

Health, Command and Politics, February 1863

[Ohio in the War: her statement, generals, and soldiers, Volume 2, by Whitelaw Reid, The Robert Clarke Co, 1895 **Section on 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry** pp. 615.]

.....they proceeded by river to **Young's Point, Louisiana**, six miles above Vicksburg. This place proved to be another unhealthy locality, and the One Hundred and Twentieth suffered so severely from measles and typhus malarial fever that, during the month of February, **half the aggregate number present were reported on the sick-list**. A large number of the officers became discouraged, and, unwilling to await the issue of their illness, tendered their resignations. Among them was **Colonel Daniel French, the acceptance of whose resignation bears date February 18, 1863**. The Colonel was constrained to take this step because of the re-appearance of a disease which he had contracted in the Mexican war. His retirement from the service was deeply regretted. Among the great number who died at Young's Point were three of the best officers of the regiment, viz.: Captain Phelan, of company H; First-Lieutenant Armstrong, of company C, and Captain Conyer [Co K].

In the month of February the army at Young's Point was reorganized, and General Grant assumed personal command. The One Hundred and Twentieth was assigned to the **Third Brigade (Garrard's), Ninth Division (Osterhaus's), and Thirteenth Army Corps (McClermand's)**.

About the middle of March General McClermand's corps moved up to Milliken's Bend,

[Published **12 Feb 1863**, Wooster Republican, page 3.]

"Mr. J. S. Keiffer, of Green Tp. has just returned from Memphis, where he went to bring back the remains of two soldiers who died in the hospital in that city. Mr. Keiffer did not obtain any further news of the soldiers wounded and taken prisoners at Vicksburg, and says the people of Memphis rely very much on the Chicago and Cincinnati papers for the latest war news. Mr. K. says that the soldiers who die in the hospitals at Memphis are all decently buried in the city cemetery, and that all buried *since the 22d of January*, have their graves marked with head boards, containing their names, &c., so that friends may find their graves without difficulty."

February 5, 1863 letter written by Pvt. William W. Wallace, Company A

"From the 120th Ohio

The following letter from a soldier in 120th Ohio, to his father in Plain Tp., though delayed on the way, will be found of such general interest, that our readers will be glad to see it in our columns.

The writer and Mahlon Rouch [Co A] were detailed to go as guards with our sick and the rebel wounded to St. Louis, after the battle at Arkansas Post, and they had just returned when the letter was written. The inside view of a soldier's life, as given by the writer, will be read with much interest:

Camp Near Vicksburgh, February 5th, 1863

Dear Father: - The boys have just sat down to spend a few moments in singing. They began with 'My Native land,' and while they are thus engaged, I think I can profit by writing a letter to '*my native land*.' The song is beautiful, and also cheering.

Mahlon Rouch and I returned to our Regiment, after an absence of three weeks, and found them encamped in mud and water, for it was raining and the ground very low. This morning we moved a short distance, as the water was rising and almost to our quarters. We are in Louisiana, on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Yazoo River, which is bank full, and a number of men are detailed each day to work on the levee to prevent the water from overflowing our camping ground.

It is true all things considered, putting the best face on it you can, our camping place is a bad one. Some are a little discouraged but I am in for sticking to Old Abe. And if he plays out, I think it will be for the want of the *right kind of support*. It is true he has a large army, and the best of fighting material in the army, but if the army was *rid of rebel newspapers* and *some Southern Sympathizers*, others would be better satisfied.

The news here is that New Jersey [sic] had called home her troops, and that several of the Northern States are following her example, but who can believe it. I suppose those who read the Cincinnati *Inquirer* &c., I wish you could send me some papers or write and tell me the state of feeling in the North. We like to hear how you feel on the subject there, as well as you at home to hear from us. I wrote Benjamin while I was in St. Louis, and some one asked me why I did not

stay when I had the opportunity, or in other words, *desert*. When I go home I will go honorably, and I know that my friends would rather hear of me rotting in a dismal swamp [sic], and being buried in a strange land, than hear of me betraying the trust committed to my keeping. If we believed the half we hear, we would have been home and back again half a dozen times in a month, in believing reports which you hear about.

