

Chapter 10 Moving South along the Mississippi

Map Tomlinson, G. W. *Tomlinson's map of Vicksburg, showing all the surrounding fortifications, batteries, principal plantation, &c.* Boston, J. Mayer & Co., lith, 1863. Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/item/99447428/>. <https://www.loc.gov/item/99447428/>

Map Brooks, F. W, and H.H. Lloyd & Co. *Lloyd's new map of the Mississippi River from Cairo to its mouth.* [New York H. H. Lloyd & Co. ?, 1863] Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4042m.cw0037200/?r=0.506,0.174,0.515,0.393,0>

Zoom in on the right side of this map set and find at the top Vicksburg. Look on the west side of the river to follow the trip the men took south by land until they got to the boats. Bayou Vidal is shown on this map. Smith's Plantation is on Bayou Vidal.

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, United States. War Records Office, United States. Record and Pension Office, United States. Congress. House U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889

At Google books

This, along with the map, helps locate Smith's Plantation.

page 123: "At Smith's plantation the water in Bayou Vidal runs to the west and to the south; about half way from Smith's plantation to Carthage the water runs north, coming from the Mississippi."

*******Map: shows James Plantation , Perkins Plantation, Bayou Vidal, New Carthage, Smith**

Plantation, Hard Times, De Shroon, Bruinsburg. Wilson, Js. H, Otto H Matz, and L Helmlé. *Map of the country between Millikens Bend, La. and Jackson, Miss. shewing the routes followed by the Army of the Tennessee under the command of Maj. Genl. U.S. Grant, U.S. Vols. in its march from Millikens Bend to the rear of Vicksburg in April and May.* N.Y., Julius Bien & Co., photo lith, 1876. Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3981s.cw0261000/?r=0.066,0.322,0.2,0.123,0>

16 April 1863: Admiral Porter's flotilla ran past Vicksburg on the Mississippi making it possible for troops to be loaded on transports south of Vicksburg. Now Grant was ready to move troops from Millikens Bend for an attack on Vicksburg from the south. All they had to do was walk down the Louisiana side of the river to meet the transports.

Not everyone was able to go on the march south and the attack on Vicksburg in May. Some were left behind in hospitals back where the march had begun.

[Published 28 May 1863 in the Wooster Republican, page 3] Available at Wayne county Public Library, Wooster, Ohio

Van Buren, Hospital, Milliken's Bend, La., May 14, 1863

[Letter to the editor, author unknown **from 120th**]

It may be interesting to some who have not been permitted to take an inside view of a general Hospital, to hear something relative to its conduct. Having been an inmate of such a hospital for over five weeks we have been able to learn many things that could not be learned otherwise. The hospital is situated immediately on the bank of the river, and contains about fifteen hundred sick and convalescent soldiers. A Mr. Marshal owns the plantation and resides at Natchez-----Our tents are situated beneath o'er shadowing branches of the China trees, which are set out in a perfect alignment; the air is made melodious by the singing of birds, and the odoriferous effluvia exhaled from the flowers and shrubs, wafts in a delightful cloud of fragrance on the breeze. The exquisite natural and artificial beauty of the place reminds us of pictures of Paradise. The strictest discipline and order are enforced, and the Surgeon in charge, Dr. Whiting, merits the praise of keeping his camp as clean, neat and tidy, as any housewife ever kept her door-yard. After viewing these beautiful scenes that almost enrapture the mind, we come to notice that which seems more directly connected with the interests of the soldier -- we refer to the table -- and a view of these

things brings us down from our transports of pleasure in contemplating other beauties. Long lines of tables are spread, at the ringing of the first bell the men are paraded, at the second, marched in order to their places at the tables. The breakfast consists of a piece of soft bread, a piece of smoked ham and a cup of muddy coffee, and if the unsatisfied appetite of the soldier prompts him to a complaint, he receives a blessing from the waiter, and a threat of being reported to headquarters. This subsides the complaint for a ride astride the fence, banishment to some secluded spot for a day, fed on hard bread and water, or some other corporal punishment looms up frightly for him, and he swallows his indignation and goes quietly to his tent. For noon a dish of barley soup is served up. A light supper, --bread, stewed apples and coffee. Sometimes we have an extra dish, perhaps codfish, potatoes or eggs, which, to make them military -- if we may judge from their flavor -- have been a very long time in reaching the table.

