

Far Away in this Land of Rebellion:
The Civil War Letters of Capt. William L. Shugart, 1st Indiana Cavalry

by
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Abstract

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This project presents the Civil War through a soldier's letters. William L. Shugart was stationed on secondary fronts and fought in the east as well as the west. He was also able to come face to face with some of the most notable figures of his time, such as John C. Fremont. Shugart's letters cover the period August 1, 1861 to August 26, 1864. There are a few undated letters which cannot be traced. The project presented challenges, as there were many gaps in the letters which made it difficult to piece together the events in Shugart's life. One notable gap was September 24, 1861 to May 8, 1862. During that time he joined the 1st Indiana Cavalry and met Mary Russell. It was also difficult to describe his military career, as his unit served in a less than well-known military district. Another problem was that he did not describe his military life in much detail. So it was a daunting task to pry open the letters and bring the reader into William's life.

I used the Official Records of the War as my main reference, and from those I was able to piece together the events that William and his unit would have come across in his military career. Whether or not, for instance, William was on the raid into Fredericksburg we may never know, but from his letters and his military record I surmised that he was probably a member of the raiding party. I conclude that William L. Shugart was an honorable man who defended the union in the American Civil War.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

For this project I edited, annotated and commented on thirty-nine Civil War letters written by Lieutenant William L. Shugart, most to his wife from 1861 to 1864. They cover his activities with Indiana units in camp and battle, including service in Virginia, Arkansas, and Mississippi, the latter with General William T. Sherman.

To begin my research, I sent away for William L. Shugart's Military records. I went to the Soldiers and Sailors database provided by the National Park Service, and from this web page I was able to locate service records for Shugart. Using the reference number from the database, I was able to order the records through the National Archives. I also contacted the Indiana State Library and the Indiana State archives for further information on Shugart. From the state archives I was able to obtain a full muster roll for the 1st Indiana Cavalry as well as unit histories of the 12th Indiana Infantry and the 1st Indiana Cavalry. I also obtained a grave registration form from the American Legion, which gave me information on where his grave is located as well as the date he died. For information on his family I went to the Ancestry.com website and located information on his home life, such as when he was born, who his parents were, when he was married, and when he died.

William L. Shugart was born in Grant County, Indiana, in 1841, to Henry and Nancy Shugart. In Marion, Indiana, he enlisted as a fifer in the 12th Indiana Volunteer Infantry on April 23, 1861, almost immediately after the Civil War had begun. According to his enlistment papers he was 20 years of age when he was mustered into Federal service on May 15, 1861. He was discharged on September 25, 1861, in Darnestown, Maryland, for disability. His time in this unit was short, and his letters describe his troubles and poor health often, but they also suggest a

strong will to fight and defend the Union. One letter sent the day before his discharge expresses his sentiments on his short time in the army. “Yet I wanted to see a little fight if possible. But I see no more prospect of fighting now than I did when I first came. I am sorry that my health will not permit me performing the duties of a soldier.¹” We can tell by his second letter that there are indeed some letters missing from the collection. This is unfortunate because we never get to find out who the recipient Mollie was. She may have been a girlfriend. In any case, by 1862 Shugart is sending letters to Mary Russell, and they wed in the fall of that year. Unfortunately, another large gap in letters, from September 24, 1861 until May 8, 1862, prevents us from discovering more about Shugart’s life.

Next I researched the units to which William L. Shugart belonged. The 12th Indiana infantry was organized in response to Abraham Lincoln’s call for volunteers following the attack on Fort Sumter. The regiment was organized in Indianapolis in May for one year’s service. On May 11, 1861, the regiment was mustered into service and left for Evansville on June 11. While in Evansville the 12th regiment assumed blockade duty along the Ohio River, taking the place of the 11th regiment of Indiana volunteers. On July 23, 1861, the regiment left the state for Sandy Hook, Maryland, where it was assigned to General John Joseph Abercrombie’s brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah, under the command of General Nathaniel Banks.

The regiment was in camp at Pleasant Valley and Hyattstown until September 11, then moved to Williamstown, where it spent the winter on picket duty. On March 11, 1862, it marched for Winchester, where the regiment skirmished at Stephenson’s Station,² being the first regiment to enter the town following its evacuation by the Confederates. Engaged in various movements following the capture of Winchester until April 3, it moved to camp in Warrenton

¹ Taken from the letter dated September 24, 1861

² Skirmish that took place on March 11, 1862 on the outskirts of Winchester, Virginia. Nothing is mentioned in the Official Records about this skirmish.

until May 5, and was mustered out in Washington on May 14, 1862. The original strength of the regiment was 1,032; it lost 22 by illness, 83 from desertion and 1 unaccounted for. The regiment was quickly reorganized at Indianapolis for three more years of service.

Shugart's time with the 12th Indiana infantry was short. Once discharged from the army, he headed back to Indiana. At some point between the time he left the 12th Indiana and May 8, 1862, William Shugart enlisted in the 28th Indiana Volunteers, which by late 1861 had become the 1st Indiana Cavalry. I can determine that he was a recruit in Company K according to his enlistment papers but no date is given for such enlistment. According to the *Civil War Regiments from Indiana*, Company K was organized in Indianapolis on June 20, 1861, under the command of James R. Bracken. Company K has been known as Bracken's Rangers as well as Bracken's Independent Company. Company K was then sent east as an independent company, assigned to duty under General Joseph Reynolds in western Virginia.

Present at the battle of Greenbrier, Shugart's company fought on October 3, 1861, in present day Pocahontas County, West Virginia. General Joseph Reynolds assembled his troops, about 5,000 in all, for the purpose of conducting a reconnaissance in force, expecting to cut off or destroy the Confederate army that sat astride the Parkersburg-Staunton Turnpike. His force was composed of the 24th, 25th and 32nd Ohio Infantry; the 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Indiana Infantry; Battery G, 4th U. S. Artillery, under Captain Howe; Loomis' Michigan Battery; Battery A, 1st (West) Virginia Light Artillery, under Captain Philip Daum; and with parts of Robinson's Ohio Cavalry, Greenfield's Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Brackens' Indiana Rangers.³ Reynolds surmised that if he could defeat the Confederates, he could use the turnpike to threaten the Virginia counties east of the mountains.

³ Boyd B. Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 110-114.

The Confederate force under the command of General Henry R. Jackson⁴ numbered about 1,800. Jackson had three brigades under his command but many of the regiments had been reduced to one-third strength. With his army under strength, Jackson had his men construct entrenchments; he used abatis (“a rampart made of felled trees placed so that their bent or sharpened branches face outward toward the enemy”) to protect his flanks and constructed gun emplacements for his artillery.

An Indiana soldier described the battlefield shortly after the engagement:

The valley is almost oval in form, encircled by hills ... Its width varies from two miles to half a mile; its direct length, from the foot of one range to the foot of the other, is little more than six miles. At the base of the Cheat the road crosses a branch of the Greenbrier; at the foot of Allegheny it crosses the Greenbrier. On the road at the river's crossing stood a tavern called the 'Travelers' Repose,' and a little distance a mill. The fortification began immediately behind these houses, the mill race serving as a moat for parts of two sides, and extended into a forest which crowned the summit and which stretched down to the water's edge, completely concealing a great part of the defenses, especially on the left flank.⁵

The battle began at daylight on the 3rd when the head of Reynolds' column reached the bridge over the north branch of the Greenbrier, driving Jackson's pickets back toward the Confederate camp four miles away. At eight o'clock that morning Reynolds' men reached the main Confederate line. Reynolds brought up his artillery and began to pound the Confederate

⁴ Confederate Brigadier General Henry Rootes Jackson, Commanding General, Army of the Northwest, resigned his commission on December 2, 1861.

⁵ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 110-114.

line which stretched for over a mile. The Confederate artillery, which was entrenched in fixed positions, had to move out of those positions to bring fire onto the Union artillery; this move cost the Confederates dearly as their guns became easy targets for the Union artillery. The duel lasted for over an hour, with many of the Confederate guns disabled or driven away. General Jackson's three brigades were in line as follows: Colonel Edward Johnson on the right, Colonel William B. Taliaferro in the center, and Colonel Albert Rust's brigade on the left. The Union infantry under Reynolds attacked head on, and the Confederates repelled wave after wave of Union infantry. Once the Confederate artillery was driven off, the Union guns turned their attention to the infantry; the artillery fire was devastating to the infantry. The same Indiana soldier who commented on the battlefield also wrote about the Confederate defenders: "The Confederates fought with a spirit they had not before shown, and yielded the ground only as they were driven."⁶ Jackson had one other unit in the area covering his rear—the men of the 52nd Virginia under the command of Colonel John B. Baldwin were nine miles away when the battle started, but once he heard the cannonade he marched his regiment to Jackson's aid.

With Jackson's men near the breaking point and the tide of the battle shifting toward the Union, the battle took a decisive swing back toward Jackson's army. General Reynolds, watching the battle from atop a knoll, could see the whole battle unfold before him; he looked to the southeast and, to his astonishment, saw the 52nd Virginia coming to Jackson's aid. Reynolds grossly overestimated Jackson's force at 9,000 troops from faulty intelligence from his scouts who informed him of another 5,000 Confederates in the area and well within striking distance. Reynolds, feeling the 52nd Virginia as the lead elements of these reported 5,000 troops, quickly called off the attack after four and half hours of sharp and spirited fighting. Reynolds and his men then returned to their fortifications on Cheat Summit.

⁶ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 110-114.

Once the battle had ended, both sides felt they had bloodied their enemy. Reynolds reported the Confederate losses at 300 killed and wounded. General Jackson reported Union casualties at 250 to 300 with an officer of superior rank among the dead. In reality, the Confederates suffered six killed, thirty- three wounded, and thirteen missing. Union casualties were eight killed and thirty-five wounded. Reynolds' men fell back in good order and marched the twelve miles back to Cheat Summit, not harassed by Jackson's men. In all, Reynolds' army had marched twenty-four miles and fought a four and half hour battle, all in about eighteen hours.

The next engagement where Shugart's company was present was the battle of Camp Allegheny. After the indecisive battle at Greenbrier, General Reynolds was transferred to another department, placing newly promoted Robert H. Milroy in command of the Union forces at Cheat Mountain. The Confederate force under General William R. Jackson retreated from their position on the Greenbrier and marched the nine miles to the summit of the Allegheny. Here the Confederates settled down for the winter, under the command of Colonel Edward Johnson. Johnson commanded about 1,200 men in all. Milroy, determined to open that passage to the eastern counties of Virginia, decided to make a move on the Confederate encampment. General Milroy assembled 1,900 men for the assault on the Confederates, who Milroy believed had some 2,500 men. The attacking force was composed of 700 men of the 9th Indiana Infantry, under Colonel Gideon C. Moody; 400 of the 25th Ohio infantry, under Colonel James A. Jones; 250 of the 2nd (West) Virginia Infantry, commanded by Major James D. Owens; 300 of the 13th Indiana infantry, under Major Cyrus J. Dobbs; 130 of the 32nd Ohio Infantry, under Captain

William D. Hamilton; 30 of Captain James R. Bracken's Indiana Cavalry, and 75 of Captain Rigby's artillery.⁷

Milroy moved his men twenty miles to engage the Confederates at their winter quarters named Camp Allegheny. Milroy's artillery and the 75 men of Captain Rigby's artillery were so confident of victory that they left their guns behind, expecting to use captured Confederate guns. Milroy began his attack on the morning of December 12, sending two companies forward to take the old Confederate position and hold until the main body arrived. The two companies sent were men of the 9th Indiana; within two miles of the old Confederate works they were ambushed by Johnson's pickets. The element of surprise was now gone for Milroy and his men, and the pickets were able to escape and warn Johnson of the impending attack. That night Milroy rested his men and decided upon a two-pronged attack, sending Colonel Moody with the 9th Indiana and 2nd (West) Virginia to strike the Confederate left as he led the other half of the army on the Confederate right the next day. However, the plan went awry from the beginning as Moody's attack column was slowed by the mountainous terrain, arriving on the field of battle hours late.

At daybreak on the 13th, Milroy turned command of the attacking column over to Colonel Jones, who he had given express orders not to attack until Colonel Moody's column was up and ready. As Jones led his men into position on the right, they were met with a volley of rifle fire. Unfortunately for the Confederates, Jones' column was still out of range. Jones' men formed a battle line and returned fire, raking the Confederate line with a hail of lead. The Confederates soon broke and fled back to their trenches. Jones' men advanced toward the main Confederate line, and once in range the Confederates opened fire on Jones men, causing a great number of casualties. Jones' men fell back, re-grouped, and moved forward again toward the main

⁷ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 136-140.

Confederate line. The battle swayed back and forth as Jones men would gain a foothold, only to be driven back by a determined Confederate counterattack.

Moody's column was still nowhere to be found, and Jones's troops had suffered heavy casualties, his force down to 150 men in all. General Milroy ordered Jones to pull back. It was at this point that Moody's column reached the field. With the threat on the right gone, Johnson was able to bring his full attention to the left. Moody's men were tired from the long march and were no match for Johnson's Confederates, who easily fought off the new threat to the left. Moody and his men gathered their casualties and retreated down the mountain with the rest of Milroy's beaten command. The battle began at seven in the morning and by 2 in the afternoon was all over.

Casualties on both sides were even. General Milroy reported twenty killed, one hundred and seven wounded, and ten missing, for an overall loss of one hundred and thirty-seven. Colonel Johnson reported twenty killed, ninety-eight wounded, and twenty-eight missing. Of the twenty-eight missing in Johnson's report, Milroy reported taking twenty-six prisoners. The battle of Camp Allegheny closed the fall mountain campaign of 1861, with the Confederates still holding the approaches to the south and east while the Union was still in control of the way north.

It wouldn't be long before the Union Army would try again to break the Confederate's stranglehold on the mountains of present day West Virginia. An expeditionary force was formed under the command of Major George Webster; his command consisted of four hundred men of the 25th Ohio, three hundred men of the 2nd (West) Virginia, and thirty-eight men of Bracken's Indiana Cavalry under the command of Lieutenant Delzell, for a total force of seven hundred and thirty-eight men. Also with the expedition were supply wagons. The expeditionary force began

to move on December 31, 1861, its objective to defeat the Confederate army in winter quarters and take Huntersville and threaten the Shenandoah Valley to the east. Webster's force would use the Huttonsville and Marlins Bottom Turnpike. All went well until January 2nd, when Webster's army came across barricades of fallen trees the Confederates had left the previous fall. These barricades were as high as twenty feet and stretched for over a mile. Webster had to leave his wagon train behind, as he didn't have the tools necessary to cut his way out. A detachment of fifty men was left to guard the wagon train while the rest of the force moved around the barricades to continue the expedition.

The following day Webster's force reached the summit of Elk Mountain; from this position Webster could scan the valley below, especially Marlins Bottom, the gateway into Huntersville. A bridge spanned the Greenbrier River at the bottom, which needed to be crossed in order to march on Huntersville. Webster saw that the Confederates were making preparations to slow his progress. Major Webster ordered Lieutenant Delzell to take his cavalry a mile above the bridge and then head toward the bridge to cut off any retreat by Confederate forces. Webster would take the main body and assault the bridge head on. The ensuing engagement was over in minutes; the Confederates had fled the field leaving the bridge in Union hands. Both sides reported no casualties suffered.

Webster left fifty men behind to guard the bridge and moved forward toward Huntersville. About two miles from the town, Webster's main body came under fire from Confederate pickets posted on the turnpike. After a short fight the pickets retreated to their main line a mile from town. Webster then deployed the 25th Ohio and sent them up a hill to turn the Confederate flank while Webster sent the main body in a frontal assault. Once the Confederates realized their flank was in danger they retreated a half mile, forming a new line just outside of

town. Webster again pushed on, using the same tactic as before, and as before got the same result. The Confederates retreated through town firing occasionally and then fled to Warm Springs and Monterey. Webster's official report of the capture of the town states "we found the place deserted, the houses broken open, and goods scattered, the cause of which was soon stated by a returned citizen. The rebel commander [who is not identified in any report] had ordered the citizens to remove all their valuable property as he intended, if beaten, to burn the town."⁸ In the Confederates' hasty retreat they did manage to set fire to a barn which contained stores.

The Confederate forces in the area numbered three hundred to three hundred and fifty men, including local militia that was called out. With that being said, casualty reports are sketchy at best, but they list one killed and seven wounded. Webster's men suffered one man wounded, a private, Oliver P. Hershee of the 25th Ohio,⁹ who suffered a wound to his arm. Aside from capturing the town in the raid, Major Webster also captured 350 barrels of flour, 300 salted beeves amounting to about 150,000 pounds, 30,000 pounds of salt, and large amounts of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon, and clothing. The soldiers kept and carried back to their camp a large number of Sharps carbines, sabers, horse-pistols, and some army clothing.¹⁰ The raid by Webster was a huge success; not only did he obtain his objective, he captured or destroyed a large number of stores that would have been used by the Confederates the coming spring and made the winter especially harsh due to lack of supplies. He also effectively scattered the local militia, making them think twice before taking up arms against the Union.

⁸ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 147-150.

⁹ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 147-150.

¹⁰ Stutler, *West Virginia in the Civil War*, 147-150.

On March 29, 1862 Major General John C. Fremont took over command of the Mountain Department. It was around this time that Shugart's Company K was chosen as his bodyguard. During their time with General Fremont, Bracken's Rangers took part in the 1862 Valley Campaign, engaging the Confederate cavalry at Strasburg, and leading up to the battle of Cross Keys, fought on June 8, 1862. The Valley Campaign proved disastrous for the Union army as General Thomas J. Jackson was able to defeat three armies and hold over fifty thousand men in the valley that could have been used to reinforce McClellan on the peninsula.

On June 28, 1862, after a two day stint as commander of the 1st Corps Army of Virginia, John C. Fremont was transferred west. Bracken's Rangers would be under new leadership, that of General Franz Sigel. Under Sigel the Rangers would see action at Cedar Mountain. Researching the battle of Cedar Mountain and looking at the order of battle for the Union army, one does not find Bracken's Rangers listed, nor is any unit from Franz Sigel's 1st Corps. However, Bracken's Rangers and Company I of the 1st Indiana Cavalry were present at the Second Battle of Bull Run, acting as Headquarters Guard for General Franz Sigel. Here William Shugart's observations are pertinent, going into some detail about the loss of life at Second Bull Run in his November 1st, 1862 letter.

Another notable date in the History of Bracken's Rangers is November 9th, 1862, the date of the famous raid into Fredericksburg, Virginia. Accompanying Bracken's Rangers was Company I, 1st Indiana Cavalry. Below is the actual report from Captain Ulrich Dahlgren:

HDQRS. Eleventh Corps, Army of the Potomac

Gainesville, Va., November 10, 1862

GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I started from Gainesville, on the morning of the 8th instant, to Fredericksburg, to ascertain the force of the enemy at that place, and then to examine the Aquia Creek and the Fredericksburg Railroad on the return. I left Gainesville with 60 men of the First Indiana, General Sigel's body-guard, and went to Bristoe Station to obtain an additional force of 100 men from the Sixth Ohio Cavalry; but, finding they had moved To Catlett's Station, I went to that pint, where we found them. After a slight delay in preparing, we moved and traveled all night, stopping once an hour or so, to feed and water the horses. We arrived at Fredericksburg about 7:30a.m. Although our object was to be there before daylight, it was impossible to do so, the distance begin too great, and the roads and the weather unfavorable. At Fredericksburg I found the river too high to ford at the regular fording places, and not wishing to expose my men by crossing them in small detachments on a ferry-boat, I sent R.P. Brown, your scout, to find some place we could cross, which he soon discovered above the bridge, among the rocks, to all appearances impassable, but at which place we managed to cross one man at a time. My intention was to send the First Indiana Cavalry through the town, while the sixth Ohio would guard the crossing place and secure our retreat. After crossing with the Indiana cavalry with the Indiana cavalry under Captain Sharra, I could plainly see the rebels gathering together to meet us, and not wishing to give them time to collect, started for them

before the Sixth Ohio were over. Leaving directions for them, and supposing that they would be over by the time I would fall back, if necessary. We found the city full of soldiers, who were almost entirely surprised, and made many prisoners, whom we sent to the ford, where is supposed the Sixth Ohio to be. It being nearly a mile from Falmouth through Fredericksburg, and not wishing to run my horses so far, I sent Lieutenant Carr with a detachment ahead, to dash through the town and see where the enemy were concentrated. Lieutenant Carr gallantly drove several detachments before him until they reached the main body. Having now found where the enemy were posted, I ordered Captain Sharra to drive them away, which he did in the most effectual and gallant manner, charging a much larger force, and driving them whenever they stood. The fighting was of the most desperate nature, our men using their sabers, and the enemy, in several instances, clubbing our men with their carbines. While the fighting was going on, it was reported to me that the enemy had possession of the ford, the sixth Ohio not having crossed to hold it. On hearing this, I ordered our men to fall back, and, after a few moments' consultation with Captain Sharrs, decided to force a passage; but upon reaching the ford, found they had also left, not wishing to stand another charge.

After seeing the command all over and on the road home, I started with 12 men for Aquia Creek, to examine the railroad to that point, which we found in tolerable condition, excepting the bridges over the Potomac and Accokeed Creeks, which we burned. At Accokeek Creek we captured the enemy's pickets, of 4 men, our surprise having been so effectually accomplished that not one of the

Pickets was aware of our entering Fredericksburg. The enemy's loss was considerable, but it is impossible to state exact number. I know of 33 being killed, several wounded, and 39 prisoners. Our loss 1 killed and 4 missing. We also captured two wagon loads of gray cloth, about to be sent south. The enemy's forces consisted of five companies of the Fifteenth Virginia [Battalion] and three companies of the Ninth Virginia.¹¹

Company K's next assignment was escort duty with General Howard of the Eleventh Corps, present at the disaster of Chancellorsville, in which the Eleventh Corps was routed. Bracken's Rangers would go on Provost Duty until after the battle of the Wilderness. It was then transferred to Meade's Headquarters, where it would serve until June 23, 1864. Mustered out at Indianapolis that June, the recruits, 43 in all, remained with the Army of the Potomac until the summer of 1865.

William Shugart left Bracken's Rangers in November of 1862, being promoted to 1st Lieutenant of Company M, 1st Indiana Cavalry. He was on his way west. His commission states that he was mustered in on November 19, 1862. Companies L and M were composed of nine-month recruits who began service on November 1, 1862, ending their term of service in August, 1863. On July 25, 1863, Shugart was offered a commission as Captain in Company A, 1st Indiana Cavalry; however, he may have declined the promotion and was probably mustered out that August with his men of Company M.

On January 26, 1863, William Shugart told his wife Mary that he was connected with the sutler of the 117th Illinois Infantry—someone who follows an army and sells goods to the soldiers. It seems Shugart was backing the sutler financially. It is apparent that he wanted to be

¹¹ Taken from the Official Records report of Ulrich Dahlgren, Captain and Aide-de-Camp of Major General Franz Siegel, Series 1. Vol. 19, Part 2, Antietam, pp. 162-163.

financially stable, and, indeed, his letters to Mary from this point on emphasize his financial affairs. His activities with 117th Illinois are unknown, although he has his wife send his letters to that regiment all through January, 1863. I checked into the muster rolls of the 117th and found no mention of William L. Shugart. In February of 1863 he is back with the 1st Indiana in Helena Arkansas.

Shugart's next few letters show what it was like being in Arkansas as a Union soldier dealing with bushwhackers and guerrilla warfare with Confederate raiding parties. It is interesting to note that his letter dated August 29, 1863, ends with the notation to address future correspondence to "Captain W. L. Shugart 1st Indiana Cav. Steels Command Sevauls Bluff Ark." I have a copy of his mustering out papers dated July 22, 1863, which say "Promoted Captain, Company A." However, when looking at the muster rolls provided to me by the state of Indiana, William Shugart is listed as having declined his commission of Captain. No other information could be found to explain the apparent contradiction.

It's uncertain what William did from this point until April, 1864. His letters speak of trips up and down the Mississippi River and a short stint with the 117th Illinois on Sherman's Meridian Campaign. That campaign was a month-long action in February, 1864, aimed at the destruction of the Confederate rail system in Mississippi. The campaign began on the 3rd when Sherman marched his Army of the Mississippi from Vicksburg toward the important rail center at Meridian. Sherman knew he needed to move quickly in order to accomplish his goal. His army consisted of four divisions of infantry, two from General James McPherson's corps and two divisions from Stephen Hurlbut's corps. Meridian was the target of the campaign because of its location where three railroads intersected. Meridian was also the storage facility for material coming up from the Selma Arsenal. Sherman figured that he could easily sweep down from

Vicksburg, capture Meridian, and be back in time for the spring campaigning season. He had to cover one hundred and fifty miles to reach Meridian. Leaving Vicksburg on February 3rd, Sherman headed toward Meridian, reaching Morton on February 9th, covering half the distance in less than a week. By February 14th, Sherman's lead elements had reached Meridian. Opposing Sherman's force was that of Confederate General Leonidas Polk, but he would never be able to concentrate his entire force to stop Sherman. He couldn't because Sherman used several feints, intending to keep Polk guessing what his intent was. Sherman had Polk so confused and disorganized that Polk abandoned Meridian, fearing the Sherman's real intent was to take Mobile. Sherman called the tactic "Putting the enemy on the horns of a dilemma."¹²

Once in Morton, Sherman's men went to the task at hand, tearing up rail road tracks, heating the rails, then bending them around trees to form the famous "Sherman's Neckties"¹³. In a letter, Shugart describes the process. On February 11th, Sherman's army reached Lake Station, burning the railroad buildings, the turntable and one locomotive; this would be a precursor of things yet to come. Three days later he would unleash his full fury on Meridian. For five days Sherman sent his men in all directions from Meridian with the intent of destroying anything the Confederates could use to make war. Hurlbut's men headed north and east of Meridian while McPherson's men headed south and west. Hurlbut's men destroyed sixty miles of track, one locomotive, and eight bridges. McPherson's men destroyed fifty-five miles of track, fifty-three bridges, nineteen locomotives, twenty-eight steam cars, and three steam sawmills.¹⁴ Sherman left Meridian in flames, burning all the depots, storehouses and arsenals. On February 28th, Sherman's army returned to Vicksburg, the campaign a huge success. The Confederates where

¹² Kevin Dougherty, *Sherman's Meridian Campaign: A Practice Run for the March to the Sea*, passim.

¹³ Dougherty, *Sherman's Meridian Campaign: A Practice Run for the March to the Sea*, passim.

¹⁴ Dougherty, *Sherman's Meridian Campaign: A Practice Run for the March to the Sea*, passim.

able to repair the track in a month, but the loss of stores and locomotives was huge blow to southern industry.

William Shugart's letters also look into the family structure of a mid-19th century household, one in which the male is head of the household, the one looked upon to provide for wife and children. We see this in William's struggle to be the head of the household while he is in the army. In William's early letters he writes about patriotism and how great it is to be a soldier in the army, placing country above family. William describes this attitude to his wife in these early letters, particularly one dated June 21, 1862: "what a life is this just the novelty of being a soldier is enough for me".

As the war dragged on and the months turned to years, William's letters reflect a change. Instead of fighting for his country, it seems as though William is now fighting for his family's future. He transitions from soldier to entrepreneur, looking for ways to provide for his family. In his first letter of 1863, dated January 21, he mentions to Mary their having \$4,100 in the bank; he then tells her that he wants to secure five times that in order to feel comfortable enough to be home. His very next letter, dated January 26, 1863, a mere five days later, tells Mary he is connected with the sutler of the 117th Illinois. As for what "connected" means, that is unclear. I assume he has backed the sutler with funding and will receive a portion of the revenue brought in by this sutler. A sutler was someone who traveled with the army selling goods to soldiers. But I cannot be certain that this is the arrangement, as he mentions little else of this endeavor.

January 26, 1864, William mentions that he is going to seek the advice of Captain Tobias on cotton farming. Sometime in April, 1864, William Shugart, out of the army, invested in a plantation four miles below Helena, Arkansas, and began his career as a cotton farmer. His remaining few letters talk about the life of a cotton farmer in Arkansas. In his letters home he

explains the hard, backbreaking work, as well as a raid by bushwhackers and how he set about getting the plantation back up and running.

He treated his wife with reverence, always letting her know what he was doing, what his plans were, and how he hoped things would go. It's hard to see how Mary felt about William, as we only have William's letters to see into their marriage. William gives the impression of feeling sorry for not being a father figure for his son Dick, as he gives Mary advice on how to discipline him in his letter dated April 12, 1864.

At one point, William departed from telling Mary routine detail and pondered the meaning of the war and the monumental suffering it had caused. This was the most eloquent passage in the letters:

though I shall live a thousand years I would never want a civil war in our country the innocent are suffering in this war more than the guilty, women and children who never had one thing to do with bring about this war are now groaning under its misery. Innocent men who were once living at home enjoying all the sweet comforts of life in the bosoms of their families are now far far from home suffering the many privations of long and hard marching. Mary yes those sounds are now sinking groaning even dieing even dieing in hospitals of disease while others are living a life worse than death itself deprived of some of their limbs or disease gnawing at their very hearts and will soon send them to their long home but such is the effects of war. But when we reflect on the past who can help feeling sad and gloomy

we were one of the most happy refined and prosperous nations the world ever knew. The poor and oppressed of foreign lands would flee to America to find peace beneath the folds of that dear old flag but how are we now bleeding at every vein it must be a sign from god as a punishment for our wicked ways and trusting in him we pray we will soon see the day that we all return to our homes again and live as we once lived I suppose I have worried you so we will change the subject.

The reference to divine justice here was not the only time Shugart mentioned religious belief in his letters, as he cited scriptural injunctions often.

Little is known about his death. According to Ancestry.com, Shugart died in 1865. But the American Legion Grave Registration I was able to obtain from the Indiana State Archives lists the date of his death as September 7, 1864. I am more inclined to accept the American Legion's Grave Registration rather than Ancestry.com's date.

The 39 Shugart letters I transcribed and annotated are photocopies of originals that were provided to me by Prof. Michael Barton and that were provided to him by Robert Basoco of Lincoln, Nebraska. They were all written in cursive, using ink. Shugart appeared to use every form of paper he could gather, as some seem to be written on paper five by eight inches and others on sheets eight and a half by eleven. Most of the letters look as if he ran out of room and had to use the margins to continue writing. I have included a scan of one of his letters (see appendix A). I transcribed the letters as they were written, with no spelling changes or editorial improvements except inserting spaces in run-on sentences, adding paragraphing for readability, and standardizing the formatting of openings and closings. Where words were illegible, a [?] was inserted. Other editorial comments were inserted in brackets.

Chapter 2

The Letters

Tuesday Morning

August 1, 1861

Mollie would you care if I was to send you my picture. I guess that I will send it any how and if you do not want it give it to some of our relations. It is not a very good one. You need not be afraid of spoiling it for it cannot be washed out. I think we will get off this afternoon. I feel quite refreshed often my nights seat I think I will stand the war very well. I suppose you have no objections to me writing to you if you have you can make them known to me when I get back home. God fear of this being an uninteresting letter to you I will bring my wild remarks to a close please pardon mistakes I had writing.

Yours forever

Will. L. Shugart

Camp Banks¹⁵, MD

Sept. 24, 1861

I have written to you several times since I came here but do not know whether you have received them or not if I had known I would have stayed here so long I would have had you written to me but it would not have been very uncertain whether I would have ever seen the letters even if you had written I have written to father several times and aunt Sarah who arrived here last Saturday. Might told me that he had not herd from me since I left. Do you think I have

¹⁵ Camp Banks located in Frederick County Maryland, seems to have been a layover point for units heading south according to unit histories. Later the camp would be a staging area for prisoner exchanges.

acted foolish in not coming home I might have been there two or three weeks ago if I had wanted to. Yet I wanted to see a little fight if possible. But I see no more prospect of fighting now than I did when I first came. I am sorry that my health will not permit me performing the duties of a soldier I have been discharged and my discharge sent to Washington to be signed by the General as soon as he signs it and sends it back to our camp I will be ready for starting to Indiana. It may be two or three weeks yet before I get home. If was able I would stay with the regiment until our time was out. Get uncle sam tell me I must not think of ever trying to be a soldier again. My health is about as it was when I last saw you if anything a little better. You will find in the enclosed two bits of cedar which I gathered off the mountain in Maryland. Mollie do not be uneasy about me for I think I will get well although the prospect looks rather gloomy now I am perfectly content and if it is my fate to lay down my life I am ready to meet my fate have no fears of death. Pardon bad writing Mollie and remember me.

Yours forever

William L. Shugart

May 8, 1862

Dear Mary,

I will take this time for writing you a line this finds me well and I hope may find you the same. We are expecting to start from this place on tomorrow morning. I will have charge of a squad of 24 men and we also have 60 horse to take through. This will require a great deal of care on my part at least. I was quite unwell on the other day after seeing you my arm was very sore. It is Sunday morning I am expecting to attend church today perhaps for the last time in Indiana.

Think of me one week from today and I will be in Virginia far far from home and friends and all that is dear to me again in the army of our beloved country ready to help if it costs me my life. Some think it no great thing to go to war but I think different It was a sore trial on me when I left home for then I was very unfortunate in my first enlistment that is as far my health was concerned yet my recovery is looked upon by me as a resurrection of the dead to life then it did not seem to me as if I was in any great danger but since I have looked back with surprise to the past and wondered that my life was spared I still trust in that some one that saved me from the grave to be with me in all danger by the way and through the perils of battle and when peace is restored and the stars and stripes wave everywhere on American soil I then may hope to return by his kindness to return home unharmed to be an active citizen and useful Christian man. Yet this is in the far of future and must not be thought of by me home sweet home and all its pleasures must be forgotten as far as returning to [?] soon is conceived. I must prepare myself for the battlefield and perhaps to the field of death before this bloody war is ended. It is a fine mourning everything looks fine and merry as a marriage bell I have some business to attend today at the adjutant gen. office if it is Sunday and go to church beside so I will quit quiting for the present I will write to you again as soon as we get to our destination then I will give you my address.

Yours as ever

William L. Shugart

Woodstock¹⁶, VA,

June 19, 1862

¹⁶ Woodstock Virginia is located in present day Shenandoah County, 90 miles from Washington DC

Dear Mary,

I may expect that you are expecting that I have expected to write to you before this time this is the case for if I had not been so busy I would have written sooner since I came to we have been moving we landed safe in camp on last Monday noon. Left Martinsburg on last Saturday Gen. Fremont¹⁷ was then at Mount Jackson¹⁸ distance from Martinsburg¹⁹ 75 miles. I had 25 men in charge also 60 horses were to be taken to headquarters by us without bridles, or saddles this you know would be very tiresome work yet we went through in 2 days and I sleeping at night in an open field with our horses and no covering above us save the starry decked heavens above which I gazed and thought of home until I was lost in slumber perhaps would not awake until the morning came with the song of birds and many other objects that was pleasing to the eye and charming to the ear [section cut off]

here the army has started towards Starsburg and are now at Woodstock the majority of them stated on last night I still had charge of my squad as we were not yet drilled they will not but is in ranks for a few days we are encamped in a field just at the edge of town I have just had the pleasure of seeing the old mountaineer General Fremont he has just passed through this place escorted by our company he is smaller in person than I expected to see somewhat stoop shouldered and quite grey about the head and whiskers the photographs you see of him are not correct one thing they give him an appearance much larger than he is and represent his hair as being black the gen. was mounted on a splendid looking horse yet he was moving through town with no more protection to his rank than the most how to private of the army. We are expecting to have a fine time our duty is light compared to many of the cavalry so they are exposed to the same amount of danger and sometimes to much more we are to be used as

¹⁷ Union General John C. Fremont, Commander of the Mountain Department until June 26, 1862 when the Mountain Department was folded into the new Army of Virginia.

¹⁸ Mount Jackson is located in present day Shenandoah County Virginia

¹⁹ Martinsburg is located in present day Berkley County Wet Virginia

message bearers and such there is a company of men being made up called the [unrecognizable] scouts in honor to the gen. body. The company is not yet full the company all rank as 2nd lieutenant and receive the same pay their duty is to act as spys and they are always in danger and exposed to many hardships that other men are not bound to do. I am talking of being chosen as one out of our company to fill their ranks. I hope it will be the case for I want to be in the thickest of the danger I am not yet promoted above a sergeants position yet the 1st lieutenant says he will have me if possible I have given up entirely for the present at least we are looking for a fight here on at mount Jackson if we had not left it when we did from yesterday morning until now the ride has been filled with [?] and teams. I have never seen so many men in one body before it seemed as if the world was alive with men and soldiers we will perhaps start from here in the morning where we will go is not known. I hope we will get in sight of the enemy soon but it seems now as if we were running from him. The ladies of the town are all seers and seem to be free in so being and all so free to express their opinion of it to anyone. I was at a private dwelling today where there were 2 very lady like appearing young ladys we talked for [cut off from copy] brothers in the southern army.

Saturday June 21

I was not permitted to finish my letter the other day I am now attempting to finish it we were ordered to march from Woodstock to Strasburg²⁰ on the same night then we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march at any moment you know at such a time it would be a poor chance to write. There is a great many opinions about our destination some say we are on our way to Richmond some to Washington some to Tennessee while some are so ignorant as to know nothing about it. I have no idea where we are to be sent and no other solider this sort of

²⁰ The town of Strasburg is located in Shenandoah County, Virginia

soldiering is not known to everyone. I was up last night until 2 o'clock attending to my duty as a sergeant of the guard it was a clear night not a cloud to be seen and the stars shone bright I sit by a little camp fire near Gen Fremont's headquarters I could see a thousand light campfires as my own shining from every hill what a life is this just the novelty of being a soldier is enough for me

September 8, 1862

In camp 2 miles west of Washington

Dear Mary,

Today I have been over to the capital on business for headquarters this is the 2nd time that I have visited the city since our short stay on the Potomac I had quite a pleasant trip saw the house in which Abe lives in it is still elated in mourning on account of the fall²¹. Some of our military men I spent near an hour looking about the capital I did have time to stay as long as I would of liked to my business was such that I could not. I took dinner at the Willard House it is a fine night not a cloud to be seen and the moon is bright How I wish that I could stop in and see you tonight yet you are far away and I suppose are not thinking of the one that so much loves you what a fool I am to talk in this way. Mrs. Sigel is here she is a fine looking lady write soon and often. Pardon bad writing my love to all I will write no more at present

yours forever

Wm. L. Shugart.

²¹ I found no reference to a fall, but I believe the mourning to be for William "Willie" Wallace Lincoln, who died of typhoid in February 20, 1862.

General Sigels Headquarters

Near Fort Dekall

Sunday Afternoon

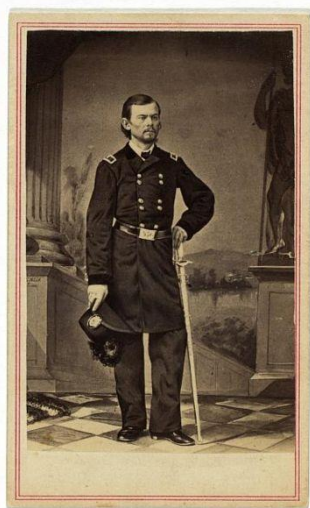
September 14th 1862

Dear Mary,

What makes you look so sober in your picture. I have felt rather gloomy all day but have reason to feel so no longer. I am never so happy as when I have just received a fresh letter from you. I wish I could hear from you every day. I am well pleasant with your picture. I think it is the finest one that I have ever seen at least I think more of it than of anyone that I have ever seen before. In fact I think it looks just like you do. Talk about me giving it to some [?]. I would fight for the picture but I would fight harder for the subject. I am sorry that you have not forgiven all our ole troubles. Do not I pray you think of it in the future I can only remember it with sorrow and only let it occupy my thoughts in hours of gloom. Why should we ever again think of it you spoke about the probable length of the war. I cannot think that it will end anyways soon.

When we left the battlefield on Saturday night I felt in poor spirits I was riding behind General Sigel all the way from the field to Centerville. We have nothing to say surely I think he was also discouraged and worn out. I spread my blanket by a camp fire for him that night and he used his cloak for covering was all he has that night as for myself I only had a oil coat. When we came into Centerville on Sunday morning I never felt so bad in my life. I thought that our army had met a sad defeat and our national troubles would be prolonged a great deal longer than if our army had been successful. Yet now since we have recruited of a little and there has been some satisfactory changes made in the command of our army I feel like a changed soldier. The hope

that cheers me most is that I think that the people of the Free states as well as the men on authority have seen that if the rebellion is to be crushed it will require every effort on their part. That the General have come to the conclusion that they will be obliged to work together before the war will ever be ended. If our generals were all such as Sigel I think that they would soon whop or get whipped for the general's would fight then at every opportunity. It is a gloomy day and has the appearance of rain we ware encamped on the west of Washington city the capital and white house and many other public building may be seen from our camp. General Banks is in command of the defense of Washington, The city could not be taken by any force whatever there are forts and embankments which enclose the city and will be the means of protection. There are some of the largest cannons planted near the city that I ever saw I could almost crawl into them that is if I was not so large I could. We have plenty to eat soft bread. Fresh beef [?] beans molasses, rice, vinegar, soap and candles we do not eat soap and candles but use them otherwise. We are now doing well but when we take the field of action again we will have.



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²² Franz Sigel (1824-1902) Commanding 1st Corps army of Virginia.

Headquarters 1st Corps

Army of Virginia

September 25th 1862

Dear Mary,

We are now under marching orders and are to start at 8 o'clock where our destination is to be. I do not know I send in the enclosed a picture which I had taken in the city of Washington yesterday. I must close for the present and pack up my belongings for a move I will write to you as soon as we stop and let you know where we are [?] you have [?] my respect to your parents.

Forever your lover.

William L Shugart

Washington DC

October 22, 1862

Dear Mary,

As I am at the city today thought I would drop you a line we are still at Fairfax court house and no prospect of us moving soon. I came up to the city today to get some clothing for the cor expect to go back tonight my health is good never better well this is no place to write so pardon the poorly written not for it was written in a hurray.

Yours forever

W.L. Shugart

Write Immediately

Headquarters 11th Army corps of the Potomac

Fairfax courthouse

October 28th 1862

Dear Mary,

I have just received your interesting letter of the 21st and 22nd I am happy to hear from you again. Well I think that you must have been in fine spirits or at least in a good humor when you wrote the last letter. I suppose that father had a good deal to say as he always does about your frets and when one I wanted to claim I guess that I will take head for mine and change to Sigel [?]: his name Well Mary I should be glad to be at home for awhile yet my services are needed here far more than back in old Indiana. It is now 11 o'clock good night wm. We hear a great many rumors about the war some say that peace will be restored before spring I wish that I could think so. But you know that the good book says that we will hear of war and rumors of war. I fear it will be a long time before we can even think of peace. I had sooner spend the rest of my life in the army than give them any favors whatever I feel as if I should like to take [?] for some of your brave comrades who have fell the victims of death on many hard fought battlefields I do not like to hear of the northern democratic party I think there is but two part's one for and the other against the Union. What do we want with a 3rd party I say fight them until they will come to peace on any terms that we may offer that is sentiment of Shugart. Remember me to your father and mother

write immediately.

William Shugart.

[This section is written on the same page as the letter above]

I will send you the opinion of the Brig General Shurz²³ I am well acquainted with him also an account of the death of Captain Lourn's of General Sigel's staff he no doubt brought his death by excessive drinking. I was in the squad of cav. taken from the bodyguard and commanded by Captain Shera which accompanied the remains to Washington, A funeral conducted according to military rules is surely a heart rending scene and can only be realized by those who witness such. Mary as I am a detail to go to Leesburg tomorrow on a scouting expedition we are to start at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is now late I have not written as much as I would like to but if I get taken on this trip I will not write anymore.

Soon yours forever.

W Shugart

P.S. Mary write as soon as you get this and I will answer and tell you whether I got shot or not

Direct to General Sigels Body guard 11th Army Corps General Sigels HQ WLS

²³ Carl Schurz (1829-1906) Commanding 3rd Division 11th Corps Army of the Potomac



Headquarters 11th Corps Army of the Potomac

Fairfax Court House VA

November 1st 1862

Dear Mary,

Tonight I received yours of the 27 and 28 of October It is Saturday night I was just expecting to write to you tonight but had no excuse on the world only that I wanted to write to you but since I have received this letter I can answer without blushing I answered your last letter before this the same night that I got it which was last Thursday. In that letter I spoke of going to Leesburg on a scout the next morning this was a mistake one did not go to Leesburg but went beyond. Aldie²⁵ a small town some 23 miles from the place our squad consisted of 20 men accompanied by two engineers of General Sigels staff our mission was to find the present condition of the enemy. To do this we were to climb the mountain path which was very rocky and steep when we were on the top of this mountain we could see a long long distance in every direction. It was surely a beautiful scene the day was fine, cool enough to be pleasant. To the east

²⁴ Fairfax Court House, taken in August 1862.

²⁵ Aldie is located in Loudon County, Virginia

we could see stretching out like a vast ocean one of the most beautiful valleys that my eyes ever witnessed. The may groves were colored by the frost and looked like spots of gold. It was partly with sorrow that I could gaze on this scene knowing that it was in this valley that the two Bull Run battles were fought in which our arms were so unsuccessful it was here that General Karney²⁶ and Stephens²⁷ fell the victims of death. It was in this valley that Col. Webster²⁸ laid down his life for his country's cause. He was a son of the noted Daniel Webster and his death was mourned by all those who knew him. Thousands of our best purest and bravest men of our nation are here mouldering in their silent graves. How could one think of all this without their mind being in a gloomy state through the distant of a sultry Indian summer day could be seen the Blue Ridge between this ridge. It was another fine scene in which many beautiful farms in this valley stretching down from the southwest like a silver thread could be seen a beautiful stream of the purest water glistening and sparkling in the evening sunshine from this part of the mountain can be seen one of the most extensive landscape seems that I have ever seen. The eye would never become wearied at such a scene. We could see quite a squad of Reb cavalry but they were so far off that they were not in our way. We left the mountains about 5 O'clock in the evening. This day will ever be fresh to my memory. If I could enjoy such as this every day soldering would be a pleasant time.

Oh yes you spoke of my promise to come after you but if I remember it was when I got to be some great officer was not this the agreement well if this is so you will have to stay at home a long time yet. I am now a sergeant in the army I do not expect to get much higher during my

²⁶ Philip Kearny (1815-1862) Major General, killed during the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, Hennessy, John J. Return to Bull Run, pg 449-450

²⁷ Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818-1862) Brigadier General, killed during the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, Hennessy, Return to Bull Run, pg 449-450

²⁸ Fletcher Webster (?-1862) killed leading the 12th Massachusetts during the battle of 2nd Bull Run August 30, 1862; son of Daniel Webster

present enlistment what the future may bring is unknown to us all General Scott²⁹ was once a corporal next grade of officer below a sergeant yet think not that I am comparing myself to General Scott you spoke about it being wash-day when you wrote your letter and if I remembered as wash day some time ago. Yes I do and ever will that has been the happiest day of my life often have I thought of it when at home but still often while far away in the active field while doing the duty of a soldier. It was two years next June how fast time has flown where will two years next June find us. I got a letter from father the other day he told in his letter that he had seen you at the funeral and asked you when you had received my last letter several other questions too tedious to mention. He is a case I have known him since I was quite a child in fact to tell the truth ever since I could remember Mary it is a beautiful night I do not know what you have been obeying today but I suppose that you have been baking and fixing for Sunday.

We have had no snow here yet but we had an awful rain and wind storm here during last Saturday and Sunday. This was very disagreeable but since then we have drawn tents and stoves so that we can be quite comfortable at night. You wished to know who my partner was it is Daniel Conner who was with me in the 12th Regiment he lived at [?] Fosters near father's farm I think you have never saw him. We hear tonight that we must all move tomorrow. The troops are now under marching orders but it may be some time before they all get off I do not know where we are to go to but I suppose it is on another tour against the enemy at least I hope so for I am in for driving this was through so that we can go home far I want to get married you need not tell it so that it will be a public talk. You [?] what did you sign your name this way for you spoke of sleigh riding this winter are there not some Quakers left there yet I suppose that my sleigh riding will be scarce this winter unless peace is declared. I am glad to hear of your good health nothing better than health in the army. Mary as it is getting late I will close hoping to hear from you soon

²⁹ I was unable to determine which General Scott Shugart was referring to

as there is a part of the 1st Indiana Cavalry in the West I will have you direct your letters in another way for fear they may be sent to the regiment.

Yours Forever

WM Shugart.

Remember me to your mother and father.

Camp Carrington

Indianapolis Indiana

November 27th 1862

Dear Mary,

I landed safe in camp on last night at 9 o'clock found the boys all well and glad to see me I had come here without any bed clothing and last night I being very cold. Last night I felt as if one or two of some mans comforts would not be amiss so this morning I wrote home for father to bring me a comforter stuffed with cotton and quilted or tied with yarn I could not get any government blankets as I had expected to. The weather is very cold and every appearance of staying so. Mary write soon and often.

Yours as ever

W.L Shugart

Lieut Co M 1st Indiana Cav, Direct to Indianapolis Indiana

Camp Carrington

Indianapolis Indiana

December 1st, 1862

Monday, Night

Dear Mary,

I am well and doing well as could be expected owing to the inclemency of the weather and the hard times. I think we will be here about 2 weeks why can't you come and see me I should be very happy to see you if possible. But the way the roads are I suppose you cannot see you until our time is out I must be here with the company I would be glad to hear of the war being closed but such is useless the wishing for such for the present hoping to hear from you soon and often my respect to your father and mother yours as ever

W.L. Shugart

Direct to this city

Spencer House

Indianapolis, Indiana

Spenser House

Indianapolis Indiana

January 21, 1863

Dear Mary,

We got here all safe last night I was very tired and felt very lonesome and rather meloncholly in spite of my great effort to subdue my feelings and trying to be cheerful and

happy but I could leaving all behind that ever was dear to me and knowing that every moment in the distance greater and put me still farther and farther from you knowing also that I am now entering upon a new scene of operations in the line of business which dose compel me to forsake all the comforts of a quite home all the loving words and caresses of a loving young wife deprived of luxuries of that well spread table the comforts of that soft and dowry bed also the depravity of the associations of relations and friends of old acquaintance any one would say this alone is enough to [?] a person to death but let us look at what is before me a long and wearisome journey of over 1200 miles to be troubled [traveled?] before I can go into business over a rout thickly endangered by robbers murderes and blacklegs who would not hesitate one moment to take the life of a man everyone as innocent as myself disease also hovering about and even old.

Death coming up at last and taking a man to his long home you would surely think Mary that all these thing considered is enough to make a man feal sad and lonely but you must think again and as you do remember this is only the dark side of the picture and you say to my sorrow that you can only see the dark side I hope before this that you are feeling I hope that you have considered it all for the best and that you are no looking forward joy to better days when we will have enough of this worlds stores to make us independent and happy when we can live in comfort and ease you know that it is my only whish and hope that you may be happy while I am making it this time I may meet with defeat and may be unfortunate but is I do you need not lament for I can build up again just as I started in the first place I did not marry you just for you to support me far from this I married you because I loved you for you and thought we could live a happy life together. I do not think you would deprive me of one pleasure or do anything to deeveate my happiness if you would not I pray you do not seem you would not

pray you do not seem so gloomy and sad be cheerful and happy for the thought of this makes me feel so God for worse than all my defaults in business if I should be unfortunate enough to meet any for one has reason to be sad but myself you are surrounded by comforts and pleasures that I cannot have you must only think of me as a man who is able to take care of myself and you to if I was you I should surely be proud of a husband that would offer so much and say go ahead and make more I can take care of what we have here. Then I would feel encouraged and feel as if I would go into the work with a little better spirits if I was away from you drinking and spending my money instead of making as I have then you would have reason to think my place at home but how is it with me comfort to some other one who or away from home even saving anything to support and comfort their familys we now have \$4,100 in the national Bank at this place and if it was 5 times that much I think I could stay at home or stay awhile at any rate I sold that hard money for \$105 and will send back the receipt to your father. Also those keys to your watch I see a great many old friends here have spent the day with Col. Baker he is much of a gentle man and in very good company the day is rather sultry and looks as if we would have rain soon I will start out tonight for Cairo if the train goes out dinner is just ready and I have to drop a line to father and Mr. Bernues start as soon as dinner is over I write more to close hoping you and Dick are both well kiss him for me for he is a sweet little boy and I would be happy for him to be with me all the time so good bye

Your devoted Husband

Will

Memphis Tenn.

Twelve O'clock Tuesday Night

January 26, 1863

Dear Mary,

You may think it is time all honest people to be in bed tis true and I surley would enjoy a quiet snooze now just about as well as any of them but an old saying is business before pleasure. I wrote you a letter today in which I told you I was going to Helena³⁰ this afternoon but since then I have changed my mind I am now connected with the sutler of the 117th Illinois and here goes for another \$5,000 or bust just so the case may be it will entirely owing to the way the wind blows and the wheel turns. This may surprise you Mary but there is an expedition now embarked for Vicksburg³¹ and to go across the country in that direction some where no one knows where I think it the best thing that I can do to go into such an engagement. It is only a point of good luck in me getting into the Regiment. You know there is an old saying that a fool for a buck and a poor man for children. I think I am good for boath don't you. Well I wonder if that some sober look is still clinging to you like given death to a dead [?] if so I hope that the mountnous seen may give way to a big and lively laugh when you get this letter. But take a fool advice and try and get your face straight again soon or it might grow in that same laughing way for it would indeed be most trying to me to have you in one continual laugh all the time.

I have no fears of this though for I have almost come to the conclusion that you think of me I will not do anything that will give me killed.

Mary do not I pray you say come home again until this regiments time is out. Though I may visit you sometime next winter but I do want to stick close to my business and make all the

³⁰ Helena, Arkansas located in Phillips County Arkansas

³¹ Vicksburg, located in Warren County Mississippi surrendered to General Grant July 4, 1863

money that I can. Tis true I would for more pleasant to be at home but I could not do down here we can but hope for better days if we ever see them. If I stay with this regiment until its time is out which is November 1865. I think if I have no bad luck we'll make \$5,000 anyhow and if I do it we'll be far better then 5 years at home. Think of this I would work just as hard for money to make you happy as any man in the world but think of 5 years hard work long suffering and not make over \$500 per year \$2500 5 years my is almost enough to give me the blues I call it but what name have you for it I think you would call it the sobers as you are always in that state of mind you looked so sober when I was at home that I was afraid to laugh in your presence but you had better believe I can let out some side shakers down here

how are you afraid well I feel very well tonight I have been buying goods since dark and packing ready for sending tomorrow. The 89th is also starting and will be with us I do not know where our destination will be but I will write you often and keep you posted of our whereabouts Direct as before only do not delay one moment when you get this letter my love to all good night PS you need not expect me to make \$1000 this month for I cannot do it but will make all that I can and you know I can do no more write often

your devoted husband

will

Kiss little Dick for me.

Direct to 117th Illinois 16th Army Corps, Vicksburg

Aboard Souix City³²

Opposite Memphis Tenn.

³² Sioux City was a union river transport

January 27, 1863

Wednesday night

Dear Mary,

I wrote you a letter some time today but I will drop you a line again tonight for we are now all ready for I start down the river we will get off some time tomorrow. It is to be an expedition of great importance. I learn that there is now 40,000 men in the 16th Army Corps. I think the object is to be disembark at Vicksburg and march across the country and after connecting with forces sent out from Grant's command make a drive on Mobile or some point along the coast. I am very well pleased with the prospect if I do not make as much money I will get to see a large portion of the country that I have never yet visited. But of course I will make money if I have luck and if I do not you know we have some at home. It is a very warm night so much so that it makes it very uncomfortable to wear a coat I think we will have some cold weather yet before winter is over. I am very well pleased with the prospect of my new associates. Many of the officers are religious men the Colonel More was formerly professor of some college up in Illinois. They are mostly Methodist and are very strict and pious members I am glad of this for I do think that if any men should be pure it should be our leading men and officers. Maj Gen. Howard³³ is one of those men that is not ashamed for the world to know that he loves and adores the God that made us all. The Regiment is very noisy some of them have been up town and have got a little too much of the drink.

How come you so under their shirts and are making no hesitancy in letting [?] a flow of You to know I will write you again and drop it in the office at Helena I am very tired tonight for I have been hard at work all day getting our goods on board and fixing up our business I was also up very late last night and think it time for me to be in bed so I will close for the present so

³³ Oliver Otis Howard (1830-1909) Major General commanding the 11th Corps

good night kiss little dick for me my love to father and mother and rose your devoted and well
wishing husband

Wm. L Shugart

PS

Direct to 117 Illinois 3rd Birgade 3rd Divison 16th Army Corps via Vicksburg

Helena Arkansaw

Jan. 28 1863

Dear Mary,

I am now this for and all well as could be expected I see Capt. Tobias here he is doing
very well nursing [?] says I had better go into it.

Yesterday there was a case of murders here in the country back of town two young men
killed two others and thought they had killed another for one little lot of cotton 8 bales they then
brought the cotton to this place and sold it for \$2,100 took a boat and started up the river but was
overtaken and are now here in prison wating their trial. What a country here is an instance
where 3 mens lives where lost for only \$2,100 I do not feel safe with any amount of money in
my pocket I only have time to tell you that I am well and good night

yours

Will.

18 miles down the Yazoo pass from Helena on the missippi side

Feb 18th 1863

Wed. Evening

Dear Mary,

When I last wrote to you we was just starting out on what we thought was a two days scout that was one week ago last Sunday morning and we have been out ever since enduring such hardships and privations that it almost makes my heart ache to think of it suffuring eather from cold or hunger I have spent the time of nights standing by some large trees or huddled down by some old log to keep dry as possible for I do not think that there has been a night but that it has rained all night and many times it has come in torrents for hours which you know would soon soak our clothes as we had nothing but mother earth for our bed and the broad canopy of heaven for our covering it is useless for me to try to picture to your imagination the scenes that we have witnessed during the past week and a half the days have been spent in scouting over the country as the pass was filled up or so blockaded that it was impossible for the boats to go very far in a day so we would scour the country over on both sides of the pass often riding in swamps for hours where the water was mid side to our horses at other times swimming their and getting wet to our waist, we have been under fire 4 times since we left Helena but as good luck would have it got out safe every time but have lossed 4 killed and 3 wounded. Ther is a detachment of the 5th Illinois cavalry commanded by a cap't. I have charge of 50 men from our reg. the capt. That came out with us having returned to Helena we have been living as a general thing off the citizens have had plenty of fresh beef, pork, and cornbread, the 34 reg came down the other day I think Jodie did not come he is still unwell I heard from one of

the boys that he had sore throat and was not able to be up. Some 20 or 25 of that reg. was out the other day and had a brush with quite a lot of [?]

Camp 1st Indiana Cavalry

Helena Ark.

June 23rd 1863

Dear Mary,

It has been a long time since I had a letter from you I think the last one was dated may 18th I have wrote you twice since then and as yet had no answer I fear you have been unwell or something of the kind. Our mail is very irregular and often goes down to Vicksburg before we get it. Well Mary since I last wrote to you I have had a very hard spell of sickness I was confined to my bed on the night of the 10th and did not leave it till about the 20th I had a slow fever rather typhoid in its form I was very sick and suffured awfully for about 5 days I remember nuthing about for I was perfectly senseless we have a very good surgeon he took me to his own quarters which are in a very comfortable house and there waited on me himself I will never forget his kindness to me Dr. G.W. Bruce is his name I had all the attention that a man could ask. Every night 2 officers would set up with me this I think only a mark of respect. I have been up for 3 days and am feeling quite well though very weak I think I will be all right in another week. Well our time will soon be out we will start up the river on or about the 15th of next month. Father wrote to me to come home immediately get s furlough but you know this would be impossible as I wrote you before I do not think it will be to late after my time is out

I will it I have forgotten the time but I think it was the week before Christmas that you was at Indianapolis was it not? If it was then will be plenty of time after my term of service is up.

Mary I have just received your letters of the 3rd of June and see you are still anxious for me to come home. It is impossible for me to get off I cannot get a leave of absence one day they say my time is to near out. I can attend to all my business after that Mary have no fears of me not coming for it is only a little less than 3 weeks and we will start up the river. You have no idea how strict they are here about granting leaves of absence. Our lieut. Cols sister died up in Southern Ind. They sent for Col Pace to come home as soon as possible but he could not get off. I could mention several other such cases but it is useless I do not want to desert and have my name struck from the roll dishonorably besides they would take all my back pay Mary if you was in my fix you could not help think it best to stay my time out and go home honorably for I could not get off unless I deserted and went up the river in citizens dress which I cannot think of doing have no fears at all for I will be there in time take good care of your health. I will see you the 1st of August or last of July do not fear for I will be there I must close.

Yours forever

W.L. Shugart

Memphis Tenn.

Aug 29, 1863

Dear Wife,

I am now at this place laying in a stock of goods I am well as could be expected under the circumstances I have bought my goods and am ready for the first boat that is going white river

I think the prospect good for making some money at least within the next year that is if I have no more bad luck. That is I mean if our regiment dose not be on the move all the time. The weather is quite cold and has been for some days I have not heard from you since I left why I cannot tell but I suppose they do not come as our mail is very irregular I left Sevauls Bluff some 3 days ago and came across on the steamer Rost Boy. Mary I want to hear from you I fear you are unwell as some of the others are not I wrote to father a few days ago I hope he as well as all the rest are willing for me to be away I must close hope to hear from you soon and often

Your devoted husband

W.L. Shugart

Send to capt. W.L. Shugart 1st Indiana Cav. Steels Command Sevauls Bluff Ark.

By signing my name officially I will be more likely to get it than if you sign my name any other way

My love to all

Yours

Will

On Board Lady Jackson³⁴

Below Helena

September 30, 1863

Dear Wife

³⁴ *Lady Jackson* union river transport ship

When I last wrote you I was at the Bluff after our goods which we took out to Little Rock³⁵ and after selling out a portion of them sent the rest to Pine Bluff³⁶ as our regiment was ordered down there. My partner went down to the Bluff while I [?] last Sunday started back for another stock of goods at Memphis I got as far as Devauls Bluff on Sunday as the boats are now running from the city to the Bluff it dose not take long to make the trip I found that there was not a boat going out until the next day.

Mary you do not know what a time I do see I thought that when I got into this business that I could see easy times but I found one place in the army is about as hard as another and none of them easy. The first day after I left the bluff to go to Little Rock with 8 wagon loads of goods it rained all day I got soaked to the skin and that night it was very chilly we camped on the prairie that night and was scarce of wood I was wet and caught a fresh cold the day following we had a very bad road to pass over and our wagons were very heavy loaded the mules were near bogged out and would get stuck in the mud at every bad place I just had the mule in and lift at the wheels and pry up with nails until I was completely worn out that night we camped within 12 miles of the city and the next mourning we went in by 10 o'clock. My exposure was to much for me to stand I was taken unwell as soon as we got over and have not felt well since I have had flux but am getting along now very well by a good deal I can now set up the greater part of the day and think by the time I get to Memphis I will be all right again our regiment will perhaps stay at Pins Bluff this winter if it dose we will have to shift goods to Little Rock by way of the rivers and railroad and then haul them across the country to the bluff distance 205 miles. Time we have got so so far away I do not know whether I can come home this winter or not it will be so much trouble and expensive I find that a man must stick to his business if he wants to

³⁵ Little Rock, Arkansas; state capital located in Pulaski county

³⁶ Pine Bluff, Arkansas, located in Jefferson County

suceede I will write you if I do come beforehand so that you can be fixed for it I have not had but one letter from you since I left home and that was dated Aug 19th I am very anxious indeed to hear from you and know how you are getting along I fear you are unwell and cannot write or something else is the matter with some of the family I have not had a letter from fathers folks eather dose this not beat all you ever heard of out here in the wilderness almost killing myself for the sake of a little money and there cannot hear from those at home who I so much desire to hear from The weather has been very disagreeable for several days we have had rain all the time I must close pardon this poor writing for the boat shakes so I will write you again before I leave Memphis my love to all
your devoted husband

Wm. L. Shugart

January 21, 1864

Wednesday Night,

Dear Mary,

I wrote you a letter about noon today and sent it by Ms. Boiner but as I have nothing much to do for the next few hours I think I cannot spend the time more pleasantly than in writing to you again the cars leave for Cairo at 10 o'clock tonight I will have to stay up and wait for them so I will improve the obertunity not knowing when another will offer as good. I see by todays evening papers that the boats are running as far as the mouth of the white river and they have to lay up on account of ice also Arkansas river is froze over but I will start with the hope that the rivers will be open by the time I get there. I would come back home and wait until I

heard of them being open but the posting would be so hard that I would rather go on now as I have started for you know it is always bad [?] to go back. Mary you do not know how lonlie I am tonight I feel as if all the friends I ever had had forsaken me as in other words I have the blues the worst way and do not know what to do to cure myself I will not tell you as I was speaking about the boats that the bushwackers have again been troublesome on the river this would make you feel uneasy but as it is not you that is to be exposed I would advise you not to feel very uneasy for I am and always have been able to take care of myself when I was at home do you remember you spoke about me writing something about making money enough for you and Dick and then I did not care How soon I died well I suppose I did and I had the blues a great deal worse then than I have now but still I did not think anything about it before or after I wrote and would have never again if you had not have mentioned it I am very tired tonight and do not feel very well but as I am on my way to the sunny south it is to be hoped that I will be better soon I think I took cold. Yesterday as I came over on the back as it was a very damp and disagreeable day when I left home I told you to direct to Pine Bluff but since I have come to think about it I will have you not to write until you hear from me for I shal stop at the first place where I see I can make a few greenbacks³⁷. I must close hoping this will find you well and in good spirits. My love to all and how I would like to see little Dick tonight yet whishing will not make it so or we would have had no war.

Goodnight, Goodnight

Your devoted husband,

Will

³⁷ Greenback; slang term for money

Memphis Tenn.

January 26th 1864

Tuesday Afternoon

Dear Mary,

I am still at this place but will start for Helena this afternoon at 4 o'clock I wrote you in my last letter to write me immediately and direct to little Dick if you have not written please do not until you again here from me. I do not know as yet where I will go but I shall strike wherever I can make the most money. If I can see a chance at Helena I will stop off there if not I will go on to some other point. I have almost given up the idea of going back to Little Rock for several reasons one is I think it is not safe I hear that there has been another attack on Pine Bluff the force in the section of Little Rock has been very much reduced some have been sent to other points while others have reenlisted and gone to their respective states I see a great many men from the place and they say the place is not safe I also see that Capt. Bawles Post Adj. of that post had his legs broken in the circus by the seats falling. The Capt. was an acquaintance of mine and a very intimate friend. He is a very fine man and I deeply regret his misfortune. I see also in the same paper that our regiment has had another engagement I am very anxious to hear the result. They are so headstrong and heedless of danger that I fear some of them have gone to far and perhaps meet a sad fate.

I am now in Mr. AP Mose store is where we brought goods when we were in business. I have also met quite a number of old friends among the rest is James Study but did not speak to him I was out to see the boys in the 89th yesterday they are all well and in fine spirits the regiment is under marching orders and will leave in a day or two to parts unknown the boys are very joyed at the ride of getting off I saw Will Russel and was with him the greater part of

yesterday his wife had just gone up a few days before I came down I think I will go into cotton business at Helena I do not know until I get there I will write you if I do but all I ask is for you to be content and let me make the money or leave it just as the case may be if I loose I will make again I am bound and determined to make money let it cost what it will in the way of labor and hardships Capt. Tobias is at Helena in the cotton business and I will get his advice when I get there if I could only get 100 bales of cotton at the present rates of prices it would be all the money I would want and if I have good luck I will make it in the next year I will close and go to the provost marshal and get my papers for Helena Good bye my love to all.

Your devoted husband

W. L. Shugart

Camp 16th Army Corps

15 miles west of Vicksburg

Feb 16th 1864

Tuesday Night

Dear Mary,

I suppose by this time you either think I am dead or neglected you in not writing you sooner but if you could only have a birds eye view of our long and frightening march could but see how we have lived and how we have suffered for the many comforts of life you would surely forgive us for not writing sooner in fact we have had no communication with any point so it would have been impossible for me to have sent a letter if I had written I do not know when or how I will send this yet I will risk it.

Well when I wrote you last we were at Vicksburg on about the 2nd or 3rd of the month the army started soon after in fact on the morning of the 2nd my portion and myself had no team and could not get off with the regiment but was about 3 days behind we brought 4 mules and wagon and started on the morning of the 5th expecting to over take our Reg. at Big Black³⁸ 16 miles east of Vicksburg but when we got out that far we found that the entire army was out beyond and its rear was at any rate a days trouble before leaving the line in its rear unprotected here we went puzzled for they told us it was dangerous to attempt to go the road alone we had a council of war here for a short time our motto being never to turn back we soon came to the conclusion to push on and over take the army that night. I suppose it would not intent you to tell you that the next few hours yes the next many long hours was spent in faithful whipping and urging our already faded team. It was a beautiful day not a cloud to dim the clear blue sky on and still on we went until the sun had sunk to his nights seat how constantly did our eager eyes long for a sight of the men of that army as we saw that the last sunbeam would soon fade away and leave us in darkness I have spent many lonesome days since I have been in the army but this one if I remember right is sure the darkest of them all not a living being to be seen save now and then some far off squad of men we supposed to be rebel escorts not coming near enough for us to know who or what they were. Every building had been burned and the country was as barren and destitute as a desert we passed over the hard fought field of Champions Hill³⁹ about 9 o'clock at night the woods had been set on fire by our men and by the light we could see many graves of our noble boys who fell for our Good Old flag we could also see the scars and bullet holes in the bark of the trees. About ½ after 10 o'clock we came in sight of campfire and it was not long before we were safe inside of our lines again after watering and

³⁸ Big Black River, tributary of the Mississippi River merges with the river south of Vicksburg Mississippi

³⁹ Battle of Champions Hill; May 16, 1863 was a union victory in which Grant was able to block the roads to Vicksburg from the east. Ballard, Michael B, Vicksburg, 282-308.

feeding our mules we were ready to make coffee and get supper which was of boiled meat and crackers this over we were ready to retire for a few short hours of rest for it was now near 12 o'clock we slept this night on our wagon and I must say that I slept cold yes I almost forgot though the day had been warm when we woke up in the morning everything was covered with frost we had hardly got our breakfast over when we heard heavy cannonading in front which was kept up for several hours the rebel cavalry under Lee⁴⁰ had skirmishes ensued in which 37 of our men was killed and leading to Jackson tonight we camped with in 20 miles of that place [?] more days

Camp Decator

February 20, 1864 Saturday night

Dear Mary,

It is now 9 oclock and I suppose you are fixing little Dick for bed well I can only say I wish it was so that I could spend the evening with you but as it is I am far away in this land of rebellion and can only have the pleasure of thinking of you and of the better time comeing we are now on our road as we suppose back to Vicksburg and have got as far as Decator⁴¹ I think we will not go on this road any farther than Hillsboro⁴² then take a road leading to Canton⁴³ and go up through that portion of country you will remember in my last letter of the 17th I spoke of the weather being very cold that night I took a deep cold and the next two days I was quite unwell yet tonight I am happy indeed to find myself feeling quite well we went into camp

⁴⁰ Stephen D Lee, (1833-1908) No relation to R E Lee, S D Lee commanded cavalry corps Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, from August 1863 to January 28, 1864.

⁴¹ Decatur, Mississippi; located in Newton County

⁴² Hillsboro, Mississippi; located in Scott county

⁴³ Canton, Mississippi, located in Madison County

about an hour by sun and after tending to the team we went about getting our evening grub we baked corn bread and fried some fat bacon (pardon me for the expression the soldiers call it sowbelly) made coffee and had a good supper for us to have infact it appears better to me than a well spread table just because I was better prepared for anything in the eating then when at home when plenty is always smiling. Yes I have seen the time since we left Vicksburg that I would have been glad to have had the scraps from your table the scraps you would give to your dogs. But such is the effects of war and if I can stand it without a [?] I hope you will pass it bye without a sigh and think it all for the best it is true I have seen hard times but this expedition beats them all we have for our breakfast in the mourning cold cornbread and a chicken broiled that I paid \$1.00 you may know how scarce they are we also have cornmeal enough to last us about 3 days when that is gone we will have to look somewhere I know not where for our next. We would have had plenty of good soda crackers and chees but we turned them all over to some poor wounded boys that was to be left behind and could not get anything of this kind to eat. I am not afraid of starving we will manage some way you know the good book says let evryday provide for itself I do not like to go to bed hungry and not know where I am to get breakfast the next morning no not I love to eat to well for that so I think that this part of the Gospel has some other meaning one thought brings on another do you rember that apple pie you made last summer when I was at home I would give \$10.00 in greenbacks for such a one tomorrow.

This makes me think of that bitter cold new years night that I got home this winter I have thought of that a 1000 times though it was but a short time ago how I enjoyed myself that time but I fear and always shall that you did not you seemed so sad and lonely I do not know what to think I do hope and pray you are now in better spirits and that you have come to the conclusion that you did get a pretty good stub of a boy for a husband after all the trouble and

vexation at least one that loves you and cherishes you as the newest and dearest treasures on earth one though now far away using his utmost to make a living for you and little Dick and would be with you this moment if I did not know it the best thing for me to be away well I have filled one sheet and not told you half yet tell henry when you see him that his parde jon is all right side up with cane and doeing the fact he can for himself and country tell all inquiring friends that I am in good spirits hoping the day not far distant when swords shall be beaten into plowsheers and spears into pruneing hook Mary I hope you will not let any stranger read my letter they would think I talk to much nonsense kiss little dick for me

good night

will

Aboard [?]

117th Illinois Camp 3 miles east of Vicksburg

March 4th 1864

Saturday Night

Dear Mary,

I must say that my heart was made glad once today on getting a letter from you though it was dated Feb. 7th I think there are surely later dates on the road Shal be sorry if there are not well Mary we are now safe back at Vicksburg but do not know how long we will stay here we are camped 3 miles in the east of the town we have been very busy all day hauling on goods that we had stored in town out to camp I have been driving our 4 mule team and I think I am a bully good driver you would think so to if you had been on this type with us [?] we did over

bad roads and at all hours of the night but not without a [?] all this and the many other inconveniences we lived over it and still live and have as good a prospect for living as we had before we started if we do not die sooner. The expedition accomplished all that was intended for it to do and that seemed to be expressly the destruction of property in port private and all the public that could be found the main point was the destruction of Railroads which was done as far as could be expected the road was destroyed in four different directions from mardian⁴⁴ for 20 miles each way the railing torn off the ties taken up and burned the rails thorn on the fore and after the beam hot would bend and fall over and after cooling would not be fit for use in this way our Army has broken up two of their most important R.R. which you will see by looking on the war map.

But we must say that we were disappointed on our return to Vicksburg on not hearing of some more of our great men doing something toward putting down this great rebellion all seems to be quiet not a thing doing anywhere except in Shermans Command. As we had been out so long we hoped to hear on our return of the fall of Mobil⁴⁵. Great thing of Grant army and also of important news from the Eastern Army. Perhaps they have not had weather cuitable for moving vast armies and achieving great victories at least we hope this is it for we fully believe that our leading men are using their utmost effort towards bringing peace to our bleeding and suffering country you where at home in your quite lovely and peaceful homes know none of horrors suffering privations and miseries of war. Yes there is curtain down between you and all the gloom you can picture in your idle fancies and conceive in your imagination but those are not true to know the facts you must be an eyewitness then you get it in its true light. Well many

⁴⁴ Meridian, Mississippi; located in Lauderdale County, Sherman Captured Meridian on February 14, 1864.

⁴⁵ Mobile, Alabama; fell into union hands on April 12, 1865

prayer be offered up to god that our homes are still safe far from contending armies who convey destructive poverty and desolation before

though I shall live a thousand years I would never want a civil war in our country the innocent are suffering in this war more than the guilty, women and children who never had one thing to do with bring about this war are now groaning under its misery. Innocent men who were once living at home enjoying all the sweet comforts of life in the bosoms of their families are now far far from home suffering the many privations of long and hard marching. Many yes those sounds are now sinking groaning even dieing even dieing in hospitals of disease while others are living a life worse than death itself deprived of some of their limbs or disease gnawing at their very hearts and will soon send them to their long home but such is the effects of war. But when we reflect on the past who can help feeling sad and gloomy we were one of the most happy refined and prosperous nations the world ever knew. The poor and oppressed of foreign lands would flee to America to find peace beneath the folds of that dear old flag but how are we now bleeding at every vein it must be a sign from god as a punishment for our wicked ways and trusting in him we pray we will soon see the day that we all return to our homes again and live as we once lived I suppose I have worried you so we will change the subject.

We had lovely weather all the way out with few exceptions when it rained very cold rains it is rather to cool tonight to be comfortable. The people down here are making gardens and planting. I have seen for sometime first trees in bloom. Well I am so near tired to death tonight I must close and try and fins time to finish this letter tomorrow. I am truly glad to hear that little Dick is getting along so well I would be very happy indeed to be with you tonight but still I am far away and no prospect of seeing you soon I will close for tonight kiss little Dick for me goodnight .

Goodnight yours

Will.

[this section appears on the back of the previous letter]

As tired as I am I want to get home fully as God and you wish me to be yet I cannot give up to remain at home when I go next August I do not want you to build up hopes that I will be at home to stay for I must make a little more money to live on after the war is over. Tell father that our affairs can still remain at Indianapolis as they were when I left as the receipt of goods as the bonds of US and will draw matures from date so I can fix it up next fall or winter if father dose not. I know this minute that we ware going up Red River and want to start day after tomorrow if we do I will write you one before we start. How is little Dick tonight I wish I could see him tell him of me as soon as he can understand and learn him to call me pa I must close for tonight Mary hoping to hear from you soon all my love to father, mother, and Rose.

Your devoted well wishing husband

Will

4 o'clock sunday mourning the 8th

I was quietly dreaming of home and thought that my father was calling me but I soon found that it was not father that I heard but there was a fellow at the door of my tent with a light calling my name he was the adj. of our regiment and told me that I was to have 25 of our men ready with 2 days rations to start on a scouting expedition at 6 o'clock this mourning it was the 5 o'clock and of course I bounced out of bed with a willingness to do my duty as a soldier you

see what a soldiers life is liable at any moment to be called to rush into perhaps unseen and unknown dangers after feeding my horse and seeing that the men were ready I prepared for myself a scanty breakfast of toast bread and butter which I ate with as much relish as ever I did a meals vitals at home. The boys are now all of them up some feeding their horses others cooking breakfast all is to be ready at the aforesaid time where we are to go utterly unknown to us. There is one Cap't. from our regiment with another lot of men I do not know how many is to accompany us we are to get aboard some boat and go eather up or down the river to some point I do not know where I suppose we will land and go across country I anticipate a good time but we do not know what will happen.

You spoke of Mr. Davis being married I can only wish him much joy hoping they may live a long and happy life but I see that you think it would have been better had they waited till after the war is over. This is a broad hint is it not for me to stay in the service until the war is over if so I hope you will change your notion before our time is out I hope we may be allowed the pleasure of seeing that long looked for when the preacher may say I pronounce you man and wife you spoke of having no news to write you did not tell me anything about our folks why don't you go over you could not please our folks better for they think there is not another young lady in the country equal to you aspecially father. They are of the same opinion of their son about that I could write all day but I know that it would not interest you so I will close for the present you must write as often as you have time I expect you get so many letters from me that you are ashamed to answer if so I will not write as often I think we will stay here all winter my pen is poor so parden bad writing good bye

Yours until death

W.L. Shugart

Helena Ark

April 5th 1864

Dear Mary,

I am up town today on business and will take time to write you a line I just sent you a long letter on Sunday which I suppose you will get long before this reaches you do just as you think best about coming down this summer if you think it will be to much for you to come while you are nursing the babe you can wait until cool weather and until you wean the boy this I have almost come to the conclusion will be the best but just as you think we have got 50 acres more to put in than we first expected which will take some time longer then I at first expected so do not look for me until you see me comeing as I said before I will be there as soon as we get done planting I must close

your devoted and well wishing husband

my love to all

write soon and often

W.L Shugart

Farm 4 miles Below Helena Ark.

April 12, 1864

Friday Morning

Dear Mary,

I was surprised last night on getting four or five letters from you but on learning that they were all of old date and had been written before I got home except one and that the week after I started so you see that it was not much consolation to one as myself for I have been at Helena three weeks and wrote you as soon as I landed here but I suppose again that you will want to know how I am getting along with business I was doing fine but we have had bad weather and last night had a hard rain so I will have to stop for this but I hope not long for I am getting anxious to see you and that boy of ours I will try to be there at home some time in the may though it maybe in the latter part of the month If we should have much more bad weather it will put us off that luck longer I will plant on until the 15th of may and then if I am not done I will quit but can finish long before that time if we are not bothered and can only be blessed with good weather.

How about you coming down I will as I have said before let you do as you think best about this if you would sooner wait until little Dick quits nursing and then come I think it would not be so hard on you but if you want to come when I do again all you will have to do is just to say so. But the hot weather will be hard on you as you are nursing a child you see I will not say a word to you if you only wish to make the trip nor will I say if you do come not but rather say any way if you do not come thus you see I am not like you in this respect you do not want me to be away from you [?] but I guess it is only because you have to stay there. O yes in one of these letters that I have just received is what your mother sent about Little Dick louder than any boy in the country. I hope you will teach him better manners and that he will not distrust your quiet and sweet slumber by his naughty trycks you know I have not been with that boy much and not long enough for him to learn anything of that from me so I am almost of the

opinion that if he learnt of anyone it comes from some of you at home. I hope you will train him up in the way that he should go and learn him no bad habits well as I am getting up to Helena this morning to see If there is not a letter for me I will close for the present and finish up town it is not fit to work and I will have to improve my moment of good time that I have so Good Bye for the present

yours will

[No Date]

Saturday Night

Dear Wife,

I was up town yesterday but did not get time to finish this letter or it closed up and I had to go back to the farm to start my work again and there had been some more mules taken from the farm below us and there was quite an excitement about it so I forgot my letter until I got home you will say yes this shows what you think of me but I was thoughtful enough to enquire at the office for a letter form you but to my sorrow found none I have been here over three weeks and as yet had no word from you but I hope you did write as soon as you got my letter I am not at Capt. Tobias he and his lady Mrs. Tobias are booth very anxious for you to come and will give us two rooms in the same house and very good one and the others will do for a kitchen. I will say to you again do first as you think best I want you to come and you know I told you when I was home that I even got a place that you could come and get you if you say so well I must close hoping to hear from you soon my love to all

Your devoted and well whishing husband

Will

Veputy Plantation

Near Helena Ark.

June 24, 1864

Friday Night

My Dear Mrs. Shugart

Your letter of he 16th reached me yesterday but I was very busy last night I was so near tuckered out that I thought it best not to write but still tonight finds me very near then same. The weather is very warm and we have so much to do that it takes me all the time to see to the odds and ends yet besides this I can do almost two mens work today my shirt was [?] soaked with sweat and I could feel it running down my legs into my boots while it dripped from my elbows you I suppose would think this was very warm weather and I am happy tonight that you are not at this place for I know the heat would be so oppressive and the babe so much trouble that you would se no satisfaction then it would seem too much like work to you and you know I want you to see just as easy times as you can. This being the case you may turn over on the others pals and see what is where you know you wrote me of Suroll going to the city with his wife and not getting anything to eat for her if I ever get that hard up I will take along a few dried fruit a offer dried apples eat them for breakfast drink water for dinner and swell up for supper well such men cannot see how they can prosper yet I may be unreasonable for the good Book says God sendith loin on the first and are unjust.

Our cotton looks fine I have not had a word from you since I left I wrote you on Monday last to have another photograph picture taken if you have not had it done do not delay but attend to it as soon as you get this It is late and I am very tired and will have to be up early in the morning I will close hoping you will resume your unity and write soon and often, my love to all kiss the babe for me.

Your devoted and well wishing husband

W.L. Shugart

PS speaking about going home you can go whenever you think it best I cannot tell when I will be there but you need not wait at (Arkensaw) unless you want to stop that way you will

[Section appears on the back of the previous letter]

Well I suppose you would like to hear how we and the Rebs are making it down in Arkensaw I herd today that they were concentrating on Big Creek⁴⁶ to make an attack on this place on the 4th of July but I have no confidence in the truth of the report yet if they do come they will be very wrongly received you may rest assured I do not feel the least uneasiness and if I should happen to go up the spout according to late orders you will get ten thousand dollars by being the widow of a planter this you know could make you a wealthy young widow and your chances for finding another man would be good and if such is the case I know you would get one that would stay with you better than the thing you now call your husband but still I hope to be able to be with you before many years move and pay all the attendance that I can to promoting your happiness you I know are reasonable and well know that circumstances alters and you know I will do that best I for [?] I am sorry indeed to learn of some of my [?] being so I do not know what to call it stryer I subore

⁴⁶ Big Creek, Mississippi; located in Calhoun County

Helena Arkensaw

June 26th 1864

Sunday Morning

Dear Mary,

I wrote to you on Friday but I will try another letter today I am feeling well as could be expected considering the great amount of work we have to do there is no news worth writing we are getting reinforced as this point and there seems to be no fears of the safety of the place I cannot hear the true statement of affairs back in the country but I think if reprints are true there is quiet a force of them back in the country what they intend to do is a secret to most of us. The weather is so awful was I can hardly live it. it true the crops prosper better in such weather but you know it is so very oppressive to us I cannot tell when I will be at home you should not wait at [?] longer then you wish to thinking I will be at home for if I can go home I am not in a writing humor now and will write no more at present my love to all

your Devoted Husband

W. Shugart

I can sell the pony for \$3 or shall I keep her write immediately and tell me all the news you have more time for writing than I have

yours

Will

Cairo, Illinois

Aug. 4th 1864

Wednesday Evening

Dear Mary,

I am this for on my way safe and feel quite well I took sleeping car last night and did not wake up until we was in Matton Ill. We pass through one of the finest countrys between Matton and Cairo they have been blessed with quite a shower of rain since I went up it makes evry thing look lively and fresh corn crops look better then they do in our state The belle St. Louis is expected any moment then I will soon be off for the cotton patch I hope she will not be crowded for I feel just as if I could enjoy a quiet snooze tonight if I had only a place to lay my head don't you think it is awful to be placed in such a fix as I am not know one day when I will be the next I know what you will say that is that I am compelid to do it unless I want to of course. I need not if I was to stay at home and let the old folks support us I might see an easy time but this is not my style you know the good book says in the sweat of thy brow shall then eat bread. This being the case I will hasten to the cotton patch and saw mill and try my luck again I saw our hay man up at Centralia Ill. and find to my great satisfaction that we can get our next grass hay a great deal cheaper than we did

this I see that fears of an moast of MO is persalent among the authorities they say that the rebs have a promice of 20,000 if they invade MO I think their sweeps will dipend very much on their success in Ark if we are defeated and Steel is fourced abandon Little Rock and the intern of the state there is nothing to prevent the rebel army from marching up through MO to about any point as Gen Canly has charge of this dept. I hope we can have no reason of fear or doubt of his skillfulness and ability for the safety of both Ark. and MO it is near sundown and

no boat yet I hope it will soon be here for I am very anxious indeed to get off at any other place in the US below Cairo. Well as I have not had supper yet I will close hoping to hear from you soon and often my love to all I wish you would do me one favor wash mollies face for her I intended to before I left but I was hurried off and forgot it kiss the babe for me I hope he is not so fretful since I left

Your devoted husband

Shugart

PS

please pardon poor writing for I am in a hurry, direct to Helena Ark.

On Board Steamer Belle St. Louis

Aug 5, 1864

Friday Evening

Dear Wife

We will soon be in Memphis I am well and hope to get down tomorrow the river is very low and we have had trouble on some of the [?] lows the boat is an unsteady you will have to excuse this short and poorly written letter.

Your husband in [?]

W. Shugart

My love to all and little boy also

Memphis Tenn.

Aug 6, 1864

Saturday Night

Dear Pet

I have bad news to write to you I learn on my arrival that there was a raid made on the plantation below on the 1st day of Aug and that every thing was taken that is all the stocks and negros I cannot find the partickulars but I fear our loss has been equal to the balance

I saw a man who seen Mr. Tobias the next day after it was over and Tobias told him that we were stripped with the rest but that Tobias as well as all others were getting more of the darkies and going ahead as though nothing had happened you must not let this news agitate you for I can make it all right in the end if I do not this year I will try next and if not next I will the year after I just feel brully since I heard it and instead of desponding and feeling awful over it makes me finding times more the other way and I am bound and determined in this country and if the rebs at home onley keep quiet I will accomplish my designs in a few short years then I hope to go home and live a quiet and peaceful life but if the trators at home still go on in their wicked ways and there is cause to point them down at the front of the bay until I am one that will listen to the call I could fight harder and with better grace in Ind. then I ever did against the rebel army if the south as well as I like money I will never forget the duty I have to my country I am in hopes that they will keep quiet but they have already done enough to have them weeks fulfill well I will be off tonight at 6 o'clock and get to Helena about 2 o'clock in the morning the river is real low the boats cannot make their regular trips I must say that I feel unusually well this afternoon perhaps it is the excitement on hearing the news but whatever it maybe I have not felt better anytime this summer well I guess I have written enough this time unless it was better one

thing more the rebs did nor destroy our cotton so you see it is not so bad as it would have been if they could have destroyed the craps.

My love to all
your husband
shugart

Helena Arkansas

August 26th 64'

Friday Evening

Dear Wife,

I am up town today and expected to get a letter from you but I am truly sorry to find none I know the mails been very irregular and I suppose that this is the reason I do not get any news from home for I know you would write if nothing was the matter it has been almost one month since I left home and not a word from you yet I will wait but it will be very impatient until next mail. I am not feeling very well have had a spell of the flux and if can I will be back as I was last fall in this state but I hope I will be successful in getting it stopped soon [?] [?] look lot [?] well and will do to commence breaking in about two or one week I know there is none of you knows how much trouble we have down in this part of the country it is enough to try the patience of jobe to have dealings with such men as we have to do business with well dr. Tobias is away and I have all the work to do so I will have to go back to the form tonight I feel now like going to bed than to work I must close you must write soon and often. My love to all

Your devoted husband

Shugart

[No date]

we were in the wreck of that once lovely city now in ruins It is surly a desolate place nothing but smokey walls and old desolate chimneys with now and then a lone house spared by the flame only it seems to break the monotomy of the seene the CH and state house are still there and that is near all what was not burned when our forces were in this place before we finished this time here we only rested one day crossing Pearl stream swamp on a pontoon bridge we took up the line of march for some miles along the crooked banks then taking a road leading a direction due east night found us and the army resting at the town of Brandon distance from Jackson 12 miles this was the county seat of Ramond County and was another beautiful for a southern village but like Jackson it is now a mere shell the houses were all burned and the town destroyed here we still continued in an.

[No Date]

Sunday Night

Dear Mary

I now will attempt to finish my letter it has been a very busy day although it has been Sunday. Will Russel was over here today and spent the day I could not get time to talk to him much we were so busy. Yes in your letter wished to know how much money I was out and that you had not made any yet have you you are ahead of me for I have not thought of such a thing since I left home and especially on this type for our poor [?] and exposure has taken away all such evil passions yet do not despair and think that I will never be right again for I am honest and

tell you the truth when I say that I fully believe in my own mind that after I get home and fed in awhile I will be all hunk again so taking all things into consideration you may think yourself well off for my part unless I change I will have no reason for spending money until I again get home where it is without money or fiche [?] there are a great many rumors about our future destination I do not know where we will go next but I went south. I am tired of business and would like to be at home if I can be only make as much money but as it is I must stay through awhile longer you must remember that I left home with \$1000 and was in debt \$325.00 which was only \$675.00 in money well I will not tell you when I will be at home if not before august I will perhaps come after as it is late I will close.

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Camp. Carrington
 Indianapolis Ind
 Nov 27/1863

Dear Mary

I landed safe in camp on last night at 9 o'clock found the boys all well & glad to see me I had come here without any bed clothing & last night it being very cold last night I felt as if one or 2 of some mans comforts would not be amiss so this morning I wrote home for Father to bring me a comforter stuffed with cotton & quilted or tied with gams I could not get any government blankets as I had expected to The weather is very cold & every appearance of staying so Mary write soon & often yours as ever

Direct to
 Indianapolis
 Ind

W. C. Shugart
 Circuit Co M 1st Ind Cav

1st Indiana Cavalry (28th Volunteers) Muster Roll

Field and Staff of the 1st Indiana Cavalry

Baker, Conrad – Colonel
 Baker, William B. -1st Lieutenant
 Bean, James T. –Chaplain
 Brockett, Charles –Assistant Surgeon
 Bruce, George –Assistant Surgeon
 Carter, Scott –Lieutenant Colonel
 Casselbury, Isaac – Surgeon
 Cravens, James W. –Assistant Surgeon
 Farrell, John –Commissary SGT
 Gavitt, John S. –Major
 Killian, James T. –Hospital Steward
 Koke, Antone –Bugler
 Lyons, William –SGTM
 Moors, Joel W.B. –Hospital Steward
 Neal, James –Adjutant
 Owen, Julian D -2nd Lieutenant
 Smith, Edward –SGTM
 Truscoll, David –Veterinary Surgeon
 Wood, William F. Chaplain /Lieutenant Colonel

Key

SGTM – Sergeant Major

SGT – Sergeant

CPL – Corporal

Company A

Officers Support Troops

Browe, William C. – Captain	Brokaw, William A. – Farrier	Tafel, Albert – Bugler
Kirtley, Levi S. – 1 st Lieutenant	Laird, James – Bugler	Wetzel, Frederick – Bugler
Raleigh, Patrick – 1 st Lieutenant	McClain, John - Wagoner	
Sherwood, Joel F – 2 nd Lieutenant	Nehemier, Jacob - Blacksmith	
Stewart, Robert - Captain		

Privates

Agee, Charles H.B.	Gerard, Charles	Maeles, Robert	Steel, Marin A.
Agee, James J.	Gerlach, Augustus	Mater, Robert	Steel, William R.
Anderson, William	Gilbert, James	McCarty, Patrick	Stephens, Jonathan B.
Bachman, John P.	Gragg, Charles	McChesney, Fitzhugh	Stewart, Frank
Bass, Howell	Gray, Albert	McClain, John H.	Stewart, George
Beany/Berny, Ellis	Green, Francis	McClaskey, Charles A.	Stewart, Thomas H.
Berry, Peter	Grubbs, Andrew J.	McClellan, James H.	Stain, John
Bilderbach, John R.	Gunn, William I	McClellan, Samuel	Summerfield, William
Bilderbach, William L.	Hahn, Frederick	McCloskey, Jacob M.	Summers, Henry
Bishop, William	Hall, James L.	McEllroy, Kennedy	Swerick, John
Brake, George	Hanna, Samuel	McGee, William A.	Swicher Jacob
Brecount, Issac D.	Harington, John	McKasson, James	Thomas, James W.
Breslor, Franklin	Harter, Thomas O.	McKlaskey, Klark	Tottersman, John
Broadwell, LeRoy	Haynes, Charles A.	McKasey, Jacob	Turner, James
Brokau, Abraham	Heacock, William H.	McMahn, John	Vestal, Marcus
Burch, William	Helsey, Richard	Medkiff, Thomas D.	Vickory, Charles
Burk, Richard	Henderson, Charles V.	Mehrman, William	Wallace, David
Bush, Alonzo S.	Henessey, David	Miller, Andrew	Wallace, Giles
Collins, John	Hennessey, Edwin	Minnis, Marcellus N.	Wallace, James
Connelley, Jephtha J.	Hogan, Martin	Moffat, John M.	Wallace, Lemuel
Conwell, Matthew	Hoke, Henry C.	Molds, Stephen	Wallace, Samuel B.
Cook, John	Holman, Joseph	Myers, Joseph	Welty, Emmanuel
Cornell, William H.H.	Hopkins, Josiah	Nassett, Mathew N	Westall, Daniel
Court, James	Hudson, Robert	Nassis, Mathias N.	Wickham, Samuel
Cromford, William	Hutchinson, Issac H.	Ooley, Stephen H.	Wilheit, Samuel
Cummings, George	Johnson, Samuel H.	Parker, Sampson	Wilhelm, Augustus
Curry, Moses E.	Jones, Daniel	Presinger, Matthew R.	Willights, Samuel
Dallohoy, James P.	Jones, Francis	Pierce, James	Williamson, Franklin
Dill, John	Judith, Benjamin	Pine, James	Wilson, Peter
Dills, Jacob	Keefe, Thomas	Prosser, William	Wilson, Smauel H.
Downey, Issac M.	Kelley, James T.	Rehm, Jacob	Withers, William
Eddy, Harrison	Kenney, James	Richardson, Mahlon	Yager, Green B.
Edwards, William	Kerr, George R.	Richardson, William H.	NCOs
Eisbar, George	Kerschner, John D	Risinger, John	Brown, Jackson - SGT
Elliot, Henry C.	Killian, John L.	Ross, James	Dougherty, David -SGT
Enlow, Henry	Kimmele, Oliver P.	Row, Samuel	Franklin, Shelton –CPL
Evans, Granville	Kinney, James	Schoff, Charles	Galomet, Augustus - CPL
Farmer, Ezekiel S.	Kizer, Peter	Scovill, James A.	Hebb, Edward T.- CPL
Faturn, Henry	Kline, William A.	Seidenthal, George	Hovey, Rufus C. - CPL
Ferguson, John	Lamar, John	Shannon, William	Lafler, Sammuel – 1 st SGT
Ferguson, Levi	Lanear, John	Shaw, Orlando C.	Lennix, Joseph - CPL
Ferguson, Peter	Langford, James	Skeen, John C.	Long, Thomas - SGT
Freman, John	Langless, Francis	Slater, Martin	Mitchell, Spencer - CPL
Fortune, William H.	Lashmit, William	Smith, John T.	Scharra, Abram - SGT
France, John	Lockman, Charles W.	Smith, Pierce	Speigleburgh, Andrew-SGT
Gapin, Robert	Maddison, George	Soules, Pearce	Steel, Alonzo N. - CPL

Company B

Officers

Basset, Edward L. 2nd Lt.
 Bingham, Sylvester 1st Lt.
 Majthenyi, Theodore , Captain
 Robson, John R. 2nd Lt.
 Walker, Will H. Captain

Support Troops

Alvis, Jesse W. -Wagoner,
 Gopen, Artho W. -Sadler
 Hornaday, William H- Wagoner
 Love, Thomas J.- Bugler
 Smith, James,-Blacksmith

Ballsover, Alfred- Sadler
 Goldsbery, William D.- Bugler
 Huff, Jacob - Bugler
 Slawter, John D. -Blacksmith

Privates

Abbott, William H.	Eltes, William H.	Keiliber, Charles	Richards, Larkin
Abner, Willis	Estes, William	Kenney, Patrick	Riddell, John C.
Adams, Thomas	Evans, Marcus L.	Kerchavel, Ruben	Rinard, Adam
Alvis, Henry	Fahr, John	Kesling, John	Roberson, Origin
Arnold, Edwin	Faiss, George	Kipling, John	Robinson, Thomas P.
Bain, Lucien	Fells, Frederick	LaFlesh, Isaac L.	Robson, John C.
Baldwin, Sanford	Fey, Gustave	Lagrange, John	Rodgers, Franklin
Bales, Enoch	Finn, John	Langsdale, George H.	Russell, Moses
Bales, Newton	Fitler, Jacob C.	Lenhart, Isaac	Salloway, Major D.
Bales, William	Fitzpatrick, John	Lyens, Henry	Sanders, Calvin
Barckley, John	Franklin, Benjamin	Lyons, Henry	Sanders, Stanley
Barker, Charles W.	Gellmyer, Coney	Mabray, William W.	Saunders, John S.
Barrett, George M.	Gilbert, Daniel H.	Madlin, Harrison T.	Schaler, Henry
Beckett, William F.	Gilbert, Thomas J.	Mason, Smauel W.	Schay, Michael
Belout, George	Gillbert, Daniel H.	Masten, Philip C.	Scott, Charles
Benbow, Jesse	Glover, Samuel G.	Mattingly, James	Scraper, Fletcher
Brothers, Benjamin	Goforth, Zachariah	McClain, Charles K.	Scribner, Samuel T.
Browning, Edmund G.	Greenawalt, Noah	McClain, Charles R.	Sheldon, Charles F.
Burns, James	Haddock, Alexander	McCraken, Robert	Simper, David
Calvert, William	Haddock, Thomas	McReynolds, Leonard	Soule, Charles
Carter, John F.	Halbert, Joseph D.	Miley, David	Soule, Oscar
Case, James	Halley, William R.	Miley, Samuel	Spence, James W.
Chute, Haller T.	Hardbaugh, Henry H.	Milliard, Benson W.	Stephens, Obed
Cline, Oliver	Hardbaugh, Howard	Nichelas, John R.	Steward, Michael
Conn, Francis M.	Harlin, John W.	Nivers, James H.	Stonebreaker, Abraham
Conn, Marion	Hastings, Alfred	Nobel, James	Swartz, Ludwick
Conner, Daniel	Hays, Devin	Nobel, Charles	Swind, Michael
Conner, James L.	Hederick, William O.	Nye, Daniel W.	Terpen, Asa
Cook, Christain	Hitch, John	Orman, Aaron	Thomas, Francis M.
Coomer, Daniel	Hofer, Nicholas	Parbin, William H.	Turner, Gilbert
Cooper, James	Holderby, James W.	Perrigo, William H.	Turner, John L.
Coppock, Joel H.	Holland, George G.	Phillips, Peter	Ward, Silas E.
Cox, Levi	Holley, William R.	Pierce, Humphrey P.	Whitaker, George
Crain, Nathaniel C	Holmbs, Jonathan	Pitts, Jedy	Whitaker, Robert A.
Cunningham, John A.	Horn, Robert H.	Pitts, Seely	Whitson, Martin V.
Daugherty, Joseph	Howard, Henry, H.	Plantz, James A.	Williams, Albert
Davidson, Harvey	Hughes, Benjamin F.	Price, William R.	Williamson, Albert
Davidson, William	Hunter, Francis, F.	Pride, Joel S.	Williamson, George
Davis, Henry C.	Isard, Albert H.	Pride, William R.	
Delana, Lark	Jacobis, Charles	Pride, Wilsey	
Delaney, Lusk	Jay, Thomas	Rabson, Thomas	
Dexter, John H.	Johnson, Wesley	Randolph, James T	
Donevan, Absolom	Joice, Williams	Rawlings, Loyd W.	
Earnest, Hamilton	Jones, James	Real, Michael S.	
Edwards, Thomas	Kahler, Benjamin	Reaves, Henry M.	
Effinger, Thomas	Kase, James	Reed, Henry	
Ehersman, Philip	Keeler, Ben F.	Ressler, B.W.S.	

Company B Cont'd**NCOs**

Bradley, Frederick A. – CPL
Carr, James H. – CPL
Cuiler, James B. – SGT
Denney, John E. – CPL
Garner, Horatio S. -1st SGT
Ham, Thomas – QSGT
How, Greenville – SGT
Hunter, Solomon – CPL
Kyler, Orisan J. – CPL
Marin, Hamlet – CPL
Parbin, William H. – CPL
Richards, George – SGT
Shugart, William L. – SGT
Taylor, John W.- SGT
Thomas, Ephraim- CPL
Traviola, Joseph – SGT
Tyner, Edward E. -1st SGT

Company C

Officers

Forth, Josiah – 1st Lt.
Highman, John – Captain

Alerts, Daniel
Aldridge, Clinton J.
Aldridge, Enos
Alexander, Lafayette
Askew, William
Bacon, George
Bahr, William
Barret, Harrison T.
Barret, Thomas
Bartolemew, Isadore
Bell, James
Blake, Samuel
Bonnell, Ralph Q.
Booth, Turner
Boren, James
Borrows, John
Brower, Ephream
Brown, Peter
Burrows, John
Caughill, Isaac
Cleaveland, George
Cleaveland, William
Coleman, James W.
Coleman, John
Coner, James W.
Cooper, Thomas W.
Cox, Samuel L.
Crunk, Malachi
Curtis, William
Doherty, William
Dorrry, William
Eisler, Martin
Eskue, William
Fetasher, Alexander M
Foster A.M.
Fraule, John
Gannry, Peter
Garten, Alfred
Garten, James L.
Gill, John F.
Green, James
Green John F.
Green, Thomas
Gregory, James
Greogry, John
Guano, Peter
Haden, Henry
Hall, Thomas

Support Troops

Henrich, George – Bugler
Klann, John J. – Saddler
Prichetts, Charles W. – Blacksmith
Warren, Henry – Wagoner
Joudan- Colored Cook
Koch Anton- Bugler
Sipeo- Colored Cook

Privates

Hamilton, William
Highman, Andrew
Houser, Jacob H.
Iselar, Martin
James, George W.
Johnson, Orrin P.
Kell, John
Kelley, John
Kelton, Louis
Kelton, William
King, David
Leach, John T
Lee, Amherst
Lee, Arza
Lee, James W.
Lewis, Stephen
Marsetelar, Lesley
Marten, Thomas
Mathais, George
McCauley, Matthew M.
McCown, Michael
McDonald, Enoch
McDermitt, John
Moore, Charles
Pain, Charles
Parker, Clinton N.
Patmore, John L.
Patmore, Loman
Piper, Jacobs
Pitts, Edward A.
Pritchett, Pressly
Pritchett, William P.
Quinn, John
Ramsey, Ananias
Reich, Charles
Reich, David A.
Roberts, William H.
Robinson, Elihu
Robinson, William
Russell, William C.
Saltzman, Milton
Schiepar, Augustus
Shelhorn, George
Shoemaker, George W.
Smith, Oliver P.
Steede, Henry
Talbot, William H.
Uttley, Jobe

Welborn, Donald I
Wermings, Benjamin
Whiting, Harrison
William, Daniel
Williamson, John
Wilrorn, Donald
Wining, Benjamin L.

NCOs

Alcorn, James T. -CPL
Allison, Alexander. A -CPL
Caborn, Thomas - CPL
Caile, John -CPL
Carey, Jame L. - SGT
Flower, Richard -SGT
Forth, Josiah -1st SGT
Garten, William D. -CPL
Haley, Robert -CPL
McCauley, Mark - CPL
McRenolds, William -SGT
Randolph, Charles H. - SGT
Wilsey, David -SGT
Wilsey, John S. -QSGT

Company D

Officers

Brown, Lyman W. – Captain
 Deweese, George P. – 1st Lt.
 Talbot, James B. – 2nd Lt.

Support Troops

Billings, Jacob – Blacksmith/ Farrier
 Fry, John – Blacksmith/ Farrier
 Judah, Andrew – Bugler
 Pabst, Charles – Blacksmith

Terry, Samuel S. - Bugler
 Weaver, Jacob - Saddler

Privates

Affinger, Joseph
 Anderson, Charles B.
 Angell, John
 Asbury, Lemuel
 Asbury, Thomas
 Atkins, Samuel
 Barnett, James C.
 Bates, John Lewis
 Braadun, William
 Brock, John H.
 Brown, Henry W.
 Brown, Samuel
 Burton, David
 Cockrell, John D.
 Courtney, William
 Darlington, Meredith
 Drash, Joseph
 Duke, Henderson
 Eggart, Lewis
 Ellis, Daniel
 Ellis, David
 Ellis, James
 Evans, John
 Frazel, William
 Goatly, Issac
 Goatly, John
 Goodman, George
 Grant, John P.
 Hall, James L
 Harter, Henry
 Hathany, Charles E.
 Hathaway, Charles
 Hinton, Charles
 Janes, William
 Kelley, Robert
 Kelly, William
 Kerby, Jesse
 Lang, Christian
 Mann, George
 Mantgomery, Hiram
 Margan, Samuel J.
 Markin, Charles
 Markin, George
 Marshall, Walton
 Martin, Joseph
 Mason, Henry
 McGoffe, Jessee
 McMurray, William

Mickel, John
 Morgan, Samuel J.
 Neeley, Lafayette
 Parks, William
 Perrigo, Andrew J.
 Pollack, Andrew
 Robertson, William
 Roush, Dorastus
 Sandage, Charles
 Sandage, Elijah
 Sandage, Joseph P.
 Schwartz, Charles
 Seeberking, Christopher
 Seibeking, Christian
 Shroude, Francis A.
 Skelton, Robert A.
 Smith, John
 Smith, Robert
 Snyder, Thomas
 Topf, William
 Ulm, James
 Vaesloh, Charles
 Walch, Richard A.
 Walden, Joseph P.
 White, George
 Winterath, Peter
 Winters, William
 Young, John B.

NCOs

Carsell, David –CPL
 Gordan, George T. –CPL
 Hucheby, George P. –SGT
 Kraush, John D. –SGT
 Little, William –CPL
 Mann, Henry –SGT
 Mehan, Jacob –SGT
 Page, William C. –CPL
 Scheifner, Charles –CPL
 Scheifner, Theodore –CPL
 Williams, James L. –QSGT
 Winchal, Smith –CPL
 Winters, James C. -1st SGT

Company E

Officers

Clensing, Robert M. – Captain
 Sloan, William W. – 1st Lt.
 Weathers, William M. – 2nd Lt.

Alspaugh, David M.
 Andrews, William J.
 Apple, Patterson
 Bates, John D.
 Behiem, Emery D.
 Bell, Robert
 Brown, Daniel J.
 Bunch, George H.
 Bunch, Zachariah T.
 Calahan, John
 Clark, James J.
 Colclasure, Washington
 Coleman, Charles
 Comingre, David O.
 Courtney, John
 Crawford, John L.
 Curts, James
 Dean, William V.
 Dembo, George G.
 Dooley, William H.
 Elliot, George
 Engleman, George A.
 Engleman, William
 Fleming, Washington
 Flemming, William W.
 Fox, John
 Gilliand, Lyman C.
 Hooten, Andrew J.
 Houghton, William T.
 Inshman, George
 Jackson, Samuel G.
 Kelso, James S.
 Ketchner, Michael
 Lahue, Edmund
 Lamb, Henry M.
 Lamb, Joseph M.
 Land, William S.
 Land, Winfeild S.
 Layhne, Edward
 Lee, William J.
 Markley, David
 McNaughton, Artemus F.
 Miler, George H.
 Monroe, William R.
 Morris, Henry
 Murphy, Lewis H.
 Murray, Donald
 Odell, Alonzo
 Patrick, Anaias

Support Troops

Calahan, James M. – Bugler
 Clendening, William H. – Bugler
 Goodwin, William – Sadler

Privates

Pickard, John
 Real, William C.
 Ricard, John
 Riddle, Henry R.
 Roberson, Fielding
 Ross, John A.M.
 Sharp, Benjamin F.
 Sharp, George W.
 Sheron, Samuel
 Sims, James
 Sloan, Harrison T.
 Sullivan, Timothy J.
 Summers, William T.
 Totten, Leander
 Tucker George H.
 Tucker, Michael R.
 VanWinkle, Sylvester
 Vanhooser, William
 Waldon, William
 Weathers, Andrew J.
 Weathers, James I.
 Weis, Martin
 White, Benjamin

Miller, Thomas – Blacksmith
 Rodgers, Lemuel F.- Blacksmith
 Tucker, Martin H.- Wagoner

NCOs

Bennett, James H. - CPL
 Collins, Nathan - CPL
 Craig, Jesse M. - SGT
 Ellsworth, William B.- CPL
 Fleming, James - SGT
 Gibbs, Michael - CPL
 Hamlin, James L. - SGT
 Hardin, J.W. - CPL
 Key, Isam - CPL
 Key, William R. - CPL
 Lamb, Charles L. – 1st SGT
 Paterson, John J. - QSGT
 Tucker, William - SGT
 Williams, Smuel – CPL

Company F

Officers

Lamar, Smuel S. – 1st Lt.
 Stocking, John A. – Captain
 Veach, John T. – 2nd Lt.

Arnold, John
 Atkinson, Robert
 Atkinson, William F.
 Ballard, John B.
 Bange, Charles
 Barnett, Jacob O.
 Barnett, John H.
 Barnett, William W.
 Bartells, Henry
 Bates, Reuben
 Bell, Henry
 Bennett, Franklin N.
 Bennett, William F.
 Berry, Joseph C.
 Beswick, Joseph A.
 Boner, Isaac W.
 Bowman, Harrison H.
 Brady, Asakel
 Brady, Benjamin
 Brady, James L.
 Brown, Felix W.
 Bullock, DeWitt C.
 Bunner, Isaac W.
 Bunton, Armstead
 Bunton, Benjamin F.
 Burditt, Loren
 Carter, James
 Cisney, Josephus
 Clark, Francis M.
 Clark, George W.
 Collier, Isreal J.
 Cook, Thomas J.
 Crosley, Isaac F.
 Crow, John
 Crown, James
 Douglas, Adams
 Dugan, Joseph
 Duraham, Edward A.
 Ellis, William H.
 Emick, Arthur
 Ferguson, William
 Fogarty, John
 Frank, David W.
 Frank, Milton
 Frank, Norman C.
 Frank Samuel
 Garrett, Isaac H.
 Garrett, William
 Gorden, John W.

Support Troops

Betts, David – Wagoner
 Campbell, James – Blacksmith
 Danneman, Clement A. – Bugler
 Edgley, William - Blacksmith
 Padgett, Lorenzo D.- Sadler
 Smith, Adam – Bugler

Privates

Haarbye, Henry
 Hagen, James M.
 Hall, James W.
 Hall, Josph W.
 Hamilton, Bailey, W.
 Hamilton, Barney M.
 Hamilton, Miles H.
 Harris, John
 Harrison, John T.
 Hartye, Henry
 Heckle, John
 Hill, Robert
 Huffman, Michael
 Lark, Ansel
 Laubshine, Jacob
 Lucas, Isaac W.
 Lucas, Thomas B.
 Lyman, Smuel
 Maas, Charles
 Masterson, Alfred
 Masterson, John
 McDaniel, John T.
 Meaks, Lewis
 Myers, Henry C.
 Nishen, Christian
 Parker, Stephen
 Parmer, Sanford E.
 Pillow, Richard
 Presser, Daniel G.
 Prosser, John
 Prosser, Milton
 Rogsdell, Hezekiah
 Rice, William T.
 Ripley, Henry
 Roach, Stephen M.
 Romine, John
 Ross, James
 Sargeant, Mathias
 Sharp, William F.
 Shelton, Thomas B.
 Small, Robert
 Snyder, Herman B.
 Spradlin, James R.
 Stanley, John
 Studerville, James B.
 Tennemaker, Henry
 Tigner, Henry
 Turpin, James
 Walker, Ezriah

Ward, John
 Wilkinson, Willis A.
 Williamson, Alexander
 Williamson, George
 Young, John A.
 Young, James P.
 Young John

NCOs

Anderson, William H. -CPL
 Crawford, James W. -CPL
 Ensign, Allen W. - SGT
 Greathouse, John F. - CPL
 Hagen, Samuel A. - CPL
 Hartner, George W. - CPL
 Huser, Joshua - CPL
 Jesup, S.H.- CPL
 Lee, Oliver P. - SGT
 Thurman, Floyed - CPL
 Wood, Ira L. - SGT

Company G

Officers

Mellen, Henry H. -1st Lt
 Pace, Thomas – Captain
 Wood, Charles A – 2nd Lt.

Adkinson, James
 Aust, William B.
 Ayers, Thomas J.
 Barrett, Henry C.
 Barten, Sanford
 Bartlet, Franklin
 Barton, Thomas, M.
 Bates, Thomas
 Bawel, William
 Black, Wiley F.
 Bowdish, George W.
 Brackenridge, Jerome H.
 Brown, Armon L.
 Brown, Richard A.
 Brown, Stephen
 Camp, Joseph
 Carey, Daniel
 Carter, Joseph
 Cary, Ebenezer P.
 Chambers, Benjamin F.
 Christmas, Cornelius C.
 Christmas, Ephraim
 Clower, Daniel
 Crooks, James H.
 Cross, Henry
 Cross, James H.
 Curby, John R.
 Davis, James F.
 Day, Truman G.
 Detar, David
 Dehurst, Robert
 Edwards, John
 Edwards, William
 Elesson, Berry
 Flemmings, Jesie L.
 Good, Squire A.
 Greer, Richard M.
 Hacket, Andrew
 Hait, William A.
 Hall, Jessie
 Hall, William
 Hall, Sr. William
 Haocker, Jacob
 Harrington, Thadius B.F.
 Houghland, James H.
 Hayes, Levi
 Hickerson, Daniel
 Hoit, William H.
 Hooker, Jacob

Support Troops

Brown, James H. – Sadler
 Camp, John N. – Blacksmith
 Cumings, William R.- Bugler

Privates

Howey, James
 Hudson, Daniel
 Hudson, James H.
 Hudson, William D.
 Hudson, William W.
 Husk, James
 Hussey, Michael
 Jackson, Daniel
 Kirby, John
 Lewis, Wilhelm
 Lusk, Charles W.
 Mantgomery, Hiram
 Marrison, George W.
 Martin, James A.
 Massie, John B.
 McAdams, Posey
 McGirk, Peter
 Meeks, Warren
 Mellen, Samuel L.
 Melton, George V.
 Miles, Rubin A.
 Miller, Emory
 Miller, Moses C.
 Milton, George
 Morrison, George W.
 O'Neal, Patrick
 Pettle, Alfred W.
 Pettle, George W.
 Philips, George S.
 Reed, Minyard
 Rhodes, Andrew J.
 Ritchardson, William M.
 Rusher, Andrew
 Scales, Louis M.
 Seaba, Christian
 Skelton, Joseph
 Steele, Charles H.
 Stephens, John D.
 Taylor, James H.
 Tilley, Greenberry
 Webb, Leonard A.
 West, Jesse
 White, Thomas S.
 Whitten, Elijah
 Whitten, John L.
 Williams, William A.
 Wood, John D.
 Young, William

Haywood, Henry - Wagoner
 Hening, George - Blacksmith
 Stanton, Patrick N.- Bugler

NCOs

Aust, James H. -CPL
 Bryan, Levi -CPL
 Camp, William O. -CPL
 Campbell, James A. -CPL
 Haughland, John -SGT
 Kirkpatrick, Benjamin S. -CPL
 Marshall, Walter -CPL
 McMillen, David A. -CPL
 Sparks, John - SGT
 Spillman, William S. -CPL
 Stone, David C. -1st SGT
 Tillman, James H. -SGT
 Whitinghill, James M -SGT
 Whitinghill, David -CPL

Company H

Officers

Barter, James M. – Captain
Hayes, Edward S. 1st Lt

Barns, Theodore
Bishop, William
Blackmond, Albert C.
Bloom, Charles
Burdick, Edwin
Burns, Theodore
Conner, James
Devenport, Lowry
Drier, Herman
Endicott, Alfred B.
Evans, Alexander
Evans, Bailey
Evans, Philip
Feber, John
Garris, John
Gates, John
Grant, John
Gruntman, Augustus
Haddley, John
Haggerty, John
Hall, Lafayette
Hamilton, George W.
Harp, Joseph
Harris, George W.
Harris, John W.
Harris, Samuel G.
Hartman, Lee
Hagerty, John
Henderson, Charles W.
Hildinger, Casper
Huck, George F.
Huddlesey, John
Isenhardt, George
Johnson, George
McCloud, David B.
McDerman, James
McDonal, David
McDonal, Elijah
Meyer, Joseph
Moffit, Andrew
Morgan, William
Neely, John
Parks, Simeon
Price, George W.
Putnam, Loben
Roder, Francis
Rapen, Iseal
Rayman, Ernst
Robinson, John

Support Troops

Acuff, John T. – Blacksmith
Held, John – Wagoner
McGill, Robert – Blacksmith

Privates

Sanders, Calvin
Schaufler, Charles
Shebaum, Henry C.
Shular, John
Smith, James T.
Sneider, John S.
Snider, Frederick
Snider, John F.
Southerland, John
Storks, William
Thompson, Henry
Thuemyer, George
Thuemyer, Conrad
Tinnel, Joseph
Toppen, Johnathan
Weisopdt, John
White, John
Williams, Andrew J.
Williams, James

Schauberger, Otto - Bugler
Stein, Henry -Bugler
Therse, Napoleon –Sadler

NCOs

Barter, George -QSGT
Barter, George M. -CPL
Black, James R. -CPL
Burr, Edwards M. - QSGT
Chatman Thomas, SGT
Coner, Mills _SGT
Greathouse, Francis -SGT
Hoden, Miles -SGT
Hill, Stephen -CPL
Kemper, Frederick -CPL
Norman, Reuben H. -CPL
Parks, Herick-CPL
Terry, Hynes -CPL
Terry, Oliver C. -1st SGT
Works, James M. -CPL

Company I

Officers

Miller, Harmon L. - 1st Lt. (promoted from SGT)
 Shana, Abram – Captain (transfer from company A)
 Smith, John W. – 2nd Lt.

Support Troops

Brown, Harvey-Blacksmith
 Ross, James-Saddler
 Wines, Albert-Wagoner

Privates

Adams, Robert
 Adams, William A.
 Barrell, Hiram
 Burey, James E.
 Burk, Charles M.
 Bush, Plattoff P.
 Compton, Silas
 Craig, William G.
 Dannald, Eliphalet S.
 Dart, Caleb T.
 Decker, James P.
 Denney, David
 East, David
 James, John T.
 Jones, John H.
 Long, John T.
 MacCormack, Alfred
 Madison, George
 Martin, Leander
 Maxwell, Joseph S.
 McElroy, Richard
 McFarlan, Jacob J.
 McFarlan, John I
 McFarland, John T.
 McGinnis, Thomas
 McKasson, James
 McMahan, John
 Miller, Alexander
 Nichleson, