I do not recollect any fine yards or dwellings. The houses are mostly frame of a square pattern, one-eighth story high, with a kind of fence on the center of the roof, one front almost a kind of balcony, or a porch with crude shallow pillars.

but few of the house hospitals, but on the hill. The college, Coronays around. The school house. the regiment.

Making up a detail as usual. My pay is $5.92.

Have been in the U.S. Service 41 days.
I do not recollect any five yards or dwellings. The houses were mostly frame of a square pattern, one and one half story high, with a kind of fence on the Center of the road. In front there was always a kind of balcony, or porch, with supporting slanted pillars.

The town was in a bedraggled condition. But few of the inhabitants remaining in their houses. Most of the houses were taken for military purposes - hospitals - etc.

S. W. of town a little more than a quarter of a mile, on a slight and pleasant elevation, stood a three story brick college. Corona College, which was one of the largest buildings around there.

There were no prominent looking churches or school houses.

Having looked the town over I went on to the regiment.

**June 1st, 1862 - Sunday.**

**June 2nd - Monday.**

**June 3rd - Tuesday.**

During these 3 tramp June days the regiment was busy making up a camp with old rebel tents. It is quite warm.

**June 4th - Wednesday.** To-day we rec'd 4 month's pay - up to June 1st. Each private receives 52 2/3 in greenbacks. My detail as Woodmaster was dated May 1st. I rec'd $40 for 6 month extra - my pay was 59.25.

**June 5th - Thursday.**

This is my birth day - I am 17 years old today.

Have been in the U.S. Service 3 mos. 515 days.

James Stuart Roseberry.

Robert Ponders.

Cow Days, who has been o'erg. Cow footed shadow in the Miss, arives in front of Memphis, on 61 distance rib gumballs, positives Memphis.
After the Wounding & Death of Gen. J.A. Johnson, at Shiloh Gen. H. H. Beauregard, the second in Command, took command of the C.S. Army, & on the 7th of April moved within the fortifications of Corinth. There he was reinforced by Troops from Arkansas & Missouri, & also by what was left of the C.S. forces from New Madrid & Island No. 10. With these he defeated Corinith from May 9th to 10th. Against Halleck, he withdrew the Army from Corinth & went south to Tupelo, some 50 miles. Gen. Pope followed him. Beauregard then brought Dick Gregg, took command of the Army, and moved to Chattanooga.
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS from Feb. 28th 1862 to June 9th 1862

Feb. 28th

Mar. 1st

Mar. 9th

Mar. 10th
The Army of the Potomac under McClellan, ordered by Pres. Lincoln. "Our armies are as the sea waves." McClellan is made a title of the army.

Mar. 13th
Gen. Pope captures Alexandria & Island 20, 10 - the island warning - 40th.

Mar. 14th
Gen. Burnside captures New Bern on the Neuse river, N.C.

Mar. 23rd

April 1st
Army of Potomac 120,000 got to Fort Monroe as base. Gen. McDowell of Washington.

April 6th
SHILOH


Apr. 20th Gen. Butler & Com. Porter capture NEW ORLEANS.


May 5th
McClellan takes Williamsburg - Yorktown being evacuated by Gen. Lee.

May 8th
Battle between Gen. Milroy & Stonewall Jackson at McDowell, west of Shand.

May 10th
Gen. Hooker moving from Forts Sully, C.A. Captures Norfolk, the navy yard.

May 15th
Gen. Rodgers on the James river follows some C.S.M. into Norfolk and Burns.

May 25th
Gen. Emile, C.S. 20,000 more from Port Royal, 9th Winchester, Va.

May 26th
McClellan's Base of Supplies at White House. Gen. Halleck's. Porters fight at Hanover Court House.

May 30th
CORINTH

May 31st
June 1st - Battle FAIR OAKS.

June 6th
Capture of MEMPHIS - Davis & Piner with Gunboats, New Wallace's.

