September 14, 1862

The autumn now begins. It does not seem as hot as July and August, but it is as hot now as these equinoctial days during July and August. I have been very busy during the week.

Lee having driven Pope’s Army of Virginia into Washington, he starts out on the Invasion of Maryland to cooperate with Bragg’s invasion of Kentucky.

Dear Sister,

There are rumors of an attack being made on this place by the rebels under Gen. Price. There is fighting at Fuka, a place about 30 miles. Three companies of our regiment have been ordered there. The rebels drove our men from that place but to-night reports say that the Union troops have retaken Fuka. They captured a large amount of our army stores. Having an opportunity, I got my special type token and I send it to you without a case because it is easier sent. I wish you would have your picture taken or send it to me. I do not know how soon it may be called on to go out.

M.T.T.P.R. today - It is raining very hard.

Sept. 22, 1862

The rain stops fighting at Fuka.

M. C. R. R. today - It is raining very hard.

This has come about.
September 14, 1862

September now begins - It does not seem to have been very hot during July & Aug. but it is as hot now as then equable.

TUESDAY

Some excitement in the air.

THURSDAY

Some activity is felt.

FRIDAY

No one seems to know why. But all say a fight is near.

SATURDAY

Parties of soldiers & negroes are on breastworks. Reports that Gen. Price is advancing upon us. All scattered troops are moving in close to town.

SUNDAY

Work is going forward on breastworks around the city.

MONDAY

An active movement of cars. At the depot there is a constant movement of cars.

FRIDAY


SATURDAY

Digging everywhere - Breastworks very solid.

MONDAY

Battle of South Mountain, Md.

TUESDAY

McClernan with a force of cavalry from Maryland is coming up.

WEDNESDAY

Rumors of movement from Pope in Va.

THURSDAY

Rumors of movement from Pope in Va.

FRIDAY

Briggs approach to Cutler.

SATURDAY

Rumors of movement from Pope in Va.

SUNDAY

Battle of Antietam, Md.

TUESDAY

Battle of Antietam, Md.

WEDNESDAY

The U.S. Army service just one year to-day.

MONDAY

Cos. K, G, F-H - Ordered to Iuka. 20 miles S.E. on the M. T.C. R.R.

TUESDAY

It is raining very hard.

MONDAY

There is fighting at Iuka.

TUESDAY

We can dimly hear the command - Far we see how things have come about.
MOVEMENTS AROUND IUKA, Miss.

When Beauregard evacuated Corinth he withdrew his army to Tupelo, Miss. 8 a.m. June 16, 1862. South of Corinth, on the N. & O. R. R. where Gen. Bragg took commands of M. & S. Soon began to move it eastward to Chattanooga, recruiting it so as soon to be able to start north for the Ohio river, & reclaim East Tenn. & Kentucky. About the same time Lee recovered from Mc Clellan's foot on to Richmond, planned to move north to the Potomac, recover Maryland.

Gen. Pope with the left wing of Halleck's Siege of Corinth Army followed Beauregard to Tupelo to watch him - June 1.

We now leave Bragg with Beauregard's Army at Tupelo. Gen. Pope watching him while we observe the effect of the fall of Corinth upon the Miss. river -

When F.E. Doneelson was taken a US Army came into a position to the south of Columbus by order to so far that the Confederates abandoned Columbus, fell back down the river to Island No. 10 & New Madrid, 25° 30' miles south. An expedition was then organized against No. 10 & New Madrid, under Capt. Foote, a Navy officer under Gen. Pope. They got to the enemy on 3rd, 1862, & took New Madrid. 12th, 1862. The C.S. all went to No. 10, which was taken April 1862, with an immense quantity of cannon & stores.

Capt. Foote & Gen. Pope then proposed to move on down the river & take Fort Pillow on the Miss. to m. above Memphis, which defended Memphis - but on Apr. 1862, Gen. Pope was ordered to take his Army to Corinth to join in the siege - Capt. Foote massed 2000 of his vessels & died of pneumonia. Gen. Davis took his place, shelled the gunboats in the river above Fort Pillow. May 30, 1862. Corinth was evacuated, & June 4, 1862. Fort Pillow was evacuated as a result of Corinth. June 6. Gen. Davis sailed down to Memphis, dispersed the C.S. gunboats, & took Memphis. We will now go back to Pope. From we left watching Bragg at Tupelo, Miss.

June 22, 1862. The soldiers in the Command of Gen. Fremont.
After Van Dorn's failure at Iuka

He was joined by Price and Ripley, who had 25,000 men. They then marched against Rosecrans at Corinth, who had 22,000 men.

Rosecrans had 12,000 men.

Oct. 1st, Rosecrans' army in his front.

Oct. 2nd, Van Dorn at Corinth, ready to attack.

There was a cavalry skirmish here.

Oct. 3rd, Van Dorn's advance and divisional advance of his army.

He was joined by Price, and Ripley, who had 25,000 men.
DISPOSITION OF GRANT'S & BRAGG'S ARMIES, FALL OF 1862.

Banks, M'Dowell respectively - those in the defenses around Washington were organized into the U.S. Army of Va. The command given to Gen. Pope, who had to defend Washington, fell upon McClellan's retreat from Richmond.

His old Corinth troops thus came under Grant's command. Two divisions, Gen. Calhoun & Gen. Jeff C. Davis, going to Ky. to assist Buell. This previous action.