But to return, I think I have never gone into anything yet, but what I come out of honorably, and I trust so far as ability will permit I never shall. I consider I have sworn to support my country, and before I would disgrace myself, country and friends, I would willingly receive the sad tidings that my grave was dug, and the Southern winds should sing my requiem and Southern [sic] stars keep vigil o're my grave. When I returne [sic] home to gladden the hearts that have so generously confided in me, I trust it may be said at least of one of the 120th (the fears of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, to the contrary nevertheless) that he will make just as good a citizen as he did before the war began. And I think the good people of Ohio would not blush to-day if they had the honor of welcoming the whole 120th home again, and adopting them as citizens.

Tell mother not to grieve on my account, as long as I am well, I can get along. And should it be my lot to suffer and die from disease or the misfortunes [sic] of battle, I hope to meet you all in a world free from sorrow and suffering, and this life at best is but the transit of a few short years.

Nothing great has ever been accomplished only through great suffering, and it is through suffering that we learn to appreciate properly the benefits bestowed upon us by a beneficent [sic] creator. I believe if it was my lot now to be restored to home and friends, the lessons I have learned would be worth all it has cost me, even though my services had been of no use to the Government. I think the scenes of the battle field are calculated to teach a mind not lost to all feelings of humanity a lesson of humanity, and not to degrade. And I believe too, that men will go home from the army more confirmed in christian principles, that when they came here. Although it must be admitted more will be degraded than elevated by the influence of camp. And I think the man who will seek honor on the blood stained battle field, or ascribe honor to the hero of a thousand battles, is more degraded and deeper steeped in crime than the highway robber, the midnight assassin (I mean when he seeks honor for honor's sake, or ascribes honor because it was won in bloody deeds). I would agree with Wolf, as he once said while marching to the field of battle, that he would rather be the author of the following verse than the conqueror on a thousand battle fields:
'The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
'And all that beauty, all the wealth are gave,
'Await alike the inevitable hour.
'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'

But although this may be true, no sacrifice can possibly be greater than that of the soldier in a just cause, prompted by proper [sic] motives.

As to the feeling of the soldier on the field I will only speak for myself. I never was lost to a sense of danger, never coveted danger for its own sake, nor for anything else. I never felt like running into danger because I wanted to be noticed when it was unnecessary [sic], and the oftener I see it the worse I hate it, and the more I see killed, the less inclination I have for witnessing bloody deeds. Neither did I ever turn my back to the enemy, or leave my comrades because I thought I was in danger, unless ordered to do so by my commanding officers. It is true that after balls fly around you pretty thickly for a while, you do not pay much attention to them, but still I would think once in a while one might hit me after all. But I have already written more than I designed doing when I took my seat. Write often. - Frequent admonitions from beloved friends are very useful to keep us in the path of duty. - They have more effect than sermons.

From your affectionate son, W. W. Wallace Private in Co., A, 120th Regt."

Published Thursday 19 Mar 1863, Wooster Republican, pg3

[Note: Pvt. William WALLACE, Co A, was discharged 31 July 1863 on a Surgeon's certificate of disability.]

[Note: In an Affidavit by Captain Christopher Au for Private W. F. Richey in reference to a pension, he referred to the terrible winter and spring at Youngs Point. He was referring to the weather but it wasn't just the weather that was terrible. The health of the troops was terrible.]

"From Arkansas Post the regiment returned to Young's Point, and went into camp. Here it was

decimated by disease, measles, typhus and malarial fever working sad havoc in its ranks. At one time over half the regiment was reported on sick list. The officers became discouraged and resigned in large numbers, which contributed to the despondency of the men." [From the History of Wayne County, Ohio by Ben Douglas, c. 1878, page 56]

[February 7, 1863 letter, Dayton Daily Empire, published 17 March 1863, page 2, reprinted from the Wooster Democrat, available at GenealogyBank]

"Young's Point, LA.,
February 7th, 1863.

Dear Son: I desire that you call no man a 'secesh' or 'hard-head.' I have seen more of this war than you, and I know how it is carried on. It is carried on as dishonestly as it can be, and I have come to the conclusion that the Republican party is one of the worst parties that ever existed.

They don't want to do anything to bring the war to a close. If they did, it could be settled. But they have not robbed the United States enough yet.

