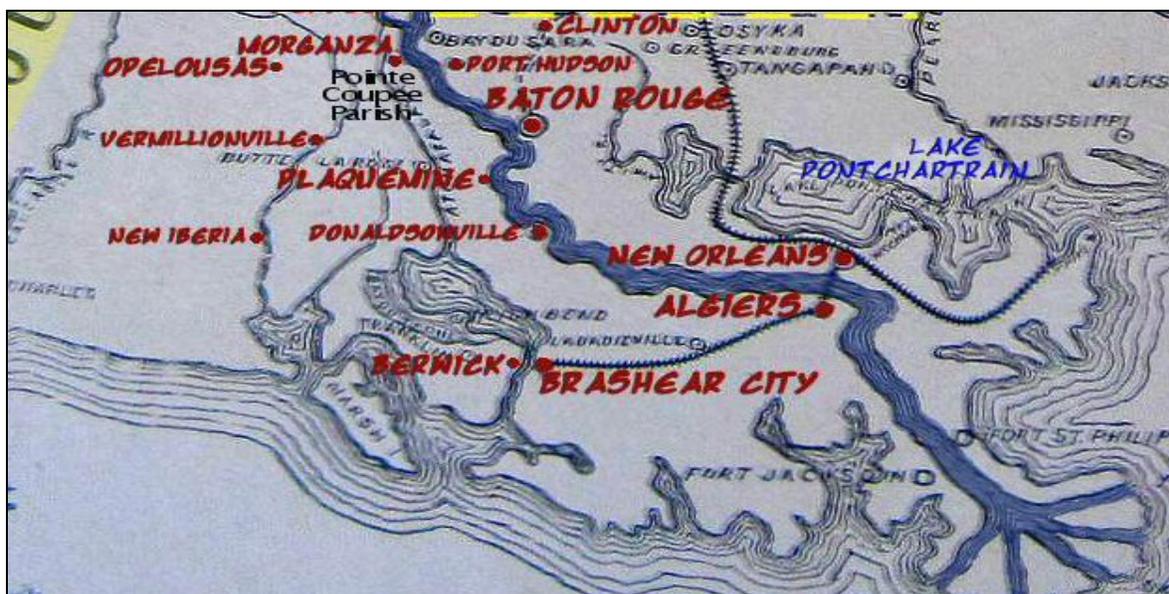


Chapter 17 South into Louisiana 8 Aug 1863



3rd Brigade, 1st Division, XIII Corps, Department of the Gulf to November 1863.

two divisions each from the XIII and XIX Corps

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.616

On the 8th of August the Thirteenth Army Corps (now commanded by Major-General Ord, a division of which was commanded by General Washburne, the successor to Osterhaus) left Vicksburg for New Orleans, and, after a **week's detention at Port Hudson**, arrived at its destination. The One Hundred and Twentieth went into camp at **Carrollton, a suburb of New Orleans**, where it remained until the 5th of September, when it accompanied the corps to **Berwick City**, and thence to **Opelousas**, returning to **Berwick City** on the 9th of September. Soon after the regiment, **in company with the Forty-Second Ohio and Twenty-Second Kentucky**, under the command of **Colonel Sheldon**, was sent to **Plaquemine**, a small town on the Mississippi River, one hundred and ten miles above New Orleans, where it lay in camp until the 23d of **March, 1864**, when it moved up to **Baton Rouge**.

Bayou Teche is northeast of New Iberia.]

[Dyer's Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, vol 1, page 749]

<https://books.google.com/books?id=OBKNAQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Oct 3 – Nov 30 1863: Campaign in Western Louisiana. Operations in Teche Country: included 120th Ohio Infantry. Other Ohio troops: 2d, 16th, and 17th Indpt. Battered Light arty; 16th, 42d, 48th, 56th, 83d, 96th Infantry.

"The Teche Bayou. -- the Teche (pronounced tesh) is a bayou of Louisiana, and commences in St. Landry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing in a southeasterly direction, in a very tortuous course of about 200 miles, unites with the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the south-eastern extremity of Lake Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water steamboats can ascend this bayou for a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico."

[Published in San Francisco Bulletin, 24 Feb 1863, page 1.]

Timeline for the stations of the 120th between Vicksburg and Plaquemine, LA.

[Made from Muster Roll records of the various companies..]

Left Vicksburg 8 Aug 1863

Aug 9, 1863, embarked on Steamer "Autocrat" and started for Port Hudson, La.

Aug 10, 1863 Arrived Baton Rouge [Port Hudson] August 10, 1863 Stopped at Port Hudson one week

Aug 12, 1863 Orders to New Orleans August 12.

Aug 18, 1863 Left for New Orleans August 18. Aug 18th embarked on Steamer "Lebanon" for Carrollton, La.

Aug 19-20, 1863 Arrived New Orleans [Carrollton] August 19-20, 1863.

Captain Baer's bio: Arrived at Algiers, La. [across the river from New Orleans], the members of the re-inforcing[sic] party made a dress parade and were reviewed by Col. Philip Kuschner. Baer was taken ill and went home on leave but returned when the regiment was at Plaquemine.

Sep 5, 1863 Camp at Carrollton until 5 Sep 1863 [Note: Algiers and Carrollton were both in vicinity of New Orleans.] Regiment left Carrollton [near New Orleans] La **Sept 5; Sept 5, 1863**, embarked on board steamer "Atlantic" en route for Okelousas, La., and arrived at Algiers, La. same evening.

Sept 6, 1863 left Algiers via Railroad for Bayou Boeuf, arriving there the same day. Crossed the river to Algiers [area of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi] taking the train and landing at Bayou Boeuf [just south of Lac des Allemands] on the **Sep 6th**. [Co I] Proceeded by Rail Road 73 miles west to Bayou Boeuff

Sept 11, 1863 left Bayou Boeuf and marched to Brashear City, La.

Remained at Bayou Boeuf until the morning of the **Sep 11th**.

Sep 11 to Sep 25, 1863, from Bayou Boeuf we marched to Brashear City, La, taking quarters and remaining until the **25 of Sep**

Sep 25th left Brashear City, La and arrived at Berwick City La. at which time we crossed Berswick bay and remained there until the **3rd day of Oct. Sep 25, 1863** Co G crossed Berwicks Bay with the Division and went into camp.

Oct 3, 1863 left Berwick City; marched 15 miles and encamped. On the **3rd** we took up our line of march in the direction of Franklin, reached Camp Bechtel about one o'clock P. M. Bivouaced for the night.