Meanwhile, in last of June, Bragg began to move his army away from Pulaski toward Chattanooga & Buell was left to take care of him.

The military situation in the field is Gen. Curtis in Mo. Gen. Grant in Ills. & Gen. Buell in Ky. Peck, our directed to move to East Tenn.

Gen. Grant's army is scattered along from Memphis, Tenn. to Florence, Pascagoula, etc. Steele's dispositions after taking Corinth.

Memphis  At Bolivar  At Grand Jol & at Jackson & at Corinth.


The C.S. Authorities now attempt a general move north by Bragg & Lee. Hence an army is collected from fragments left, of Halleck & 12, 10, 11th. Pillow, Memorial Brackens & others, from Miss. & Alabama, etc., under Price. Van Dorn, with Lovell of New Orleans, Villiscaue, Butler, & other subordinate. Guerrillas begin to scour the country, & there are skirmishes at various points. Finally Price & Van Dorn have some 40,000 men, so with these they move on Grant, expecting to push him out of the way & go on to help Bragg. This causes the battle at Inuka. Van Dorn's 20,000 push up to get into Ky. & met at Inuka by Grant with 2 divisions under Rosecrans & Ord. Forced back. Price with 20,000 expected to get on by Corinth, but as Van Dorn failed, he fell back & they joined at Ripley.
MONUMENT TO COLONEL ROGERS.

Delay in reporting the dedication of the monument to Col. W. P. Rogers of Texas, at Corinth, Miss., in August, 1912, is deeply regretted. It occurred rather through the desire to give a worthy report than through a lack of interest. The event is memorable, and the people of that section did themselves high credit in connection with it. Mrs. S. E. F. Rose, President of the Mississippi Division, made an address worthy of the occasion, and that is saying much.

The monument commemorates the famous field where Colonel Rogers fell in his gallant charge upon Fort Robinette and the forces of General Rosecrans. The fine shaft is of white marble and bears these inscriptions:

East side, facing the grave:

"William P. Rogers,
A Native of Alabama,
Erected by Mrs. N. B. Curlee, and its acceptance for the city by Major T. E. Henry. Rev. W. P. Bolling, of Fulton, Ky., delivered an address. After the decoration of the graves by the lads, assisted by a group of lovely little girls, the band in muffled drum played "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." Hon. T. M. Johnston was master of ceremonies and rendered invaluable service in the perfecting of a very beautiful feature.

"Remember
They that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

EMBELLISHMENTS BEFORE MONUMENT WAS ERECTED.

South side:

"The gallantry which attracted the enemy at Corinth was in keeping with the character he acquired in the former service." (Jefferson Davis).

"His last words were: "Men, save yourselves or sell your lives as dear as possible.""

West side:

"Erected by the Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the surviving members of the family, and admiring friends. August 15, A.D. 1912."

By the grateful acknowledgment of the entire Texas Division, Mrs. J. M. Brownson, charter President of the William P. Rogers Chapter, was given the privilege of beginning the work for the erection of the memorial as well as the highest honor at its completion.

THE MONUMENT TO COLONEL ROGERS.

At the same time that the monument was dedicated a beautiful marker to the unknown dead of Colonel Rogers's charge was unveiled through the generous work of Mrs. G. W. Bynum, assisted by the Rogers brothers, of Grand Junction. The ceremonies of the occasion were touching and appropriate. There was an invocation by Rev. J. H. Felts, followed by the address of welcome for Mississippi by Mrs. S. E. F. Rose and the response for the State of Texas by Mrs. Hal W. Greer. Then the monument was unveiled by Mabel and Bollin Outlar, great-grandchildren of Colonel Rogers, and there was a salute to the monument by John Austin Saunders, great-grandson of Colonel Rogers, with the sword of his famous ancestor.

After this came the unveiling of the marker to the unknown dead by little Margaret Bynum, granddaughter of Major and Mrs. Bynum, presentation of the monument by Mrs. J. M. Brownson, Chairman of the Monument Committee, its acceptance by the people of Corinth.
THE FORENOON
OF OCT. 5th
1862
BATTLE OF CORINTH.

CORINTH. 1862
FROM EAST WINDOW
COX'S HOTEL.

April 30th

CHIVALIA ROAD

FAYETTE VG.

PRICHETT ROAD.

WILLIAMS JAIL

MADISON ROAD.

NICK'S ASSAULT "7h 11 Am October 30th."

PATTERSON'S ASSAULT 9:00 AM October 30th.

BATTERY ROBINETTE & COL. RODGERS' CABLE 12. 1 5. 8. 9. 1862.

MEMPHIS CHARLESTON

POTTS CREEK

RIVER ROADS

MEMPHIS 

WELL

OLD CONFEDERATE ROAD.

RODGER'S 4TH

RIGHI'S 4TH

RICHARD'S 4TH

M Runnels

CHIVALIA ROAD

CHESTNUT RUN

MAY 1862.
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already has yielded a substantial revenue to some of the Chapters for their local memorial work or for the Arlington and Shiloh monument funds.

It is a general belief of the majority of the people of this great country that prison pests and prison privations and casualties existed in the South only, and it is not realized that in the North a greater proportion of prisoners died in confinement than in the South.

CONFEDERATES IN GRAY AT GETTYSBURG.