The very men you call 'secesh,' are the men that you should take counsel from.

You may think I have changed my opinion, and I have since I have seen how things are going. John Weaver." [John Weaver, Company D, died of disease 14 Oct 1863.]

February 12, 1863, Sergeant Henry H. Crooks, Company I, was discharged from the 120th to accept a commission as a 2d Lieut in the 10 Ohio Cavalry. [Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, 1861 - 1865 available at Googlebooks] No. 421 Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Sanderson, Tenth Ohio Cavalry Page 888: "On the **30th [August 1864]** the column advanced toward Jonesborough [Georgia]. At ----- plantation, the enemy was encountered behind strong barricades, and after a brief engagement, was driven from his position. During this engagement First Lieut. Henry H. Crooks was killed by a gunshot in the head while in the discharge of his duty as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding brigade."

[February 17, 1863 letter, Dayton Daily Empire, published 17 March 1863, page 2, reprinted from the Wooster Democrat, available at GenealogyBank] [John Weaver, Company D, died of disease 14 Oct 1863.]

"Camp at Young's Point, La, February 17, 1863.

Any man who is in to fight this rebellion through, and talks so loud against compromise, should come down here and fall in with us and try his hand. The rebellion can't be put down by talking, unless you talk the right way.

I have changed my mind since I saw how things are. I have learned more than I could have learned in five years at home Ever man who is in for the fight should come down here and try their hands, and I think you would come to the conclusion to agree to a compromise. And I think one could be made if an armistice of five months were declared, and the people North and South would reason together. As long as we fight we can't settle our misunderstandings. If it has to be fought through you can tell your friends that it will take all the able-bodied men in the North. So you had better all take hold and look the matter over in good faith, and let party spirit fall. We are all of one mind in the army, except a few Abolitionists. We are all in for a compromise.

I think there are too many Abolitionists in the Republican party, and if they are not hunted out and shot the party is gone to the Devil; and to him must every man go who holds on to the Abolition party.

John Weaver."

Pension file Letter about **Addison Strong, Private Co G** 120th OVI, was written to Mrs. Nancy Strong, Clinton Ohio. from the smallpox hospital. Apparently Nancy had written to them.

"Small Pox Genl Hospital, Saint Louis Mo. May 20" 1863

Madam,

Yours of April 15" came duly to hand. I feel sorry when I have to inform you that he [Addison Strong] died of small pox at the Hospital **Feb. 15" 1863**. The Hospital is situated on an Island in the Miss. River near St. Louis, and he was interred in the Grave Yard near the Hospital in as decent a manner as the nature of the disease would admit of. He left no effects except some clothing, which owing to the nature of the disease is not allowed to be removed from the Hospital. Hoping the above information may prove satisfactory as regards his death."|

I remain Very Respectfully Yours
L. W. Adsun?, Act. asst. Surgeon U. S. A.
In charge St. Louis Small Pox General Hospital"

February 17, 1863 letter, Dayton Daily Empire, published 17 March 1863, page 2, reprinted from the Wooster Democrat, available at GenealogyBank. [**John Ropp**, Company E, died of disease 21 April 1863.]

Author not given:

"Dear Brother:

I received your note of 2d inst., on the 15th. We received the Wooster Democrat of February 6th containing Valandigham's speech. His views on the war suit the majority of us in the army to a 'T.' But it makes a few of the Abolitionists howl. I think the day is not far distant when they will howl worse. John Ropp [a former Republican] is sitting by my side, he requests me to tell you that if we had a few more Vallandighams in the North we would soon have peace. So you can infer what his views are on the war question."

Letter from Private **James Harlan**, Company C, 120th OVI contributed by Dana Pennell. There will be a second letter later from James in July 1864.

[Often punctuation wasn't used, so I have separated the sentences with spaces for clarity. I left the spellings as they were. Notice that James put his name and the names of the letter recipients at the end of the letters.]

"Louisiana

Feb the 18th 1863

Dear Sisters

it is with great pleasure and with Due respect that I take up my pen this morning to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well at present hoping these few lines may find you all enjoying the same Blessing.