For the sicker portion, who cannot go to their meals, light diet is prescribed, --lighter not in quality, but in quantity. The people of the North are unceasing in their patriotic labors, boxing and shipping sanitary stores to the army for benefit of the sick soldiers, but it is **a lamentable fact that but very little of these stores ever come to be used by the sick, there is such a host of clerks, rascally ward masters, nurses, cooks and waiters, that but little passes safely through their hands.** -- The Doctors are faithful in the discharge of their duties, rendering all the aid to the sick that is in medical skill, but proper care and diet conduce more to health than drugs and medicine. But little occurs [*sic*] here to break the dull monotony of camp life. A few days since a party of rebels who were known to be lurking in the woods on the opposite side of the river, with the design as it was supposed, of firing upon our transports, made their appearance on the bank, but a few well directed shell from a couple of 30-pound guns, which the precaution had been taken to plant for our protection, soon dispersed them. -- Scarcely a day passes but the boom of cannon at Vicksburg and vicinity can be heard, telling us that the work of death steadily goes on.

Our regiment (the 120th,) was engaged in the battle of Grand Gulf, after the capture the army moved up the Black River some distance. The boys are represented in good health and fine spirits.

A severe battle is expected at the Railroad bridge across the black River. We receive the Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis papers almost daily, and keep informed of the war news, the advance of Hooker, the repulse of the rebels in Missouri are known. The troops are becoming enthusiastic, that enthusiasm which has been so proverbial in the great army of the Union, is again manifested here. Hope again brightens the future, the ominous clouds that hung so darksome around us are lifting and light is breaking in, and the prospect of peace and a restored Union is more cheering. We hope soon to see the tri-colored banner waving triumphantly over every foot of American soil, and men who now learn war return to the peaceful vocations of life.

I am yours, &c., CONVALESCENT.

P.S. The days are very warm, but the nights are remarkably cool. Peaches are half grown, figs will soon be ripe. No cotton or corn has been planted in this vicinity this Spring. The river is falling rapidly."

**About the lice [graybacks] that the soldiers endured:
The National Tribune (Washington DC), 23 July 1885, page 3, available at Chronicling America, Library of Congress. Sent in by W. A. Cannon, Co. B, 83d Ill., written by his comrade in the war.**

"The Grayback in Rhyme"

At dead of night, when all is still,
The graybacks hold battalion drill;
Along your ribs they form a line,
Then wheel in column down your spine.

Then in platoons they quickly break,
And down your legs their course they take;

With measured tread they onward speed,
The tallest grayback in the lead.

[Note: The 120th went on the move to get in position below Vicksburg on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi where they could then get transports down to Grand Gulf for the eventual attack on Vicksburg from the rear.]

31 Mar - 17 Apr 1863: Operations from Milliken's Bend to New Carthage: included Ohio 120th Infantry. [Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, vol 1, page 745]

8 Apr 1863: page 745: Skirmish, James' Plantation, near New Carthage: included Ohio 120th Infantry. [Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, vol 1, page 745]

Soldiers' and Citizens' Album of Biographical Record [of Wisconsin] Containing Personal Sketches of Army Men and Citizens Prominent in Loyalty to the Union: Also a Chronological and Statistical History of the Civil War, and a History of the Grand Army of the Republic, with Portraits of Soldiers and Prominent Citizens, Volume 1, by Grand Army Pub., 1888

<https://archive.org/details/soldierscitizens00bro/w/page/460?q=Soldiers+and+citizens+album>

John Mason Baer: "[120th OH] were the first to cross the peninsula below Vicksburg to New Carthage. An encounter with the rebels took place on the way and the next movement was to Perkin's plantation, a march of 12 miles, where supplies were received by transports which ran the rebel blockade at imminent peril."