[From Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Thousands unborn when the battle of Gettysburg was fought will be at the coming anniversary. They will want to know who fought with Meade, who marched with Lee, who took part in the assaults on Round Top and Culp's Hill, who stood unflinchingly against these terrible onslaughts, who was with Pickett in that last desperate attempt at victory, who was with the band that wrote in blood the record of the highest achievement in devotion at the stone wall on Cemetery Hill. The presence of men in blue and the men in gray will visualize the answer. Everybody will want to see the heroes of that Titanic struggle who still survive. Let all who attend that anniversary see these men in the garb in which they fought. In this there will be no disloyalty to the stars and stripes. Indeed, it is incomprehensible that from any source could come so long after Appomattox any protest that savor of narrow, petty sectionalism.
EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS WIDELY PUBLISHED.

"Mr. Dear Friends: As the holy Christmas time drew near, heavy sorrow came to me, as most of you know, in the death of my husband, my true friend and comrade in all things. In wanting me to serve you again this year with this deep shadow over me he showed his wisdom, as he did in all things, for he knew how it would help and strengthen me. Your many telegrams, your tender letters of sympathy and love, and the beautiful floral tributes from the general organization and from many Chapters have drawn me closer to you and make me feel that we are indeed a great band of sisters. Work is good for me, and I shall give our cause the time and attention it requires. I hope to have prompt cooperation from every one of you. You can make the work easier for all the officers.

"To extend the time of bestowal of crosses of honor indefinitely should not cause any veteran, widow, or descendant to put off making out applications for crosses or make any Chapter dilatory about ordering and bestowing them. The great number of crosses conferred in 1912, when bestowal was expected to end, shows how Chapters and individuals can work when necessary; and if all Chapter Presidents will urge through their local papers the importance of filling out the proper papers promptly, the work of bestowing crosses can be finished in two years. Let me urge you to do this.

"Let every Chapter observe Shiloh Day in April. Have a meeting for Shiloh. Several Division Historians have prepared in their yearbooks Shiloh programs, and such material will be sent the Chapters through the Shiloh directors by the Shiloh Monument Committee in March. On Shiloh Day help on the great cause of this monument by doing something to increase this fund. Every Daughter of the Confederacy should send out at least one Shiloh post card on the anniversary of the battle. These post cards can be obtained from the State Shiloh Directors or from the Director General. You did well for Shiloh in 1912. Please do as well this year. Let every Chapter go on record as giving for Shiloh in 1913.

"Many of the great battle fields are losing their outlines, although heroes sleep there. Mark these graves and the most important points on the battle grounds until fitting monuments can be erected.

"Don't forget that we have many veterans and women of the Confederacy not in Confederate Homes who are fighting to keep the wolf from the door, and that the years are weighing on them more and more heavily. Do not wait for them to ask for help, but seek them out and give them the helping hand with the cheerful sympathy they need. Help those entitled to pensions to get them. Remember our debt to Mrs. Ella King Trader.

"I fear that we are not sufficiently alive to the need of historical work and of garnering important material which may be carelessly destroyed. Let me urge every one to look out for material in letters and papers and secure it if possible.

"The per capita tax of Chapters is due March 1. Delinquent taxes, or taxes for new members, should be paid thirty days before the November Convention. Don't be marked 'delinquent.' Remember, too, that the demands on the treasury are heavy, and by paying your taxes at the proper time, March, you make the work easier and lighter for your Treasurer General, Mrs. C. B. Tate, Pulaski, Va. If you wait until just before the convention, she will be terribly burdened and clerical help will be necessary.

"Several Divisions, I understand, have sent in but few, if any, application or eligibility papers to the Registrar. All members must be registered, and they should be in the proper order. By this oversight or neglect members would rank as members of longer standing. Every Chapter must have all papers promptly to our new Registrar General, L. W. Balton, 1410 Spring Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, to clear up all old or back registrations.

"Every member of the organization should have this in view of membership. She should require it of the Chapter, and all her application papers have been examined and accepted as a member. Chapter Presidents will order every member a certificate. The number of issued last year did not keep pace with the new amount, so some failed to comply with this convention. Only one Division ordered and issued certificates to all members. Chapter Presidents should order in advance the certificates that the Chapter needs for its members. A Chapter issued to new members certificates signed by the immediate predecessor, who has been out of office a year, and signed by a State President who has been in office for almost two years. Members should refuse certificates signed by other than the correct officer.

"All committee of Chapters should have application papers completely made out, that is, clearly the relationship of the applicant to the records, the relationship of the applicant to the member whose record she makes application, and that the proper signed and indorsed. Increase our membership to the amount you can, but do it only with eligible and desirable names.

"When I was made a Vice President of the Tennessee Memorial Association, I could not give the consideration. Lately I have resigned from the office, and requested that no communication should be in my name.

"As the U. D. C. constitution prohibits its Committee from federating with other organizations, I trust none of these will sign the petitions of this Association or any other organization, nor contribute funds to any, but give their unqualified support to the U. D. C. as an organization. With so many causes—education, and two great monuments—needing our help, we cannot afford to make the results of the work of our own organization an excuse for not giving the support to the cause of education.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, U. D. C., AWARDED I.