I wrote Father a letter yesterday and I have nothing to do this morning so I thought I would drop you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten you yet also to answer your welcome letters I received a letter from Sam Budd day before yesterday he is in Paducha Ky he stated in his letter that he is getting better he also stated in his letter that John Buckley was Dead he said he Died at St Lewis with the measels but it may be a false report [Note: Sam Budd died in March '63; John Buckley had died in January.] there is some of our number that has left us their voice is heard no more here **Samuel Harlan [and] James Latimer and James Wilson is Dead** [Note: all in company C] the rest of the boys that was sick is getting better we are still in Louisiana camped near the Mississippi river I dont know how long we will stay here there is flying reports here that our regt is going to be sent to Saint Lewis to guard prisoners and get recruited up but I dont know how true it is I can tell better when we get started the boys that we left at Memphis has come to the regiment I was glad to see them you stated in your letter that you had a very deep snow up north but there was not much sleigh riding done If that is the case I don't suppose you will get your feet frozen without Peter Nief comes around to take you sleigh riding for my part I havent seen much snow this winter it snowed when we was at the arkansas post about three inches deep but it soon went off it is tolerable warm weather here and it rains about half the time I will have to stop writing for I will have to help bake some ?? beans?? I expect you would laugh if you would happen along and see us doing our baking but we can bake pretty good biscuit I would rather do the cooking than to do my washing I believe I will close for this time as I have written several letters within a few days back so I have nothing new to write I have written Thomas Stafford two letters and have not recd any as yet I received one letter from David Braden and I have written him two letters but the letters comes more regular now than they did at first we had some of our mail captured at the arkansas river before we took that fort I will close for this time by sending my best respects to all enquiring friends No more at present but still remains your Brother Until Death write soon Your Truly James Harlan

[To] Frelove Harlan

Lydia Harlan and Sarah Harlan

Ann Rebecca Harlan
Samuel R Harlan"

Wooster Republican, E. Foreman, **Editor**, Thursday, **19 Feb 1863**, page 2, available at GenealogyBank:

"Latest from the 16th and 120th Regiments

The latest reliable letters, from the 16th and 120th Regiments at Vicksburg, represents the officers and army, generally, in high spirits with prospects of opening the Mississippi and taking Vicksburg. It is true that the soldiers who made the attack on Vicksburg, some weeks ago, and were repulsed, were for a time some discouraged, but more recent accounts say that they are in better spirits. The health of the old Regiments is considered good, for the season, but the new Regiments, like the 120th, suffer more from sickness. We have no doubt, however, that much of the sickness in the Regiment is caused by the neglect and incompetency of the regimental officers, who are, from all that we can learn, devoting themselves much more assiduously to the demoralization and discouragement of the men under their care, than to the preservation of their health. The truth is, there are some *new political Regiments* who are a draw back to the others. - 'Some of them,' in the language of a soldier, 'are officered by broken down politicians, who would do much better in saloons and bar-rooms than in the field, but the thing will work its own course, for these will soon resign and go home, *thank God!*' **So long as regimental and other officers devote themselves to talking of compromise and are unsparing in their denunciations of the President and his mode of conducting the war, so long will their Regiments be demoralized and discouraged, and sickness and death will be common.**

"No doubt the soldiers have the most severe trials, and no doubt sickness and death are present with them; and, on that very account, they need the sympathy and encouragement of every officer, as well as the loyal people at home. We hope soon to hear that the 120th has been relieved of the incubus of political demagogues and rebel sympathizers in disguise, and then the sad stories sent home in letters will cease, the men will take courage, and like the older regiments, go gloriously on conquering and to conquer. But until these political charlatans, who now brood over them are removed, we have but little hope."

Colonel Daniel French resigned 18 February 1863.

"The resignation of Colonel French, and the promotion of Colonel Spiegle to the command of the Regiment, seem to have been fortunate circumstances; for whatever may be said of Col. French as a man, as an officer he lacked the energy, industry, pluck and ambition now so freely accorded to Col. Spiegle. Besides, Col French was an easy, plastic individual in the hands of such characters as E. V. Dean, and whose Democracy allowed Dean to circulate Vallandigham's infamous speech in the Regiment, and to read the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Chicago Times, Medary's Crisis, and other treasonable publications, to the unsuspecting soldiers, at a time when general gloom pervaded their ranks, and sickness and death were everywhere present.