June 8th
McClellan, Fremont in Shenandoah Valley has battle with Ewell at CROSS KEY.

June 9th
Ewell fleeing from Fremont was attacked by Shields at PORT REPUBLIC.
Our camp is fixed up in very good shape. Our hospital tent is pitched on a shady hill only about 2 rods from our headquarters. Our Aristoocratic notions grow, & we build tables to eat on.

June 15 - Monday - The regiment is ordered out in light marching order. It was gone 3 days previous. Hops ordered to stay.

June 16 - Tuesday - Camp deserted & lonely.

June 17 - Wednesday - The Regiment returned, footsore, dusty. Men had been our North West of Corinth some 15 miles to the Hatchie River. One or two had been sunstruck, many men taken sick. Our tent fell filled up at once, as we had work to do.

June 18 - Saturday - The Regiment went in Camp again.

June 19 - Sunday - One of the Sunstruck men died today, as usual.

June 20 - Monday - New and elegant round tents were issued to the Regiment today. Orders are read directing us to form a permanent camp. With parades, inspection, drill, police, etc.

Our entire 2nd Division appears to be here in camp. There are 4 Brigades of Infantry, & several batteries of Artillery, in all about 11,000 men.

The Camp is in a fine locality near a good "Iron Spring," it has good drainage, & is some 2½ miles across Corinth.
June 26, 1862.
The Army of Virginia was organized by uniting 3 Corps. Fremont, Banks, & McDowell under the command of Maj. Gen. Ir. Pope.

The object was to relieve McClellan, who held the Army of the Potomac near Washington. McClellan was engaged in the 7 days' Battle of Fredericksburg, by an expedition into the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Fremont resigned, & Sigel was given command of his corps.

Pope then moved south from near Washington to Cedar Mountain, Banks' Corps advancing there. Arriving Aug. 25, 1862.

By this time McClellan was getting back from Richmond, & Lee was left to attend to Pope. He sent Longstreet's Corps to confront Pope, & fell back from Cedar Mt. to North Bank of Rappahannock River.

From there he fell back to Groveton, & there fought the Second disastrous battle of Bull Run: Aug. 29, 30, & Sept. 1.

After the 2nd battle of Bull Run, the Army of Va. under Pope fell back to Washington. Lee prepared to make the "invasion of Maryland."

He crossed the Potomac river at White's Ford, moved to Fredericksburg, then to Alexandria, & thence Longstreet's Corps to Dumfries, while Jackson skirmished off South poy capturing Harpers Ferry Sept. 15, 1862.

The Confederate forces then united at Sharpsburg near Antietam. Ch.

Meanwhile McClellan with the Army of Potomac had got to Aquia Creek. McClellan was put in field command of all U.S. forces at Washington.

He moved out to Fredericksburg. At Antietam Creek a bloody battle was fought, Sept. 17, 1862. On the 18th & 19th Lee withdrew from Maryland, tired in his effort to invade Maryland.
Camp Montgomery

June 24, 1866 - Tuesday.

An officer appears today (he may have come some days sooner) to take command of the regiment. He wears full uniform, a Colonel's stripes. He looks like a man of some energy, though rough and resolute. He hailed from St. Louis, I think. His name is Patrick C. Burke, from which I should judge him to be an Irishman.

There are some rough characters in the regiment, especially in Co. B. Capt. Eades a. which is made up of St. Louis men. My first sight of the new Col. shows him disciplining some of the Co. B. men with a buck and gag.

The culprit is seated on the ground with knees bent up. A long stick like a bannister is then placed under his knees. Then he has to bend forward and pass his arms around the stick just outside the knees. Hooking the bend of the elbow around the stick, the hands are then brought back around behind his back as far as they will go, but are tied securely. He is now bucked. To gag him all there is to do is to put a stick across his mouth, tie it by strings around his head so that it cannot come out. He can breathe, but cannot speak. The position is very uncomfortable as I can tell, having myself been so unfortunate as to have personal experience.