As many new members were added to the organization in 1912 in the effort of Divisions to win the certificates offered by me—Virginia, the winner, nearly 2,000; Mississippi, nearly 800; South Carolina, 400—I have decided to repeat the offer of the certificate of merit to that Division or to the Chapter, if not in a Division making the largest increase during 1913. This, as last year, will be determined by the per cent of increase; the smallest Division or Chapter, per capta tax paid, and representation at the New Orleans Convention, with this added obligation to contribute certificates of membership to new members. All papers showing membership of 1912 and 1913 must reach me by October 25, 1913.

MRS. ALEXANDER B. WHITF, President General.
At Tipler it seems the two General's planned to attack Corinth. They then push on north to join Grant in Ky. Accordingly they started a move north to Pocahontas which is 20 m. N.W. of Corinth so as to come in on what they supposed was the undefended side of town. Oct. 22 they were at Pocahontas on the N R. R. 9 by the 3rd they arrived at Chemculla 10 m. N.W. of Corinth on the M.E.R.R. Here they made a brigade of U.S. troops, Plumber's Brg. of McKeans' Div. deployed as skirmishers. A sharp skirmish fight followed. Mc. Arthur's Brg. of McKeans' Div. came up to support Oliver but not to make a real fight. Only to fall back slowly & develop the Confederate strength. Finally about 10. A.M. of the 3rd Div. of Prices' Army came up to the old Confederate breastworks, 2nd Davie's Div. there. The old 2nd and McKeans' Sharp fighting follows. At 10 P.M. the U.S. troops moved back to town & formed lines. Along the new fort. Robinett, Rich, Madison, Williams & Phillips - there was very little firing at night.

Oct. 23 - About 4.30 the C.S. began the fight from a battery shelling the town furiously. At 10 P.M. Price assaulted the U.S. right. Failed to carry it. At 10.30 C.S. first assaulted the center. Failed to carry it. Then they both retreated to Chemculla - Pocahontas & back to Tipler.

Such was the battle of Corinth. Fortunate to my diary.

Sept. 23 - Tuesday - We hear that Price has been badly beaten at Luka, so that all his supply trains have been captured.

Sep. 24 - Wednesday - Our four Companies return to day - they engaged in the fight at Luka as sharpshooters picking off Artillery men.

Sep. 25 - Thursday - Every one is busy today. Three forts on the N.W. of are being rapidly thrown up. With light connecting breastworks. The heaviest timber is also being cut away with E.
To-day Col. Burke, Dr. Pogue, & some other officers are to go on the camp to Iuka - some business connected with the rebel prisoners there. I obtain permission to go along. Several Confederate officers are on the train, & in the car with us, among them Maj. Brown of St. Louis, Medical Director on Gen. Price's staff. He is charged with looking after the welfare of the rebel prisoners wounded or there in our hands. Most of these officers have very good uniforms. They are not prisoners - but, are in our lines by permission to look after their sick - they eat, drink, smoke with the U.S. officers with greatest freedom & good nature. I think prisoners are also being rolled & exchanged at Iuka.

Arrived at Iuka, with nothing to do all day. I strolled over the battle ground, went into the paroled prisoners camps. It looked as if there might be 3,000 or 4,000 there - mostly in grey & butternut jeanes - not very soldierly looking, but able every one of them to shoot again with deadly effect. They were all eager to talk, & ask what the war was about - what was going on, & fighting there on their own soil for. They seemed to have great hopes of ultimate success, but allowed it was mighty hard getting on the Yankees had so many men, plenty of guns, &c. The right arm of the matter was not referred to much. It was the likelihood of getting the war over without many more battles.

Most of these were young, middle aged - not very intelligent, or good looking - they wore the commonest, stood around shouldered about over generally with their hands in their breeches pockets - chewing tobacco - they wore jackets gutt.
MOVMNTS AROUND CORINTH. Sep. 26, 1862. FRIDAY.

Sep. 26, Wednesday. FRIDAY.


Of our old Army of Tenn. – the Shelby Army. Gen. Sherman was at Memphis with the Div. Gen. Hurrican was at Bolivar with our Div. Gen. S. Cleburne.

At battle of Corinth.

The 8th Wis. Eagle.

A Romantic Story of this Historic Bird.

Editor National Tribune. The “Eagle Brigade” was composed of the 47th Ill., 14th Mo., 9th Wis., 6th and 9th Miss., and of Iowa bateries, and was commanded by Gen. Jno. Murph.


Sep. 27, Saturday.

Stanley's & Hamilton's Divisions coming into Tn by roads from Pea. They go out north each.

Sep. 28, Monday. Breast works nearing complete.

Sep. 30, Tuesday. Troops getting in place in Br.

Dr. Pogue called home by his wife's sickness & death.

Rumors that Price will attack either Corinth or Bolivar.

We look for an attack from the North. Wish.

BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS. Oct. 3, 1862.

17 yr. 8 mo. 29 days old.

To day it seems certain that there will be an attack upon town. In fact about breakfast time I heard giving out on the Trench road N. W. of town. It was not very heavy firing and did not create much of any excitement. Troops are moving quietly.
Battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 - 1862.

Into line out beyond Robinson's batteries getting into position.

Our Div. is out to the left of the N. D. R. R. across to the old and
breastworks. Our regiment remains on duty in camp, viz. toward
the 8th Ave., with their celebrated Eagle hald in the road.