Map For this next part you will want section #4 of the following map:

Lloyd, James T. *Lloyd's map of the lower Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico*. New York, 1863. Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4042m.cw0041000/?r=0.592,0.009,0.185,0.141,0>

THIS ONE HAS THE STORY OF THE MARCH DOWN FROM MILLIKENS BEND TO THE CROSSING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT BRUINSBURG, MS. START ON PAGE 54, DOCUMENT 17, McCLEARNAND'S REPORT.

The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, etc. Volume 7 by Frank Moore, Putnam, 1864 [Available at Google Books] Major-Gen. McClelland's Report starts on page 54. March from Milliken's Bend to Vicksburg. He was in charge of a portion of the Thirteenth army corps which included the Ninth Division under Brigadier-General P. J. Osterhaus. His command included the First Brigade under Brigadier-General Theophilus T. Garrard. This First Brigade consisted of the 49th IN, 69th IN, 120th OH, 118th IL, and 7th KY.

<https://archive.org/details/rebellionrecordd07mooruoft/page/n169>

Page 55: "On the night of the third a bridge two hundred feet in length, made of logs taken from houses, was thrown across Roundaway Bayou at Richmond, by the pioneer corps, under Capt. Patterson. This was the work of twenty-four hours, and a way being thus opened, the remainder of **General Osterhaus's division was rapidly moved forward and so disposed as to cover and hold the only practicable land route between Milliken's Bend and Smith's plantation, two miles north of New-Carthage.**" "...twenty miles of levee sleeplessly guarded day and night, and every possible

precaution used to prevent the rising flood from breaking through the levee and engulfing us.”
“Harrison's rebel cavalry, supported by a detachment of infantry, were active and vigilant to oppose our advance, but after having been repeatedly re-[p 56]pulsed, on the fourth fled across Bayou Vidal and returned to their camp at Perkins's plantation on the Mississippi, six miles below Carthage.”

Page 56 “...I ventured earnestly to urge the pressing and transcendent importance of forwarding steam transports and gunboats from their moorings above Vicksburgh below to Carthage.” “Happily, on the seventeenth, my recommendation was responded to by the appearance of five transports and seven gunboats, and on the twenty-second by three more transports, all of which had run the blockade [past Vicksburg]” “The increased facilities afforded by the transports and barges alluded to, hastened the removal of the Ninth division from Smith's to Carthage.”

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, United States. War Records Office, United States. Record and Pension Office, United States. Congress. House

U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889

At Google books

https://books.google.com/books?id=-tjPI9IRC4C&pg=PA77&lpg=PA77&dq=osterhaus+bayou+vidal&source=bl&ots=8WY_htuZV&sig=ACfU3U2LxjtCLarIJfgfGVtn5WytC4LZ-Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjlsPDs4bHhAhUQcqOKHUsqB_kQ6AEwB3oECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=osterhaus%20&f=false

Page 490-494: Brigadier-General P. J. Osterhaus, Smith's Plantation, April 6, 1863. At New Carthage “only the levee is out of the water.” “ There is a continued levee all the way from New Carthage to Saint Joseph, and the land beyond the Bayou Vidal, where it runs up to Perkins' plantation, is not submerged.” “I also wish to concentrate the whole First Brigade (five battalions) and Lanphere's battery around this camp, and shift the Second Brigade to and around Richmond.” “The plantations of Joseph and Jefferson Davis are also opposite-a very tempting view.”

[Company C Muster Roll records] March and Apr, 1863 shows station of the company In the field. Record of events: On the 1st of March the regiment lay in camp at Youngs Point, La. - from which place it moved to Milliken Bend, La. on the 10th inst. Encamped here until the 2nd of April it marched to Perkin's Plantation, La. stopping and laying

[Osterhaus, page 491: I therefore ordered the remainder of the First Brigade, General Garrard commanding, together with the remaining two sections of the Seventh Michigan Battery, and a battalion of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, with four mountain howitzers, forward from Milliken's Bend to Richmond, at which latter point the arrived on the afternoon of the 3d instant. (Rebel cavalry were at Holmes Plantation.)]

Osterhaus, page 493: troops were stationed along the was “In order to keep up a secure communication with Richmond and Milliken's Bend, and to protect the levees and roads against injury by the enemy's hands...”

Company G, Muster Roll records with additional information added. in camp near Richmond, La from the 3rd April to the 6th at Holmes plantation from the 6th to the 9th

[Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, vol 1, page 745, <https://books.google.com/books?id=OBkNAQAAMAAJ&q=745#v=snippet&q=745&f=false>]

8 Apr 1863: page 745: Skirmish, James' Plantation, near New Carthage: included Ohio 120th Infantry. Osterhaus, page 492-493: "...the mansion, quarters, steam gin, grist, and saw mills of James', covering together about 20 acres, were for miles the only dry land on the Mississippi outside of the levee, and this levee was effectually commanded by the gin."

at Smiths plantation from the 9th to the 19th?

[Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, vol 1, page 745, <https://books.google.com/books?id=OBkNAQAAMAAJ&q=745#v=snippet&q=745&f=false>]

April 15, Skirmish, Dunbar's Plantation, near Bayou Vidal, 120th Ohio.

at James Plantation from the 19th to the 21st -

on the 28th the regiment [went to???]Perkins Plantation, La and embarked in the transports bound for Grand Gulf

on the 29th we lay on the transports and witnessed the bombardment of the place. -

on the evening of the same day we disembarked [Note: They disembarked at Hard Times.]and marched below the Gulf and camped for the night.

On the morning of the 30th the regiment again embarked and crossed the river - took up the line of march.

[Company E Muster Roll records] March and April, 1863, station not stated.

Record of events: Lay with the Regiment at Millikens Bend, La until April 2, 1863, when we marched to Richmond La. from Richmond to James' Plantation ; then to Perkins Plantation La. where we went aboard Transports on the Mississippi River on the 28th day of April 1863 and sailed to Grand Gulf, where we witnessed the bombardment, but took no part. April 30th marched to the Battlefield of "Thompsons Hill"

[Company G Muster Roll records] Mch and Apl 1863 shows station of company, In the Field Mississippi

The company left Young's Point La. on the 10th day of March and came up the river to Milikens [sic] Bend when it went into camp.

The Regt remained there until the 2nd of Apl. when it was ordered to Richmond.

Thence to Homes [Holmes] Plantation

Thence to Smiths Plantation remained there about a week.

Thence to Perkins Plantation [at the mouth of Vidal Bayou]

on the 29th day of April ... went aboard the Steamer Silver Wave with orders to participate in the Battle of Grand Gulf [Mississippi] owing to the failure of the naval engagement the troops disembarked and marched to a point below. crossed on the boats which ran the Blockade and commenced to march the 30th.

[Company E Muster Roll records] March and April, 1863, station not stated.

Record of events: Lay with the Regiment at Millikens Bend, La until April 2, 1863, when we marched to Richmond La. from Richmond to James' Plantation ; then to Perkins Plantation La. where we went aboard Transports on the Mississippi River on the 28th day of April 1863 and sailed to Grand Gulf, where we witnessed the bombardment, but took no part.

April 30th marched to the Battlefield of "Thompsons Hill"

Company H Muster Roll records: Mch and Apl 1863 shows station of company On march to Port Gibson

Record of events: Mar 11th moved from Youngs Point La to Millikens Bend where we

remained till April when we marched to Richmond La 14 miles thence 14 miles to Smiths Plantation La on the Roundaway Bayou crossed the Bayou marched via New Carthage 8 miles to Perkins Plantation, Tensas Parish, La. here we remained till Apl 28-'63 when we moved on Transports to a point near Grand Gulf and on the 29th witnessed the bombardments of the batteries at the point of Rocks. Same night marched down the levee to Hard Times Landing and on Apl 30 moved on the Transports to the mouth of Bayou Pierre Miss. when [whence to?] Port Gibson Miss.

Company I

Mar and Apl, 1863 shows station of company, In the Field.