June 25 - Wednesday.

Our Camp receives a name - Camp Montgomery.

June 26 - Thursday.

Rations are of the finest quality.

June 27 - Friday.

Battle of Mechanicsville. McPherson's division driven back by Jackson's Hills Corps.

June 28 - Saturday.


June 29 - Sunday.

Brigade Drills.

June 30 - Monday.

Inspection - Grand Parade of Rifles.

Battle of Frazier's Farm. - Where Jackson's Longstreet fell.
July 19, 1862. Tuesday—Battle of Malvern Hill. Unsuccessful attack by McCollum, but failed to compel him to fall back. Then left him to occupy Harrison's Landing, which ended the campaign.

A day of routine camp life—The first column to get up at 6:30. Breakfast prepared by cooks, who are men detailed, each company its own—generally 3 men to a company who receive the rations & serve them to the men cooked.

The rations consisted of: Hardtack; 4 inches square, 1/4 inch thick. Bread my hard & dry—made of wheat bran, pea meal—Salt pork, bacon, fish, but occasionally—from time to time potatoes, sugar, coffee. Sometimes tea in place of coffee. Sometimes flour, a little on dried vegetables—a to the company so much soap, candles & vinegar. The ration was abundant; it was well cooked except in the extremity of half rations. The Quartermaster made out his requisition for the regiment. Reckoned his quota had it carried to the regt in his wagons. Then the quartermasters divided it up to the companies. The Co. Cooks taking it when in camp. But if in the field each man went to the sergeant & got his own ration. Which as to hardtack was generally as many as he could find room for in his haversack. The meat was a chunk about 2 lbs—The Coffee a hard fist. The Sugar a spoonful—Besides 4 things hardtack, bacon, coffee, sugar one all the men ever bothered with on a March. They cooked these things for themselves. But in camp the bran rice & came in water cooked by the cooks in hinge iron kettles. Served out to each one all he could eat. In camp like Montgomery. Each man turned in his
Camp Montgomery. July 1862

The plato cap rank, for an hour at the cook. This washed or cleaned them. When a march began each man would go get his "kitchen kit" again. Generally a long table was made out of poles, with a pole seat on each side. Then in camp on which the food was served.

Breakfast over by 7 - at 8 came the sick call, when any man who wished to be excused reported to the Surgeon at 10. He for examination - clearly were the devices wanted to in playing sick to get the court excused from duty. This excuse made a man sort of free or independent all day or half a day, or two days, as the case might be - but the Drs' were very sharp-eyed. "If a man was suspected of playing off - a dose of castor oil, a skimm was poured out for him, & he bidden to take it, and then was no help. Don't give it up - if the man was not sick before he was now. I got a half day excuse. And some would take the oil for the sake of the excuse. But if a man was really sick, he generally got an excuse, which was attested by medicine for him. Sometimes he would be ordered into the hospital for a few days, and generally with food rations. Chiefly for the rest, & patchfulness on diet. On these occasions I generally officiated as a druggist in a drug store, filling the Dr's prescriptions & administering the medicine.

After sick call, about 9 o'clock came the guard mount. A certain number of men were required each day for guards - for fatigue duty. The fatigue duty was very greatly disliked. It consisted in going with the
Quartermaster to look & unload stores - sometimes at Brigade sometimes at Division H.Q.S. Wherever this work was to be done - at Camp - steamer to Napoleon - so many men with corporals or sergeants reported at appointe places to designated officer for the duty - at Div, H.Q.S. - & 2 or 300 men must be thus at work. When the work was done the men were dismissed, more from inability to detain for this kind of work - until the turn came around. Fatigue duty also consisted in 'policing' or cleaning the parade ground - removing rubbish - digging new sinks - filling up old ones. In fact all the work to be done daily to feed an army & keep clean its camps was done daily by a daily detail of 'fatigues'. There were many men the fatigue detail does not come often, except in case of unusual movements, or gatherings of nations &c. The guards had to turn out in field dress uniform, arms & accoutrements - more for camp - for the various H.Q.S. Return depots - Pickets &c. &c. Each night also had to furnish officers for guard - fatigue duty - though no commissioned officer was expected to do work - or to stand on a guard post, but he was to oversee & command. The regimental officers are of two kinds - commissioned, non-commissioned or warrant officers. The commissioned officers are not enlisted men - but are mustered, as militia commissioned by the Gov. of the State their rank is from - in the regular army. The commission is from the President of the U.S. A commissioned officer may be Court Martialed & dismissed, but a Non-Comm officer being an enlisted man may not.
reduced from his office, returned to the ranks as a private soldier.