"For intelligence and bravery, the soldiers of the 120th have ever stood as high as any Regiment in the army, and we have always had the most unbounded confidence in their patriotism, integrity, gallantry and heroism. Sad and dark days have they seen, but we believe a bright and brilliant future is before them."

[Published in the Wooster Republican, 7 May 1863, page 2. Must have written by the editor. Available at GenealogyBank]

Johnson Dewitt, Private, Company K, died, 2 Feb 1863 on hospital boat at Young's Point.

Letter in pension file:

"Young's Point La, Febry 18th 1863

Mrs. Johnson M. Dewitt,

Madam

In conformity with my duty although it is a painful task, I write to apprise you of the death of your Husband who died the 2nd inst of measles or rather the results of that fatal disease to all who may have the misfortune to contract it in the army.

Although a painful thing my dear Madam it is the fortune of war and the fate of many who have

gone forth in this struggle for right. I most sincerely condole with you on the loss of that best and dearest friend on earth a Husband & pray God that your Fatherless Babes may not suffer as extremely as I know you must in the loss of their dear dead Father. But he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will care for the Fatherless and the widows. In the death of Johnson we have lost a good and faithful soldier and companion & all deeply deplore his loss. We performed the last rites to the deceased as well as was possible under the circumstances & gave him what thousands fail to get a 'Christian burial' I might add great deal more but think my dear Madam that the news of your loss is enough in itself to harrow your feelings to the utmost extent. I will conclude by saying that the only relics that remain is a dagguereotype of yourself and your husband which I will send to Millersburg in care of "J. S. Nelson" Shff[Sheriff] when you can get it. In regard for the pay and bounty for services of Johnson, you can draw it through the war department by your attorney at any time after the final statements are made out here.

??? I am dear Madam

Your Obedient Servant

George W. Conyer

Captain Co 'K' 120th O.V.I."

Colonel Spiegle's address to the 120th Regiment delivered on Dress Parade, Monday, **22 Feb 1863**

"I have to-day been informed that some soldiers of this Regiment, have, at different times, expressed sentiments disloyal and unbecoming a soldier of the Union Army, when about the Sutler* shop of the 96th Indiana; saying that if this Regiment should ever have to go into another engagement, not half of the men would fire a gun for this d---d abolition war, etc. When I heard it I thought it almost impossible, that any soldier of the gallant 120th Regiment, which so nobly stood up at the battles of Vicksburg and Post Arkansas, to defend the good old flag, where every heart swelled with pride; when they saw the stars and stripes first planted by the 120th, wave so proudly, succeeding the traitorous rag on the stubborn ramparts of Post Arkansas, could make use of language disgraceful to the Regiment, disloyal to the country, and productive of evil only to the good cause, for which we are enlisted. If there is one man in the Regiment who would refuse to shoot at a rebel, in an engagement, let him step three paces to the front in order that he can be marked as a coward and receive the reward of a traitor. Such talk will only strengthen the rebels, disgrace the Regiment, and further defer that, for which we are all longing, an honorable Peace. If any of us differ with the acts and doings of parties at home, and policy of the administration, let us hope that those at home, who have nothing to do, will see to that. Whatever is wrong will in time, by the American people, be righted. Ours is the proud position of maintaining the world-wide and noble reputation of the American Volunteer Soldier, who stands classed with the most intelligent and brave in the known world -- our's [sic] is the patriotic position of restoring the grand and sublime American Union -- tranquility, peace and happiness to our bleeding country -- knowing and appreciating our position none but the most loyal and high-minded thoughts and expressions can emanate from our hearts and lips.--Men! for God's, your country's, your friends [sic] at home, your own and my sake, do not, either by thoughts, expressions, or willful actions, disgrace yourselves.

Stand by the Government right or wrong. You may now do an unsoldier-like act, which, by excited men at home may be approved, but rest assured it will ere long come sweeping like an avalanche, your own good name and leave you in shame and disgust over your own acts of violating your soldier's oath. While you are in the service, be soldiers' [sic] in every sense of the word, so that when in private life, you can ever be respected and honorable citizens." [*Note: A Sutler is a person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, etc.]

