

Chapter 11 Battle at Port Gibson [Thompson's Hill]

Map: use the same map but cross over the Mississippi at 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=0.008,0.551,0.247,0.19,0>

First fight: Thompson's Plantation, Thompson's Hill/Port Gibson/Magnolia Hills/Baldwin's Hills, Mississippi.

New York Herald 18 May 1863, page 1, column 5, Important from the South, Spirited Engagement at Thompson's Hills.

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030313/1863-05-18/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=05%2F18%2F1863&index=0&date2=05%2F18%2F1863&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&lccn=sn83030313&words=&proxdistance=5&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateF>

"Beyond the plantation mansion which was on a hill there were two roads, one to the left to Grand Gulf and another to the right which headed south. On this southern road was a church. A half mile beyond was another fork with the left branch heading to Port Gibson."

General McClernand

The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events, with Documents, Narratives, etc. Volume 7 by Frank Moore, Putnam, 1864. Page 57

<https://archive.org/details/rebellionrecordd07mooruoft/page/n171>

Major-General McClernand:

"Only halting long enough to draw and distribute three days' rations, at four o'clock all my corps, except the cavalry on the opposite side of the river, took up the line of march agreeably to Major-General Grant's instructions, for the bluffs some three miles back. Reaching the bluffs some time before sunset, and deeming it important to surprise the enemy if he should be found in the neighborhood of Port Gibson, and if possible to prevent him destroying the bridges over Bayou Pierre, on the roads leading to Grand Gulf and to Jackson, I determined to put on, by a forced march, that night as far as practicable."

April 30, 1863, Thursday, Diary of Henry S. Sherman

"Embarked on the transports about day light. About 11 o'clock we started down the river and landed ten miles below on the Mississippi side of the river. After disembarking we lay until about three o'clock on shore until we received our five days rations. We started about three o'clock towards Port Gibson and marched until 7 P. M. where we rested an hour. We passed through a most beautiful country, although it was in places very wild and rugged and somewhat mountainous. How delightful the air felt, so pure and fresh without that swampy taste we have been so long accustomed to. We passed through some very wild country where the valleys were gorges and deep fissure but no rocks were visible.....After an hours rest and a little lunch we started again. Some of us were fortunate enough to obtain mules and horses to ride. But such riding! It was worse than walking for the mules backs more resembled the dorsal fin of a sunfish than anything I can think of. Well about midnight our advance met the enemy and quite a lively cannonade occurred for nearly an hour. We marched on until within a short distance of the enemy where we bivouacked for the remainder of the night. We slept on the high ground where our first engagement took place about an hour before."

Map: United States War Department, et al. Atlas of the war of the Rebellion giving Union and Confederate armies by actual surveys by the Union and Confederate engineers, and approved by the officers in command, of all the maps herein published. New York: Atlas Pub. Co, 1892. Map. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3701sm.gcw0098000/?sp=34&r=0.036_0.309_0.233_0.184_0

Map: The American Battlefield Trust's map of the Battle of Port Gibson

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/maps/battle-port-gibson-may-1-1862> 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/soldierscitizens00brow/page/460?q=Soldiers+and+citizens+album>

p 462 **"Between two and three in the afternoon, Company H was placed on the skirmish line and, 12 hours later, received the rebel fire. The division of Osterhaus was on the left in one of the most difficult positions and could only hold the ground for a time, but at four in the afternoon, reinforcements arrived and the day was won by the division."**

This report is also included in Henry Sherman's Diary.

Report of 120th Regt. Of Action at Thompsons Hill

Head Qrs. 120th. In the field, April 2, 1863. Brig. Gen. T. T. Garrard, Cmdg. 1st Brigade, 9th Div.

General:

I have the honor to herewith transmit the following report of the part taken by the 120th O.V.I., in the action of Thompson's Hill on the 1st inst. [May 1, 1863] and with it a list of the casualties.

