta campaign. Has lived in Hendricks county, Indiana, since the war. Occupation, that of a farmer. Address, Pittsboro, Indiana.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM V. POWELL.

1862.

Born May 22, 1826, in Brown county, Ohio. Parents lived at Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1830 to 1835, then moved to Shawnee Prairie, Tippecanoe county, and remained until 1847, when they removed to Miami county. In 1850 he made the trip to California overland, one of the hardest journeys possible in those days. Stayed three years and returned to Indiana, and on September 11, 1853, married Miss Mary A. Smith. He was engaged in farming at Xenia, now called Converse, when he entered the army as captain of Company I, and continued with the regiment until the close of the war, being with Colonel Farrar, the only two of the original captains that went through to the end. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on muster out, having been promoted to major May 20, 1865. After the war he settled near Remington, in Jasper county, Indiana, engaged in farming and the stock trade. In 1871, with his wife, two sons, Addison M. and William G., and daughter, Eldora, he moved to Mendocino county, California, and engaged in the same business and introduced the Poland-China hogs in the northern part of the state. There his daughter Ida was born in 1874, and in 1881 he moved to the Santa Maria valley and settled there. In 1885 his wife died and he has since made his home with his daughters. His present address is Santa Maria, Santa Barba county, California. Comrade Powell still takes great interest in the record of the 99th.

Ramey, Manly C., Company F. Born January 28, 1836, in Jefferson county, Kentucky; moved to White county, Indiana, in 1846, where he has lived ever since, working as a carpenter and doing some farming; he was one of the steady men of the service, serving for some time as corporal and sergeant; has taken a great deal of interest in the reunions of the regiment since the close of the war, and is admired and respected by all his comrades. Address, Brookston, Indiana.

Reid, Tilberry, captain Company G. Was the oldest officer in the regiment when he entered the service, being about 56 years of age; his health soon failed and he sickened and died January 1st, 1863, at Holly Springs, Mississippi. His homesome time previous to his entering the service was in Hendricks county, Indiana. The military service is of such a trying nature, its hardships are so great that it requires men of iron constitutions to undergo the service. Captain Reid could not endure those hardships and went down under them.

Reiger, August, Company A. Born in Germany, came to Lake county, Indiana, in 1855; served in Company A through the war, a good soldier. Since the war he has lived in Indiana and spent some time in the south and west. He has never married but lives with a brother. Address, Ross Station, Lake county, Indiana.

Ragan, George, Company A. Born in Ohio, in 1840; was brought to Indiana in 1844, where he has lived ever since. Served faithfully through the war, and has since lived in Lake county. Has a wife and four children living. Was a good soldier and is a true comrade. Address, Hobart, Indiana.

Scott, Charles M., captain Company C. Born January 22, 1833, in Fayette county, Indiana; went to California when 16 years of age, remaining there three years when he returned to Indiana. Three years afterward he made another trip to California. In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Murdock, and removed to Benton county on a farm, where he resided when he enlisted in the 99th. On the organization of Company C, he was appointed sergeant. In February, 1863, promoted to 1st sergeant, and in February, 1864, was appointed captain, which rank he held until the muster out of the service. After the war he returned to Benton county, and was soon after elected circuit clerk of the county, which position he held for eight years. He afterwards engaged in mining in Colorado until his death, which occurred November 2, 1886, at Carnero, Colorado.

Smith, Nelson G., Company F. Born November 23, 1845, in Carroll county, Indiana; enlisted in Lafayette, Indiana, December 16, 1863, as a young recruit in the 99th Indiana; was a medical student at the close of the war, making Cincinnati his home; he moved to Lisbon, Illinois, remained there until 1873; then moved to Lewis-



CAPTAIN ROBERT P. ANDIS, COMPANY B.

1862.

Born March 21, 1830, in Virginia; came to Indiana in 1844; in 1846 enlisted in the Mexican war at 16, and served through the war. Came back to Hancock county and in 1862 entered the service as 2d lieutenant of Company B. April 9th, 1863, was promoted to 1st lieutenant, and March 20, 1864, to captain. He commanded the company until the battle of July 22d, when, as the enemy were advancing, he fell with his skull pierced by a rifle ball. He was taken to the hospital senseless so far as speech was concerned and the surgeons, seeing that the ball had entered his brain, gave him up to die. They took the ball out from the lower skull bone and handed it to him, but he could do nothing, so lost it. His sensation was very peculiar at the time as he could understand everything, but could not reply or put a sentence on paper intelligibly. After untold suffering he was brought home and recovered so that he was able to do business and is still alive, thirty-six years after. He was discharged December 14, 1864, not being able to do more. He still carries the scar and the effects of the wound are ever with him and will be while he lives. He was married August 12, 1852, to Phebe Low, and they have four sons and one daughter. He remained in Hancock county until 1881, when he moved to Kansas. Every one in the regiment had a high regard for Captain Andis, and he has been a true man and comrade all his life. His picture shows him as he entered the army. Address, Hiattville, Bourbon county, Kansas.

ville, Indiana, remained there until April, 1883; located in Green Castle, until November, 1890; had a drug store in Indianapolis until August, 1897; sold out and located in Columbus, Indiana, where he is now engaged in practice of medicine. He says of himself: "I have been identified with the Eclectic school of medicine; a member of the Methodist church and a Democrat of the old school." Dr. Smith has been a leader among his Eclectic brethren; a man who is large and corpulent, and like all large men, a man with excellent good nature. His address is Columbus, Indiana.

Summers, Daniel, sergeant Company I. Born May 13, 1833, in Henry county, Indiana; enlisted at Benton, Miami county; has lived since March 10, 1866, in Jackson township, Howard county, Indiana. Has a family of six children, four boys and two girls. He still lives with the good woman he left behind when he enlisted; owns a good farm of 240 acres on which he lives; served as corporal and was sergeant at the time of the muster out of the regiment. There are not many better soldiers or citizens than Comrade Summers. Address, Greentown, Indiana.

Stuart, Selden P., lieutenant Company K. Born September 16, 1842, at Logansport, Indiana, a son of the Hon. William Z. Stuart, of that city; he entered service as a private soldier of Company K; promoted to 1st sergeant, December 26, 1862, and 2d lieutenant May 1st, 1865, all of which stations he filled with credit and ability; he was detailed for some time as acting A. D. C. to General Oliver, commanding brigade; he was married after the close of the war, but passed away some years ago. Of his family I know nothing.

Sterrett, Joseph C., Company F. Born March 20, 1841, in LaPorte county, Indiana; served through the war. Married April 15, 1866; has wife and family; resides in Tippecanoe county, Indiana; engaged in farming. Address, Battle Ground, Indiana.

Shrock, Solomon, Company I. Born December 7, 1835, in Holmes county, Ohio; enlisted at Peru, Indiana, in August, 1862, and served faithfully through the war. Has been married four times but is at present a widower, his youngest daughter, Mamie, keeping house for him at Peru, Indiana, which is his address.

Tague, George, captain Company B. Entered the service as 1st lieutenant of Company B; succeeded Captain Carr in April, 1863, and served as captain until ill health compelled his resignation January 5, 1864. He was a physician by profession. He was a good man, but his health was poor for a long time and he died about twelve years ago, at his home in Greenfield, Indiana.

Thomas, Benjamin F., captain Company G. Born April 9, 1831, in Baltimore, Maryland; came to Hendricks county, Indiana, May, 1853, entered the service as 2d lieutenant of Company G; was pro-



MAJOR WM. W. BUTTERWORTH, SURGEON.

1863.

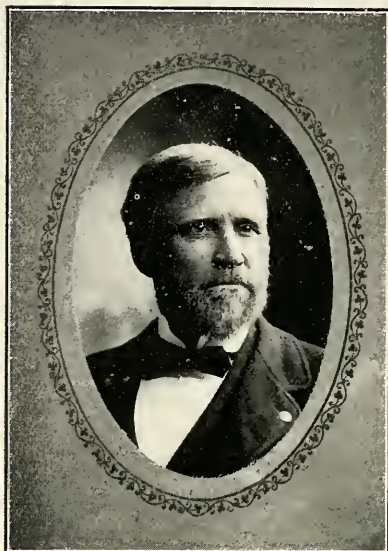
Born June 15, 1825, in Warren county, Ohio. Moved to Laporte county, Indiana, in 1846. Educated at Asbury university. Studied medicine, and since 1849 practiced his profession in St. Joseph county, at Mishawauka. On the organization was appointed assistant surgeon, and at Fort Fowler, January 29, 1863, was promoted to surgeon, and served as such to the close of the war. He was a good man and made a good reputation in the army. What I said of him at the close of the war I can truthfully repeat: "He can retire from the service with the fact established that his career in the army has been a success, and that he never forfeited the confidence of his companions in arms, but continued from the first to advance in their estimation." At the close of the war he was the first to propose an annual reunion to begin July 28, 1866, and wrote the resolution adopted by the officers to that effect at Indianapolis June 15, 1865, the day all left for home. After the war he returned to his practice, which he continued until his death in 1888. His wife, sons and daughter reside at South Bend, Indiana, and still welcome the doctor's old comrades.

moted to 1st lieutenant April 9, 1863, and to captain October 11, 1864, and commanded his company until the muster out. Since the war he has lived at Danville, Indiana, engaged in business and is a man with many friends. For many years he has assisted in holding an annual reunion of Companies G and H in Danville, and they always have a good time. His wife is prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps, being one of the state officers. A genial, quiet man, all comrades are his friends. Address, Danville, Indiana.

Vannice, Isaac N., Company G. Born in Hendricks county, Indiana, about 1839; lived there until 1888, then moved to Montgomery county. Has a family of five, two boys and three girls. Has lived on a farm all his life and led an honorable, christian life. His address is New Ross, Indiana.

Vannice, David M., Company G. Born October 5, 1842, in Hendricks county, Indiana. Married Mary E. Kurtz, February 15, 1866. They have two children, a son and daughter. In 1874 moved to Danville, Indiana, and in 1884, to Logansport, Indiana, where they now reside, he being in the employ of a furniture company. Comrade Vannice was seriously wounded July 22d at Atlanta. He says of that event: "I was wounded about 2 p. m. and lay on the field until 11 a. m. next day, before I had my wound dressed, with no water and nothing to eat. To rest myself, I lay my head upon the body of Colonel Greathouse, of the 48th Illinois, for a pillow that night. He was shot through the heart. I shall never forget that day and night. On the 23d, I was taken to the brigade hospital and had my wounds dressed for the first time." His health is very poor now. In the picture of the reunion at Crown Point in this book, he will be seen standing with his wife and daughter, the nearest to Mrs. Rumpler, daughter of the regiment, at the right of the picture as you face it.

Whitman, Martin I., hospital steward. Born April 7, 1843, at South Bend, Indiana. Served through the war. Married at Niles, Michigan, September 29, 1863, while at home on furlough. Has four children, all married, and he says, "the best wife in the world." He has lived at Chicago, Detroit, and New York City since the war, for some time in the insurance business, but at present is in the illustrative advertising business. Comrade Whitman served in the 9th Indiana in the three months' service at the breaking out of the war, and his was a special appointment as hospital steward by Governor Morton, and he was afterward assigned to the 99th Indiana. He was faithful to his trust through all the campaigns. Address, 116 Nassau street, New York City.



ORLANDO POWELL, COMPANY K.

1900

Worrell, John, captain Company G. Born April 17, 1837, in Kentucky, but was brought to Hendricks county, Indiana, by his parents in 1839, and that has ever since been his home. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of Company G on its organization and was promoted to captain January 1, 1863, on the death of Captain Reid. He was in command of the company in all the campaigns until the close of the Atlanta campaign, when September 23, 1864, he resigned and came home. Since the war he has resided at Clayton, and has held several positions of trust and honor under the state and government. He holds one at present in the revenue department that causes him to travel extensively, and he is always glad to meet his comrades. Address, Clayton, Indiana.

CHAPTER XXV.

ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT.

This roster is up to June 5, 1900, just thirty-five years from the date of muster out at Washington, D. C. A few explanations may be necessary to understand the roll.

1. Everyone marked with an (*) was mustered out with the regiment and served through all the campaigns. When you see that (*) before a man's name it means just this, "A faithful soldier, a veteran, tried in battle, true to the flag and his comrades."

2. Those killed and died of wounds have the date and place after their names. They are "the slain heroes who died for their country, and their memory is sacred forever."

3. Those who died in the service have the date and place after their names. They gave their lives for their country and are entitled to the same honor as if killed in battle.

4. Those who were discharged have the date and place when possible. In all cases unless the cause of discharge is stated, it was for disability.

5. Many have died since the war and when the year and place of death are known, they are given. Where they are not known the word "dead" is given, meaning "died since the war, date unknown."

5. As far as I have received them I have given a sketch of the comrades' lives, and this roll will give the page in this book where the sketch may be found. They are not fulsome eulogies, but modest statements of fact, such as befit brave men.

6. In all cases where no state is given, the postoffice is in Indiana. There are some comrades that I have been unable to locate, and are still among the "unknown." If any of these are known, or any errors in the roll are found by anyone, they will at once notify the author that the correction may be made at the next reunion, as a revision of the roster will be made and published with the proceedings each year.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Fowler, Alex., pp. 3-184.

De Hart, R. P., p. 187.

Berkey, J. M., pp. 5-188

*Farrar, Josiah, pp. 7-186.

*Powell, W. V., pp. 11-194.

Homan, J. B., p. 190.

*Butterworth, W. W., p. 198.

Robinson, L. D., Asst. Surgeon,
resigned Aug. 11, '63.

Russell, I. S., Asst. Surgeon,
died Aug. 10, '64, Atlanta.

Poffenberger, Isaiah, Asst.
Surgeon, North Liberty.

Kimball, A. D., p. 27.



ORLANDO POWELL, COMPANY K.

1862.

Born in Wabash county, Indiana, January 17, 1845. Shortly after moved to near Logansport, Indiana, where he enlisted August 22, 1862, being only seventeen years of age. Went with the regiment in all the campaigns of the war. After the war he attended the high school in Logansport and taught in the district schools of the township. In 1871 he was married to Miss Sarah S. McElheny, of Fletcher's Lake, Indiana, to which union was born five children, four of whom are now living. He owns and occupies a highly cultivated farm of 240 acres seven miles north of Logansport, which is his postoffice address. Comrade Powell has served as trustee of his township for several terms, is an active republican and has the full confidence and respect of all who know him. He is proud of the 99th and its record and attends all its reunions. The "boys" of the regiment are always glad to greet him, as he is known as "Powell of K" in distinction from the Powells of Company I. The picture on page 200 shows him at 55, the one above at 17.