Record of events: Mar 1 regt at Youngs Point La. Mar 9 moved by transport and encamped by Cp McClernand, Milliken's Bend La. on the 10th **remained there doing duty and drilling until Apl 2/63, where the regt suffered very severely from sickness** Apl 2 marched 14 miles and camped at Richmond La Apl 4th marched 10 miles and camped on Capt Holmes plantation 8th marched 5 miles and camped on Smith's plantation, La 18th marched 4 miles and camped on James Plantation La 25 miles below Vicksburg. 21st marched 5 miles and camped on Perkins plantation La. 28th embarked and moved down the river within 5 miles of Grand Gulf - 29th witnessed naval engagement at Grand Gulf, Miss. 3 o'clock p.m. disembarked and marched 5, then bivouacked for the night. 30th embarked on transport and moved 10 miles down the river and _____ in Miss and took up a line of march at 3 p.m. and made a forced march of 18 miles.

Company K

Mar and Apl, 1863 shows station of company, Near Grand Gulf, Miss.

Record of events: The Co left Youngs Point March 8/63 and proceeded up the River to Millikens Bend. Encamped and remained there until April 2/63 and then proceeded to Richmond and from there to Perkins Plantation and from there to Grand Gulf where we arrived Apl 30/63.

Osterhaus, page 493-494: "By this time (April 10) the practicability of the route to New Carthage was recognized by headquarters, and other divisions were ordered to follow me; therefore my line was concentrated between Holmes' and Smith's, preparatory to its final transfer to the Mississippi. This concentration was completed April 12."

16 April 1863: Admiral Porter's flotilla ran past Vicksburg on the Mississippi making it possible for troops to be loaded on transports south of Vicksburg. Now Grant was ready to move troops from Millikens Bend for an attack on Vicksburg from the south. All they had to do was walk down the Louisiana side of the river to meet the transports.

Osterhaus, page 494: The Confederates tried another attack on April 15 in the area of James' and Dunbar's plantations, but failed. Dunbar's was 4 or 5 miles below Smith's on Bayou Vidal. "The arrival of the gunboats on April 17 place the position of New Carthage beyond dispute."

[Bennington [VT] Banner, 23 Ap 1863, page 2, available on pay sites]

Reported that Spiegel had been recommended to be Colonel to be in charge of the 120th OH. His brother was living in Bennington.

[Wooster Republican, 14 May 1863, page 3, at Wayne County Library, Wooster, OH, or on pay site.]

A listing of officers was published in the Wooster Republican from Judge Perkins' Plantation on 22 Apr 1863 which listed Colonel Marcus M. Spiegel.

So the goal of getting troops on the Louisiana side of the river down below Vicksburg and the goal of getting transport boats down the river past Vicksburg was achieved.

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U.S. Government Printing Office, 1889

At Google books

https://books.google.com/books?id=-tjPI9IRC4C&pg=PA77&lpg=PA77&dq=osterhous+bayou+vidal&source=bl&ots=8WY__htuZV&sig=ACfU3U2LxjtCLarIJfgfGVtn5WytC4LZ-Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjlsPDs4bHhAhUQcq0KHUsqB_kQ6AEwB3oECAYQAO#v=onepage&q=osterhous%20&f=false ,

Pp 571-573 Col. James Keigwin, 49th Indiana, was to take a detachment by land down to the Mississippi River to Hard Times Landing "for the purpose of making a reconnaissance on the Lake Sait Joseph road to a point opposite the mouth of Bayou Pierre, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a practicable road could be found at or near that point that would let us in position on the flank or in rear of Grand Bulf; also for the purpose of capturing or dispersing the command of Major I. F. Harrison, which was on this road." Lieutenant-Colonel Beekman, of the One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry, was "sent with us for the purpose of building bridges." Four bridges were built: the first was probably across a bayou near Douglass' plantation and the second was across Bayou Durosette near where it joins Lake St. Joseph. The third bridge was at Phelps' Bayou and the fourth at Clark's Bayou.

The attack on Grand Gulf

April 29, 1863, Diary of Henry Sherman

"My birthday. At about 6:45 the Gun boats moved down upon the Bluffs. "Lafayette" in the advance, "Tuscumbia" bringing up the rear. When within a mile the Rebels batteries opened upon them briskly. Our boats did not fire until almost abreast of the Works and fired rapidly and seemingly with good effect. The firing was continued heavily till about 1 o'clock P. M. when it ceased and the Gun boats came back to their old positions. The troops on the transports immediately disembarked and marched overland along the levee across the points. After a short march of a mile & half we came upon the river again and bivouacked immediately behind the levee in an old cornfield (as usual)...