About 5 o'clock A.M. we were ordered to advance and take a position on the right of Lanpheres battery, which was accordingly done, under a severe fire of the enemy's shell, in which position we remained about half an hour, when we advanced to the edge of a ravine, and from there we were ordered to advance and form in line of battle in the ravine to the extreme left of the division. Soon after, in conjunction with the 118th Ill. Inf., we advanced briskly across the open field, taking a position behind a fence fronting the enemy, and in support of the 49th Ind., who were deployed as skirmishers on the edge of the woods. Soon after, Colonel Keigwin, of the 49th Ind, informed me that he had been ordered to the right on a line with his position, and at the same time I received orders to cover [his old position] the front, with my skirmishers, and relieve him. I then advanced companies A, F, and K, as skirmishers, and D, I, and B, in support.

At 7:30 I was ordered to recall all but one of my companies. I moved as ordered, to the right, in advance of our line, to relieve the 42d Ohio. While passing between our batteries and the position of the 42d OH, the enemy's shell, grape shot, and bullets flew thick and fast around us, but the brave and gallant boys moved briskly and bravely on, until we arrived in front of the 42d Ohio, close to a ravine running parallel with the enemy's strongest position. I then engaged the enemy for about twenty minutes without being able to do him much harm, he being completely under cover on the opposite bank of the ravine. I then advanced as skirmishers some of the best shots from all the companies down into the same ravine, with orders to advance closely, supporting them with the remainder of the regiment and keeping up a constant fire toward the top of the opposite bank. When nearly down into the ravine, I discovered the exact position of the enemy's advance toward the left, on the opposite bank. I then charged upon them with the Regiment and quickly drove them from the bank to the knoll, where they rallied and made a stand, which only increased the determination of my brave boys. Pushing up the bank we drove them pell-mell from behind the knoll, taking eight prisoners.

When I had obtained possession of the knoll, I did not deem it prudent to pursue them farther, being

already at least 300 yards in advance of any of our troops, and in danger of meeting the enemy's entire right wing massed behind a number of old buildings directly in front of me. I deployed my regiment on the knoll in order to punish the retiring force and hold the position against a more formidable attack. As soon as the retiring enemy had rejoined the main body, the attack was renewed with redoubled fierceness and energy, but meeting with such continued and well directed volleys from us, he fell back under cover of the houses again. I then continued to fight the enemy, who was concealed behind the logs, fences, and houses, and some perched upon the tops of trees, until my ammunition was beginning to give out and many of the guns became unfit for use, when I was relieved by Col. T. W. Bennet, of the 69th Indiana, and ordered to retire. I then fell back to the 2d ravine in my rear, replenishing the empty cartridge boxes with ammunition from the boxes of the comrades who were killed and wounded. I remained in that position until late in the afternoon when, seeing the charge made on the left, I quickly formed my regiment, marching them toward the charging column in order to support them, if necessary. When, however, the enemy fled in confusion, a glorious victory won, the 120th had nothing more to do but exult and cheer and be merry, which I assure you was done.

I cannot close this report, general, without saying that the men of the 120th have not only justified their former reputation, but they have even excelled it. They displayed gallantry and bravery that will never be forgotten by their country. To the line officers, all of whom stood bravely up to the work, I am indebted much for their aid and courage in carrying out every order given.

Lieut. Col. Beekman has shown himself worthy of the position he now holds. While promptly assisting in maneuvering the regiment, his encouraging and cheering words were always heard along the line.

Major Slocum, while with me in the morning, displayed that coolness and courage for which he is well known in the army, and while detailed to take charge of the skirmishers on the left flank of the division did his whole duty, to the entire satisfaction of the general commanding the Division.

Adjutant Sherman, although young in years, has truly shown himself a veteran of the field. He possesses all the elements necessary to qualify him for the position he holds. Brave and cool he becomes courageous and dashing when the occasion requires it.

Both officers and men have my sincere thanks for their cheerful co-operation on the field of Thompson's Hill.

I have the honor Gen.

Your obdt. Servt.

M. M. Spiegel

Col. 120th O.V.I.