- Lucas, D. R., pp. 9-232.
 *Cathcart, J. L., p. 177.
 Cummins, R. W., Adj't., dismissed May, '63.
 *McGlashon, L. D., p. 191.
 *Brewer, Harry, p. 189.
 *Spaulding, W. H. H., p. 145.
 *Parks, Alva B., Com-Serg., Hammond.
 *Severance, W. N., p. 178.
 *Tubbs, Wm. T. Lincoln, Q. M. Serg't., from Nov. 1, '64 to muster out.
 *Whitman, M. I., p. 199.

COMPANY A.

- *Albert, Joseph, p. 89.
 Atkin, Orin E., killed July 6, '64, at Nickajack Creek.
 Burnham, K. M., p. 131
 *Brownell, Ezra, p. 176.
 *Blaney, Peter G., Englewood, Ill.
 *Bells Hoover, Wm., Hobart.
 *Boney, Matthias, p. 41.
 *Boyd, Levi A., Merrillville, wounded July 28, '64.
 Burnham, David T., Lieut., killed Aug. 21, '64.
 Bartholomew, Justice, p. 72.
 Barton, Hiram, Crown Point, p. 86.
 Bitcer, Conrad, disch. April 8, '65, died in 1897.
 Craft, James, M. D., 2d Lieut., unknown
 Case, Hiram A, died March 10, '63, LaGrange.
 Clingham, James D., died July 11, '64, Huntsville, Ala.
 Cunningham, Wm., disch. Oct. 9, '63, Camp Sherman, dead.
 *Dodge, Paul, p. 177.
 *Drennen, Benj., Lowell.
 *Dickinson, Thomas, p. 177.
 *Dumond, John W., Lowell, wounded July 28, '64.
 Dutton, Geo. C, p. 177.
 Dutton, James, disch Sept. 5, '63, Camp Sherman, died at Moline, Kansas.
 *Erb, Isaac T., Corporal, 9743 Avenue L, So Chicago, Ill.
 *Engle, John B, Chicago, wounded, May 28, '64, Dallas.
 *Fuller, Arch., Lowell, dead.
 *Fowler, James, Kouts, dead.
 *Flewellen, John, Valparaiso, dead.
 *Furgeson, David, Lowell, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
 *Fansher, Simeon J., Coffin's Station, dead.
 Foster, James, Hebron, killed July 22, '64, Atlanta.
 Ford, Henry R., disch. March 31, '63, LaGrange, unknown.
 *Goff, James R., Crown Point.
 *Gerrish, James L., p. 31.
 *Gromel, Frederick, unknown.
 Goff, Ephraim, disch. Nov. 18, '63, Chattanooga, dead.
 *Heath, Alfred H., p. 67.
 *Hale, John A., Moline, Kan.
 *Hartman, John C., Hammond.
 *Haggart, Thaddeus, Hobart, dead.
 Horton, James, killed July 22, '64, Atlanta.
 Haskins, H. H., p. 72.
 Harris, Rollin T., died March 11, '63, LaGrange.
 *Kowlen, Peter, Junietta, Neb., dead.
 *Lutz, Jacob, Corp., Hobart.
 Lorey, John, died Sept. 21, '63, Camp Sherman.
 Livingston, Hartford, disch. April 23, '63, Jackson, Tenn., dead.
 Livingston, Wm., Crown Point, p. 86.
 *Merrill, John P., p. 13.



WILLIAM H. POWER, COMPANY B.

1900.

(See page 206.)

- *Merrill, G. W., Serg., Moline, Kan., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Michael, Edwin, p. 183.
- *Mauger, Nicholas, Millersville, Minn.
- *Mock, Adam, died Sept. 11, '63, Camp Sherman.
- Nicksch, Charles, Merrillville, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- Newman, Nicholas, p. 70.
- *Ofenlock, John, Hammond.
- *Pierce, Israel R., Sergt., Merrillville, dead.
- *Pierce, James W., Corp., Nunica, Mich.
- Pierce, Corydon, captured July 22, '64, died April 7, '65, Wilmington, N. C.
- *Pierce, Myiel, Corp., Merrillville.
- *Pierce, Marion F., musician from Nov. 1, '64, Merrillville.
- Pierce, Jesse E., disch. Aug., '63, Camp Sherman, dead.
- Parkhurst, Wm., disch. Nov. 11, '62, unknown.
- Peach, Geo. H., Wood's Mill, disch. Feb. 9, '63, St. Louis.
- *Reiger, August, p. 195.
- *Ragan, George, p. 195.
- Robbins, Albert, wounded July 22, '64, died of wounds Aug. 6, '64, at Marietta.
- Reader, John, disch. July 25, '63, dead.
- Rice, Ferdinand, disch. Nov. 8, '62, unknown.

- Sawyer, Daniel F., Capt., pp. 16-48.
- *Snyder, Alanson W., p. 35.
- *Shirley, Stephen, died 1897.
- *Stoltz, Frank, died July, 1899, at Hammond.
- *Stowell, Lewis M., Lowell, dead.
- *Spears, Elijah, unknown.
- *Spaulding, Joshua P., p. 45.
- *Sly, Gilbert, Michigan City.
- *Sykes, Jasper M., in Nebraska. Stichelman, John, wounded Aug. 24, '64, died Sept. 23, '64.
- Schmidt, Jacob, died July 28, '63.
- Smith, Geo. A., Ross Station, disch. April 16, '63, Memphis.
- Sawyer, Edward A., Sergt., died Sept. 1, '63.
- *Tillotson, Francis, wagonmaster, died in 1897, Moline, Kan.
- *Troilson, Andrew, Dyer.
- *Traut, Jesse, E., p. 180.
- *Vornholz, Francis, unknown. Vanderwort, August, died Mch. 9, '63.
- Wells, R. H., p. 53.
- *Welton, Harrison T., 2d Lieut., Lowell.
- *Wilson, Wiley, Sergt., Lowell, died in 1898.
- *Williams, Alex., Altamont, Kan.
- *White, Samuel, Merrillville. Winand, Michael, Merrillville, died Dec. 11, '64, at home
- *Young, Peter, Hammond.
- Zuvers, Amos, Mount Grove, Mo., disch. April 16, '63.

COMPANY B.

- *Alley, John M., p. 175.
- *Alley, George H., p. 175.
- *Allen, Richard, p. 218. Andis, Robert, p. 196
- *Ashcraft, Salem C., p. 175.
- *Ashcraft, Henry B., Sergt., Indianapolis.
- Alley, Samuel D., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas, died of wounds Sept. 3, '64. Rome, Ga.
- *Brown, James R., 1st Sergt. and 2d Lieut., Cleopatra, Mo.
- *Barrett, Richard J., Greenfield, died in 1899.
- Barrett, Augustus M., disch. Dec. 31, '63, dead.
- *Bolen, Daniel, Markleville, dead.
- *Butterfield, Lorain, Warrington, wounded Aug. 20, '64, Atlanta, dead.
- Butcher, John L., Warrington.
- Blakely, Geo. W., disch. in 1863, dead.
- Blakely, Nathaniel, died Feb. 13, '63, Fort Fowler.
- *Baldwin, Garriott, recruit, dead.
- Bussell, James M., died November 20, '63, Memphis.
- Bright, Smith, killed at New Hope Church, June 2, '64.
- Baldwin, Joseph, disch. Oct. 5, '63, unknown.
- *Baldwin, Jonathan, Arkansas, Kas., recruit March 4, '64, wounded May 28, '64.
- *Bowman, Joseph, recruit, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas, unknown.
- Carr, James H., Capt., Greenfield, pp. 16 and 42.
- *Curry, Isaiah A., p. 65.
- *Curry, Wm., Sergt., dead.
- *Curry, Wm. R., Greenfield, dead.
- *Collier, Tighlman H., Philadelphia, Ind.
- *Catt, Wesley S., pp. 210-212.
- *Catt, Wm., Greenfield, wounded Aug. 31, '64, Jonesboro, Ga
- Curry, Andrew, died March 15, '63, LaGrange.
- Collins, Thomas J., died Mch. 29, '63, LaGrange.



WILLIAM H. POWER, COMPANY B.

1864.

Born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1848; came with his parents to Henry county, Indiana, in 1850, and in 1857 to Hancock county, and that has ever since been his home. He was a recruit in the winter of 1864 to Company B, and being only 15 years old, was soon called "Company B's baby." He was one of the forty men of Company B detailed for the picket line at Dallas, May 28, 1864, and passed through that terrific fight where all but seventeen of the forty were killed, wounded or captured. He escaped but was slightly wounded the next day, the 29th. He was in every battle of the company, health always good, never missed a detail for duty and marched every foot of the way, via Savannah to Washington, and was not 17 years old when mustered out at close of war. He was of German-Irish stock and a true soldier. He has a wife and daughter and a pleasant home. In the record of incidents one will be found from his pen that gives a view of the unwritten side of a soldier's life. His address is Wilkinson, Indiana. The picture on page 204 shows him as he is now, the one above is his army picture.

- Cass, James W., captured May 28, '64, Dallas, died not long after.
- Cook, James A., recruit, died April 27, '64, in service.
- Curry, Zach. B., recruit, died Sept. 25, '64, in service.
- Davis, Jacob H., Greenfield, disch. April 8, '64.
- Davis, Nimrod M., unknown, p 86.
- *Flowers, James, unknown.
- Fletcher, Wm., died Feb. 13, '63, LaGrange.
- *Gard, Samuel, Warrington, dead.
- *Gibbs, Alonzo, died near Fort Scott, Kan., 1899.
- *Hamilton, Charles G., Cleveland, wounded May '28, '64, dead.
- *Harlan, Samuel H., Markleville, dead.
- *Holland, Thomas, p. 123.
- *Hudson, George, Greenfield, dead.
- *Hedges, Abram, recruit, unknown.
- Hedrick, Peter, Shirley, disch. Feb. 5, '63, St. Louis.
- Herrod, John B., Red Oak, Ia., disch. Dec. 8, '63, for promotion.
- Harlan, John M., died Aug. 7, '63.
- *Julius, Jacob, H., p. 181.
- *Julius, Ferdinand, Tipton, wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta, and Aug. 31, '64, Jonesboro.
- [Johnston, Edward P., disch. March, 18, '63, unknown.
- *Kingen, Riley, Greenfield, wounded Aug. 11, '64, Atlanta, died in '96.
- Keller, John G., Pendleton, discharged Feb. 6, '63, Memphis, dead.
- Kelly, Benj. F., killed in battle May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Lane, Logan A., Anderson, recruit, dead.
- Miller, Henry, Lieut, resigned Feb. 13, '65; address, Jennings, Kas.
- *Miller, Thos. J., Corp., Marion.
- *Morford, Joseph B., Edwardsport, Corp., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- Morford, Elisha, killed in battle May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Meyer, Chas., Cumberland, captured Dec. 4, '64, exchanged and died since the war.
- *McGuire, Thomas, Lebanon.
- *Milner, Joseph T., Mt. Moriah, Mo.
- *Milner, Amos, p. 137.
- *Milner, Job, Cleveland.
- *Milner, Wm., died in Kansas, '85.
- Mullen, Robert, disch. March 8, '63, dead.
- '63, dead.
- McQuerry, Perry, Sergt., died July 30, '64, of wounds received July 28, '64.
- Murphy, James, disch. May 10, '63, Moscow, unknown.
- Mullen, Henry, Markleville, disch. May 20, '64, dead.
- Morford, John A., Marion, disch. for wounds received May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Morris, Geo S., p 191.
- *Nibarger, Harrison J., p. 192.
- *Nibarger, John, p. 192.
- Nibarger, Lemuel J., died March 18, '63, LaGrange.
- Nibarger, Thomas, died March 30, '63, Moscow.
- Nealis, Thomas P., Anderson, disch. Sept. 16, '63.
- Ortle, Christian, died Dec. 16, '63, of wounds received at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.



CYRUS A. BAY, COMPANY C.

1900.

Born about 1826, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; married to Miss Lucinda Frame, March 21, 1850. at New Buffalo, Mich.; died April 14, 1900, at his home in Wheeler, Indiana. He was a good soldier and served through the war. Since the war he has lived in Chicago and Porter county, Indiana, most of the time in the latter, being by occupation a carpenter and cabinet maker. His wife died in February, 1894, in Chicago, but he leaves behind some children, who have sent the above picture as a token of their love and regard for the memory of their soldier father. Mrs. M. L. Crull, one of the daughters, in sending it says: "He was a natural cook and since mother's death has kept up the home most of the time by himself; he loved his home to his dying day, and I am there to-day, May 22d, getting ready for his children to come home on Decoration Day. He was a member of the M. E. church. Oh! how we shall miss him when the Memorial Day comes this year." Mrs. Crull's address is Wheeler, Indiana.

- *Potts, Larkin, Sergt., Rensselaer.
Pope, Sanford, died March 19, '63, LaGrange.
- *Polk, Peter F., wagoner, Russellville, Ill., dead.
- *Power, Wm. H., pp. 204-206.
- *Richman, Lewis, Corp., Palestine, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Reeves, Nevil, Corp., Greenfield.
- *Reeves, Oliver, Ravena, Mo., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Reeves, Wm. W. Ravena, Mo., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- *Reeves, Riley A., p. 101.
- *Redmond, Michael, Willow Branch, dead.
- *Roland, Geo., recruit, Charlottsville.
- *Shipman, Jas. J., North Branch, Kans.
Shipman, Wm., Corp., Cleveland, died May 30, '64, of wounds received May 28, '64.
- *Siddell, Wm., Cleveland, dead.
- *Slifer, Levi, Greenfield.
- *Smith, Edward, Centralia, Kas.
- *Scott, Chas. W., recruit, Willow Branch, wounded May 28, '64, dead.
- Shaw, Isaac V., died Aug 18, '64, in service.
- *Shipley, Reason, recruit, Greenfield, dead.
- Shipley, Francis, recruit, disch. Dec. 26, '64, dead.
- Shaw, Wm. R., captured May 28, '64, died Aug. 5, '64, Andersonville prison.
- Samples, James Q., recruit, died of wounds July 7, '64.
- Tague, George, p. 197.
- *Tyner, Henry C., unknown.
- *Tibbets, Henry C., Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind.
- Troy, Christopher C., Warrington, disch. Oct. 5, '63.
- True, Harvey, Mohawk, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas; disch. for wounds Dec. 7, '64.
- *Vandyke, Seward, Anderson.
- Vernon, Robert H., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas; died at Laurel Hill, N. C., Mar. 9, '65.
- *Woods, Jeremiah, p. 192.
- *Watts, Geo. W., 1st Sergt. Indianapolis; severely wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- Winn, Madison, died Feb. 22, '63, Moscow.
- Waters, Samuel R., Philadelphia; disch. July 12, '63, dead.
- Wright, Clark W., p. 86, dead.
- *Whitehurst, Vinton, recruit, Beloit, Kan., wounded May 28, '64.
- Wright, James W., recruit, died June 12, '64, of wounds May 28, '64, Dallas.
- Youse, Michael G., Cleveland, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta, disch. Feb. 16, '65, died at home in '99.

COMPANY C.

- *Alyea, David, Hebron.
Alyea, G. W., p. 86.
Brewer, Jacob, p. 175.
- *Brewer, Winfield E., musician, Valparaiso.
- *Barber, Miles, A., Sergt., Dix, Ills.
- *Breyfogle, Michael J., p. 176.
- *Beaver, Nicholas, Michigan City.
- *Billidew, John, Lansing, Mich., captured Aug. 18, '64, paroled May, 1865.
- *Bullis, Perry, unknown.
- *Burke, John, unknown.



WESLEY S. CATT, COMPANY B.

1900.

(See page 212.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Bezell, James, died Nov. 10, '62, Louisville. | Blachley, Miller, Goss' Mill, disch. Jan., '63, Memphis. |
| *Biggs, Jonathan, Valparaiso, detailed at Evansville hospital Nov. 10, '62. and served there. | *Bay, Cyrus A., p. 208. |
| Biggs, Geo. W., died Jan. 19, '63, LaGrange. | *Campbell, James, p. 39. |
| Biggs, Benj., died March 16, '63, LaGrange. | *Catey, Charles, Oxford, dead. |
| Bush, Geo. W., died April, 21, '64, Scottsboro. | *Campbell, James Douglas, died Insane Hospital, Washington. |
| Bushong, John A., Indianapolis, disch. Jan., '63, Memphis. | *Casteel, John, left sick Oct. 8, '64, unknown. |
| Bushong, Henry J., disch. Jan. '63, Memphis, dead. | Collins, Samuel, died Dec. 12, '62, Oxford, Miss. |
| | Cook, Ether A., died Jan. 15, '63, Keokuk, Ia. |
| | Coleman, Daniel, died July 17, '64, Marietta, Ga. |

- *Cameron, David, Valparaiso, captured Feb. 21, '65, and paroled, dead.
- Cobb, Reuben S. Hebron, disch. Sept. 5, '63, Camp Sherman, unknown.
- *Drawans, Fred W., p. 133.
- *Dumbolton, Riley H., unknown.
- *Devoll, Sylvester, Valparaiso, died Oct. 20, 1892.
- *Dibble, Harvey, Valparaiso, dead.
- *Draper, Hiram, dead.
- *Dunwiddie, Wm., pp. 214-216.
Doolittle, Job, Sergt., died July 9, '63, Haines Bluff, Miss.
- Defrance, Wallace L. Wheeler, drowned Aug. 27, '63, Black river.
- Edmonds, Chas. M., 1st Sergt., Otsego, Mich., p. 86.
- Frame, Wm. F., disch. Jan. '63, unknown.
- *Groth, Otto, p. 37.
- *German, Henry Boswell.
Griswold, Luman, dead, p. 86.
Harman, Wm., 1st Sergt. and 2d Lieut., Fremont, Mich., resigned March 4, '64.
- *Haney, Paul, Hebron, died '82.
- *Harrison, John, wounded Aug. 3, '64, died '85, Lowell.
- *Hicks, Wm. T., p. 179.
- *Hicks, John A., p. 179.
- *Hearing, Lorenzo D., Valparaiso, died in 1879.
- *Houghton, John R., unknown.
Hannebuth, Wm., disch. Dec. 4, '62, Memphis, dead.
- *Johnson, Samuel S., Omaha, Neb.
Johnson, Reason, Oxford, died Feb. 26, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Jackson, Peter, disch. May 9, '63, Moscow, died June 26, '91, Valparaiso.
- Johnson, John, Valparaiso, died Feb. 27, '63, Fort Fowler.
- *Keys, Milton, Fort Worth, Tex.
- *Kipling, Wm. N., p. 109.
- *King, Sylvester, Clarion, Iowa, wounded Nov. 25, '63, Mission Ridge, killed by train Sept. 2, '99.
- *Kolb, Wm. D., Oxford, wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta.
Kester, John L., Wheeler, died Feb. 25, '63, LaGrange.
Kotka, Augustus, Valparaiso, killed Aug. 11, '64, Atlanta.
Livingood, Geo. W., musician, Valparaiso, died Mar. 22, '64.
- *Loux, Charles L., p. 181.
Lank, Robt. B., pp. 29-121.
Lucas, Daniel R., pp. 9-232.
Martin, Thomas, Sergt., St. Cloud, Minn., wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta.
- Mackey, Wm., p. 191.
- *Matott, Francis, Valparaiso, dead.
- *Martin, Wm., Colonel's Orderly, wounded twice on Atlanta campaign, died in '85.
Martin, Maurice. p. 60.
- *McDonough, Thomas, Valparaiso, dead.
Oliver, David, Hebron, unknown.
Price, Joseph B., Valparaiso, disch. Aug. 14, '63, Camp Sherman, died May 10, '99.
Parker, Geo. W., Oxford, died '64 at home
Rowland, Henry, wagoner, disch. Jan. '63, unknown.
- *Scott, Chas. M., p. 195.
- *Savage, Wm., Lieut., Rose Hill, Kan.
- *Sheets, Augustus, Valparaiso, died in '94.
- *Spath, John, Valparaiso, died Mar. 24, '93.



WESLEY S. CATT, COMPANY B.

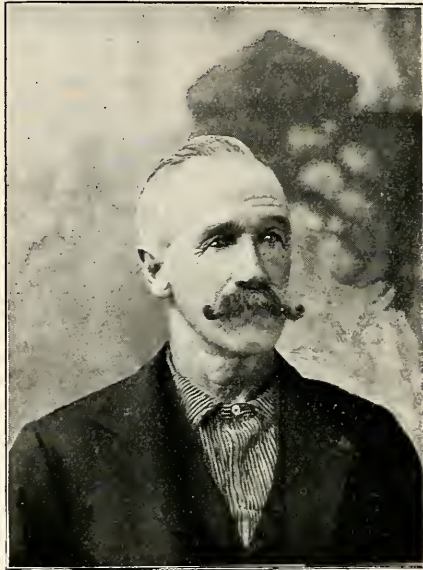
1862.

Born February 9, 1841, in Hancock county, Indiana. Enlisted August 15, 1862, and was with the regiment in all its battles and marches from the beginning to the grand review in Washington. Married September 1, 1865, at Dayton, Ohio, and has a family of four children, two boys and two girls. Has lived in Hancock county since the war, and is by occupation a farmer. The picture above shows Comrade Catt as he was in the army and the one on page 200 as he is now. His address is Cleveland, Indiana.

- *Scott, Wm. M., Sergt., Oxford, wounded July 28, '64, died at Oxford, July 20, '93.
 Sleeper, Chas., Valparaiso, died Mar. 7, '63, LaGrange.
 Stephens, Hiram W., unknown, p. 86.
 Taylor, John W., Valparaiso, died Nov. 14, '62, Louisville.
 Theil, Theodore, Hebron, disch. June 30, '63.
 *Wise, Henry W., pp. 161-163.
 *Wood, Haynes P., Corp., Hebron, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Walter, Oliver, unknown.
 *Williams, Joseph, p. 151.
 *Wise, Samuel, 1st, Valparaiso, accidentally wounded July 6, '64, died in '78.
 Wise, Samuel, 2d, Omaha, Neb., leg accidentally broken near Jackson, Miss., disch. Dec. 23, '63.
 White, Harvey, Valparaiso, died Mar. 11, '63, LaGrange.
 Wooster, Wm., Valparaiso, died Feb. 14, '63, Fort Fowler.
 *Young, Wm. H., Oxford.

COMPANY D.

- *Adams, Joseph, Reserve.
 Arnold, Moses, died Nov. 3, '63, Memphis.
 Arnold, Robert, p. 87, unknown.
 *Bland, Francis M. L., captured June 15, '64, and paroled; supposed to be dead.
 *Barnhart, Joel, Peru.
 *Barnhart, Henry, Peru, dead.
 *Briggs, Robert, Macy.
 *Barron, Anthony B., ambulance driver, Peru, died 1890.
 Clifton, John, 1st Lieut., resigned Aug. 21, '63, died at Peru '91.
 *Clayton, Andrew J., p. 147.
 *Copeland, Jonathan, Perrysburg, wounded Aug. 3, '64, dead.
 *Colter, Evan J., Miamitown, died in '95.
 *Cassel, Clinton, Peru, died in '86.
 Campbell, John, Walton, died April 14, '63, at Moscow.
 Connett, John F., Peru, died Nov. 23, '62, Memphis.
 *Epley, Josiah T., Sergt., Santa Fe.
 *Ellibee, Erastus, p. 57.
 Eaton, Kenard, disch. April 16, '63, Memphis, dead.
 *Farrar, Josiah, pp. 7, 186.
- *Farrar, Loyd B., Perrysburg, wounded Aug. 15, '64, Atlanta, dead.
 *Fry, Joseph, Peru, wounded June 29, '64, Kenesaw.
 *Frazee, Richard, Converse.
 *Frazee, John, Converse.
 *Grimes, John W., Corp., Perrysburg, dead.
 *Gage, Daniel R., Perrysburg, dead.
 Griffet, Joseph, Stockdale, died of wounds received near Atlanta, Aug. 18, '64.
 Griffy, Geo., Peru, disch. Jan. 10, '63, Memphis.
 Gunkle, Zach., Peru, disch. April 8, '64, Scottsboro.
 *Harvey, John, p. 179.
 Hamlin, J. D., Lieut., resigned Dec. 31, '62.
 *Hastings, David, Sergt., died at Winamac, '97.
 *Harbor, Howard H., Converse.
 *Hahn, John W., Reserve.
 *Hahn, John Wesley, Reserve, wounded Aug. 31, '64, Atlanta.
 *Haines, Andrew J., p. 97.
 *Haines, Reuben, Amboy.
 *Hays, Wm. R., recruit, Peru.



WILLIAM DUNWIDDIE, COMPANY C.

1900.

(See page 216.)

- Huffman, John, Perrysburg, disch. July 30, '63, Memphis.
Hott, Monroe, Amboy, disch. Dec. 4, '63, St. Louis.
Howard, Eli, disch. Feb. 28, '63, unknown.
Kittsmiller, Samuel, died Nov. 23, '62. Memphis.
Kissiman, Oliver, disch. Jan. 22, '63. Memphis, unknown.
*Love, John, Sergt., Miamitown, dead.
*Loshier, John, Macy.
*Lininger, Jacob, Perrysburg.
Litzenberger, Benj., Reserve, died Feb. 15, '63, LaGrange.
Litzenberger, Francis, Reserve, died April 10, '63.
Lavonsher, Franklin, disch. Aug. 28, '63, dead.
Lindsey, Riley, Mexico, disch. June 9, '63, Memphis, unknown.
*Marsh, Jacob E., p. 220.
*Mullett, John C., Corp., Kellers.
*Minnie, Israel, pp. 115-117.
*McCalla, Samuel, Peru, dead.
Morehead, Jefferson, Reserve, died April 10, '63, Moscow.
Mattox, Joseph, Winamac, disch. April 2, '63, Memphis, unknown.
*Norris, Geo. W., p. 193.

- *Nimrod, Wm. W., Corp., Winamac.
- *Pierce, Gideon, Peru, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta, dead.
- *Pierce, Melvin, unknown.
- *Pierce, VanBuren, Peru.
- *Price, David, Peru.
Parr, John S., wagoner. p. 87. unknown.
- *Propeck, Wm. W., recruit, Peru.
- *Pringle, John H., Peru, dead.
- *Quinlan, Patrick, Logansport.
- *Ralston, Robert, Reserve, dead.
Ramer, Wm. Santafe, died Jan. 25, '63, Memphis.
- Ramer, Jesse, Santafe, died April 9, '63, Memphis.
- Ramer, Thos., Santafe, disch. April 6, '63, Memphis.
- Ralston, John, Reserve, disch. June 8, '63, St. Louis.
- Ralston, James, died Mar. 27, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Roe, Ezra, Sergt., dead p. 87.
- *Smith, Jacob D., 1st Sergt. and Lieut. on muster out, Peru, dead.
- *Saxton, John, Peru, dead.
- *Snyder, John, Benson, Minn. wounded June 27, '64, Kenesaw.
- *Shafer, Henry, Peru.
Snyder, Reuben, Santafe, died Mar. 4, '63, Fort Fowler.
- *Stearns, Geo. W., recruit, Peru, unknown.
Southerton, John, Gilead, died Feb. 26, '63, LaGrange.
- Shafer, Wm., Peru, p. 87.
- *Spaulding, W. H. H., p. 145.
- *Thorn, Alonzo B., p. 135.
- *Tritt, Jacob, pp. 43-139.
- *Tubbs, Wm. T., Lincoln, Com. Sergt., last six months' service.
- *Votra, John, Peru, died in '89.
- *Wright, Robt., Logansport.
- *Waymire, Wm., Perryburg. wounded at Atlanta, dead.
- *Wilson, Henry, Peru, wounded June 27, '64, Kenesaw, unknown.
- Warrick, Wm. W., disch. Feb. 12, '63, Memphis, unknown.
- Ward, Elwood, Harland, disch. Mar. 13, '63, Memphis.

COMPANY E.

- Ash, Daniel, pp. 16-174.
- *Ash, Solomon, Port Collin, Cal.
- *Anderson, Gustavus, dead.
- *Atkinson, Jas., Hoover, Mo.
- *Alexander, Wm. H., Corp., died in '75.
Ayrhart, Wm. Adriance, died Feb. 11, '63, Fort Fowler.
- *Anderson, James, recruit, unknown.
- *Barker, John, Corp., died near Morocco in '72.
- *Board, Sylvester, wounded June 29, '64, lives in Nebraska.
- *Bartholomew, Charles, died June 13, '93, Zenda, Kan.
- *Burns, James, Kentland.
- *Bull, Eben R., Lafayette, died in '68.
- *Brunton, Cyrus, p. 175.
- *Brown, John, Morocco, wounded Aug. 11, '64.
- *Beabout, Abram W., Mt. Ayr.
Bartholomew, Geo. C., killed July 22, '64, at Atlanta.
- Bartholomew, Abner, Morocco, died Dec. 1, '63, St. Louis.
- Brown, Wm., Morocco, died Dec. 27, '62, Memphis.
- Board, Wm. T., Morocco, disch. Mar. 1, '63, Keokuk, Ia.
- *Catt, Allen, Rensselaer, wounded May 29, '64, Dallas.
- *Currier, John M., Valparaiso.

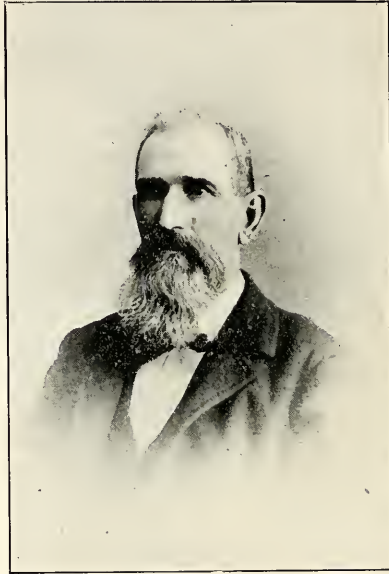


WILLIAM DUNWIDDIE, COMPANY C.

1862.

Born December 29, 1842, in Warren county, Ohio. Was living in Benton county, Indiana, when in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C and served until the close of the war, going with the regiment through all its campaigns. Married September 3, 1868, Mary J. Watson, in Adams county, Indiana. They have five children, two boys and three girls. Since the war he has lived in Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, and is engaged in farming. Comrade Dunwiddie is one of the number that I always called my "Benton county boys," that made the twenty-five of us that went from that county. The picture on page 214 shows him as he is now, the one on this page, as he was in the army. Address, Domestic, Indiana.

- *Cripe, Joseph, Burlington, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Downs, Wm. W., 1st Lieut., wounded at Atlanta; killed in Custer massacre.
- *Darrock, Austin M., Montpelier, Sergt. and col.-guard, wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta.
- *Dillman, Jonathan, Burlington, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas, dead.
- *Dillman, Jacob, unknown.
Dunham, David F, Sergt., M. E. minister of N. W. Ind. Conference, died Aug 4, '64.
- *Erenfeldt, Christian, wounded June 29, '64, dead.
- *Ewing, Geo. W., Burlington, leg broken Dec. 11, '64, mustered out May 3, '65.
- *Erenfeldt, John, recruit, died, in 1896, in Kansas.
- *Graves, James W., Warsaw.
- *Grants, Swan, Sheldon, Ill.
Griffith, James, Morocco, died March 27, '63, Fort Fowler.
- *Humphreys, Evan L., p. 228.
- *Hooks, Joseph, Morocco.
- *Hosier, Abner C., Morocco, died in '73.
- *Hausheldt, Jacob, Eldridge, Kan.
- *Horner, Jonas L., Brook. died Dec. 1, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Holoway, Wm., Morocco, died April 14, '63, Moscow.
- Holoway, John, Morocco, died May 9, '63, Moscow.
- *Johnston, John, Jingo, Kan., wounded July 28, '64.
- Jones, Francis B., died Aug. 23, '64, Jeffersonville.
- *Kennedy, Joseph, Corp., Morocco, wounded July 12, '63, Jackson.
- *Karns, Stephen D., Hubbell, Neb.
- *Kramer, Henry S., Adriance.
Kelly, Hiram W., Pilot Grove, died Mar. 7, '63, St. Louis, Mo.
- *Laforce, Paul, Adriance
- *Lowther, Arnold, Brookston.
Laforce, Joseph L., Pilot Grove, died Sept. 17, '63, Camp Sherman.
- *Lane, David N., Morocco. dead.
Longwell, James E., p. 87, unknown.
- *Moore, Samuel, p. 191.
- *McClatchey, David M., Morocco, died in 1880.
- *Moore, Thomas C., p. 183.
- *Moore, John W., Morocco. died March 29, '63, Fort Fowler.
Murphy, Andrew, Morocco, died Jan 25, '64, Nashville.
- Mote, Elijah, Burlington, died Feb. 28, '63, Fort Fowler.
- McFatrige, Scott, recruit, died Aug 6, '64.
- Martin, Benjamin, disch. May 23, '65 on furlough, died in Nebraska in 1888.
- *Pumphrey, Geo. O., p. 226.
- *Patrick, Wm. A., p. 193.
- Parker, Joseph, Burlington, killed Aug. 25, '64, Atlanta.
- *Robertson, Geo. W. Pittsburg.
Rinker, Wm., Morocco, died Oct. 13, '64, Rome, Ga.
- Reynolds, John, Adriance, disch. Mch. 1, '63, Keokuk, Ia., dead.
- Roadruck, Benj. F., Morocco, disch. Aug. 16, '64, for wounds received in battle.
- Shaner, Elias M., 1st Lieut., resigned Sept. 20, '64, and died at Kentland, 1865.
- *Smith, Geo. W., 1st Sergt. and Lieut., unknown.
- *Starkey, Thomas, Fair Oaks, Color Sergt., wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta.



RICHARD ALLEN, COMPANY B.

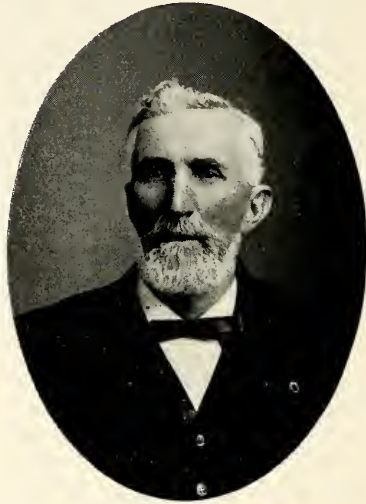
1900.

Born June 5, 1842, in Hancock county, Indiana. Enlisted in Company B in August, 1862, and served with the regiment through all its campaigns. Married January 1, 1866; has a family of six children; wife died this year, March 23, 1900. In 1881 he moved to Coles county, Illinois, his occupation being that of a farmer. He is a true comrade and is proud of the record made by the old 99th. Address, Oakland, Illinois.

- *Shideler, Carroll L., p. 25.
 *Starkey, Charles, Corp., Milford, Ill.
 *Shafer, Joseph, p. 230.
 *Sarver, John C. Morocco, wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta.
 *Shideler, Elmore J., 438 Everett St., Cincinnati, O., wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
 *Skeggs, Sanford, unknown.
 *Starkey, John, Morocco, died March 12, '63, Fort Fowler.
 Sanderson, Andrew J., Morocco, died Jan. 14, '63, La Grange.
 Shelton, Howard, disch. March 21, '63, unknown.
 Shelton, John, disch. Sept. 5, '63, unknown.
 Shriver, Solomon, disch. Feb. 19, '63, unknown.
 *Thomas, Morris, Rensselaer.
 *Thornton, Thomas L., Thayer, Kan.
 Thompson, Young, Morocco, died Nov. 17, '63.
 *Vanatta, Wm. T., unknown.
 *Vanatta, Geo. O., Ashland, Ore.
 *Wilson, Wm., wounded Aug. 26, '64, Atlanta, unknown.
 Warner, John W., pp. 44 and 46.
 White, Levi, Adriance, killed Aug. 12, '64, Atlanta.
 Webber, Jacob, Morocco, died Feb. 13, '63, St. Louis.
 Wyatt, John D., Morocco, died, Dec. 7, '62, Memphis.
 *Young, Andrew, Chicago Heights, Ill.
 Yeoman, Asa, Brook, died Aug. 15, '63, Camp Sherman.
 Young, Ephraim, Delphi, died June 14, '63, La Grange.

COMPANY F.

- *Austin, Joseph K., Battle Ground
 *Ault, Jesse, Galveston, wounded July 28, '64, Atlanta.
 *Arnold, Samuel, recruit, unknown.
 *Best, Wm., Brookston, dead.
 *Beeker, Wm., Montmorenci.
 *Burson, Lemuel M., wagoner, Brookston, dead.
 *Barnes, John J., Monticello, dead.
 *Brackney, Arthur J., Brookston.
 *Bruckman, David, Lowell.
 *Bunnell, John, Wolcott, dead.
 *Beeker, Manford A., p. 175.
 Barber, Hallet, Bradford, died Nov. 14, '63, Memphis.
 Bryan, Levi C., Peru, disch. Oct. 16, '63.
 *Cochran, Andrew, p. 23.
 *Critchfield, John S., Corp., Brookston.
 *Collins, Robert G., Corp., Brookston, wounded Aug. 4, '64, Atlanta, dead.
 *Clegg, Hiram B., p. 177.
 *Cunningham, Levi P., Monticello.
 Colvin, Thomas H., Brookston, died Feb. 10, '63, LaGrange.
 Cottingham, Haywood, Brookston, disch. March 22, '63, La Grange, dead.
 *Davenport, Clark S., Pittsburg, dead.
 Dyer, Geo. W., Brookston, disch. Feb. 11, '63, Keokuk, Iowa.
 Downs, Wm. G., disch. Jan. 28, '63, Mound City, Ill., unknown.
 Downs, Jacob, disch. Jan. 28, '63, Mound City, Ill.
 *Eldridge, Job, p. 49.
 *Fierce, Francis M., 704 Grundel Ave., E. St. Louis, Ills.
 Gwin, George H., pp. 15, 149.



SERGEANT JACOB E. MARSH, COMPANY D.

1900.

Born in 1839, near Dayton, Ohio. Entered the service as sergeant in Company D, and served through all the campaigns with the regiment. Married in 1872 and has a wife and family. Has lived the greater part of the time since the war, in Miami county, Indiana, engaged in farming. Address, Peru, Indiana.

- *Geater, Mark, died in Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa, '94.
- *German, Adolphus, unknown.
- Gould, Stephen B., Brookston, died Mar. 16, '63, LaGrange.
- *Goldsberry, Henry, recruit, Spring Valley, Minn.
- Hughes, John W., Brookston, killed June 27, '64, at Kenesaw.
- Herrington, A. J., recruit, Battle Ground, killed Jan. 5, '65, near Chattanooga.
- Herron, Alex J., Corp., Brookston, died Sept. 4, '64, at Marietta, Ga., of wounds July 28, '64, at Atlanta.
- House, Louis, Logansport, disch. Mar. 8, '64, St Louis, dead.
- *Irwin, Samuel, Lowell.
- *Jennings, Frederick, Corp., Brookston.
- Jeanes, John W., Ebenezer, O., prisoner of war from Nov. 27, '64 to Feb. 2, '65, disch. from hospital.
- Kent, Wm. C., 1st Serg., Brookston, promoted to Lieut. in 128th Ind. Vol., Mar. 9, '64.
- *Klepinger, John C., 1st Sergt. and Lieutenant, White Oaks, N. M.
- Kennedy, John W., Battle Ground, dead, p. 87.
- Kious, Adam, Brookston, died Aug. 20, '64, Marietta, Ga., of wounds, July 28, '64, Atlanta.
- *Little, David C., Corp. Brookston.
- *Lockwood, Wm. A., dead.
- Lee, James K, recruit, Lafayette, disch. Dec. 21, '64, on account of wounds July 28, '64, at Atlanta.
- Loman, Ephraim, Battle Ground, died Sept. 2, '63, Camp Sherman.
- *McClure, John W., p. 105.
- *Metz, Geo. P., ambulance driver, Pleasant Hill, O., died in '97.
- *McCarty, Thos., Battle Ground.
- *Miller, Michael, Pittsburg, wounded July 21, '64.
- *Myers, William, p. 183.
- *Maxson, Augustus E., p. 85.
- Myers, John D, Meyers, Pa.
- Matthews, Nathaniel, Pittsburg, drowned Oct. 6, '63, in the Mississippi, near Helena, Ark.
- McLane, Archibald, Brookston, died Dec. 22, '62, St. Louis.
- Nelson, Wm. M., Brookston, left sick Sept. 6, '63, mustered out Aug. 9, '65, dead.
- Newell, Lemuel A., Pittsburg, drowned June 9, '63, in the Mississippi near Helena, Ark.
- *Overhaults, Wm, Brookston, dead.
- *Pingrey, James M., p. 193.
- Platt, David, Brookston, p. 87, dead.
- *Ramey, John T., p. 155.
- *Ramey, Manly C., p. 195.
- *Rarden, Wm., Pittsburg.
- *Rush, John W., Pittsburg, wounded July 1, '64.
- *Rush, William, Lafayette.
- *Riley, Ebenezer, Crawfordsville, Ind.
- Russell, John P., musician, Brookston, died Sept. 31, '63, at Memphis.
- *Sullivan, Patrick, Sergt., St. Louis, Mo.
- *Smith, Wm. F., Corp., Lafayette.
- *Spear, Edmund W., p. 51.
- *Sterrett, Joseph C., p. 197.
- *Summerstate, Christian, Brookston, dead.
- *Shaw, Moses F., Battle Ground, dead.



JOHN MAPLE AND WIFE, COMPANY I.

1895.

Born August 6, 1836, in Franklin county, Indiana. Was married November 29, 1860, to Susannah S. Frierwood in Grant county, Indiana. They have one daughter. Served faithfully in Company I in all campaigns. Since the war has been living in Grant county engaged in farming. Is a good, true comrade. Address, Converse, Indiana.

- *Sayer, John, unknown.
 *Simms, William T., Riverside, Calif.
 *Smith, Greenbery, Brookston, dead.
 *Stryker, Richard, Battle Ground, dead.
 *Stevenson, Geo. A., p. 224.
 *Smith, Isaac, Brookston, dead.
 *Smith, Nelson G., p. 192.
 Smith, George B., Brookston, p. 87. Has been blind for years.
 Stewart, George A., Yates Center, Kan., disch. Feb. 7, '65, on account of accidental wounds, May 13, '64.
 Shaw, William, Battle Ground, died Sept. 2, '63, at home.
 Swiggett, John T., Brookston, died March 19, '63, La Grange.
 *Thompson, Thomas J., Sergt., unknown.
 *Trainer, Francis, wounded May 15, '64, unknown.
 *Walker, George S., p. 19-107-111.
 *Walker, Henry V., Brookston, captured July 22, '64 and died in prison.
 *Waldron, Wesley, Battle Ground dead.
 The recruits in this company enlisted Dec. 16, '63, or before that time.