[The troops then watched from shore as the boats ran past Grand Gulf.]

About 9 o'clock the boats commenced running the Blockade amid a terrific cannonade and tempest of shot and shell which lasted during two hours. It was a magnificent sight at night to see the shells bursting in the air and the flashes of the guns both from the Gunboats and rebel batteries on the hill. Cheer after cheer rent the air from the point through the whole line of the army as the boats made their appearance below the bluffs."

The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, etc. Volume 7 by Frank Moore, Putnam, 1864

<https://archive.org/details/rebellionrecorddd07mooruoft/page/n169>

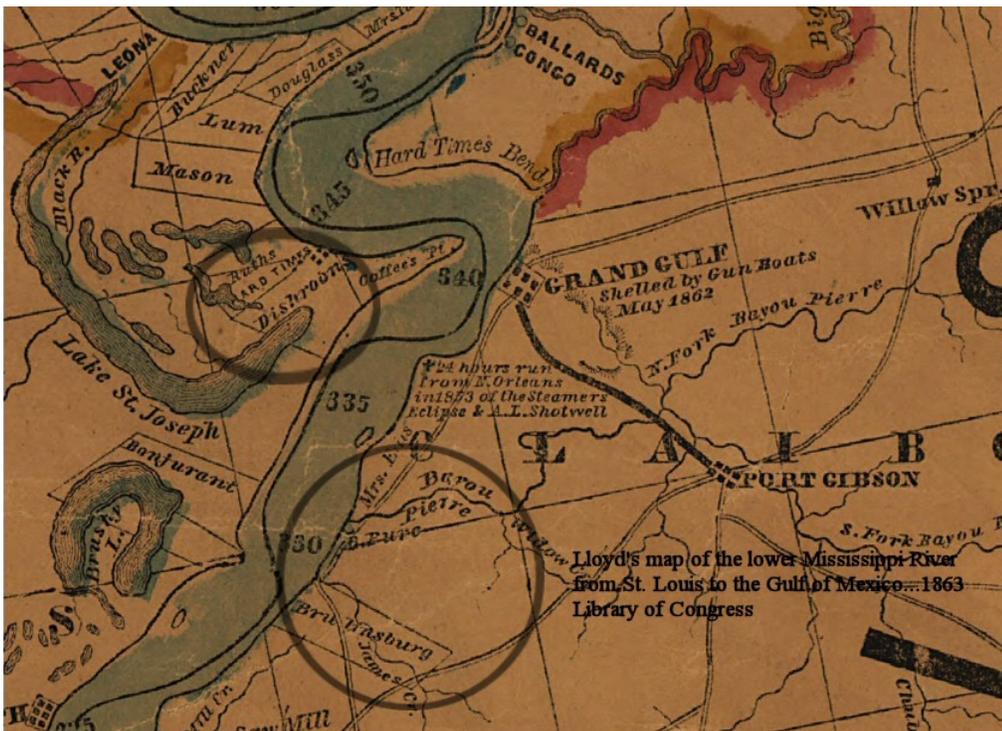
Major-Gen. McClernand's Report

Page 57 "Having concentrated my whole corps at Perkins's [Plantation], on the twenty-eighth [April],

without wagons, baggage, tents, or officers' horses, which were left behind for want of transportation, the whole of it except the detachment at Hard Times and two regiments ordered to remain at Perkins's as a garrison, embarked on steamers and barges including the gunboat *General Price*, for Grand Gulf. Arriving at Hard Times that evening, they rested there during the night on boats and on shore."

"On the morning of the twenty-ninth [April] the gunboats steamed three miles down the river to Grand Gulf, and closely approaching, the enemy's batteries opened fire upon them. The Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth divisions of my corps followed on transports, casting anchor in full view of the Gulf, and holding themselves in readiness to push forward and disembark the moment the enemy's water-batteries should be silenced and footing for them thus secured. General Car's division remained at Hard Times, waiting for the return of transports to bring them on too."

The troops, since the attempt to get troops passed Grand Gulf in boats failed, had to march down from Hard Times to Dishroons plantation along the Mississippi and board steamers there to carry them down to Bruinsburg and thus getting them across the Mississippi where they could turn north toward Vicksburg.



Corporal **Alonzo B. Church**, Co I, died 1 Apr 1863 at Regimental Hospital, Millikens Bend, LA. Cause: phthisis pulmonalis [tuberculosis] illness was brought on by severe exposure. 6' tall, fair complexion, gray eyes, dark hair

Musician **William Robinson**, Co C, died 2 Apr 1863 in floating hospital "Nashville" Cause: phthisis pulm. [tuberculosis]

Private **Charles Scruby**, Co A, died 3 Apr 1863 at Regimental Hospital Milliken's Bend, LA, cause diphtheria.

Private **Augustus E. Nazor**, Co I, died on hospital steamer "City of Memphis" 3 Apr 1863

Private **Aaron Diehl**, Co E, died 24 Apr 1863 at Milliken's Bend, LA.

Private **Joseph C. Purdey**, Co K, discharged 24 Mar '63 at Milliken's Bend, LA; died 5 Apr 1863, Cairo, IL. Cause: chronic diarrhoea. He "died while on the way home, April 3, 1863.

Private **Charles E. Jackson**, Co B, died 6 Apr 1863 at Small Pox Hospital Milliken's Bend, LA.

Private **William Arnold**, Co D, wounded 28 Dec 1862 battle of Chickasaw Bayou, MS; died 7 Apr '63 on floating hospital "City of Memphis" at St. Louis, MO. Cause: chronic diarrhoea and bronchitis

Private **George W. Stoner**, Co B, died 8 Apr 1863 on hospital boat, the "D A January" near Milliken's Bend, LA, of chronic diarrhoea. Went onto steamer 5 Apr 1863 with acute dysentery.

Corporal **David Crumrine**, Co F, died 9 Apr 1863 on the hospital steamer "D A January" at Milliken's Bend, LA. Cause: mania or chronic diarrhea.

Private **David Parcell**, H, Co K, died 10 Apr 1863 at Lawson General Hospital, St. Louis MO. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **James M. Drake**, Co K, died 11 Apr 1863 on hospital steamer "D A January" at Milliken's Bend, LA. Cause: pneumonia.

Private **John J. Etwiler**, Co K, died 11 Apr 1863 on the floating hospital "Nashville" at Milliken's Bend, LA. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **Israel Crull**, Co F, died 11 Apr 1863 on hospital boat "Nashville." Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **Joseph B. Freed**, Co B, died 15 Apr 1863 at Van Buren General Hospital, Milliken's Bend, LA; Other sources say he died 19 April. Cause: asthma or chronic diarrhoea.

Private **Benjamin Flickinger**, Co G, died 14-15 Apr 1863 at Van Buren General Hospital, Millikens Bend, LA. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Corporal **Benjamin Kurtz**, Co A, died on 16 Apr 1863 at Camp McClernand, LA, on floating hospital "Nashville" cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **John Wolfe**, Co B, died 17 Apr 1863 at Van Buren General Hospital Milliken's Bend, LA, Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **Michael Mutters**, Co G, died 18 Apr 1863 on hospital steamer "D A January" at Milliken's Bend, LA. Cause: Typhoides Febris.

Private **John H. Grubaugh**, Co H, died 19-20 Apr 1863 at Smith's Landing, LA. Cause: acute dysentery.

Sgt. **John Ropp**, Co E, died 21 Apr 1863 on hospital boat "Nashville" of typhoides febris.

Sgt **Herbert Ells**, Co I, died at Van Buren General Hospital, Milliken's Bend, 27 Apr 1863, Cause: dropsy from heart disease.

Private **David Barr**, Co B, died 27-28 Apr 1863 at Van Buren General Hospital, Milliken's Bend, LA, Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Private **Samuel Angus**, Co E, died 28 Apr 1863 near Grand Gulf, MS

END CHAPTER 10

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