May 1, 1863, Friday, Diary of Henry S. Sherman

The Battle.

- At day light we formed in line ready for action. The men managed to get a little warm coffee and crackers before we moved. About a half hour after day light our brigade moved forward down through the ravine and deployed in line of battle in the field on the left of the main road, our rights resting on a deep ravine, the 69th being formed directly in our front. At the time we came into the field, Lamphere's Battery was playing upon the Rebels pretty sharply who replied with two guns from a cluster of houses and huts about a half mile in our front. After the 69th advanced into a ravine we occupied their position. At this time our men took off their knapsacks as the day promised to be a very warm day and we expected quite a hot fight. Our men were very eager for the contest and in better spirits than ever they were before since in service. In a short time we received orders to advance and took a position on the extreme left of the Division in a small ravine. Soon after we advanced still farther in conjunction with the 116th Ill. to support the 49th Ind. deployed and skirmishers in front of us. The position we held until about 7 and a half o'clock A. M. and were then ordered to send our two companies as skirmishers to relieve the 49th Ind. We sent Cos. A. and F. and D. and I. as support. The 49th then moved over to the

left and engaged the enemy's advance and then several rounds of grape & canister were thrown at them, doing no injury. The 118 in a short time was sent over to support them and also two or three Regts. of the second brigade. In a short time we received orders to withdraw all but one of our companies as skirmishers and go over and support those regiments on the left. We moved briskly and in a short time hotly engaged the enemy who were concealed on the opposite bank of the ravine in front of us. Finding we were losing men in this position we charged down into the ravine and then saw the exact position of the enemy on the top bank in front of us. We immediately went into them with a yell and a charge driving them from there to a little knoll a few hundred yards from the edge of the ravine. After we had arrived at the top of the bank and finding that we would not gain anything and might lose more men by remaining there we determined to take the knoll at all hazards and drive the enemy back. Col. Spiegel led the charge in person and the enemy fled pell mell over the field and rejoined the main body which was concealed behind some old buildings directly in our front. In a few minutes a very hot fire was opened upon us from the houses but they could not drive us back. We remained in this exposed position (over 300 yards in advance of any of our troops) for two hours and a half when I was sent back to General Garrard to have him relieve us as our ammunition was almost gone. As I passed over our first position on this side of the ravine a shower of bullets flew thick and fast around me but luckily I came through safe. In a short time after I had delivered my message to the General and I had gone back, we were relieved by the 69th Ind. and we retired to the second ravine in our rear having taken 9 prisoners in our fights. Here we lay until late in the afternoon. **The fight was continued during the whole day but having very little ammunition in our boxes, we had to be content with remaining as a support to other regiments.** About five o'clock a part of our division made a fresh attack and with a cheer and charge they carried the enemy's position. We were drawn up in line to support them if necessary, but the enemy was driven in confusion before our forces and no support was necessary. In a few minutes after the prisoners came marching past us towards the rear. It was now nearly dark and we, by hard and determined fighting, had obtained a glorious victory capturing several pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. We lost 2 killed and 20 wounded, 3 of these supposed to be mortally. And now the mournful duty of searching for the dead and wounded began. I counted over fourteen dead bodies that lay not more than fifty feet from where I lay. Bivouacked on the field for the night."

New York Herald 18 May 1863, page 1, column 5, Important from the South, Spirited Engagement at Thompson's Hills. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030313/1863-05-18/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=05%2F18%2F1863&index=0&date2=05%2F18%2F1863&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&lccn=sn83030313&words=&proxdistance=5&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateF>

"On Saturday we reached Port Gibson, and took formal possession of the town. Just as we entered the village we discovered the suspension bridge, which crosses the Bayou Pierre, on fire. This compelled us to remain a few hours, until a floating bridge could be constructed. The enemy appeared on the opposite side of the bayou, above and below the town, and shots were exchanged, but with no damage to our army.

Port Gibson is a town of two thousand inhabitants, well built and enterprising. A railroad connects the Port with Grand Gulf."