COMPANY G.

- Avery, Oscar W., disch. Jan. 5, '63, Memphis, dead.
 *Beckwith, Benj. F., Sergt., Greencastle, died in '98.
 *Bray, Amathus, Sergt., unknown.
 *Bray, Jas., p. 132, unknown.
 Brewer, Geo. W., Stilesville, died Mar. 4, '64, St. Louis.
 Brown, James T., Coatsville, died Feb. 4, '63, Fort Fowler.
 Barker, Jasper, Clayton, died Dec. 13, '64 at home, of wounds Aug. 31, '64, Jonesboro, Ga.
 *Beckwith, Isaac O., Lewis, p. 87.
 Brown, Elkanah, Coatsville, p. 87, dead.
 *Clark, Absalom, Coatsville, died in '99.
 Cobel, Elihu W., Stilesville, Corp., disch. Nov. 29, '64, of wounds July 28, '63, Atlanta.
 *Davis, David W., musician, Belleville.
 Day, John, Clayton, died Feb. 22, '63, Memphis.
 Evans, Jas. E., disch. Dec. 8, '62, Louisville, dead.
 Faulkner, Thomas, Center Valley, died Dec. 26, '63, Memphis.
 Graham, Allison, Groveland, died Dec. 18, '62, Oxford, Miss.
 *Hussey, John C., Lieut., Stanbury, Mo.
 *Hazlewood, Josephus D., Sergt., Hazlewood.
 *Hayden, Allen, Lizton.
 *Halfhill, John, Clayton, wounded on Atlanta campaign.
 *Holley, Joshua D., Pittsboro.
 Harper, Henry C., died Mar. 27, '63, dead.
 *Jeger, Rodney, p. 165.
 *Johnson, Henry B., Corp., Clayton, wounded July 20, '64, Atlanta.
 *Johnson, Atkins, Chayton, dead.
 Johnson, Wm. S., New Elizabeth, died Aug. 9, '64, of wounds July 22, '64, Atlanta.



GEORGE A. STEVENSON, COMPANY A.

1894.

Born April 4, 1846, in Clinton county, Indiana. Enlisted August, 1862, and served to close of the war, being only 19 when mustered out. Lived at Linden, Indiana, for seven years after the war; in Fremont county, Iowa, three years; in Fountain county, Indiana, three years, but in 1879 settled at Monticello, Illinois, which has since been his home. His health has not been good and so has lived the life of a bachelor. His occupation has been that of a farmer and he has a kindly way in treating others and has a host of friends. He travels west a good deal and spends his winters when he can in the south. Comrade Stevenson takes great interest in the record of the old regiment. The picture above was taken about six years ago.

- *Kendall, James P., Hesper, Kan., wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Kurtz, Henry F., p. 93.
- *Long, James B., Corp., Stilesville, died April 14, '63, La-Grange.
- *Leak, Francis M., Indianapolis.
- *Lambert, John T., p. 183.
- *Lambert, William, Crown Center.
- *Lewis, Thomas M., New Elizabeth, wounded July 20, '64, Atlanta, dead.
- Lane, Reuben W., Center Valley, disch. at Memphis (date not known), dead.
- Linville, Solomon, Stilesville, disch. Feb. 10, '63, St. Louis, dead.
- *McHaffie, Richard S., Corp., unknown.
- *Millman, John S., Coatsville.
- *Marley, Orren, Hazlewood.
- Manker, Lewis, died Aug. 31, '64, Marietta, of wounds Aug. 10, '64, Atlanta.
- Monett, James H., Coatsville, disch. Jan. 2, '63, Memphis, dead.
- Matthews, Hiram B., Stilesville, disch. March 31, '63, Memphis, dead.
- Myers, Jacob, disch. Jan. 7, '63, Louisville, dead.
- *Overstreet, Aaron, p. 193.
- Osborn, Thomas J., died Jan. 22, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Reid, Tillberry, p. 195.
- Reid, Benton A., 1st Sergt. and 2d Lieut., died April 26, '63, Moscow.
- *Rodgers, Thomas, Hesper, Kan., p. 132.
- Rose, Lewis M., New Winchester, died Jan. 30, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Rushton, Henry, disch. at Memphis, unknown.
- Richardson, Wm. B., disch. March 27, '63, La Grange, died Nov. 7, 1891, in Hendricks Co., aged 61 years.
- *Selsor, William, Corp., wounded July 28, '64, unknown.
- *Scotten, Enoch, Hazlewood.
- *Scotten, David, Center Valley.
- *Slaughter, William, unknown.
- *Shannon, John R., Groveland, dead.
- *Saunders, Larkin, Anderson.
- *Sawyers, William W., Hazlewood, captured Dec. 4, '64, near Statesboro and mustered out June 18, '65.
- *Staley, William, Belleville, wounded July 22, '64, Atlanta, died in 1895.
- *Smith, Johnson, Clayton, first Sergt., commissioned lieutenant on muster out.
- Sawyers, Daniel C., Clayton, died April 6, '64, Scottsboro.
- Stipe, Pleasant, Clayton, killed Aug. 13, '64, Atlanta.
- *Thomas, Benjamin F., p. 197.
- *Thompson, Robert N., New Elizabeth, dead.
- Turner, John W., Stilesville, died May 17, '63, Memphis.
- *Vannice, Isaac N., p. 199.
- *Vannice, Harvey N., Danville.
- *Vannice, David M., p. 199.
- Vuley, Jesse, New Elizabeth, disch. March, '63, Memphis, dead.
- Worrel, John, p. 199.
- *Wiseheart, Henry H., Reno.
- Weller, Cornelius S., Groveland, died July 16, '64, Rome, Ga.
- *York, Smith G., Stilesville.
- *York, John, Fayetteville, N. C.



SERGEANT GEORGE O. PUMPHREY, COMPANY E.

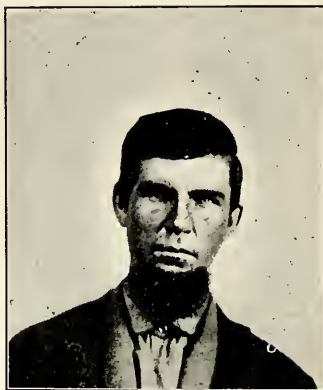
1900

Born June 18, 1843, at Connersville, Indiana. His parents moved to Plymouth in 1848, and to Jasper county, the part now known as Newton county, in 1853, where he was living, when at 18 years of age George enlisted in Company E, serving fifteen months as corporal and the rest of the service as sergeant. He took part in all the campaigns of the regiment from first to last. After the war he returned to Newton county, Indiana, where he resided until 1893, when he rented his farm and moved to Rensselaer, Indiana, where he has a small fruit suburban place which he cultivates, and also makes a specialty of breeding Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, and says: "Tell the comrades I forage my milk from a pure Jersey cow, but don't milk it in a canteen." He was married November 9, 1869, to Isabel Morris, of Rushville, Indiana, and they had two sons, but were so unfortunate as to lose the eldest at the age of 29 years, about two months ago, April 6, 1900. He was a bright, intelligent man, the author knowing him well, and he left behind a wife and two children. His death was sudden and was a sore bereavement to all the family. Comrade Pumphrey always attends the reunions and is a true man and comrade. Address, Rensselaer, Indiana.

- *York, Andrew J., Grayville, Ill., p. 132. Yelton, James T., New Maysville, killed Aug. 21, '64, Atlanta.
- *York, Francis M., recruit, unknown.

COMPANY H.

- *Armstrong, Thomas H., Valley Mills, dead.
- Adams, Andrew J., Jericho, Ky., Sergt., disch. Mar. 15, '63.
- Anderson, Benjamin F., Brownsburg, N. C., disch. June 17, '63.
- *Barlow, Thomas J., p. 17.
- *Bailey, William, Sergt., Indianapolis, dead.
- *Baker, John W., dead.
- *Bray, William, p. 132.
- Brown, Daniel I., died Jan. 20, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Budd, Elliott, Burt, Kan, disch. Feb. 1, '63.
- *Crane, Thomas J., p. 176.
- *Coffin, Henry C., Danville, wounded Aug. 22, '64.
- *Condiff, John A., Pittsboro, wounded Sept. 1, '64.
- Colvin, Ira, died at Memphis, date not known.
- Chapman, Hugh R., North Salem, died July 24, '64, of wounds July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- Cochran, Alexander C., Corp., disch. Jan. 1, '63, unknown.
- Clark, Joseph, Lizton, disch. Jan. 1, '63, at Memphis, died in 1899.
- Crabb, James W., disch. July 31, '63, at Columbus, O., dead.
- Dodson, John S., Corp., Indianapolis, died Aug. 1, '64, at Marietta, of wounds July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Dunnigan, Edw., Sergt., dead.
- *Doughty, Addoman, division wagonmaster, 444 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- *Dooley, James B., p. 119.
- *Denny, John C., New Winchester.
- *Dorman, Richard T., p. 177.
- *Dodd, Burdine, unknown.
- *Dodd, John P., unknown.
- Dickerson, Darius, Danville, dead.
- *Everetts, Daniel T., Sergt., Rosston.
- English, John, Indianapolis, disch. Feb. 2, '63, Fort Fowler, dead.
- English, Matthew, p. 87.
- *Gaskill, Adam J., p. 179.
- Gully, Berry, Pittsboro, disch. Sept. 6, '63, Camp Sherman, dead.
- Homan, Joseph B., p. 190.
- *Harding, Mordecai, Indianapolis dead.
- Hensley, John M., Sergt., disch. Oct. 26, '63, and commissioned as 1st Lieut. in negro regiment.
- Hackley, Robert, Corp., disch. Jan 1, '63, Memphis.
- *Jordan, John A., Corp., Pittsboro.
- *Johnson, B. F., p. 59.
- *Loyd, Wm. H.
- *Lingenfelter, John J., Indianapolis, dead.
- Lamb, Anderson, North Salem, died Dec. 7, '62, Memphis.
- Lamb, Henry T., North Salem, disch. May 5, '63, LaGrange.
- *McCullom, Enos F., musician, Wouseon.
- *McCormack, Zuinglius, Indianapolis.
- *Montgomery, Samuel, Lebanon.



CORPORAL EVAN L. HUMPHREYS, COMPANY E.

1863.

Born December 1, 1832, in Logan county, Ohio. Was married in Jasper county, Indiana, in August, 1856, and has a wife and eight children living. He lived after the war in Benton county, Indiana, until 1871, when he moved to Kansas and has been living in Reno and Kingman counties ever since, and has been engaged in farming. Comrade Humphreys was captured April 19, 1863, near Holly Springs, while the regiment was on the Chalmer's raid, and was sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and kept there until the last of May, then sent to Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia. After being there eight days he was lucky enough to be put in a room where a lot of men were ready for exchange, and was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, some time in July and to Indianapolis, Indiana, some time in August, but the exchange was not completed until November and he re-joined the regiment in December near Chattanooga, and served to the end of the war. The above picture was taken just after he came out of Libby prison. He was in prison three months. His present address is Cheney, Sedgwick county, Kansas.

- *McDaniel, Lewis, North Salem, dead.
- *Miller, Charles H , recruit.
Parsons, John F., p. 193.
- *Pebworth, James H., p. 193.
- *Parsons, Green M.
- *Price, William, dead.
- *Pennington, David, (jayhawker,) North Salem, dead.
Parsons, Jasper N., Sergt., died Feb. 19, '63.
- Pebworth, Robert H., Danville, died Oct. 21, '62.
- Parsons, William F., New Winchester, disch. Nov. 12, '62, dead.
- Parsons, George L , North Salem. disch. Feb. 20, '63, dead.
- *Potts, John, Lafayette, recruit, captured July 22, '64, Atlanta, exchanged May, '65, dead.
- Rawlings, Nehemiah W., 2d Lieut , Montmorenci, dead.
- *Reynolds, Silas F., Indianapolis, 1st Sergt. and Lieut., dead.
- Ralston, John B., North Salem, died Nov. 26, '62, Memphis.
- Ragsdale, Albert, Indianapolis, died Feb. 13, 63, Fort Fowler.
- Robbins, John, Danville, p. 87.
- Riggin, Wm., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 10, '63, unknown.
- *Splann, Timothy, Sergt., Indianapolis.
- *Smith, John S., Corp., Clerment, dead.
- *Stevens, Jacob, captured Feb. 27. '65, at Lynch Creek.
- *Smith, Elisha, Charleston, Ill.
- *Smith, Joseph, unknown.
Shelly, William, Indianapolis, died Nov. 15, '62, Memphis.
- Shepherd, Isaiah M., Corp., North Salem, died Sept. 6, '64, at East Point of wounds, Aug. 28, '64.
- Smith, Benjamin, Danville, disch. March 14, '63, at La Grange, dead.
- Slifer, George, Greenfield, p. 87, dead.
- Treisey, Jacob A. Pittsboro, p. 72.
- Williams, William, Sergt., North Salem, p. 78.
- *Walker, William M., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Captain, dead.
- *Walters, Harrison, p. 103.
- *Wolven, Geo. O., captured July 22, '64, Atlanta.
- *Wynn, Jesse W., North Salem, wounded May 28, '64, Dallas.
- Walton, William, Corp., New Winchester, died March 21, '63.
- Wells, James M., Indianapolis, disch. March 14, '63, at La Grange, dead.

COMPANY I.

- *Armstrong, William G., Loxa, Ill.
- Albaugh, Daniel, Converse, died Nov. 7, '62.
- Albaugh, David, p. 174.
- *Bradford, Augustus, Sergt., Peru, dead.
- *Bryant, Joel B., Converse.
Brummet., Frances M., Cary, died Sept. 15, '63, Camp Sherman.
- *Butler, Stephen, Converse, dead.
Branham, Luther, Peru, p. 87.
- *Crakes, George, Andrews, died in '99.
- *Cress, Alex., Mexico, dead.
Cox, Joseph, Peru, disch. Sept. 5, '63, at Camp Sherman, dead.
- Cate, Noah, Sergt., Greentown, died of wounds received Aug. 12, '64, Atlanta.
- *Darby, David, Corp , Converse.



JOSEPH SHAFER, COMPANY E.

1900.

Born in Preble county, Ohio. Enlisted at Morocco, Indiana, August 11, 1862, and was in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged, being wounded August 3, 1864, in siege of Atlanta. He has a wife and three children living. Has lived for the last twenty-five years in Reno county, Kansas, his address being Haven, Kansas. He is an active G. A. R. man and has a warm place in his heart for all his old comrades.

- *Devlin, Hugh, Peru, dead.
- *Dollinger, John, Chatsworth, Ill.
Daily, Jones R., Peru, captured July 22, '64, and died in prison.
- *Enyart, Thos., unknown.
- *Frierwood, Ezra K., p. 33.
- *Fadely, Abraham, Mier, wounded on Atlanta campaign, dead.
- *Fike, Jacob, Chili
- *Foster, Jacob B., Carmel, dead.
- *Frierwood, Jacob, Converse, died in '98.
- *Filley, Benjamin Mier, dead.
Frierwood, George, Converse, died of wounds Aug. 5, '64.
- Gonsor, John, Cary, died Feb. 22, '64, at Scottsboro, Ala.
- Graft, John T., Denver, disch: April 4, '63, at Memphis.
- *Hettinger, Jonathan Section 1, Barracks 11, Soldiers' Home, Marion.
Hoyle, George, p. 87, unknown.
- *Kuhn, George, Sims, died 1898.
- Keim, George W., Corp., Chili, disch. Jan. 13, '63, at Indianapolis.
- Kimball, Abner D, p. 27.
- *Lindley, Henry C., p. 132, dead:
- *Landis, Solomon A., p. 181.
- *Long, Jeremiah F., p. 183.
- *Myers, Ira B., p. 21.
McGonigal, James B., Lieut., Oberlin, Kansas.
- *Maple, Elijah G., Corp., Converse.
- *McMillan, Alexander, p. 191.
- *Maple, John, p. 222.
- *Morris, James, Fort Wayne, dead.
- *Musselman, William, p. 69.
- *McGraw, Frances C., Santafe, wounded May 27, '64, dead.
McGraw, Francis M., Santafe, killed July 11, '63, Jackson, Miss.
- Meek, Allen S., Converse, disch. June 17, '64.
- *Powell, Lemuel U., p. 193.
- *Parks, John C., p. 129.
- *Parrish, Daniel E., unknown.
- *Ream, Alfred A., pp. 55-113.
- *Reece, Michael J., Rich Valley.
- *Reece, Isaac, Terre Haute.
- *Rush, John, Converse.
Robey, Andrew F, Sergt., Greentown, died Aug. 23, '63, Camp Sherman.
- Robey, Francis M., Greentown, p. 87.
- Rose, Robert, Sergt., disch. Dec. 12, '62, unknown.
- *Summers, Dan'l, p. 197.
- *Stitt, David, p. 169.
- *Spaulding, Adin F., musician, Wabash.
- *Sallee, Philip, Walton.
- *Shrock, Solomon, p. 197.
- *Spurgeon, Calvin, p. 182.
- *Shin, David, Amboy.
- *Stacy, Lyman, wounded July 28, '64.
- *Smith, Edward R., Sergt., Kokomo, died in '90.
Sullivan, Jefferson, Converse, died Mar. 29, '63, Fort Fowler.
- Studebaker, Andrew, Converse, died Feb. 4, '65, Louisville.
- *Tuttle, James N., Logansport.
- *Taggart, Benjamin B., Sergt., Peru, dead.
- *Vinnedge, Russell, p. 81.
Weeks, John, Corp., Peru, killed July 28, '64, Atlanta.
- *Wetherow, Jacob M., Corp., Converse, dead.
- *Whistler, Abraham, p. 47.
- *Wilson, William, Corp., Peru, dead.
- *Windsor, David E., Sycamore, wounded in Atlanta campaign.
- *Warnock, William C., Sycamore.



CHAPLAIN DANIEL R. LUCAS.

1862.

Born January 14, 1840, in Boone county, Illinois. Reared at Belvidere in that county. His ancestral line is as follows: William Lucas married Hester Blunt at Middletown, Conn., in 1666. Their third son, Thomas, born in 1676, married Sarah Leek in 1705. Their fifth son, Moses, born in 1719, married Aseneth Cook in 1746. Their second son, Moses Jr., born in 1753, married Abiah Barnes in 1781. Their first son, Eber, born in 1782, married Eunice Woolworth in 1809. Their first son, Albert, born January 31, 1812, married Catherine Teeple Robertson. Their second son, Daniel Robertson, born January 14, 1840, married Mary E. Longley November 24, 1861, and they have two sons and three daughters.

His calendar of life is as follows: 1862 to 1864, in the army; 1864 to 1865, in provost marshal service in Indiana; 1865 to 1870, pastor of church, editor of Benton Tribune and postmaster at Oxford, Indiana; 1870 to 1876, general evangelist with residence at Concord and Clayton, Illinois, holding meetings in ten different states, baptizing 1912 persons in that time; 1876 to 1881, pastor of Central Christian Church at Des Moines, Iowa; 1881 to 1884, prepared a plan and assisted in founding and building Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa; 1884 to 1888, founded and edited the Christian

Oracle, a religious weekly, a denominational paper of the Christian church; 1888 to 1895, pastor of Central Christian church at Indianapolis, erecting in 1892 a large, fine church building; 1895 to 1899, pastor Sixth Christian church, Indianapolis; 1899 to 1900, pastor Central Christian church, Rockford, Illinois. Have served in Grand Army of the Republic, chaplain of Crocker Post No. 12, Des Moines, Iowa, three terms; chaplain Department of Iowa, three terms; chaplain of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Indianapolis, four terms, and one term as commander of the post; chaplain of the Department of Indiana and chaplain-in-chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic, elected at Cincinnati in 1898. Have been president of the 99th Indiana Regimental Association since 1888. Address up to July 10, 1900, Rockford, Illinois; after July 10, 1900, Indianapolis, Indiana.

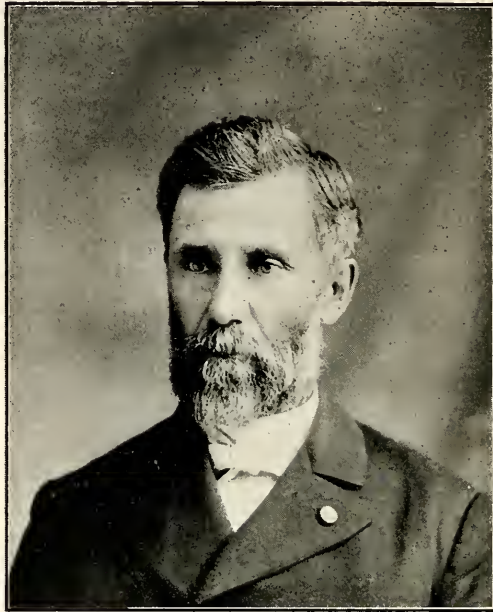


MRS. MAUDE LUCAS RUMPLER AND DAUGHTER.

1896.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.



SERGEANT-MAJOR HARRY BREWER.

1900.

(See sketch on page 189.)

*Wolf, George, Converse.

Wilson, Leander, Peru, died
Oct. 17, '63, Memphis.

Warnock, Elmore, 1st Sergt.,

Converse, disch. June 9, '63.

COMPANY K.

*Ball, Lafayette, p. 175.

*Berry, Meshack, p. 175.

*Bobo, Francis, Delphi, dead.

*Bobo, Samuel, unknown.

*Burket, John, Burnettsville.

*Clark, Arthur N., 1st Sergt.,
unknown.

*Cook, Charles N., p. 176.

*Cozat, Warren, Indianapolis, p.
94.

*Conn, David, Royal Center,
dead.

Carter, Josiah T., Kokomo, p.
94.

- *Chilcott, Amos, Burnettsville.
 *Dumbaugh, Jno. F., recruit, Logansport.
 *Gilbert, Moses, unknown.
 *Gates, Geo. R., Gordon.
 Green, Abraham, Logansport, died Nov. 21, '64, Clinton, Ga.
 *Halsey, Stephen, Logansport, dead.
 *Hollis, Robert, Royal Center.
 *Hazely, Wm. H., unknown.
 Heraud, John L., Logansport, disch. Sept. 3, '63, dead.
 Jenks, Wm. R. C., Capt., resigned April 30, '63, unknown.
 Julian, Geo. W., p. 179.
 *Jones, William A., died at Hillsdale, Kan., Mar. 21, '97.
 *Jones, Roney V., p. 125.
 *Johnson, William, Logansport, dead.
 *Jones, Miles B., Sergt., Chatfield, Minn.
 *Kennedy, Edward, musician, unknown.
 *Kline, Christian H., Crown Point.
 *Kendle, James H., p. 181.
 *Linderman, Christopher, p. 183.
 *Larrimore, Geo. W., recruit, Logansport, died '94.
 *Lamb, James, recruit, Kendallville.
 *Morrell, Henry O., Logansport, captured July 22, '64, exch. and lost on the "Sultana."
 *McGregor, Jno. C., p. 183.
 *Myers, Alfred B., Corp., Logansport.
 *Mahanansmith, Wm., Corp., Ossian.
 *Merritt, Henry, unknown.
 *Miller, Jno. H., Logansport.
 *McCombs, Albert, Royal Center.
 Mattox, Jas. N., Winamac, died Aug. 19, '63.
 *Merritt, Rolin, Logansport, disch. Feb. 24, '65, of wounds July 22, '64. Atlanta.
 *Powell, Orlando, pp. 200, 202.
 *Reser, Weitt, Kewana.
 *Reser, Henry, died at Indianapolis April 19, '97.
 *Richards, James, Burnettsville
 *Stuart, Selden P., p. 197.
 *Shepard, Samuel, Corp., Walton, dead.
 *Shaw, Stephen B., Logansport, dead.
 *Shaw, John, unknown.
 *Spencer, James W., Logansport.
 *Stolnaker, Geo. W., Royal Center, p. 104, dead.
 *Stone, Henry H., DeMotte.
 *Thomas, Giles S., Corp., wounded July 28, '64, at Atlanta, while acting as color guard, Geneva, Neb.
 *Thomas, Geo. W., Peru.
 Vanatta, John, disch. Jan. 12, '63, unknown.
 *Walker, Geo. C., Capt., Soda Springs, Colo.
 *Winegardner, James A., Deer Creek.
 Wigant, James, died July 24, '64, of wounds, July 20, '64, at Atlanta.

RECRUITS AND DRAFTED MEN.

In December, 1862, some re-cruits and drafted men were assigned to the company and served until their muster out July 6, 1863. The following is the list, and some of them were excellent soldiers,

and I regret that I have not all their addresses, but give them as far as I can.

Bell, Isaac.	Jester, Philander, Newcastle.
Brown, Charles W., Shannondale.	King, William, Indianapolis.
Crawford, Aaron B., Shannondale.	Kemp, Memford, died March 11, '64, at Cairo.
Dwight, Lewis.	Larrowe, William, Newcastle.
Davis, John W., Newcastle.	Martin, Warren.
Fishel, Jacob, p. 179.	Petit, Thomas.
Fishel, Solomon.	Roberts, Hiram H.
Fosnight, Hiram.	Ragan, William, South Bend.
Glassburn, David.	Surface, David, died at Haines' Bluff, July 9, '63.
Gallant, Daniel C.	Surface, Wm. E., died in 1894, Oak Grove, Mo.
Gerhold, William.	Surface, Daniel.
Hardin, Granville M.	Smith, Jackson.
Holland, James, Liberty.	Turner, Cornelius.
Holland, John M., Connersville.	Welker, David, Newcastle.
Jones, Abraham.	
Jones, Clinton, Indianapolis.	

CHAPTER XXVI.

REUNIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

1888.

First regular reunion was held in Peru, Colonel Josiah Farrar, president; Captain Ira B. Myers, secretary, and Comrades W. H. Spaulding, Ream and Parks on committee. Sixty-seven comrades were present and a splendid camp fire was held in the opera house. Chaplain Lucas was elected president and Captain Myers continued as secretary.

1889.

Met in Indianapolis, September 24th and 25th, with eighty comrades present. United with the 100th Indiana

in camp fire, Captain Charles W. Brouse, of that regiment, acting on committee. The officers elected were D. R. Lucas, president; J. P. Merrill and H. W. Wise, vice presidents; R. H. Wells, secretary; Miss Maude Lucas, the daughter of Chaplain Lucas, then a young girl 15 years of age, was elected "Daughter of the Regiment" and has attended every reunion of the regiment since with one exception. She is now Mrs. Maude Lucas Rumpler and at the last three reunions has brought a grand-daughter named Mary Louise Rumpler, born September 28, 1895. Their picture appears with that of the chaplain in this volume.

1890.

Met at Crown Point, September 3d, and held a grand reunion. Colonel Berkey was there and seventy-eight other comrades. It was thought best to have a permanent president of the association, with a local committee from the place of reunion each year to arrange for the entertainment, program and other matters of interest. Chaplain D. R. Lucas was chosen permanent president.

1891.

The reunion was appointed at Detroit, Michigan, at the time of the National Encampment G. A. R., but the attendance was small, only twenty-seven registering, and they were never altogether. Comrade Martin I. Whitman was living in the city at the time, and gave all the boys a hearty greeting, also Captain Heath, at that time living in Lansing.

1892.

Went back to Peru for reunion and had a grand one. The same comrades, Colonel Farrar, Captain Myers, Spaulding, Parks, Ream, Minnie, etc., doing all in their power to welcome the comrades. Seventy-five were present.



REUNION 99TH INDIANA AT CROWN POINT, INDIANA, 1894.

1893.

Met at Indianapolis, at the time of the National Encampment, September 4th to 7th, and had over 100 comrades present, many of them having their wives with them. One evening was spent with Chaplain Lucas, and all enjoyed the gathering as only soldiers can who have belonged to the same regiment.

1894.

Met at Crown Point, October 2d, with Comrades Merrill and his daughter, Alla, Boney and his daughter Cora, Wells and his daughter Jennie, and Comrade Wise were on the committee. The picture of most of those present was taken the last day and will be found on the opposite page. The four comrades holding the flags are, beginning on the left, Parks, Erb, Wise and Brownell. The comrades in picture are:

The Chaplain and his daughter.