On the **3rd Oct** took up a line of March with the forces under Genl Franklin [until 27 Oct]

Oct 4, 1863 Started at 6 O'clock A.M. and marched to Franklin, La. Again took up our line of march on the morning of the **4th Oct**. passed through most beautiful country abounding with oranges, and the country being well improved and roads good our army seemed to manifest a taste for marching; passed through Centerville reaching Franklin about 2 o'clock P. M.

Oct 5, 1863 we again took up the line of march and continued until about one o'clock, when we halted and bivouaced for the night. [MILEAGE Oct 5th left Franklin La, marched 10 miles and encamped.]

Oct 6, 1863 In the morning of the **6th Oct** started again reaching New Iberia about 3 o'clock. [MILEAGE Oct 6th started again at 6 o'clock A. M. marched 10 miles and encamped.]

Oct 9, 1863 Remained at Iberia until the **9th Oct** when we again took up the line of march, passing through St. Martinsville, a road a little to the right of the main road leading from New Iberia to Vermillionville. [MILEAGE Oct 9th started again at 6 o'clock A.M. and marched 20 miles.]

9th Oct UC shelled a few rebs in Vermillion. we halted 4 miles north of St. Martinsville.

Oct 10, 1863, morning when we again moved forward reaching Vermillion about one P. M. [MILEAGE Oct 10th started again at 6 o'clock A.M. marched 10 miles and encamped near Vermillionville, La.]

Oct 23, 1863 when we took up our line of march for Opelousas, rain pouring down in torrents, reached a small bayou by sun set, and bivouaced for the night.

Oct 23, 1863 [MILEAGE Oct 23rd left Vermillionville, La, marched 10 miles and encamped.]

Oct 24, 1863 started at 6 o'clock A.M. and marched to Opelousas. Next morning again started out, marching into camp near Opelousas on the 24 Oct. Remained here until the **27th? Oct**.

Oct 27, 1863 left Opelousas La, and marched back towards Vermillionville, La. **12 miles** and encamped. the 27th of Oct when our forces were turned rearward and teams and men of the 13 U.C. [Union Cavalry] were ??? ??? Brashears, reached halfway bayou on the evening of the 27th,

Oct 29, 1863 Remained at halfway Bayou until the morning of the **29th Oct**. The morning of the **29th**, when we started for Vermillionville passing through the town and encamping by the bayou.

Oct 30, 1863 left Vermillionville and arrived at New Iberia. On the 30th we started for New Iberia reaching it

yesterday??? about one o'clock. Camped 2 miles East of New Iberia

Nov 6, 1863 moved one half mile west of the city remained 3 days expecting an attack

Nov 9, 1863 moved at 5 o'clock ??? marched 23 miles and bivouacked near Franklin La

Nov 10, 1863 at 6 o'clock a.m. marched 25 miles and camped for the night within 4 miles of Berwick City La.

Nov 11, 1863 marched at 6 o'clock a.m. and moved to Berwick City La and went into camp

Nov 18, 1863 crossed Berwick Bay and camped at Brashier City La.

Nov 19, 1863 received orders at 1 o'clock A.M. to march ??? in line? at 2:30 o'clock and moved east by railroad 30 miles disembarked passed through the ??? and proceeded up bay on Lafourche to Donaldsonville

Nov 21, 1863 arrived on the **21st** at Donaldsonville.

Nov 21, 1863 immediately embarked on Transport "John Warner" and landed at Plaquemine La at dark at which place we have remained up to this time doing garrison duty and fortifying the men. [Co I] Generally healthy and on duty fully half the time.

To Baton Rouge, 23 Mar 1864

Annotated Timeline for the stations of the 120th between Vicksburg and Plaquemine, LA.

[Made from Muster Roll records of the various companies.]

Left Vicksburg 8 Aug 1863

Aug 9, 1863, embarked on Steamer "Autocrat" and started for Port Hudson, La.

Aug 10, 1863 Arrived Baton Rouge [Port Hudson] August 10, 1863 Stopped at Port Hudson one week

Pvt **Joseph Risser**, Co C, died 11 Aug 1863 at Port Hudson, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Joseph RISSER, Private, Co C 120th OH Inf, died 11 Aug 1863 at Regimental Hospital. Cause: remittent febris [may be malaria].

Aug 12, 1863 Orders to New Orleans August 12.

The National tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>> page 1, column 1. **42d OH**

[Note: It was fortunate that the National Tribune contained an article about this time period in southern Louisiana since there were not a lot of sources telling what the 120th was actually doing down there. Some notes in italics have been added to the article. More quotes will follow in the timeline.]

Article by Frank H. Mason and John W. Fry, **42d Ohio**

13th Corps

"After a pleasant voyage the fleet reached New Orleans on the night of the **15th [Aug 1863]**. The division debarked and marched to the pretty suburban village of Carrollton, four miles above, and in the rear of New Orleans, on the road to Lake Pontchartrain. Here, on a beautiful lawn, a clean, dry, and healthful spot, Osterhaus's war-worn Division encamped in luxurious style. Tents and camp equipage were in perfect order, and the troops, with no enemy to oppose, divided their time between drilling and exploring New Orleans. The pleasant episode at Carrollton lasted from the 15th of August until the 6th of September, when the division, leaving the sick and convalescent behind, moved to Brashear city, near the coast, about 100 miles southwest of New Orleans.

Pvt **Martin Bretz**, Co B, died 14 Aug 1863 at Mound City, Illinois. Registers of

Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Martin BERTZ, Private, Co B 120th OH Inf, died 13 Aug 1863 at General Hospital Mound City, IL. Cause: chronic diarrhoea

Pvt **Enos Buchwalter**, Co A, died 16 Aug 1863 at Regimental Hospital, Port Hudson, LA. Register of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Enos BUCKWALTER, Pvt, Co A 120 OH Inf. Died 17 Aug 1863 at Regimental Hospital. Cause: Remittant fever. [can mean malaria] Signed by Byron Stanton

Pvt **Francis B. Reckard [Rickerd]**, Co F, died 17 Aug 1863 at Port Hudson, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Francis RICKORD, Private, Co F 120th OH Inf, died 17 Aug 1863 at Regimental Hospital. Cause: remittent fever [can mean malaria]

Pvt **David W. Harris**, Co K, died 17 Aug 1863 at Port Hudson, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Warren HARRIS, Private, Co K 120th OH Inf, died 17 Aug 1863 at Regimental Hospital. Cause: febris remittens. Pension: Byron Stanton, Surgeon, 120th Ohio Vol Inf. "attended said soldier in the dept of the Gulf for an attack of fever due to malaria, that the sickness was contracted while in the line of duty as a soldier..." Soldier, referred to as Warren HARRIS, died 17 Aug 1863. Special Muster dated Apr 10/63. Left at Millikins Bend La sick Apr 2/63. Mar and Apr/63 present and so borne to June 30/63. July and Aug/63 Died at Port Hudson Aug 17/63.....of disease.