May 2, 1863, Saturday, Diary of Henry Sherman

"Got started about 5 and one half o'clock A. M. The battle field had a terrible look this morning, bodies of men mangled and torn lay around on all sides and the hot sun was beginning even at this time to have its effect upon them. We passed a terrible sight soon after starting which was a man with his head blown off leaving nothing but a part of the features visible. All along the route for 8 miles the bodies of the Union Soldiers and Rebels lay thick, the latter (Rebels) predominating almost three to one. Our hospitals were filled with ours and rebel wounded. Broken Caissons and wheels of artillery carriages and

*horses were scattered over the hills in almost every direction. It did seem to me that if the rebels had had any large force they could have driven us back or at least held their own position on these naturally strongly fortified hills. Every mile or two we crossed places that with a comparatively small force a whole army could have been kept at bay. **About ten o'clock we passed through Port Gibson.** It was a most beautiful little village but was almost deserted. It reminded me very strongly of some of our northern villages on the Western Reserve. We bivouacked about noon on the other side of the village in a nice little grove. Here we remained all night. We were all very tired having been fighting all the day before and marching all day before that, and all this forenoon, and we are now enjoying this resting place."*

Private **Samuel Christine**, Co C, died 2 May 1863 at Milliken's Bend, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Samuel CHRISTINE, Co C 120th OH Inf, died 2 May 1863 on the hospital steamer "D A January". Cause: chronic diarrhoea. Widow's Pension: "Head Quarters 120th regt Ohio Vols Morganza La July 20th 1864 I hereby certify that Samuel Christine a private in Company C. of the 120th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry died at Millikens Bend La on the 2nd day of May A.D. 1863 of chronic diarrhoe [sic] contracted while in the service of the United States in the line of his duty; and further that the books, papers and records of the said Company & regiment were all lost on the steamer City Bell captured by the Rebels on Red River on the 3rd day of May 1864 heretofore full descriptive rolls can not be furnished. John F. McKinley Maj 120th OVI & late Captain Co C 120th OVI"

Private **Abraham Mansfield**, Co G, died 2 May 1863 at Lawson General Hospital, St. Louis, MO. Alternate death date: Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Abraham MANSFIELD, Pvt, Co G 120 OH Inf. died 7 May 1863 at Lawson General Hospital, St. Louis, MO. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Muster Roll record Company A: **"Comp A was engaged in the Battle of Thompson Hill as skirmishers [sic] May 1st 63"**

[Confederates burned Bayou Pierre, Little Bayou Pierre suspension bridge after they crossed it.]

Muster Roll record Company I: "May 1 fought the battle of Thomsons Hill or Port Gibson Battle opened early in the morning firing was terrific all day Ground strongly contested for, but at or near Sunset the Rebels fled ??? before our valiant and heroic soldiers across Bayou Pierre at Port Gibson and burned the bridges behind them."

[Note: **Letter written by Francis B. Rickerd**, Company F, from Claiborne county Mississippi after the battle at Thompson's Hill, Miss. [Port Gibson], 1 May 1863. The letter was written on the front and back of a page taken from a ledger book. [Note: Looking at the Sherman diary, they would have been camped north of Rocky Springs but south of Utica on 9 May.] Francis died of disease 17 Aug 1863 at Port Hudson, LA. His brothers George and James, also in Company F, 120th OVI, survived the war. **The spelling in the letter remains as it was written by Francis.**]

Contributed by Sharon Korte.

Clabern Co.