Company A.—Comrades Wells, Merrill, Barton, Erb, Brownell, White, Snyder, Michael, Pierce, Spaulding, Dickinson, Boyd, Stoltz, Gerrish.

Company B.—Captain Curry and Levi Slifer in first row.

Company C.—Edmunds, Wood, Drawans, King, German, Young, Bay, Harman, Sheets.

Company D.—Nimrod, Tritt and his wife, and Minnie.

Company F.—Comrades Cochran, Ramey, Brackney, Dyer, Critchfield.

Company G.—D. M. Vannice, wife and daughter, and I. N. Vannice.

Company I.—Comrades Ream, Parks, L. U. Powell, Summers, Spurgeon, Elmore Warnock and Shrock.

Company K.—Orlando Powell, J. H. Miller.

The flags are the ones given to the regiment by the government at the muster out, and were taken home by Quartermaster Cathcart and loaned to the post at Westville, where he lived. When the regimental association claimed them they were freely given up by the post and have been at all reunions since.

1895.

Met at Logansport, August 27th, Orlando Powell, Captain Julian, Lieutenant McGregor, D. M. Vannice and J. H. Miller acting as committee. Seventy-four comrades were present and all had a good time, especially at a day meeting in the park.

1896.

Met at Converse, in Miami county, Tuesday, August 25th, Comrades L. U. Powell, Daniel Summers, Calvin Spurgeon, David Stitt and Joel Bryant acting as a committee. Everybody delighted and happy.

1897.

Met at Brookston, August 24th and 25th, with Captain Cochran, and Comrades M. C. Ramey, Fred Jennings and all the Brookston comrades acting as committee. Sixty-four comrades present and a fine assembly.

1898.

Met at Crown Point, August 30th, with Captain Wells, Comrades Boney, Wise and Barton, and Misses Alla Merrill, Cora Boney and Jennie M. Wells, acting as committee. Sixty-seven comrades were present and all had a good time, though the absence of Lieutenant John P. Merrill, who had died in 1897, made a vacancy which all felt very sincerely.

1899.

Met at Danville, August 30th and 31st. Major Homan, Captain Thomas, Comrade Harvey N. Vannice, and all the Danville comrades and their wives gave the "boys" a fine reception.

1900.

The reunion this year will be held at Indianapolis on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 18th and 19th, the time of the state fair, so as to get reduced rates on railroads. There will also be a meeting at Indiana headquarters in Chicago at the National encampment of which due notice will be given.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ANECDOTES, FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The regiment marched 3,620 miles in its regular campaigns, was transported by water 1,895 miles and carried 716 miles by railway, making a total of 6,231 miles of travel in fifteen states.

The regiment from first to last had seventy-one commissioned officers, two colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, and four majors, and it is a remarkable fact that thirty-five years after every one of the seven men who held these positions, Fowler, Farrar, Berkey, DeHart, Powell, Homan and Moore are all living, not one of them having passed away, their ages being this June, 1900: Fowler, 78; Farrar, 73; Berkey, 66; Powell, 74; DeHart, 64; Homan, 61; Moore, 61.

There were always many queer sayings by the soldiers like this. "I'm like the root of my tongue this morning," said a member of Company C, as he crawled out of his bunk one rainy morning, "I feel down in the mouth."

A 70th Ohio man said, "Do you know that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson, were all born in Ohio?" "Yes," responded a 99th Indiana man, "so was Vallandigham, Long, Pendleton and Pugh." Honors were considered equal.

One of the things the soldiers did during the war was to make a good many additions to the dictionary. Take the word "skedaddle" as an example. Some soldiers were flanked in battle and ordered to save themselves by getting back to a new line as expeditiously as possible. One of them outran the rest and when halted by officer, was asked, "What are you running for?" "Simply

because I can't fly." "All right," said the officer, "skedaddle, then." A skedaddle is thus a little faster than a run and not quite as fast as a fly.

Two other words are the words "greyback" and "greenback." The former little pest was so called from the fact that they were originally found in the abandoned camps of the confederates. They were, however, no respecter of persons, and were the foes of Yank and Johnny alike. The greenback when first issued, was ridiculed greatly by the enemies of the government. They asked, "What is the difference between Job and the greenback?" The answer was, "The former knew that his redeemer liveth, but the greenback has no redeemer." The soldiers, by their valor and victory, made the greenback worth its face in gold and it was redeemed.

In the days when there were orders against foraging, it was amusing to see how the officers would manage not to see a soldier when he picked up a chicken, or captured a stray pig. One night, while on the march, we went to bed, or rather to rest, for we never really went to bed in those days, without any meat for supper. During the night I discovered in the darkness that there were a dozen sheep making their way through camp and woke up Major Berkey and told him of it. He went out where the boys were sleeping and called out: "Men, get up and put away your bayonets, there is a flock of sheep in camp and they will hurt themselves on them." Having done his duty he went back to bed, but we all had mutton for breakfast. When the chaplain ate of it he recalled Paul's injunction: "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions for conscience sake."

There were many of the negroes of the south who looked upon the coming of the "Yankees" as being sent directly from Heaven to deliver them. Going by a company of them in Alabama one day an old white headed darkey shouted out: "Bress de Lord, dat done sent you all down here?" A soldier said: "It was President Lincoln that sent us, not the Lord." "Dat done make no

duffrence, de Lord am mity thick wid Massa Linkum dese days, dey's workin' togedder."

On coming up the river from Vicksburg on the boat the bar was closed and locked, yet a goodly number of the men became intoxicated and had to be put under guard, and the great mystery was where they got their whiskey. A. F. Spaulding now explains the mystery. He says:

"Ben Taggart, Al Ream, Jim Tuttle, Israel Minnie and Jonathan Hettinger found an augur in the hold of the boat and crawled up on the coal and wood right under the bar and bored a hole up through the floor, through the grating on which the barrel rested, and then let the whiskey down into our camp kettles."

Thus one by one the unwritten history of the war and its mysteries are unfolded.

It was while we were baptizing in Black River, Mississippi, that Col. Cockerill, of the 70th Ohio, when told that forty men had been baptized in the 99th Indiana, said: "Adjutant, detail fifty men of the 70th Ohio and have them baptized to-day, for it will never do to let that Indiana regiment get ahead of Ohio."

It was during a meeting at Camp Sherman where I was preaching on the text, "If God be for us who can be against us?" and I repeated it several times rather vehemently, when an Irish soldier asked, "Chaplain, would yese like to know?" to which I answered, "Certainly." "Jeff Davis an' the divil, then, if yese want to know." There was a grim smile went round the audience, and when I said, "You are right, we will fight Jeff Davis and his host until we conquer them, then we will fight the devil all the rest of our lives; all in favor of that will say amen!" The response was fervent and emphatic, and a good many of them are fighting the devil yet.

On the Atlanta campaign the Union and Confederate forces met in seven regular battles, fifty engagements usually called combats, and forty-eight skirmishes beside the regular picket firing, making a total of 105 regular actions.

In my youthful days no word of reproach was so distasteful as to call a man a "bummer," but there was a band of men in the 99th who adopted the name "Sherman's bidders," and any one of them to-day is still proud of the title. They fed the army, scouted the country, captured towns, and did much to make the enemy's cavalry trouble on the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas.

When the regiment was discharged at Indianapolis, June 15, 1865, Dr. Butterworth offered a resolution providing for "a social reunion of the regiment at Logansport, July 28, 1866." This was never held, but it shows that the doctor at that time had a conception of the feeling that would bind the soldiers to the memories of the past. He was a little in advance of his time. It is a curious fact that the 99th was the first regiment to appoint a reunion after the war.

The surgeons were called non-combatants, and yet the surgeon general's report shows that 336 surgeons died during the war. Of them 29 were killed in battle, 10 died of wounds, 12 were accidentally killed, 4 died in rebel prisons, 8 of yellow fever, 3 of cholera, and 271 died of other diseases. Of this latter number was Assistant Surgeon Isaac S. Russell, of the 99th. Twenty-five surgeons were seriously wounded but recovered.

"Thomas still moving, well and good,
The cause by all is understood,
He doesn't like his neighbor-Hood."

In his report in War Records, serial 98, page 32, Sherman says:

"At noon of the day appointed (April 17, 1865, in North Carolina) I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, although we had been interchanging shots constantly since May, 1863. Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the confederate troops was folly, that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was 'the highest possible crime.'"

The meeting of these veterans to arrange terms of surrender is one of the historic ones like that of Grant

and Lee. The terms granted by Sherman were unceremoniously rejected by Secretary Stanton and the authorities at Washington, and their criticisms of Sherman were very severe, and he was ordered to proceed with the fight. But they did not understand General Sherman nor conceive the spirit that moved him, as he himself says:

“To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me was cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led.”

A bright young soldier was put in the guard house by Colonel Fowler for some misdemeanor, and by some oversight had to stay there all night. The next morning he was reprimanded and sent to his quarters. On arriving there he was asked where he had been, when he responded: “I have just been delivered from the snare of the Fowler.” He had been reading his Bible, especially Psalm 91:3.

Comrade William H. Power, of B, gives the following:

“I was one of five who were left in the first skirmish pit west of the famous peach-tree pit on the night of August 26, '64, with orders not to talk, nor shoot, nor leave until 2 a. m., while the army pulled out at 8 p. m. for a flank movement to the right. The Confederates mistook it for a retreat and were overjoyed, and the bells began ringing in the city, bands began playing, and we could hear them yelling and singing at the top of their voices, mingled with salutes of artillery.* They would call out, ‘Yanks, how soon are you going?’ and they finally threw three hand-shells at our pit that would make a hat raise. After waiting awhile, that valiant soldier, Israel Minnie, Co. D, said to Lieutenant Ira B. Myers: ‘I am going to try to get out of here; I don’t like to listen to those yells and shouts, and bells and bands of those rebs, and not be allowed to shoot.’ The rest of us sanctioned Minnie’s determination to get away, so Lieutenant Myers said to Minnie: ‘You go east to the first post and I will go west and tell the boys we are going.’ They soon came back and reported all gone, and we were all alone. We put on our knapsacks and got ready and proposed to go. Finally Lieutenant Myers said: ‘Time is not quite up, but I can’t hold you I see, neither can I hold this rebel army, so I will go and share your fate.’ We slipped away, keeping close together. and after a night and day of wandering found our regiment close to Jonesboro, ready for the fight there.”

*General J. D. Cox, in his book, “Atlanta,” tells how for two days at this time Hood thought that Wheeler’s cavalry had cut his communications so that Sherman was retreating and crossing the Chattahoochee at Sandtown.

The men of the 99th learned to know and very highly regard the officers of some of the other regiments. Major William B. Brown of the 70th Ohio, who was killed at Atlanta, August 3, 1864, was one of them. His last words were: "Boys, take the works, and tell the general I died at my post, doing my duty." He died a model, christian soldier.

It used to be said of General Logan that he could give more reasons why an order should not have been issued to him and at the same time execute that order better than any general in the army. He sometimes criticised but he never failed to execute.

It was the pleasure of the author to go over the works on Sherman Heights at Mission Ridge, three years ago, with Comrade Daniel Summers, of Company I, and we found the whole line of works from those we made on the right clear around to those made by Lightburn's brigade on the left, almost as perfect as the day they were made. They have not been interfered with in any way and if preserved, will remain as they were for a hundred years or more.

The soldiers, if they had any regard for their chaplain, always delighted to get a joke on him, and even to this day when a soldier tells you a funny incident on an officer, you may know at once that he has a high respect for him, for it is a fact that soldiers never laugh at, or about, officers they did not like. One night, at Fort Fowler, the chaplain was at the hospital until late, and had just gone to sleep and did not hear the alarm,—the beating of the long roll,—and so, while all the rest went to the fort, he remained peacefully sleeping in the large tent outside. The alarm was found to have been caused by a sentinel shooting at a prowling cow, instead of a confederate, and all went back to their quarters and found the chaplain asleep. The colonel, half waking him, said, "Chaplain, there has been an alarm, you ought to have gone to the fort; you will get killed some night

if you stay here." They tell it that the chaplain muttered a reply, "I don't care a d—n if I do, I am going to have some sleep." Now, the fact is, this is all true, except the "damn," but putting that in made a good story on the chaplain, and though he has heard the story told a good many times by members of the old regiment, he has never had the nerve to deny it.

The soldiers used to be great on geographical puns. A comrade complained about getting up one morning when a Company A man said to him, "Get up! and don't have that Snake Creek Gap on your Rocky Face, for if you do have a Crawfish Spring in your step, you've got to Rome to New Hope church to-day; get up!" A member of Company F, from the Wabash bottom, said of some of the poor soil in the hills of Georgia, "One would have to fertilize it to make brick of it."

The aggression and terrific charges made by the confederates and their slaughter on the 20th, 22d and 28th of July, at Atlanta, caused many of his subordinates to regard the tactics of General Hood as a failure. During the close contact of the two armies after the 28th, there was at times some chaffing between the pickets, and on one occasion the following is said to be the exact colloquy: A Yankee picket called out, "Well Johnny, how many of you are left?" To this a Confederate replied, "Oh! about enough for one more killing."

A confederate soldier at Vicksburg was very hungry, but he refused to eat horse flesh, saying, "I shall have the night-mare if I do." "Try mule meat, then," said a comrade. "Then when I snore you'll say I'm braying."

A. F. Spaulding, of Company I, a musician, in a note, says:

"The worst place I was ever in was on May 15, 1864. After our regiment moved around to the right and took our place in line at Resacca, we were on the northwest side of the Ostanaula river, in plain sight of the town and the enemy. Our skirmish line had advanced across an old "deadening," the regiment, in battle line,

were on a hill overlooking the whole field. We could see the rebel skirmishers as they dodged from tree to tree, advancing their lines. As our skirmish line advanced we saw Frank Trainer, of Company F, badly wounded, shot through the shoulders, and he lay in a kind of a road exposed to the reb's fire all the time, and it was the hottest and wickedest skirmishing our boys were ever in. It was our turn with the stretchers, Paul Dodge, Alonzo Thorn, Wesley Davis and myself. From the time we left our works we were under fire from the rebel skirmish line and also from sharpshooters. Oh! it was awful how the bullets did hiss and strike around us when we got to where poor Frank was. Davis rolled him over and we got him on the stretcher. As we started back a Missouri captain in charge of the skirmish line called out, 'Who in h—l sent you out here in such a d—d hot place after a dead man?' We said nothing but got back as soon as we could. I wonder where Frank Trainer is now, I never knew what become of him."