By the Hospital, I went out to see them & their bird - By 10 h.
the musketry fire is continuous, heavy & appears to be advancing.
toward town on the Chambers road. All of our Div. except
our regt. is engaged. Gen. Ogleby, commandant of our Brigade in
reported to be killed. (He was seriously wounded). By 11 A.M. the line
have fallen back toward town, the firing is very close. Not very
much artillery is in use. The day is very hot. I walked out
toward the fight about noon. The lines are not very
owing to the slight rise & brush. Our Bryne this morning half
mile the lines were engaged. Wagons & ambulances told
to feed slowly between the lines & town.

The old Confederate
works were nearly 3 miles from town, our Div. & Kearns - the only
two engaged had fallen back fully 2 miles from their post & at 9 A.M.
I did not go out far enough to see anything of the fight itself.

About 4 P.M. the firing slackened up somewhat. Shortly after
we could see our lines forming in a new position, not half
a mile from town. Orders came for our regiment to drop
its guard duty, report in front of Davis' new position.

A number of recruits had joined us recently (among
them a 50 year old man), & the regiment was quite full. The
men in good condition & nicely uniformed. It forms
as for a dress parade. Drums at all - the adjutant reported...
BATTLE OF CORINTH. Oct. 3, 1862.

into line and beyond Roberta batteries going into position. Our Div. is out to the left of the M. C. R. R. and to the left of the


| 1st Div., Col. Geo. W. Stanley |
|---|---|
| 2d Ohio | 6 |
| 39 " | 2 |
| 63 " | 2 |
| 6th M. M. | 1 |
| 8th M. M. | 3 |
| 8th F. 2d U. S. M. | 2 |

2d Div., Col. Jas. A. Morris

| 2d M. 11th | 1 |
| 47 M. 11th | 1 |
| 11 M. 1st | 6 |
| 8 M. 1st | 3 |
| 3d Bat. M. 1st | 3 |
| 8th Bat. M. 2d | 3 |
| 8th Bat. F. 2d U. S. M. | 2 |

3d Div., Brig. Gen. C.S. Hamilton

| Staff 1st. | 1 |
| 1st M. 11th | 1 |
| 4d M. 3d | 2 |
| 7th M. 3d | 2 |
| 12th M. 3d | 1 |
| 11th Bat. M. 4th | 1 |


| 10th M. 3d | 1 |
| 17th M. 3d | 3 |
| 4th M. 3d | 13 |
| 8th M. 3d | 1 |
| 3d M. 11th | 1 |
| 12th M. 11th | 1 |

Cavalry

| 1st M. 7th | 6 |
| 7th M. 3d | 2 |
| 3d M. 11th | 2 |
| 3d M. 11th | 1 |

Unattached

| 7th M. 11th | 1 |
| 8th M. 11th | 1 |
| 11th M. 11th | 1 |
| 12th M. 11th | 1 |

Total, 1,613, killed, 386, wounded, 938, captured, 361, prisoners.

C.S. Loss, 1,493.

As for the battle, the

the regt. found at Col. Burke, who mounted on a powerful black horse thru Col. Cur- 
mand, Gain the open. Right face. In 4 ranks, March. Forward. The right March - 
the band struck up lively. The colors spread out in the cutting and the 
men moved out. Arriving at Daniels Line of Battle, a may was opened. 
The regt. marched on out. Pour a cleared patch of ground to the left of the 
Yank road. It was a grand sight, & the Dir. raised our boys as they moved on. 
A little may out beyond the line the regt. halted. The 
band was silenced. The colors furled. & a reserve established. 
Skirmishers were then detailed as pickets ahead and on the right 
left to push their may until they struck the enemy's pickets. When 
they met, hand to hand through the night. But not to bring on firing. 
We got our Ambulance out. Filled up the Medicine chest with 
bandages - tourniquets - lint - whiskey - water. & so on, out to the 
regiments. Here Dr. Vogel & Bob. stayed with the ambulance 
& Keen. on. overnight. While the boys staved & myself returned to 
the Horse House in town, or just on the SW. edge of town. 
Our skirmishers went out until they could see the conflag 
fires of the evening, & even over hear saying in Ouipe camp. 

Oct. 4th 1862. SATURDAY. 

Returning from the regiment 
cot in the Horse. & went to sleep. 

About 4 in the morning every one was awakened by the crash 
of shell. Spring up go out. 
looking over toward the left front. 
we see the flash of artillery as the next instant there is a burst of 
shell. the firing is very rapid. 
6 guns are at work. The flash 
They are 200 yds. in front of Robineau. 

of burning shell is seen here & there. & all over town. They ran out.
to the M & C R R - which passes a couple of three rods in front of the hospital - I climb the embankment - about 3 ft. high - to listen. Between the cannon shots, I can hear the sharp, clear ring of the sharpshooters rifles, & know that our regt is at work. Meanwhile shell burst over a round us uncomfortably near. One struck a rail on the track, & made the iron ring loudly. Some pieces of shell struck the howitzers, & pieces from our tents. We got our wagon team hitched up. The medicine wagon team. A whizzing piece glanced & hit one of our horses, making him dance for a moment. By this time our Batteries began to reply. A shot went from Robinette's, & one from some field battery. Seeing a dark mass of moving objects on the Ripley road running out of town under the M & O. track. Back the corner of our house. I went over to it, & found it was a lot of sick men & nurses who had been kept at the Fishermen's Hotel for a hospital. They said a shell had hit the building, passed through it, knocking bricks down upon them, & that they had been ordered to go out on the Ripley road to the cook ramp. I found this was likely to be the General's order for sick & wounded in to our house. A lot of our sick men started out after those who were sick & wounded. They sent our Medicine wagon & Wagon team out there also for safety. The house was now cleared ready for the wounded. The heavy guns in Battery Williams & Robin were fairly at work on the rebel battery, a few shots were fired at Betty Madison just behind our house, which silenced the enemy.
to the M.C.R.R. which saves a couple of three rods in front of the hospital & claims the country & at almost a rescue line to Li

A REBEL SHELL BUSTING IN A UNION HOSPITAL.