[Published in the Wooster Republican, 7 May 1863, page 2, available at GenealogyBank]

"Capt. Myers Returned [Note: resigned 5 Feb 1863, Company G]

Capt. Wm. G. Myers of the 120th Regiment returned to his home in Chippewa last week, having resigned his commission, and received a full and honorable discharge, on account of disability.

Capt. Myers was very highly esteemed by his men, who parted with him with the greatest reluctance, and all of whom, without regard to political sentiment, gave him the best written testimonials of their regard as well as of his faithful and efficient regard of the duties devolving on him as Captain of the company. Capt. Myers was undoubtedly one of the best and bravest officers in the regiment, and had the best prospects of promotion, had his health permitted him to remain.

Out of seven resignations tendered by regimental and company officers of the 120th, Capt. Myers' was the only one accepted, the surgeons having certified most fully to his disability."
[Published in Wooster Republican, **26 Feb 1863**, page 3, available at GenealogyBank]

John Summerfield Petty

Letter to sister. Mrs. Virginia McCartney of Lancaster Co PA with whom Summerfield was living in 1860 and was learning the millwright trade with her husband. The rest of his family lived in Virginia and he had brothers fighting for the Confederacy. Summerfield left PA and went to Ohio to school and earned his teaching certificate before joining the 120th in company C. Summerfield was not actually with his company at the time he wrote this letter. He was clerking with the Assistant Adjutant General at McClernand's headquarters.

[Contributed by descendant Dave Robinson]

"Head Quarters 13th Army Corps

of the Army of the Miss

Before Vicksburg **Feb. 26th. 1863**

Dear Sister

I will now try and have a pen and ink chat of a few moments length, while there is nothing particular on hand in the shape of work. I received your favor of the 12th on last yesterday together with one fro Miss H. of the same date. It has not been more than three days since I wrote you a letter in answer to one of yours, and in it I conveyed the intelligence of Ben Morgan's death & enclosed a piece for publication in the 'Express.' and first a little while before I came here, I sat up late at night to write you a long letter filled two sheets on four sides. Now I do not think you have any reason to refer enquiring friends to Miss K. for information concerning me, as I write you nearly two letters to her one, why you do not get them is a mystery to me, but no fault of mine. Knowing the anxiety you would have concerning my fate in the fight at Arkansas Post, though extremely unwell, I wrote at the first opportunity giving a short account of it. the solace you derived from the Cincinnati paper, was fixed upon a very poor foundation, as we lost seven or eight killed from our regiment & one near me, from our company besides a few wounded but I remained unhurt though the bullets whistled very unceremoniously around my head. & threw the mud into my face from a puddle in front of me. As to the box you desire sending I will say, I have mentioned in at last four letters, that there is no possibility of it reaching here as the express does not come below Helena Arkansas, but should we go there, or at any point where the express is responsible I will immediately write. a couple pairs knit cotton [page 2] small quantity of fruit of any kind, (dried) or canned) & a few paper collars & a little cheese will be the most desired articles. I was surprised to learn of Gideon Bowen's death as I was not aware that he was in the vicksburg fight. I most heartily sympathize with Squire in his bereavement & am heartily glad that he has a wife to share his sorrow. Your postage stamps were a very desired article, I had not one or even money enough to pay the postage on a letter, although the Pay M. has arrived & will soon commence paying off. (I hope) As I informed you in my last letter, I am clerk in the Asst Adjt. Genl's office, McClernand's Head Quarters, I have a pretty good time with the exception of close confinement, which being unused to, goes a little tough, but I like the situation much better than performing camp duty, especially as **so large a force is daily detailed for work on the canal.** A good deal of sickness prevails among the troops and [page 3]perhaps ere this reaches you, **you will read in the papers, Genl. McClernand's letter to the Governors of Ohio, Ill, & some other states asking for physicians** - that will convey a better idea than the circumscribed limits of a letter will permit. I hope Ella's letter will be soon received, I would much like to hear from her. In the letter I wrote before I left the company I asked Mr. McCartney to sell the tools at his own knowledge of the value of them & I would be satisfied, if that letter reaches you it will give full directions. I will be glad to get a communication from Miss Barr? & hope it is on the ??????. Please give me due credit for writing more punctually to you than to any other correspondent even if the letters do not reach you. I intend sending you my diary soon, that will give you a better idea of things than a letter possibly can. With much love to you, Mr. McCartney & the children - also kind regards to enquiring friends, Believe me

Affectionately Yours

Summer---

[Written crossways on the page}

My address is J. S. Petty
A. A. General's Office
McClernand's Hd. Qrs.
Before Vicksburg Miss

I will write again in a week & try & produce a flood of letters if the mails go right."