Aug 18, 1863 Left for New Orleans August 18. Aug 18th embarked on Steamer "Lebanon" for Carrollton, La.

Aug 19-20, 1863 Arrived New Orleans [Corrollton] August 19-20, 1863.

Captain Baer's bio: Arrived at Algiers, La. [across the river from New Orleans], the members of the re-inforcing[sic] party made a dress parade and were reviewed by Col. Philip Kuschner. Baer was taken seriously ill and went home on leave but returned when the regiment was at Plaquemine.

Pvt **Harrison L. Montgomery**, Co D, died 20 Aug 1863 at Camp Dennison, OH. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Harrison MONTGOMERY, Private, Co D 120th OH Inf, died 20 Aug 1863 at Dennison General Hospital Camp Dennison, OH. Cause: inflammation of brain.

Pvt **Daniel Chacey**, Co E, died 21 Aug 1863 at Memphis, TN. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1863: Daniel CHASEY, Private, Co E 120th OH Inf, died 20 Aug 1863 at Washington General Hospital Memphis, TN, cause: chronic diarrhoea.

[Hardesty's Encyclopedia, Wayne County OH. Wayne County Public Library, Wooster, OH]

"...when Daniel Chacey reached Youngs Point with his regiment he was sent to the hospital boat, for transportation up the Mississippi, sick unto death with chronic diarrhea. The following extract from a letter written the young wife and Mr. Chacey's father by young Mr. Morrow, a school teacher who saw him on the boat, tells of his condition: 'He believed he was going to die, and called me to him, in the engine room, where he had thrown himself on a pile of coal, and gave me his watch and purse to give you for him. I cared for him as best I could, and got him admitted to the Washington hospital at Memphis. I did not think it possible for him to survive the trip further, and if you wish to see him alive you must hasten to him with all possible dispatch.' The young wife had then in her arms a babe of five months, whom he had never seen, and with it she started for her husband's

side with his father. When they arrived at Memphis they found only his grave. The body was disinterred and brought home...."

Pvt **Abraham Martin**, Co A, drowned 23 Aug 1863 at Carrollton, LA.

Pvt **William H. Cowell**, Co E, died **6 Sept 1863** at St. Louis, MO. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1863: W CONALL, Private, Co A 120th OH Inf, died **26 Aug 1863**, at Hickory St General Hospital, St Louis, MO. Cause: Chronic Diarrhoea. Cemetery: Jefferson Barracks Cemetery, St. Louis Co, MO; There is a William CROWALL buried at Jefferson Barracks, Pvt, US Army Ohio. Section 5, Site 7416. The death date on the stone is **26 Aug 1863**. Soldiers and Sailors System does not list a soldier named William CROWALL. But William Henry Cowell/W. H. Cowell is listed in the 120th OH Inf.

Aug 27, 1863, Asst Surgeon **John W. Hammond** resigned.

Sgt William Roddy, Co I, died on 30 Aug 1863 at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: William ROADY, Sergt, Co I 120th OH Inf, died 30 Aug 1863 at Marine General Hospital New Orleans, LA. Cause: acute dysentery. Pension: fever and chronic diarrhea.

[Pension papers of **William Roddy**, **Sergeant**, Company I, died at Marine Hospital, New Orleans. The pension went to his mother, Sophia.]

Written from **Carrollton LA**, 1 Sep 1863

Sir

It is with regret that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your brother William Roddey who **died at the marine Hospital Aug 30th**. He was taken sick while on the march from Black River Miss. to Jackson and was sent back to Black River when we came back to Vicksberg [sic]. He again joined us and was in a fair way of getting well. I then tried to have him sent home on sick furlough with Wm Henny and James Coleman but failed and we were ordered to bring all our sick with us when we came down here and on arriving here we were put under marching orders and were ordered to send our sick to the hospital. He was taken there Aug 25th but soon after arriving there he gave up and said that he must die. He sent for the chaplain and was baptised. He was first taken sick with fever and got better and then the diarrhea set in which soon became chronic and cut short the life of one who was loved by all who knew him. He was always while in health at his post and was in all the battles that the Regt was in except Jackson and there was only prevented by sickness. I herewith send you a certificate which will enable you or his father to draw his back pay and bounty which is due him. I also intend to send to you some of his effects the first opportunity I have which I think will present itself in a day or two as there is a couple young men of the Regt expects to go home on sick furlough in a day or two while at Port Hudson. He had the bad luck one night while asleep to have his pants stole with all the money he had and little trinkets. I will send all that I can get the boys to take and dispose of the rest to the best advantage I can. The things I will send in a carpet sack of my own to my wife and she will deliver them over to you on their arrival there. In conclusion I would say that all was done that could be done during his sickness to supply his wants and especially while in the hospital. I was told that they watched over and attended him almost with mothers care. Though fair and esteemed was the flower with us, it now blooms (we have hope) with more radiance in the eternal world.

Capt. C. Au

P.S. I have started Wm Roddy's things, everything he had except his blanket and

boots which were too heavy to send. If they get through safe, you will get them of
Mrs. L. J. Au.
Capt C. Au

Pvt **James T. Boak**, Co G, died 3 Sep 1863 in hospital at New Orleans, LA.

Pvt **William Rickel**, Co F, died on 5 Sept 1863 at Jefferson Barracks, MO of wounds received on 10 July 1863 in the battle of Jackson, Miss. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: William RICKEL, Private, Co F 120th OH Inf. died 5 Sep 1863 at General Hospital Jefferson Barracks. Cause: V. S. [gun shot wound] left shoulder.

Sep 5, 1863 Camp at Carrollton until 5 Sep 1863 [Note: Algiers and Carrollton were both in vicinity of New Orleans.] Regiment left Carrollton [near New Orleans] La **Sept 5; Sept 5**, 1863, embarked on board steamer "Atlantic" en route for Okelousas, La., and arrived at Algiers, La. same evening.

[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, [John Baer, Co H, pp 461-462]

<https://archive.org/details/soldierscitizens00brow/page/460?q=Soldiers+and+citizens+album>

John Baer, p. 462 "Arrived at Algiers, La., the members of the re-inforcing party made a dress parade and were reviewed by Col. Philip Kuschner. As he was taking his position, Capt. Baer fell senseless and was taken to the Marine hospital, where he remained unconscious six weeks. He joined his regiment at Opelousas, La." He was sent home to Wisconsin on leave weighing only 95 pounds. On his way back from leave he was delivering recruits and managed to catch a Confederate spy. He rejoined the regiment at Plaquemine.