The Non-Con. & the Con. officers are of two classes.
-the line officers & the staff officers.-

The line officers have to do only with one certain company.
The staff officers have to do with no company especially but with the regt. as a whole.

The staff Con. officers are-
1st the Colonel - Commanding all the others.
2nd the Lieut. Col. - a sort of 1st in command.
3rd the Major.
4th the Adjutant who is a 1st Lieut in rank.
5th the Quartermaster who is also a 1st Lieut.
6th the Surgeon who is a Major in rank.
7th the Assist. Surg. who is a Lieut in rank.

Sometimes, but not often, a Chaplain - who ranks as Lieut.

The line Con. officers are for each Co.
1st the Captain.
2nd the 1st Lieut.
3rd the 2nd Lieut.

The Non-Con. Staff officers are-
1st the Serjeant Major.
2nd the Quartermaster Serjeant.
3rd the Commissary Serjeant.
4th the Hospital Steward.

In addition we had an Ordnance Serjeant who served as a detached service like the Ward master.
CAMP MONTGOMERY MISS. JULY 1862

The Non. Com. Line officers are to each company—
1st. The orderly sergeant or first sergeant.
2nd. Four sergeants, known as 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th.
3rd. Eight corporals—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.

This would give a regiment—7 Com. Staff officers—37. Com. officers.
130 Non. Com. Line—

General the promotions follow the grades—

Com. Staff officers generally act as "officer of the day," i.e. General field marshal master of all ceremonies on his day.

The Non. Com. Staff were exempted from all detail for fatigue or guard.

After guard mount which was a ceremonious affair—The old guards relieved returned to tents, & the new guards took their assigned places—

Then came drill—generally squad, platoon, or company—2 hours—then dinner at 12 m.

Then Battalion, or Brigade drill—2 to 4 am.

Then. Breakfast at 6 a.m—2 a.m.

Then. Dress Parade. The most formal, dressy, showy affair possible in the light. Sometimes regimental dress parade—sometimes Brigade. Roll calls were connected with this & absence means.

General orders & other musters were held on Dress Parade.

Promotions. Compliments & reprimands—all fine or painful things—then at 10-in evening. Jeps—all lights out. Silence & sleep.
You may wonder how a common soldier feels in all this. In the morning he generally feels sleepy. He hears the reveille but is disposed to lie as long as he can until the orderly sergeant's voice is heard at the tent opening—"Come, fall in here for roll call." Then he has to stir. He bounces off the ground, or out of his bunk, as the case may be: hustles on pants, shoes, blouse, and cap. He takes his place in the company line—yawning, rubbing eyes, grumbling, or joking—a temper may be.

Sometimes he can get a pass, age to town, or to visit in other regiments, or to go out hunting. Men who do not abuse their privileges have little trouble originally in obtaining passes — provided not too many men are out at one time.

There is generally a good deal of fun & life in camp. There are sports, wrestling, boxing matches, sometimes target practice, practical jokes. Various ornamental trees are whipped out of trees, plaited, made of roots, or clay, & all sorts of contrivances to keep the boys busy during off-duty times. Of course there are racoons, lizards, snakes in all regiments. Men who will get drunk fight & bear around, etc. when they can. They are half the time in the guardhouse, or in the brick yard — or doing camp fatigue duty menaged, or with ball & chain.