Died in Feb 1863, 120th OVI, Died of disease unless otherwise noted
Fetzer, Abraham, Co A, died in February, 1863 on a hospital boat
Wilson, James A., Co A, died 1 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Ray, Samuel, Co A, of measles, died 21 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Kohlman, Jacob, Co A, of measles, died 24 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Robison, Samuel, Co A, died 24 Feb 1863, of camp fever, at Young's Point, LA
Stone, Hiram, Co A, died 25 Feb 1863 at Columbus, OH
Soliday, Jacob R., Private Co A, 25 Feb 1863, of camp fever, at Young's Point, LA
or died 26 Feb 1863 at Regimental Hospital from measles.
Prichard, Joseph B., Co B, died 1 Feb 1863 on steamer Omaha, at Young's Point, LA
Hill, Richard A., Co B, died 1 Feb 1863 on steamer Omaha, at Young's Point, LA
Zediker, Thomas B., Co B, died 3 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Culler, John J., Co B, died 3 Feb 1863 at Jefferson Barracks, MO
Behler, Harrison, Co B, died 14 Feb 1863, at St. Louis, MO
Dean, Minor H., Co B, died 17 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Kenton/Kinton, William, Co B, died 18 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Rittenhouse, William R., Co B, died 23 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Latimer, James, Co C, died 4 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Harlan, Samuel, Co C, died 5 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Ginther, George, Co C, died 8 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Wilson, James, Co C, died 11 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Morgan, Benjamin, Co C, died on 20 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Shambaugh, Henry, Co C, died 24 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Shambaugh, William S., Co C, died 24 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Masters, Benjamin F., Co D, died 2 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, MO
Straher, John H., Co D, died 4 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, Missouri of wounds received on 11 Jan 1863 in
the battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas.
Cook, Lemuel, Co D, died 20 Feb. 1863 at Young's Point, LA
McCracken, William, Co D, died 22 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Brown, Isaiah Co E, died 20 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Coup, Jonas S., Co E, died 21 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Wilson, Shannon, Co E, died 22 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Gardner, Martin S., Co F, died 4 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, MO
Sloan, Thomas H., Co F, died 6 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Lutz, Emanuel, Co F, died 17 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Hettinger, William H., Co F, died 24 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Mills, Benjamin, Co G, died 13 Feb 1863 at Regimental Hospital, Young's Point, LA
Strong, Addison, Co G, died 13 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, MO
Clouse, George W., Co G, died 19 Feb 1863 at Young's Point LA
Bisel, Eli C., Private, Co H, died 13 Feb 1863 at the Field Hospital before Vicksburg [at Young's
Point, LA]
Phelan, Patrick, Capt., Co H, died 15 Feb 1863 at Young's Point LA
Schindler, William, Co H, died 23 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA.
Eckie, Christian, Co H, died 26 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Munnell, Obadiah, Co I, died 3 Feb 1863 in Regimental Hospital near Young's Point, La
Myers, David, Private Co I, died 22 Feb 1863 in Regimental Hospital at Young's Point, La
Pool, John, Private Co I, died 25 Feb 1863 at Regimental Hospital, Young's Point, LA
Dewitt, Johnson M., Private, Co K, died 2 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA

Risser, Isaac, Co K, died 11 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, MO
Hall, William, Co K, died 11 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Palmer, John T., Co K, died 13 Feb 1863 at Memphis, TN
Kent, Thomas, Co K, died 14 Feb 1863 at St. Louis, MO
Leeper, Parker, Co K, died 18 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA
Becker, Joseph H., Co K, died 21 Feb 1863 at Young's Point, LA

Research by Susie Holderfield, 2001 - 2018

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