"On the second day of the fight (Corinth), our hospital came within range of the enemy's artillery and the fearful missiles of death fell with that precision among her helpless men."
At daylight there is comparative quiet. The reserves appear to be moving forward. Presently, about half past 8, the sharpshooters rifle fire out again, slowly at first, as if with caution. Then, again, in furious manner, the sharpshooters are feeling us by a strong skirmish line. Our men are holding them steadily. Presently, a little after 9 A.M., the Confederate line thickens and strengthens. It rushes forward with energy. The sharpshooters, assisted by infantry skirmishers, hold them back. But about 10 O'clock, they are obliged to give way, fall back, leaving 6 of their number dead on the field. Among them, our friend's regiment. Our infantry are all in line. The sharpshooters rifle fire on them. It is now 11 A.M. The rebel line comes forward a solid mass. The infantry opens, the guns in Betty, Richardson pour our grape. Shot from Robinetto껍데기 down enfilading the rebel line. The firing is very heavy and deadly. But the rebel line is remorselessly armed on. It becomes broken, but converges toward Betty, Richardson. Our line is without protection. Being outside the little line of breastworks before here yesterday. New trenches are dug in a ditch to the right of Richardson. Being placed a battery of the Div. a little left of Bob Rich. Mens falls back evidently to get the shelter of the line of breastworks. And this opens a way through a column of rebels penetrates rushes on into town, firing along the streets. The 25th is back beyond Betty, Rich. - & the rebels get into the Battery and the lines, but not to stay. A few mods. back of the.
BATTLE OF CORINTH, Oct. 4, 1862.

The ground slopes down into a valley or ravine, in which a few short trees were left growing. Here the 56th Ill. Inf., lay in reserve. This regt. formed up—delivered a volley as the rebels in the Battery fired bayonets, with a yell charged the rebel line. Some of Hamilton's men came up— in an instant the rebels turned their left— the entire Federal line was restored. Battery Chapman, occasionally sometimes called— on the hill back of our troop house. Here with 32 guns on the rebel line, & Price's assault on our right fails & turns into a retreat. Our right wing is now through. The fire lulls a little as Price falls back. Then it is renewed on the center. Breaks out furiously toward Robinette.

I got up on the R.R. bank to look saw great masses of rebel troops moving up toward Robinette. They came out on this Chermelle road—formed & rushed in. The assault had already been made. But a more determined one was now made. Robinette gave out. The infantry there power in their fire, & in the smoke & mudge which arose one could see nothing distinctly. The rebel yell helped constantly through the musketry fire & the heavy guns. The enemy seemed to be working in & getting close to Robinette. The gunners at Betty Rich got their guns ready to fire at Robinette if the Confederates got into it. And it seems as if they will get in—there is their flag. Above the smoke they hold a moment or two & then is gone. And now we can see blue coats marching up. A regiment is moving up from the low ground toward...
Battery. They begin to fire & a cheer comes ringing over to me. Then Don's assault on the center has failed. The smoke lifts up and we can see the thick gray mass of men disappearing off the Cheminalla road west into the woods with blue coats after them. There is some pursuit. Groups of Capt. prisoners appear 20-30-50 - & in one case a regiment - guarded by a few soldiers. The sharpshooters being mates are first in the pursuit bringing in a fair share of prisoners. The S.S. are not permitted to go out far they do not join. Their names are duties in towers. 

What news of the hospitals?

Having emptied it in the morning, all available room is made for the wounded about 10 a.m. I went back to where our sick men were gone. All well there. Returning about noon, seeing the confusion stamped round the near produced by the breaking of Davis's line.

At our hospital there was more already in. Dr. Vogel had come in with an Ambulance. Bob Bowers had gone out to the line for more. The hook was open for any mounted men. But our own men knew where it was naturally got to. If they could walk or be brought to us. Yet a had men in from Admiral Jenkins. A some few mounted Confederates. During Prices charge the bullets rattled against the sides of the house unpleasantly. But none frightened to do damage. The S.S. had 6.

Col. Burke then 7 guns.

Our men's rounds were not as a rule so terrible this time. I think they did not have as good ammunition as we. I remember a rebel private shot through the hips - the ball making a horrible hole through bones. Beaten round, but not killing him. He suffered greatly.

Surgery. I gave him a rag - a bottle of chloroform. A left him on a cot in the corner of the room.