[Published in Wooster Republican, 24 Dec 1863, page 3, Wayne County Public Library, Wooster, OH]
"Death of Wm. Rickel [who had been wounded 10 July 1863 at Jackson MS and died 5 Sept. '63] Headquarters Co. F, 120th reg. O. V. I. Plaquemine, La., Nov. 29, 1863. At a meeting of the members of Company F, 120th regiment, of which Jonathan Holmes was appointed Chairman, and Sergeant Benj Myers, Secretary, they wrote resolutions to honor Wm. Rickel.

Sergt. J. P. Van Nest

Sergt. R. Smilie

Cyrus Plank, Committee"

Sept 6, 1863 left Algiers via Railroad for Bayou Boeuf, arriving there the same day. Crossed the river to Algiers [area of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi] taking the train and landing at Bayou Boeuf [just south of Lac des Allemands] on the **Sep 6th**. [Co I] Proceeded by Rail Road 73 miles west to Bayou Boeuff

The National Tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>>

"**Sept 6** the division went to Algiers and got the train west.] At 10 in the evening the trains stopped at Bayou Boeuf, 75 miles from New Orleans, and, in the absence of orders, the men remained on board the cars during the night. Next morning, the division having all arrived, the troops were unloaded and put into camp. The weather was excessively hot; and the water in the bayou was found to be salt. The tide in the stream rose and fell about two feet, and when it was

out the men skirmished up and down the sand in an industrious and interesting hunt for crabs. ... "

Musician **Charles E. Miller**, Co H, died 7 Sept 1863 at Carrollton, LA.

Pvt **Anthony L. Gettle**, Co C, died 8 Sept 1863 at Keokuk, IA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Anthony L. GETTLE, Private, Co C 120th OH Inf, died 8 Sep 1863 at General Hospital Keokuk, IA. Cause: remittent fever.

Pvt **Alexander A. Hartman**, Co E, died on 9 Sept 1863 at Bridgeport, OH. [Burbank, OH] Pension: Furlough for 30 days dated 14 Aug 1863 for chronic diarrhea. Captain Eason testified that Alexander was in good health until after the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs in Dec 1862, when from exposure he took sick and remained sick until his discharge in March 1863. Attending physician testified that Alexander came home sick and died 9 Sep 1863 of congestive chills and chronic diarrhea in about two weeks after his return. He was greatly emaciated when he arrived. Physician Malancthon HOAG, resident of Lodi, Medina Co. "...he was called as a conselling [sic] physician in the case of Alexander A. Hartman during this last illness of said Alexander A Hartman deceased a private in Co 'E' 120h Regt O.V.I. That said Hartman died at Bridgeport [former name of Burbank, Canaan Twp], Wayne Co Ohio on the 9th day of September A.D. 1863 of a complication of disease the most prominent features were congestive chills and chronic diarrhea contracted in the United States service having returned home from said service about two weeks previous to his death on sick furlough being very feeble and greatly emaciated when he arrived at home. Affiant lived with in four miles of said Hartman....." Physician William S. Allen, resident of Bridgeport, Wayne Co OH, was also in attendance in Alexander's last illness. Furlough paper, Millikens bend, 14 Aug 1863.: Permission to go to Canaan, Wayne Co OH from 14 Aug to 14 Sept 1863 at which time he was to rejoin his Regiment at Vicksburg. Alexander HARTMAN, age 30, 5'9", dark complexion, dark hair, was a farmer, born in OH, enlisted at Chester Twp on 13 Aug 1862.

Election talk was gearing up and it sometimes involved the soldiers who sent letters by those at home.

A letter written by a Copperhead and a response from a loyal soldier was in the *Wooster Republican*, **10 Sep 1863**, page 1, available at Wayne County Public Library, Wooster, OH.

1st Lieut Joseph E. Roseborough joined Company E 120th OVI on 15 Aug 1862 and resigned 24 Mar 1863. Private William M. McKEE, age 21, joined Co E 120th OVI on 23 Sept 1862 and remained in the service until the end of the war.

"Roseborough wrote to the brave and patriotic young Democrat, WILLIAM McKEE, of the 120th Ohio, and son of *Thomas McKee*, of Congress township, a life-long and widely known Democrat.

Young McKee answered Roseborough in proper terms - in the manner of a true soldier, boldly and patriotically defining *his position as a Democrat...*"

"I am a Democrat - A WAR DEMOCRAT - and you need not mistake my position. I am willing to support the Administration in all its efforts to suppress riot or insurrection or rebellion, either in the North or South. I am for MY COUNTRY and for MY COUNTRY'S FLAG - and I am opposed to the foes of either."

Sept 11, 1863 left Bayou Boeuf and marched to Brashear City, La.
Remained at Bayou Boeuf until the morning of the **Sep 11th**.

The National Tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>> **42d OH** "11 Sept marched 10 miles to Brashear City.] Before reaching Brashear City many of the men, unable to endure their thirst, rushed to the brackish streams that crossed the road and drank of the warm, salt water. By this indiscretion many were rendered sick, and the road was strewn with stragglers unable to walk. They came up after sunset, however, and found the camp at Brashear City on the large bayou, 25 miles in length, which connects Grand Lake with the Gulf. Here the difficulty about water was again encountered; but the men immediately dug holes in the sand, in which small quantities were collected, and this, with what could be obtained from cisterns and the oranges which grew abundantly everywhere, served to assuage their thirst. It was also discovered that a strong north wind filled the bayou with fresh water from the lake above, and the rare opportunity thus afforded was improved by filling all the tubs, barrels and mess kettles that could be mustered with the heaven-sent beverage. After 10 days spent in Camp Brashear heavy and continuous rains set in, and the troops, still without tents, were badly exposed. On the 27th, however, the tents arrived; but the rains continued until the camp was flooded. A few of the prudent ones, who always spend their leisure time in providing against emergencies, had built bunks to sleep on, supported by stakes, several inches above the ground. As they lay in these they could hear their less fortunate comrades calling out, in imitation of the steamboat leadsman, 'Two feet!' 'Two and a half!' 'Quarter less twain!' 'No bottom!' The veteran volunteer had become a creature whose logical hilarity no misfortune could suppress."

Musician/drummer, **Isaac France**, Co E, died 11 Sept 1863 at Carrollton, LA. Pension: In the line of duty, Isaac died of nephritis at Carrollton, LA, 12 Sept 1863. Pension: [Contributed by descendant, Sandra L. Rice.] Letter of testimony of Christopher C. Stouffer, Assistant Surgeon, 120th OVI State of Ohio,.... says that he was a Surgeon in the 120th Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. That he was acquainted with Isaac France, Private in Company "E" 120th Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers. That said Isaac France was disabled while a Soldier of the United States in said Company and Regiment aforesaid, and while in the line of duty with Ischuria or Suppression of Urine, caused originally by exposure and acute Nephritis. And that he was sent to the Hospital at Carrollton near New Orleans in the State of Louisiana when he died from said disease on or about the 12th day of September A. D. 1863.

Sep 11 to Sep 25, 1863, from Bayou Boeuf we marched to Brashear City, La, taking quarters and remaining until the **25 of Sep**.

Pvt **Charles Ferguson**, Co B, died 15 Sept 1863 at New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Charles Ferguson, Private, Co B 120th OH Inf, died 15 Sep 1863 at Marine General Hospital New Orleans, LA. Cause: gastritis. Pension: Died 17 Sep 1863 at Marine Hospital New Orleans LA. Became ill with inflammation of the bowels (gastritis) on about 4 Sep 1863.

Sept 19, 1863, Capt **John Sloan**, Co F, resigned.

Pvt **Daniel Kindig**, Co H, died 21 Sept 1863 at Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Daniel KENDIG, Private, Co C [incorrect]120th OH Inf, died 21 Sep 1863 at Marine General Hospital New Orleans, LA. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Sgt **John Switzer**, Co F, died 22 Sept 1863 at La Fayette, OH [Perry Twp, Ashland Co OH]. Pension: "Officers certificate shows soldier was detailed fore part of Aug/63 to go home to bring in drafted men [Special Order No 4 for the purpose of conducting to his Regiment men of the draft assigned to the same] and that he was then suffering with chronic diarrhea. Captain Fraunfelter "thought that if detailed for said service he [SWITZER] would recover." Affidavit of attending physician shows that soldier was laboring under an attack of chronic diarrhea on the 17 of Aug, that he treated him for said disease until the 18th of Sept when he was attacked with pneumonia of which he died on the 24th Sept 1863."

Pvt **David McKinley Rhodes**, Co C, died on 23 Sept 1863 at New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: David RHADES, Private, Co C 120th OH Inf. died 23 Sept 1863 at Marine General Hospital New Orleans, LA. Cause: chronic diarrhoea. Pension: chronic diarrhoea and consumption contracted during service.

Sept 25, 1863, left Brashear City, La and arrived at Berwick City La. at which time we crossed Berswick bay and remained there until the **3rd day of Oct. Sep 25, 1863** Co G crossed Berwicks Bay with the Division and went into camp.

Pvt **Henry Dunham**, Co A, died 25 Sept 1863 at Marine Hospital, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Henry DUNHAM, Pvt, Co A 120th OH Inf, died 2 Sep, at Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, LA. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Sep 29, 1863, Captain John Emery Smith, Co K, resigned. Was Col. Spiegle on furlough ?
Circulars, papers and annual meeting of the Ohio commandery of the Military order of the loyal legion during the year . . . Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Ohio Commandery, 1885,
Publisher [Cincinnati, Ohio] : H.C. Sherick, pp 23-24
<https://archive.org/details/circularspapersa00mili/page/216?q=Circulars%2C+papers+and+annual+meeting+of+the+Ohio+commandery+of+the+Military+order+of+the+loyal+legion+during+the+year> pp 23-24

William Harley Williams, Late major 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Register - Born in Lafayette, Medina Co., Ohio, May 22, 1836. Enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; joined 42ds Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and elected Captain of Co. [pg 24] B, Sept. 24, 1861; promoted to Major July 25, 1862; honorably discharged, at expiration of term of service, Dec. 4, 1864.

History of Service - **detailed to command of 120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1863....**

Pvt **Edward Bebell**, Co K, died 2 Oct 1863 at Marine Hospital , New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Edward BEBELL, Private, Co K 120th OH Inf, died 2 Oct 1863 at Marine General Hospital, New Orleans, LA. Cause: chronic dysentery. Pension: Edward F. BEBELL Died 2 Oct 1863 in the City of New Orleans LA, of chronic diarrhoea and rheumatism.

Oct 3, 1863 left Berwick City; marched 15 miles and encamped. On the **3rd** we took up our line of march in the direction of Franklin, reached Camp Bechtel about one o'clock P. M. Bivouaced for the night. On the **3rd** Oct took up a line of March with the forces under Genl Franklin [until 27 Oct]

Oct 4, 1863 Started at 6 O'clock A.M. and marched to Franklin, La. Again took up our line of march on the morning of the **4th Oct**. passed through most beautiful country abounding with oranges, and the country being well improved and roads good our army seemed to manifest a taste for marching; passed through Centerville reaching Franklin about 2 o'clock P. M.

Oct 5, 1863 we again took up the line of march and continued until about one o'clock, when we halted and bivouaced for the night. [*MILEAGE Oct 5th left Franklin La, marched 10 miles and encamped.*]

Oct 6, 1863 In the morning of the **6th Oct** started again reaching New Iberia about 3 o'clock. [*MILEAGE Oct 6th started again at 6 o'clock A. M. marched 10 miles and encamped.*]

1st Lieut **Hiram E. Totten**, Co E, wounded 12 July 1863 in the battle of Jackson, Miss.; he died at home in Wooster 6 Oct 1863 of wounds received in action. [Published in Wooster Republican, 22 Oct 1863, page 3, Wayne County Public Library, Wooster, OH]

Tribute to the Memory of Lieut. H. E. Totten. [**Company E, 1st Lieut, wounded at Jackson 12 July, died 6 Oct 1863**]

We have never performed a duty so painful, as the one that now prompts us to chronicle the death of our esteemed and worthy young friend, Lieut. Hiram E. Totten. Having known him long and intimately - having associated with him for years - being familiar with those elements of his character which adorned it, and which contributed so highly to the elevation of his manhood, and being his friend while living, it need be no source of wonder to any one, that we should often visit his grave in memory - that when dead we should contemplate his virtues through the true glass of kind remembrance, or that we should submit to giving our feelings public expression. And it is not simply personal sadness and grief that results from his departure from our midst, but it is one that is felt and is tangible among large circles of weeping kindred and that widens out in sorrowful undulations among a sympathizing community. As a soldier we have incontrovertible assurances, if such were necessary, of his magnanimity and valor.

His courage was rather of the calm and thoughtful character, and not of that boisterous and impetuous order that seeks danger for display, but of that moral quality, united with the physical, both of which are necessary to make a truly brave man, which courts no struggle at the cannon's mouth, and which shrinks not from it when the conflict comes. Kind, to a criticism, to the brave boys he commanded, yet rigid in the enforcement of discipline and obedience, he had their fullest confidence and their most ardent desires for his recovery and restoration to them again. But it seemed as if some stubborn fate had set out for a victim, and determining to not fall in the pursuit of many, made fatal choice of him.