Comrade Breyfogle, of Company C, writes me:

"On the pursuit of Hood, Tom and Will Martin, Sylvester Devall, Nicholas Beaver, James Vanover and myself, were sent out on a foraging expedition to a place called Center, on the Coosa river, when we encountered a body of rebel cavalry. It seemed that we were all gone, sure. Our only chance was to jump into the Coosa river which we did, and by doing our best we all got away except James Vanover. Poor fellow, he had to go to prison, but when he was exchanged was lost on the *Sultana*. It was a close call. I often wonder if those comrades are alive." [William Martin died in 1885, Sylvester Devall in 1892.—Author].

Captain John C. Nelson of the 70th Ohio, who mustered out the regiment at Washington, is now and has been for many years an attorney-at-law in Logansport, Indiana.

Lieutenant John C. Parks still has the last star that was on the old flag, and a small piece of each color of the flag, and the fringe and tassel. Some pieces of the old flag are fastened upon the new flags which belong to the regimental association.

The musicians who were the "stretcher corps" in time of battle saw many sad scenes that others did not. One of them, A. F. Spaulding, in a letter says:

"One of the saddest things I saw was at Fort McAlister. My brother, Will, and myself were helping to gather up the wounded, and off in a clump of bushes we heard some one moaning, and on

going there found a young rebel soldier shot through the lungs and dying. By him was his little brother not more than twelve years of age, and he was trying to raise him up. The dying man said, 'Oh, Johnny, don't! let me die just as I am.' He lived but a short time. We learned that the family lived not far from there and the little brother had been there a few days paying his soldier brother a visit, and as it was the fortune of war to see him die. The little fellow appeared heartbroken."

One of the saddest days that ever came to our country was the day that our brave captain, Lincoln, lay dead on the deck of the ship of state. The crew were mute and silent, but the wave of speechless agony that swept across their hearts was of the kind that overwhelms with the black flag of despair. O, sad, sad day!

The death of Gen. James B. McPherson, on July 22, at Atlanta was a source of great sorrow to all the men of the Army of the Tennessee. He was a brave and gallant officer only thirty-six years of age and had distinguished himself in many ways, having the true soldierly instincts that betoken military genius and success.

Colonel Berkey, under date of May 10, 1900, writes me:

"I wish to call attention to May 28th in front of Dallas. I had charge of the division skirmish line, with companies of 48th Illinois, 70th Ohio and two companies of the 99th and others. While on the skirmish line and within 100 feet of the enemy, Captain Homan, of Colonel Oliver's staff, came near and called me and said, 'It was Colonel Oliver's orders that I should advance the skirmish line as far as I could.' I said if they went any further they would be cut to pieces, and he said, 'That was the orders and must be obeyed.' I advanced the line at once, but the firing was so heavy the 70th Ohio and 48th Illinois gave way and Companies A and B were flanked and the consequence was that Company B lost twenty-nine men killed, wounded and missing. The captain of Company B said that five men came up to me and ordered me to surrender, but that I succeeded in getting away from them. I then ordered Companies A and B to fall back to the main line. On my way back I carried one of Company B's men on my shoulders. I mention this because it was thought by some that I had advanced the line on my own account, which is absolutely without foundation. During a lull in the fighting on July 28th, about 2 p. m., Captain Philips, of Colonel Oliver's staff, came up and said it was Colonel Oliver's order that the regi-

ment should make an "open charge." I told him the regiment was ready if he gave the order. We charged out into the open field and fired every time we got a chance at the rebels. I found that we were alone, no other regiment in the brigade had gone with us, and both flanks of my regiment were exposed. I then ordered the regiment to capture what men they could and get back into the works. We took back with us five commissioned officers and fifty-five men."

The burial of a soldier is one of the sad tasks of his comrades. When in camp it was always attended with more formality than after a battle, and in camp we could usually get a plain coffin. His shroud was his martial suit of blue, for how better could a soldier rest than with his soldier outfit upon him. He was borne from his quarters to the grave by four of his comrades, usually his messmates, the body preceded by the regimental band, and there are few echoes that wake the air with more doleful melody than the "dead" march" as its minor cadences come from the roll of the muffled drums. Even yet its mournful symphonies seem to stir my heart, as I remember how it affected me as some loved comrade was borne to the grave. Following the band at the head of the coffin came the chaplain, and behind the coffin came the comrades of the departed one, often as devoutly sincere mourners as ever dropped their tears upon the cold and silent clay. Arriving at the grave the body is lowered into the tomb, when the chaplain with a few words of scripture, usually the twenty-third Psalm, begins a short address based upon the promises of God that inspire hope, pointing out the fact that God was too wise to err, too good to be unkind, and that out of all the sorrows of earth man should come to joy at last, that death is only the way by which we come into life eternal. A few words in regard to the life and character of the deceased, a verse or two of some familiar hymn, usually "Jesus Lover of My Soul," is sung, when the chaplain closes with a prayer, especially remembering the loved ones far away, who will sorrow so heavily when they hear that their soldier boy is numbered with the unreturning braves and will never come to his home again. The firing squad then fire three rounds over the grave and

the company go back to take up the duties of life again, feeling in their hearts that the flag of their country is more dear to them because another comrade has died in its service. Many who died under the flag died also under the cross, and these two great symbols were to them the tokens of the great fact that the flag blesses man, while the cross saves him.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Powell sends me the following correction of account on page 106:

“Since examining the matter more fully I think I must be mistaken about our firing on the rebel flag. All the rest of the account is true. The three companies, I, G and H, not only protected the flank of the 99th, but, as I believe, saved the 15th Michigan from capture.

The Indiana regiments in our division and their officers became well known to us. The 12th Indiana, Colonel Reuben Williams was one of them. He was made brigadier-general at the close of the war and is still living at Warsaw, Indiana, engaged in his old business of editing a newspaper. The author has met him and his regiment in their reunions a number of times and always had a delightful time. The 97th Indiana, Colonel R. C. Catterson, was another. He was also made a brigadier-general and lived at St. Cloud, Minnesota, the last report I had of him. The 100th Indiana, Colonel Albert Heath was another. Of Colonel Heath I know nothing.

Not far from Elk river, Tennessee, the regiment halted at a cross roads, one-half on each side of the crossing road. When the order was given at the head of the column, it was not carried across the road so that only one-half of the regiment started. The adjutant being with the rear half soon discovered how it was and rode forward, saying, “Colonel, halt for a short time, half of the regiment has been left behind.” The order to halt was given when the file leader of Company A shook himself like a horse and remarked, “Well, I thought the load pulled a darned sight easier than before.” The conceit that he was the lead horse of a team,

was so ludicrous that it caused a hearty laugh and livened up the weary marchers very greatly.

The capture of Atlanta was the greatest military campaign of the war. When Sherman's hosts invested Atlanta they were virtually 474 miles from their base of supplies, it being 186 miles from Louisville to Nashville, 151 miles from Nashville to Chattanooga and 137 miles from there to Atlanta. All the way from Louisville to Atlanta a majority of the population was hostile to his purpose and spies upon his line of communications. Perhaps the best tribute of the genius of Sherman was that of a confederate soldier when told that a tunnel had been blown up on Sherman's line, said, "That will make no difference, for he carries duplicate tunnels and bridges with him anyway."

Comrade A. E. Maxson, of Company F, sends the following:

"After Atlanta fell, General Sherman ordered all citizens to go south and leave the city, saying in reply to the protest of the Confederate authorities, that after Vicksburg fell we fed their citizens at great expense while they were fighting us, now he proposed that they should care for their own people. East Point was selected as the place of exchange and 100 men of the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps was selected, one from each company in the 99th of which I was one, all under command of Captain Walker as a guard to preserve order. We met the same number of Confederates at East Point and made a joint camp, they on the south, and we on the north of town. We had good tents and plenty to eat, while they had no tents and poor grub, and our camp was soon a place of attraction to the Johnnies, many of whom took advantage of it to desert to our lines. One night while on picket, I gave the opposing picket instructions how to desert next day which he did. There was a spring that supplied both camps with water and there we could tell the Johnnies that the war was about over and they better quit, a thing a good many of them did. Long trains of cars and wagons arrived daily with old men, women and children, who were leaving their homes with their all in a little bundle they could carry with them. It was sad but some of the women were quite jovial. A party of women came to the spring while I was there for water, one of whom finely dressed in silk, was quite lame. I gave them water and asked the cause, to which she replied, "You uns throwed a lamp post an' it struck so near to me that I jumped and sprained my

ankle." The lamp post was one of our long pointed shells. The boys in our battery gave me \$85 in good Confederate money and I bought seventeen plugs of tobacco for them with it. It took about eight days to get all through, and the last thing was to exchange 1,000 prisoners. The contrast was very great—the Confederate prisoners we turned over were in good condition and had plenty of rations, the Union prisoners were bareheaded, barefooted, with only such clothing as they could make from grain sacks. They each had a piece of corn bread about two inches square, and said it was a day's ration. I went to my tent, got a box of crackers and threw it across the guard line. It broke open and the crackers scattered, but the starved boys tumbled over each other in trying to pick them up. How happy they were to think they were so near home and plenty again. After spending ten days with the men we had been fighting for four months, we returned to our command near Atlanta."

The march of Sherman and his hosts from Atlanta to the sea was such a daring and brilliant achievement in the eyes of the onlooking world that it has in some measure obscured the march of that same army through the Carolinas in the winter of 1865. If the Carolina march had been made first, it would have been the great event, for while the 99th marched over 400 miles on the Atlanta to Savannah tramp, they marched from February 1st to the surrender of General Johnston in North Carolina over 500 miles, or 513 miles to be exact, and the difficulties in the way of rivers, swamps and bad roads was far greater on the latter than on the former march. It is the first time a great deed is done that gives it the place of eminence and fame, but the soldiers who made the Georgia march and the Carolina march will tell you that in hardships, in trials and difficulties overcome, the Carolina march was much the greatest. The fact is that the poets and orators have selected the autumn picnic for their theme to the neglect of the dismal winter tramp.

One of the first things for every soldier on going into camp was to begin to sing, no matter whether he had been accustomed to sing or not. Song afforded a vent for exuberant patriotism, and no philosopher can ever compute the influence of song in the preservation of the union. The compulsory surrender on the part of the

south of such patriotic songs as "The Star-Spangled Banner," "E. Pluribus Unum," "The Red, White and Blue," and others of like character was a source of great weakness to them as they were of strength to the union cause. The original secessionists of South Carolina had a very pretty song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," but the chorus, "That bears the single star," made it inappropriate as soon as the confederacy was born and put more stars upon it. They parodied it with the "Stars and Bars," but the yankees did the same by the parody, "Hurrah, for the brave old flag, that bears the thirty-four stars."

When the 99th entered the service public sentiment had advanced to the point that made song of "Old John Brown," a great favorite, and every soldier who could sing at all would come in on the chorus of "Glory, glory, hallelujah," with an unctious and a vim that was exhilarating and uplifting, if not melodious in harmony. If one will analyze the first verse of that song as sung by the army in 1862-3, he will find that there is a sentiment that is plain and easy to be understood, and at the same time appealing to the loftiest flight of the imagination. The statement

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the tomb,
But his soul goes marching on,"

was an embodiment of sentiment in such form as to appeal to all hearts, the dull, plodding lethargist could grasp it and the fanciful sanguineist could expand it into the realm of poetry and see the spirit of the immortal Brown leading to the extinction of slavery the armed hosts of the union.

The other verses, as sung at the time, were more expressive than poetical. The one

"We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on,"

was only the outgrowth of the first in the expression of what the army would do under the inspiration of the hero of Ossawatamie. In the nature of the case it must be a "sour apple tree" for no other kind would do, and

when the soldiers sang it, whether the meter required it or not, the emphasis was always on the word *sour*, and the voice was prolonged a little and the mouth assumed the shape that would be produced by eating a sour apple, and as I look back at it now it is rather astonishing how the hanging of Jeff Davis and the sour apple tree were so closely and so appropriately bound together.

The third verse had in it more of pathos to me than any of the others. The words

“His pet lambs will meet him on the way,
As his soul goes marching on,”

were born of the tradition that he stooped and kissed a negro child while on the way to the gallows. The old prophecy in the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, “He shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom, and gently lead those that are with young,” coupled with the fact that nearly all his life John Brown had been a shepherd, and that he would shield the slave mothers and their little ones, always came before me when I heard the verse sung and the sentiment always caused the soul to vibrate with tenderness and tears.

Many other words have been written to this melody, but none to me the equal of the three lines, or verses, if you choose to call them such, for such they are by repetition, until Julia Ward Howe wrote the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.”

This was undoubtedly the greatest hymn born of the war. It is a great hymn because it links the ages in a song. It is great in simplicity and strength. The story of Eden and the sacrifice of Calvary swing into the melody with the sweep of the destiny of the ages. I cannot forbear quoting them here:

“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 Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on.

“In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a 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.”

The hymn was but the expression of that great wave of justice that swept over the hearts of the people of the nation that led to the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln. On signing it he wrote, "Upon this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." It was the uplifting of the nation to the level of the hymn. May the nation always remain on that high plane of justice and judgment.

While calling on General Sherman at Des Moines, Iowa, in company with a party of Grand Army men in 1884, I said to him in a sort of tentative way, for he was being much talked of at the time for president, "I think, General, that march to the sea ought to make a man president of the United States." He looked at me with a quizzical smile on his face and said, "Young man, do you know there have been *twenty* presidents of this country and only *one* march to the sea?" We saw the point, and turning his hand to the few scattering locks left on his head, he remarked, "The time was when you gentlemen could pull the wool over my eyes when you were hiding chickens, but you can't do it now with talks of president." After a pleasant evening we bade him good-night, and I never saw him alive again.

A comrade writing, in allusion to the old days, wants to know "what trumps is going to be?" In response the chaplain would say, it will not be clubs, for clubs are used to fight with, and our fighting is all over; it will not be diamonds, for we are all too poor to wear any; it will not be spades, for spades are used to dig graves with, and we are not going to die yet; so it will be hearts, for it is with our hearts that we love our comrades, and so from this time forth with all the 99th men hearts will be trumps.

The years have gone but the soldiers love to live over again the days of trial, of battle and march, of camp and field, the days when they took an even chance with death for their country.



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