He was dead with the Chloroform. I gave him a rag, a bottle of chloroform. A left him on a cot in the corner of the house. In the morning looked at him.
October 5th—Sunday—

Having got all our wounded places comfortable, it took a walk over the Battle field. It did not present the usual storm appearance of the Shiloh field. Yet in spots the rubbish was thicker. In front of Battery Robinson where Col. Rodgers led the charge, there were heaps of dead. I saw Col. Rodgers himself where he lay tumbled in the dust, 3 others so close to him that they touched each other. He was just outside the edge of the wood around the Battery. All around him the dead were thick. Back into the brush & abatis or brush of which they struggled to the rush on the Battery. I should think there were 600 dead in this neighborhood.

On the right at Battery Richardson where Price assaulted the carnage was equally great. I saw rebel dead in the wood around outside the breastworks—inside the embrasure of the Battery a many inside the works. But more than 2 were inside, & I do not think they got any farther before the line turned & retreated.

I saw two men about the same age, young & dressed alike—lying between two stumps inside Battery. Richard both dead, I first clasped in each other's embrace—thought perhaps they might be brothers.

Out toward the wood where they formed for the charge there were very many dead, as at Shiloh, many breathless & unconscious. One man beside the road attracted the attention of many. A shell had passed just above
his forehead taking off the nose & out the eyes - air striking away the skin to the skull. Whether the skull was broken I do not know - He was delirious. Lay on his back. The dust from the road had settled on his face with the blood made cakes meets of reddish yellow masses - the skin now thick about him, & in his mouth. The rod came break down upon him. Hineck & stomach were swollen - His teeth dry, a tongue cracked & mouth drawn.

We could not give him water. It only stretched him. He seemed to think himself in Camp, but for some reason unable to get up. Ever anon he flung stretched up a trembling hand, & a message came from him, which would sometimes shape itself into words - "Help me boys." "Why don't you help me up Jim?" "Jim - come here." Some tried to speak to him. But he did not hear. Some tried to help him, to take his head. It did no good. Some spread a blanket over him, but the tumultuous hands pulled it off as they woke up.

It made one's heart ache to see her. So it was a relief to know that he was unconscious & could not feel his pain.

Furtheron saw a house near which a C.S. battery had been posted. None of the guns were there dismantled, Carriages broken. In a corner of the yard there was a heap of 8 or 10 dead men. They had been killed some time for they were still holding,reen, Maggots crawled in mouths, nose eyes - Hens & Mice around picking at them. A back of the old rattle the hogs had nearly eaten. Two or four bodies of men - Many dead men never found. Skeletons men found on stretchers in the ground months afterward.

Horses were killed at an unusual rate in this battle. The weather is very hot, & large burial parties are out burying the dead & burning the horses. The smoke sickens me. We are glad to go to camp.
October 6th 1862

MONDAY

Returned to our Provost Guard work in Corinth, we saw nothing of the
arrival of Price. A Division, under McPherson came into Corinth from
front yesterday on the Chemissa road. Stanley’s Div. & Davies follow
him as supports. McKee started out also for Pocahontas
south of Chemissa. Hamilton’s Div. follow as his supports.
Price went on to Pocahontas where as he was crossing the
Hatchie river he was attacked by Gen. Harlbut with his Div. for
Pocahontas a badly whipped.

Price however got away so as to push on to Ripley. As the
point the pursuit was stopped & our troops returned to their
places. Price made them occupied Ripley, Holly Springs &

[Redacted by hand, possibly military codes or dates.]

or Aug. 23rd 1862.
Mr. Roosevelt’s idea of a regiment of mounted riflemen,” said a veteran of Sherman’s army, “was a good deal of merit. Both Grant and Sherman found use for regiments of mounted infantry, armed with something heavier than the cavalry carbine and without the sabre, but Sherman had the greater opportunity to find their value. The same reason that led Grant to depart from the traditional European methods in employing a thin skirmish line—the lack of roads and the raw country with its heavy underbrush—made the opportunity for such an irregular arm as the mounted infantry. My own regiment had the good fortune, after fighting as infantry in many heavy battles, to be mounted. The men had, at their own expense, gradually arming themselves with the Henry (six-shooters) and carbines. This put them under constant call for the skirmish line, which was their first object in buying the guns. Being irregular, they were not assigned to a place in the marching columns, except that they were to be well at the front. In the Atlanta campaign they straggled a good deal, getting off the line and invading country where the main body never went. Some of them picked up horses and miles and became self-constituted scouts. This led, to the mounting of the whole regiment, to the men finding their own animals. They did work that could hardly have been done by the cavalry with their equipments.

“Then the shells were effective, and they could feel the enemy in spots where it would be unsafe for troops otherwise equipped to go. Often it was touch and go, and sometimes they created consternation by appearing between two columns of the enemy and giving rise to the belief that he was outflanked, it could not be supposed that anything less than a large force would venture in such quarters. To have infantry fire and infantry organization on wings proved to be an important advantage. The regiment was especially useful on the march to the sea, as it must always he when an army is loose and its supply of sources and depends largely on the country for support. The men were brave, skirmishers and foragers, according to circumstances, and when they found the enemy away from the main column they dismounted and served as infantry. In this way they aided in keeping the line of march of the corps, and sometimes of a corps on another road, free from obstacles. Among other enemies they encountered were the Georgia Home guards, made up of Confederates who were at home on account of wounds, and of all the various men who for any reason were not in the field. At times these home guards made trouble by destroying bridges on the approach of the Federals and sometimes they showed fight. But the best service of the mounted infantry in that campaign was in guarding forage trains when it was necessary to gather supplies at a long distance from the main body. The first of Sherman’s ‘bombers’ were riflemen from such irregulars.