May the 9 - 1863 Mississippi

Dear father and mother i tke the plesure to sit don to write a few lines to let you now that wee are all well and injoining good helth and i hope wen these few lines coms to hand that they will find you injoining the same state of helth. I will state that wee had a **Big fight on tomson hill** and i will state god was by our side he saved us and we thank him for his kindnes and O i will state that it was a hard site to see and i will state that **John Brindle** got sot and he he has gone to his long home and he will not see home no more. But

i hope that he has gon to a good home where there is no parten no more and I will state that george macra got woned he got wonded in the lage and I will state that **the fight commenced on the first day of May and I will state that wee march a bout 30 mile and on the last day of April and there we had to march all night and the first day of May we had to fight all day and a bout night wee ron the Rebles and then we chast them all but to vixburgh and i wil state that wee are a looking for a big fight in vixburgh be for long and i think that it will be befor long and i hope that we wont loss many men, and father i will state that wee hope that wee will slip threw it safe and if it falls to our lot to fall on the battle field i hope that god will take us up in heaven ware there is no parten no more and father i will state that i hant got time to write very much at this present time But i will state that if i get threw the next fight i will write a good long letter.**

[back of first page, (pg. 46 of ledger)]

But i will state that i will tell you that **wee sent a bout 100 Dolars home** and i wood like to now wether you got it or not i wish that you wood write to me rite away and tell me wether you got it or not and i will state that wee sent it on the 16 Of April and i will state that i wrote a letter on the same day that i sent the money and i will state that i hant got eny letter sence and i would like to here from you and here how you was a geting a long and i wish that you wood tell Cathrine to write to us and tell her and Charely that wee hant forgot them yet tell them that wee wood like to here from them and i will tell you dont forget to wirte to us and I will not forget to wirte to you i will state that it is hard day to send male we cant send male when ever wee pleas wee haft to send wen ever we can and i will tell you that wee cant get the male like we did when wee was a long the river and i will state that i haft to bring my little scribbling to a close and i will say that i wood write so more if i had time But i hant got time and i will haft to close as the male is a going to start they wont wate a minit for you, so good by this time an plese ecuse all poor writen and spelling as i am in a hurry writen. by your son

Francis B Richerd

to our father so good by

anser this

as quick as it coms to hand

[PostScripts he added to the page]

I will say that george masters is all write he got hit with a boolit on the temples but it did not ___hert___ him

Direct your letters by the way to s vixburg and then wee will get them so good by this time.

Wooster Republican on 28 May 1863, page 1, stated that **the action (at Port Gibson)** is represented as resulting in a brilliant victory for the Union Troops. A casualty list was brought back by a H. J. Kauffman who had been to the Mississippi Army "in charge of hospital stores and clothing for the 16th and 120th Regiments at Port Gibson."] **and other sources.**

Private **Samuel Smedley**, Co A, wounded slightly in left elbow

Sgt. **Henry H. Mowers**, Co B, wounded in left arm and right hand

Private **John O. Byers**, Co B, left thigh

Private **John Stewart**, Co B, below knee in left leg

Private **John Eberhart**, Co C, seriously left breast [Note: [Chicago Daily Tribune. [volume], May 13, 1863, page 2, also reported in History of Ashland County Ohio] John M. Eberhart was wounded in left lung and never fully recovered, but continued in the war until its end.]

Corporal **Wm. Ciphers**, Co C, severely bruised

Private **Wilson McCreary**, Co C, wounded in face

Corporal **Henry S. Shaner**, Co D, slightly wounded right breast

Sgt **James Christy**, Co D, slightly wounded right thigh

Private **James Johnson**, Co D, slightly in left shoulder

*Private Wm. H. Shoup, Co E, killed. There is a stone for a Civil War soldier Shoup, W.H. died 1863, at Burbank cemetery, Wayne county OH, died 1 May 1863, age 20 yrs, 6 months. His brother's name is on the same stone: C.W. Shoup, died on the Steamer Sultana, 28 Apr 1865, age 21.

*Private Isaac Wagner, Co E, wounded and since dead [Died 2 May] Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Isaac WAGNER, Private Co E 120th OH Inf. Died 1 May 1863 at Regimental Hospital. Cause: *Vulnus Sclopet* [gunshot wound].