Characteristically prompt when resolution was formed, he applied for his

commission and it was forthwith tendered to him. He commenced recruiting men for his company and those who best know the exertions he put forth wonder least at his success. The 120th Regiment had no more gallant and gentlemanly officer, or none more desirous of being a true soldier than he. He followed its bitter fortunes - constantly under the shadow of that mysterious fate - resolutely and cheerfully fulfilling his duties, and educating himself to the sufferings and privations incident to that daring and hazardous life upon which he had entered. Whatever of danger his regiment encountered at Chickasaw Bayou, to it was he exposed, and at Arkansas Post the unshrinking courage of the brave boys was again triumphantly illustrated. His Company and Regiment were in the Division of Major General Osterhaus, and participated in those sanguinary contests in the rear of Vicksburg, that ultimately led to its surrender. After gaining possession of that stronghold, when a portion of the army of General Grant was pursuing the scattered columns of Johnson, and **in the battle near Jackson, he received the wound that in twelve weeks resulted in his death.** He was struck with one of our own shells, which likewise inflicted a serious wound upon Co. Spiegel. Conjecture at the time was contradictory as to whether he would recover or not, but being a soldier, even in his helplessness, he clung to life when the frail thread was nearly broken by the fatal shell, and **succeeded in reaching home** after a weary pilgrimage of unparalleled intensity of suffering. We scarcely thought then, that so soon, we who bore his torn and bruised body to his home, would follow it decayed and wasted to the grave. As a man, he was honored and respected, and on the horizon of his young life was rising the bright sun of a promising career. He appreciated the jest and song, was good natured and mirthful - 'all his tickets from nature were stamped with a smile.'

He was a firm, unswerving friend, ardent in his attachments, generous and agreeable, a reflecting medium in the centre of a rare retinue of personal and social virtues. He leaves sorrowing relatives, weeping sisters, desolated parents, a vacant chair and a gloomy fireside.

'Yet there's glory in their grief - 'tis a glory that shall grow
When their sorrow hath no morrow.'

Life, as it is to all, to him was sweet, and he loved to linger in its sunlight and pleasures, but when the drooping eyelid and the fading hope became the interpreter of his destiny, he as willingly renounced them, as in health, he would have happily enjoyed them. But his voice is now silent amongst us forever, the darkness of the grave obscures his eye, and his heart, in the soil of which flourished the plants and flowers of affection and sympathy, is now throbless and cold.

The latter moments of his life were of more than ordinary interest. He knew his end was approaching and saw the shadows of the land of death gathering around him. But in those calm hours of dissolving nature, when life was ebbing away, and he seemed to be 'receiving rather than suffering death's tremendous blows,' in the full possession of his faculties he called the family to his bedside, and after brief instructions to his father as to his own affairs, he told them he was dying. Rational to the last, he rallied from a slumber, and said, 'I have read of the pains and pleasures of dying and now I am experiencing both.' Shortly after he again fell asleep to awake once more. He gazed on all for the last time - a pleasant smile lighted up his countenance - joy was victor on every feature, and he marched into the Great Presence as quietly and consciously as though he had sounded the depth of eternity and measured the spaces of the Infinite.

He died, 'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch, About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

Com."

Sgt **Johnson R. Gaddis**, Co H, died 7 Oct 1863 at Carrollton LA. Pension: ...while in the service contracted chronic diarrhea - which after six months duration caused

heart dropsy of which he died at Camp Carrollton, La. Oct 8, 1863.

Pvt **Daniel O'Keefe**, Jr, Co I, died at convalescent camp 13th A. C. [Army Corps] New Orleans La, 8 Oct 1863. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Daniel O'Kife, Pvt Co I 120th Inf, died 8 Oct 1863 at convalescent camp 13th A. C. New Orleans, LA. Cause: remittant fever cong. or coug. [Was this at Cypress Grove, La. ?]

Belmont chronicle. (St. Clairsville, Ohio), 08 Oct. 1863. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85026241/1863-10-08/ed-1/seq-4/>> image 4, column 3.

Pvt Charles Henry Williams, Co H, 120th OVI

"Deserter Shot While Being Released by Copperheads. We learn from the Bucyrus Journal that a man named Henry Williams, a resident of West Liberty, Vernon township, Crawford County, Ohio, was shot one day last week, while being rescued from Provost Marshal Hackett, who had taken him into custody as a **deserter**. After he was arrested, Williams put his hand into his coat pocket and drew a revolver, which Hackett immediately took from him. Williams then drew a dagger from an inside vest pocket, which Hackett also took. Mr. Hackett then called for assistance, and two or three persons came to his aid. The crowd then demanded Hackett's papers, and he drew them out and read them aloud. Esq. David Cummings, a prominent Democrat of Shelby, having heard the papers read, said they were all right--that Hackett had the right to arrest Williams; and advised the crowd not to interfere, warning them if they interfered they would place themselves in a worse fix than Williams was in. Mr. Hackett and his assistants then proceeded to bind Williams, and had nearly succeeded in doing so when Williams called out 'Democrats! Democrats! Democrats!' Immediately the crowd made a rush, overpowered the officers, released Williams, who got up and started to run, the officers still trying to get possession of him. Just as he started, a pistol was fired, and Williams fell pierced by a ball, which, it is feared, will terminate fatally. Who fired the pistol is not known, and it is thought by some, that it was fired by some of Williams' friends and intended for the officers. Williams frequently boasted of being a deserter, and defied the whole of 'Abe Lincoln's minions' to take him, boasting that he was armed to the teeth at all times. The names of quite a number of those engaged in the rescue have been taken, who will no doubt be brought to task for their temerity."

Oct 9, 1863 Remained at Iberia until the **9th Oct** when we again took up the line of march, passing through St. Martinsville, a road a little to the right of the main road leading from New Iberia to Vermillionville. [**MILEAGE Oct 9th started again at 6 o'clock A.M. and marched 20 miles.]**

9th Oct UC shelled a few rebs in Vermillion. we halted 4 miles north of St. Martinsville.

Pvt **James Peppard**, Co D, died 9 Oct 1863 at Keokuk, Lee Co, IA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: James PIPPARDS, Private, Co D 120th OH Inf, died 9 Oct 1863 at General Hospital Keokuk, IA. Cause: jaundice. Pension: Soldier died 9 Oct 1863 at 5th street hospital, 4th Ward, Keokuk, IA, from jaundice and chronic diarrhea.

Oct 10, 1863, morning when we again moved forward reaching Vermillion about one P. M. [**MILEAGE Oct**

10th started again at 6 o'clock A.M. marched 10 miles and encamped near Vermillionville, La.]

Pvt **John Weaver**, Co D, died 14 Oct 1863 at Vicksburg, MS [had already been discharged on Certificate of Disability and had started home.] Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: John WEAVER, Pvt, Co D 120 OH Inf, died 14 Oct 1863 at General Hospital No. 2 Vicksburg, Miss. Cause: congestive febris. Note written in that he was discharged from the service at Marine General Hospital in New Orleans LA 27 Sep 1863. Pension: Certificate of disability shows discharge for 'confirmed phthisis and long-standing diarrhoea.' Capt. Benjamin Miller said: unfit for duty most of the time during the march of the Regiment from Youngs Point to Black River Bridge near Vicksburgh when he was taken very sick with camp fever and sent to Marine Hospital New Orleans La in the month of August '63. He was and became very much emaciated and entirely unfit for Service and by reason there of was discharged and started for home and got as far as Vicksburgh when he was taken much worse, and placed in the Hospital.

The election in the autumn of 1863 created problems in the ranks. Clement Vallandigham of Ohio sided with the South. Vallandigham was a part of the Copperhead group within the Democrat party and served in the House of Representatives from Ohio. Vallandigham lost the election for Ohio governor for which he was running *in absentia* from Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

On 13 Sep 1863, Stephen Reider wrote a very racist letter to **Willson Hutchison**, a Wayne county soldier in Company E of the 120th. The letter was republished in the Wooster Republican on **5 Nov 1863**, page 2. Reider was supporting Vallandigham and wanted Hutchison to vote for him rather than to vote for the "War Democrat" candidate, John Brough. Brough won the election. Hutchison remained in the war until he was mustered out 14 Oct 1865. [Stephen Reider would have been about 17 in 1863. He was living in Wooster Twp, Wayne Co OH in 1860.]

Hutchison responded in the Wooster Republican of **Nov 5, 1863**, pg 1, available at Wayne county Public Library, Wooster, Ohio. "... I can assure the Butternuts of the North, that all their efforts to convert Soldiers to their *Traitorous Faith*, will prove futile, as **our boys have seen enough of "rebellion" to convince them that our only safety, as a nation, lies in a vigorous prosecution of this war, and a united support of the Administration"**

Civil War Diary of David W. James, collection number (collection M-1100), and holding repository (Louisiana Research Collection, Tulane University), Courtesy of Tulane University.

<https://digitallibrary.tulane.edu/islandora/object/tulane%3A79291#page/1/mode/1up>

Civil War Diary of David W. James, 1863-1864, Algernon Badger Family Papers, 1813-1920, M1100, Tulane University, pp 118-121

56th Ohio, Co E, Sgt.

Good glimpse into past elections in the diary of David W. James, 56th Ohio, who was down at Vermillion Bayou, Lafayette Parish, La. with the 120th on October 15, 1863. At that time there was an election for governor of Ohio. Brough vs Vallandigham. Brough won. Sgt James said, Oct. 15, 1863 "The Election passed off very quietly, with no fighting or bloody noses and bunged eyes."

The 120th voted 83 for Brough and 40 for Vallandigham.

The election in the 13th Corps present that day voting was 930 for Brough and 146 for Vallandigham.

Ohio 16th 154 to 23

Ohio 42nd 225 to 6

Ohio 114th 78 to 21
Ohio 96th 225 to 5
Ohio 120th 83 to 40
Ohio 56th 165 to 51.

Oct 23, 1863 when we took up our line of march for Opelousas, rain pouring down in torrents, reached a small bayou by sun set, and bivouaced for the night.

Oct 23, 1863 [MILEAGE Oct 23rd left Vermillionville, La, marched 10 miles and encamped.

Oct 24, 1863 started at 6 o'clock A.M. and marched to Opelousas. Next morning again started out, marching into camp near Opelousas on the 24 Oct. Remained here until the **27th? Oct.**

Pvt **Robert T. Stitt**, Co A, died 24 Oct 1863 at Cairo, IL
Wooster Republican, 29 Oct 1863, pg 3: ___"At Cairo [Alexander County, IL] on the 24th ult., Robert Stitt, of the 120th Regiment, aged 19 years. This young man was one of four brothers who patriotically entered the army from Franklin township. Three of them have already fallen, leaving a widowed mother to mourn their loss. They were all young men of unblemished Christian character, and have been called to receive the reward of the righteous."

The National tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>> **42d OH**
"On the **25th of October**, while on the return march, a party from the 120th and 42d Ohio had been out foraging, while 12 men were at dinner at a sugar plantation, they were approached and captured by a squadron of rebel cavalry in federal uniform. The infantry observed them coming, but supposing them to be Union cavalry of the Nineteenth Corps, permitted them to surround the house and get possession of their muskets stacked in the yard. This misfortune was the occasion of stringent orders which from that time greatly restricted foraging."

Pvt David Barnhart, Co D 120th, captured 24 Oct 1863 at battle of Opelousas, LA; returned to company 14 Jan 1864

Pvt George Reckard, Co F 120th, captured 24 Oct 1863 in action at Opelousas, LA]

Oct 27, 1863 left Opelousas La, and marched back towards Vermillionville, La. **12 miles** and encamped. the 27th of Oct when our forces were turned rearward and teams and men of the 13 U.C. [Union Cavalry] were ??? ??? Brashears, reached halfway bayou on the evening of the 27th.

Oct 27, 1863, Regimental Quartermaster **Ezra V. Dean** resigned.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Benton County, Iowa, publisher Chapman, 1887, page 367-8,
https://books.google.com/books/about/Portrait_and_Biographical_Album_of_Bento.html?id=j34UAAAAYAAJ

Corporal Jacob Nauman, Company G, was detailed, **Oct. 28, 1863**, on recruiting service in Ohio. "The remainder of his term of enlistment was spent in recruiting and in escorting recruits to their regiments in the South."

See his diary here: If you want to take a look, on the site for the diaries, right click on the link for the diary and download it to your computer. Otherwise, it will never load up. It is a pdf of the original diary.

https://www.civilwardigital.com/html/civil_war_diaries.html?fbclid=IwAR3vAbSowTD74fu-

[PQCpf3OAzeLdNVAM4clpISrTpRVE6mAxUx4oYzpep24](https://www.civilwardigital.com/CWDiaries/Jacob%20Nauman%20Diary.%201864-1865.pdf)

Directly to the diary:

<https://www.civilwardigital.com/CWDiaries/Jacob%20Nauman%20Diary.%201864-1865.pdf>

It is of our Jacob Nauman, who "was in active service till Oct. 28, 1863, when he was detailed on recruiting service in Ohio. The remainder of his term of enlistment was spent in recruiting and in escorting recruits to their regiments in the South. He was mustered out July 7, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge." And that, detailed for escorting recruits, is where his diary started. It was mostly a listing of where he went and on what dates. He went to so many places, not just Ohio! He saw sites in Washington, DC. He sailed on the ocean from NY to Hilton Head. He saw a big procession in NY for Lincoln's inauguration. He was in Indianapolis, IN, when the train brought Lincoln's body to that city. He wrote of the shooting of Lincoln's assassin and of the capture of the conspirator Harrold.

Remained at halfway Bayou until the morning of the **29th Oct.** The morning of the **29th**, when we started for Vermillionville passing through the town and encamping by the bayou.

Oct 30, 1863 left Vermillionville and arrived at New Iberia. On the 30th we started for New Iberia reaching it yesterday??? about one o'clock. Camped 2 miles East of New Iberia

Pvt **James Smith**, Co A, died 1 Nov 1863 on Steamer "Cahaba" at sea, Gulf of Mexico, going from New Orleans to New York]; buried in a church cemetery in Key West, Monroe Co, FL.

Pension: "The Adj. Gen. reports muster 14 Oct. 1862, and absent sick at New Orleans since Aug. 24, 1863. Surgeon General reports admission at N. O., for acute dysentery Aug. 23, '63, and returned to duty, "on furlough," Oct 29, 1863. Officer shows previous health, and believes soldier died of chronic diarrhoea contracted in line of duty. Fellow soldier shows death Nov. 1, 1863, of effects of chronic diarrhoea, while on transport from N. O. to N. York."

21 JN 1869, affidavit from William PLUMER. "State of Ohio County S.S. Before the undersigned personally came William S. Plumer late a member of the 16th Ohio vol. Inf. and at present a member of the firm of "Pickens & Plumer" wholesale dealers, Toledo Ohio, who being duly sworn says: That on or about the 29th of October 1863 that James H. Smith who was a private in Co A. 120th O.V.I. with others and this affiant were put aboard the Steamer Cahaba at New Orleans, to be sent to New Yourk via the Coast; that while on their way, between New Orleans and Key West, the said James H. Smith died on the 1st of Nov 1863 (on Sabbath) at about 6 O clock in the evening of the effects of chronic diarrhoea - that their said ship touched at Key West on the Tuesday following and the said James H. Smith to my certain knowledge was there buried in a church yard, and he further swears that he has no interest whatever in this claim. William S. Plumer"

Nov 6, 1863 moved one half mile west of the city remained 3 days expecting an attack.

Pvt **Upton McClure**, Co E, died 7 Nov 1863 near Cairo, IL.

Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Upton McCLURE, Private, Co E 120th OH Inf, died 7 Nov 1863 on the floating hospital "C McDougall". Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

New Your Times; New York, NY , 6 Nov 1863, Our Prisoners at Richmond, complete Official List of Union Officers Held by the Rebels at Confederate States Military Prison, Richmond, VA., Oct 26, 1863. <https://search-proquest-com.eresources.cuyahogalibrary.org/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/91748162/pageviewPDF/6FAF828FD0984AA0PQ/2?accountid=3355>

Capt. H. H. Eberhardt, 120th Ohio.
1st Lieut R. P. Wallace, 120th Ohio

Nov 9, 1863 moved at 5 oclock ??? marched 23 miles and bivouacked near Franklin La

Nov 10, 1863 at 6 oclock a.m. marched 25 miles and camped for the night within 4 miles of Berwick City La.

Nov 11, 1863 marched at 6 oclock a.m. and moved to Berwick City La and went into camp.

Pvt **Abraham Yearick**, Co F, died 12 Nov 1863 in the 13th Army Corps Hospital, New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Abraham YARRICK, Private, Co F 120th OH Inf, died 12 Nov 1863 at 13th Army Corps Hospital. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Pvt **Henry B. Grindle**, Co C, died 14 Nov 1863 at New Orleans, LA. Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865: Henry B. GRINDLE, Private, Co C 120th OH Inf., died 14 Nov 1863 at 13th A C [Army Corps] Hospital. Cause: chronic diarrhoea.

Nov 18, 1863 crossed Berwick Bay and camped at Brashier City La.

The National tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>> **42d OH** "After remaining at Camp Berwick until the **18th [Nov]**, Sheldon's Brigade (now including the 42d and 120th Ohio and the 7th and 22d Ky) crossed to Brashear City. the remainder of the Thirteenth Corps returning to New Orleans, whence a portion of it was sent to Texas via the Gulf."

Nov 19, 1863 received orders at 1 oclock A.M. to march ??? in line? at 2:30 oclock and moved east by railroad 30 miles disembarked passed through the ??? and proceeded up bay on Lafourche to Donaldsonville

[The War of the Rebellion: v. 1-53, 1889, pp 806-897]

"Thibodeaux, La., **November 19, 1863.**

Maj. G. Norman Lieber, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

Major: I have the honor to report that the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments Kentucky Volunteers, Forty-second and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and first Indiana battery, four guns, all under command of colonel Sheldon, Forty-second Ohio, and being a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, thirteenth Army corps, arrived at this post this morning

at 9 a. M., and marched immediately for Donaldsonville, where they will probably arrive to-morrow. The strength of Colonel Sheldon's command is about 1,050 men.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. Ginge, Brigadier-General, Commanding."

The National tribune. (Washington, D.C.), 08 Jan. 1885. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1885-01-08/ed-1/seq-1/>> **42d OH**
"On the **19th** Col. Sheldon was ordered to re-enforce Gen. Birge at Thibodeaux. The brigade went by rail to that point, where it reported to Gen. Birge, debarked, and marched up Bayou Lafourche to Donaldsonville on the Mississippi, where it took steamers for Plaquemine, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, on the western shore of the river, 110 miles above New Orleans. While returning from Opelousas we had confidently expected to be dispatched from Brashear to Texas; in fact, orders had been issued to be ready to embark for Galveston as soon as transportation by sea could be procured."

Nov 21, 1863 arrived on the **21st** at Donaldsonville.

Pvt **John W. Hoegner**, Co E, died on 21 Nov 1863 in New Albany, IN, General Hospital No. 11. [The Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1865, , pub. 1870-1888, Washington U. S. GPO, page 48] <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/bookviewer?PID.nlm:nlmuid-1412135ORX4-mvpart#page/212/mode/2up/search/Hogener>

U.S. National Library of Medicine

"Case. - Private John W. Hogener, Co. E. 120th Ohio Volunteers, received, on board a transport steamer, a blow from an iron bolt, which caused a fracture of the frontal bone. He was admitted to Hospital No. 11 at New Albany, Indiana, on November 18th, 1863, and died, on November 21st, 1863, from compression of the brain. Acting Assistant Surgeon A. M. Clapp reports the case.

END CHAPTER 17

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