“In the case of such things there was no better marksmanship than in the army generally. The guns were better and better, but the chief advantage was the rapidity of their fire. There were, however, infantry regiments here and there in which most of the men were crack shots. One Illinois regiment in particular, with something of the Sixty-ninth, I think, was recruited from men who were experienced hunters, capable of killing the buck at a distance that would tax the skill of the ordnance officer to hit the target at all. The regiment had more men than any other that I ever saw, and it was almost comprehensible for its marksmanship. The men looked the hunters they were—men of the woods mostly, with the long stride and rounded shoulders of the traditional woodman. Their dress was distinguished from that of the other men by green braid. Probably everybody knew that the braid of the cavalry is yellow, of the artillery red, and of the infantry light blue. Most of them were armed with their own rifles, perhaps used long before the war, for many patents, and not as well adapted to the manual of arms as the army musket, but much better for fine shooting. This was not a raw arm of the service, but probably regiments of sharpshooters, distinguished from squads and individuals, were rare before the American Civil war. In the main they performed the same infantry regiments, but they had the rifle, not a musket, in his hand, like a careful hunter, instead of on his shoulder. As he stopped to talk with the officer, who now stood and pointed with his pipe toward the clump of distant trees, he took out a piece of chamois and slowly rubbed his gun sights like a man about to shoot for a prize.

“While the officer and the sharpshooter were talking an orderly, mounted on a fine horse, came tearing up from the town. Obviously he had a message, a new and uncertain where to go. He had stopped below to ask a question, then dug a shaggy Mexican saddle on his horse, which almost leaped up the slope. The rider stopped him with a jerk, to speak to the orderly with the795 impression that was never raised. He raised his hand to a salute, gave a gust, clutched at the air, and fell over, to be dragged with one foot in the stirrup down the slope by the frightened horse.

“After a single glance at the body of the orderly bounding away over the rough ground, the sharpshooter adjusted his sights with deliberation, rested his gun on the earthworks and fired at a spot where a puff of smoke indicated the musketeer who had shot the orderly. It was a long shot and the charge was not against the object being effective at least at a great attempt. After the shot a cheer went up along the line back of him, the men raising in disorder. Something had rolled out of a tree across the open space.

“A mounted officer in brilliant trappings came up and stopped, but no shot disturbed him. There was no sound that the something that had rolled out of the tree was the Confederate sharpshooter.

“Without looking again in the direction of his great shot and without paying any attention to the cheers, the old musketeer took out his pipe with estimations indifference, lighted it and walked slowly back to his regiment.

Most Soldiers Fired Too High.

“Such shooting is for the bone musketeer. It was discovered that most soldiers did not shoot well. They were unable to resist the temptation in fire too high. This was the case with both Federals and Confederates, and it partly accounted for the comparatively few men who were hit in battle. It was only when there was work at close quarters that the danger was really great, and even then the proportion of killed was surprisingly small. In recent years the regulars have had to do target practice, a thing positively unknown in the volunteer army. There were no thought of those men who never fired a gun until they
Oct. 4th—Tuesday—1862.

The results of the battle of Corinth are the holding of our line in north
Miss., the shrewdness of the army of Price & Van Dorn getting to Bragg.

The U.S. troops lost 355 killed - 1,841 wounded - 324 missing.

The C.S. lost: 1,723 killed - 975 wounded - 2,268 in prisoners.

The U.S. troops captured: 2,300 muskets, 14 colors & 2 guns. of the Hatchie river 8 more.

Oct. 8th—1st Monday. Mr. Pogue returns to the post today. Our troops are all
sent to the general hospital at the College, or back on the creek, or north.

Oct. 9th—Thursday. Hot. Hospital emptied of wounded files up
with sick men.

Oct. 10th—Friday. Since Gen. Oglesby's wound, Col. Mercey of
the 9th Ill. has come of the Brigade.

Oct. 11th—Saturday. The regiment is relieved from Provost duty.

Oct. 12th—Sunday. The Brigade is sent to Rienzi on the M. & O. R. R.
18 m. south of Corinth. The hospital is to remain at the house
in Corinth. Dr. Vogel & Mr. Roseberry the 9th Sten. go with the
regt. Dr. Pogue, Bob. & myself with Charles the cook remain with Hook.


as an outpost for Corinth. Routine camp life. Often rainy

During December 1862, the Brigade broke up its camp at Rienzi.

All returned to Corinth except the Sharp Shooters & 3 Companies

of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, who were planted on a hill just across

the Issaquena river 7 miles south of Corinth, performing guard.
Nov. 13th, 1862. While the regiment was encamped at Rienzi, Miss., I received my promotion. Signed by Ensign Coulting, of Co. C, T. S. G., 14 Jan. 1863.

Camped here since Dec. 20, 1862.

+ Nov. 1, 1863. 71 mos. & 20 days.

Toccumbera River

PARADE GROUND

AFIELD CHK GB

HORSES

OTHER

STAFF

FIES AREA

FIES AREA

FRAME

HOSPITAL

HORSES

5TH OHIO CAVALRY WAGON CAMP.