---

Synopsis of McClellan's attempts to take Richmond.

April 5, 1862 — 121,590 men, 114,592 animals, 1160 wagons, 424 batteries, 54 ambulances transported from Washington to Fortress Monroe.

Apr. 17. Gen. Jose E. Johnston took command of C.S. Army at Richmond. 60,000-80,000.

Apr. 30. McClellan occupied Yorktown, on York river, 130,000.

May 17. McClellan on the Chickahominy river. Right wing 7. Left wing 12 miles from R.

May 21. McClellan on the Chickahominy river. Right wing 7. Left wing 12 miles from R.

May 29. Two Corps of McClellan's Army Cross the Chickahominy river.

May 31. About the entire C.S. Army attacked the Corps of Keys & Reintgen on the left bank of C. River at SEVEN PINES 7 miles from R. The U.S. troops were forced back to FAIR OAKS 4 miles.


June 27. GAINES MILL. C.S. attack right wing near Grant at Junction Point.

June 28. McClellan withdraws army to South side of C. river & starts for JAMES RIVER. Summer in C.S. U.S. have sight of WHITE OAK SWAMP.

June 29. FRAYERS FARM.

July 1, 1862. MALVERN HILL. C.S. defeat.

July 2. McClellan falls back to HARRISON'S LANDING.

July 8. Lee returns C.S. army to Richmond.


July 27. Returns to Alexandria, Va. Battle of ANTietam -
CAMP MONTGOMERY

July 2d. 1862. Wednesday.

Nothing now but the regular routine of camp life — and as pleasant a camp as one could in.

Brigade Dress Parade.

July 3. Thursday.

July 4th. Friday. — This is the Glorious Fourth.

It does not create great commotion in camp.

It briefly noticed on Dress Parade.

July 5. Saturday — Camp routine.

The Army of the Potomac, District of West Vir. U.S. Grand Army, has 6 Div.


July 7. Monday.

July 8. Tuesday — Plans battle to very things.


August 1st. 1862. Friday.

Battle of Cedar Mt. A. C. Popes Army of Va. met by Jackson & Banks Corp. E. A. McCollum.
Aug. 10, 1862. Sunday.

Celebrate the Battle of Wilson's Creek. By a sham
Battle with Infantry, Artillery & Cavalry.


Aug. 18, 1862. Monday.

Today the entire division was ordered out under arms. There is an
alarm of a "Guerrilla Attack." The men feel the excitement with
a zest after some 45 or 50 days of routine camp life. They fill
cartridge boxes & look after rifle ammunition in a hurry.
The division stands ready for a couple of hours, but no order to
march comes. It is a false alarm.

Aug. 19, Tuesday.

Quiet in Camp.

Aug. 20, Wednesday. Rumors of movements.

Aug. 21, Thursday.

The regiment is ordered to break up its camp at Montgomery
move into Corinth to do Provost Guard duty in town.

Aug. 22, Friday.

Today we part company with the Brigade & Division. We
move into Corinth. The regiment was assigned a fine large
open field, or pasture ground on the south-east side of town facing
the Memphis & Charleston R.R. To our left & the Mobile & Ohio
to our right. Corona College was to our left & near
across a ramp. A house near by was used for Regimental hospital, as our tent one near that was old & very leaky. A German Dr. Dr. Vogel arrives as our
Surgeon. He is a regular spectacled German Doctor.
August 23, 1862. **Saturday.**

Peaches abound throughout all this region. They are beginning to ripen. The manger is empty now, and the fruit, peaches and all, only partially ripe. This appears to produce a very fatal kind of Dysentery, already our house is filling up with these cases. All men had to care for it. To have been simple cases of cold, diarrhea of vomit, with two or more cases of Typhoid now occur with a death. But this Dysentery is frightful - the men are taking it right on parade or rollcall, or in tents with severe cramps in the bowels. They go out to stoop, have one or two small loose discharges. Then they feel as if they must do more, begin to strain. Blood then appears. There is rapid prostration, and the man is brought to the hospital, where the same thing goes on in spite of medicines, 7 or 8 men within 48 hours from the time of the attack, death ensues. Questioning these men always find they have eaten freely of our peaches.

Aug. 24, 1862. **Sunday.**

The Brigade moves into town to-day. We are at our wits end with this Dysentery - our house is full of sick men, so the old hogs just have been up to-day.

Aug. 25, 1862. **Monday.**

Our troubles with Dysentery increase. One man who helped bring a sick man to hospital yesterday is brought in himself today, a dead tonight.

Aug. 26, 1862. **Tuesday.**

**J. A. S. Jackson.**

Pope, sent Stuart on the captured Manassas Junction, Lee has entered upon the invasion of Maryland, with Longstreet, Halleck, 2nd Jackson Corps, using Jackson as a flagpole.

We are at our wits end with this Dysentery - our house is full of sick men, so the old hogs just have been up to-day.

Aug. 27, 1862. **Wednesday.**

Some mitigations of the Dysentery, a few cases come in. The regiment is posted in various places around town, vicinity.
Aug. 28th Tuesday 1862.

To-day a Dr. Joseph Pogue of Edwardsville, Ills. succeeded Dr. Jno. W. Young as Surgeon of the Regiment, and we are ordered to report to him for duty. Dr. Young goes home.

The name of our Regiment is changed from the 14th Ills. to the 60th Ills. Infy. — We retain our arms but also our name as the M.S.S. or Binge's Sharp-shooters.

Our Lieut. Col. has been absent since May—when on man in Corinth.

The Regimental officers are now:

Joseph Pogue. Surgeon. Present. A cultivated gentleman able to take care of his Department.

Dr. Pogue draws several new male tents for the hospital and we get very nicely fixed up. The old staff is all retained.

Non-Commissioned staff are:

1. Sergeant Major.
2. Quartermaster Sergeant.
3. Commissary Sergeant.
4. Ordnance Sergeant.
5. Hospital Steward.

Druggist and Ward Master.
August 29th 1862.  

**FRIDAY.**  

Battle of GROVETON near Bull Run. Jackson's Longstreet Corps attacked Sigel's Corps of POPES Army of Va. & routed it roughly. But the battle was drawn out.

To-day the regiment is hurriedly called out under arms & goes several miles on the Mobile & Ohio R.R. - It was a lovely day & we had something like a picnic off.

The alarm proves to be a false one & the regiment returns to its camp at night.

**BRACK succeeds Beauregard begins invasion of Kentucky.**

**SATURDAY.**

Second battle of Bull Run. Lee gathered his forces & met POPE in full force. He fairly crushed the entire Army of Va., driving it to Centerville.

Things quieter again. Dysentery cases dropping off. We don't lose so many by death now. The best remedy is a dose of castor oil with a few drops of laudanum on it. The first thing - there perfect quiet. No food & strict injunctions not to go at all, if possible not to, & never to strain.

We have a good deal of chronic diarrhoea. I have that myself & it keeps me run down. But otherwise I am well.

**SUNDAY.**

Corinth looks really quite well now. The cars are running regularly on the M & E R.R. from Memphis on to Florence & Decatur. There are trains on the M & O from Jackson north of us. The stores in town are occupied by butlers who have my goods stored in trade. Now I then a butler violates the military law of the Camp, under penalty to suffer. The result is a confiscation of his stock, its distribution to the various hospitals. On one occasion our hosp. got 13 bbls of ale. 16 dozen cans of oysters. A very large quantity of canned tomatoes. Peaches &c. also Mackerel. Pepper sauce. Canteen Cakes. Nuts. Cigars. &c. &c. &c.

I drank a glass of ale every day & it helped my diarrhoea very much.

Corona College Building is turned into a General Hospital & they have a beautiful place there.