Private **Elijah Boor**, Co E, in left shoulder

*Private John Brindle, Co F, killed. Burial Registers, Military Posts and National Cemeteries, 1862-1960: J. BRINDLE, running number 137, found buried one half mile from Mr. Shafers on right of road to Mr. Andrews under a thorn tree. Private. Co F 120th OVI. Died 1 May 1863. Moved to Vicksburg section O #249 [old numbering]. US Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861 - 1865: John BRINDLE, Private, Co F 120th OH Inf, died 1 May 1863 at rear of Vicksburg. Cause: killed in battle. Moved to Vicksburg, Plot: O 3367.

Private **Samuel Hoover**, Co G, severe wound in left arm

Private **David Hoff**, Co H, wounded. Hardesty's Wayne County Roll of Honor says that David was wounded at Thompson's Hill. [Photo contributed by Nina Bledsoe Rippee]

Private **Eli Kelly**, Co H, severely wounded left hand, 1 May 1863 [History of Mercer County, Ohio & Representative Citizens, 1907 ...]"then ran the blockade at Vicksburg, on the Grand Gulf and marched all night to Thompson's Hill, going into battle the next morning without anything to eat. About 11 o'clock that morning Mr. Kelly was severely wounded in the left hand by a musket ball, which tore part of it away. He was then sent to the field hospital where he underwent an operation, being later removed to a hospital near Grand Gulf, where rations were cut off and Mr. Kelly had nothing to eat for four days. He was later moved to a camp near Vicksburg, where he took fever and was moved from camp to camp until June 1st, when he was sent to St. Louis where he lay in the hospital for three months. After leaving the hospital, he obtained quarters in St. Louis, and after examination was assigned to the Invalid Corps, but was rejected. He then underwent a medical examination and was finally discharged after 13 months of most trying experiences."]

Corporal **Isaac Mylar**, Co H, wounded slightly in the foot [left heel]

Private **Bigelow Buzzard**, Co H, wounded seriously in the side/lung[1 May 1863]; and remained in the field hospital for about 2 months before he was discharged. [From Barbara Lawrence, Buzzard Researcher, pages 266-67 of Portrait and Biographical Record of Johnson and Pettis Counties, Missouri (Containing Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the Counties Together with Biographies and Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States) Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co. 1895. "May 1, 1863, he was wounded in the right lung and fell prostrate, but as soon as he was able to stand, he was led to the rear, where his wounds were dressed, and for about two months he was in the

field hospital. He came very near death's door, and attributes his recovery partly to the fact that he was kept on a diet of boiled milk, which is nourishing and easily digested. June 29, 1863, he was taken to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, and was there honorably discharged on the 17th of the following month."] Private **Alfred Wilson**, Co I, wounded right arm and leg [History of Richland County, Ohio, from 1808 to 1908, by Abraham J. Baughman page 1136 Alfred Wilson, Co I "At Fort Gibson [Thompson's Hill, La] he was wounded in the right arm and still carries the ball in his shoulder.."]

Private **Christian Buishlen**, Co I, flesh wound in thigh [Pension: He was transferred to the reserve corps by reason of wound received in battle. Shot with a musket ball. Transferred to 13th Co., 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, 1 Sept 1863]

Assistant Surgeon, Christopher C. Stouffer, Field and Staff, [Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia. [Wayne County version] published in 1885 page504: "At Thompsons Hill he was crossing a corn field with another surgeon and a 'stretcher corps,' approaching the battle field to establish a primary hospital, when he was knocked senseless by the concussion of a canon ball, three of the stretcher corps falling at the same time. He was only two hours disabled, resuming then his duties."

Private Peter Sparr, Co A, had two horses killed. Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia [Wayne county Ohio version] page 486 Plain Township section: "When the Regiment was at Youngs Point, early in 1863, Mr. Sparr was transferred to the 7th Michigan battery, with which he served eight months, then served with the 1st Wisconsin Battery for about a year, and then rejoined his regiment at Morganza Bend, Louisiana. The battles in which he participated while with the 7th Michigan Battery were Thompsons Hill, where he had two horses killed, Champion Hills, Big Black Bridge, Jackson, and in all fourteen engagements of the Vicksburg siege."

Private Frank Kissinger, Co G, had his suspenders shot in two but was not wounded.

END CHAPTER 11

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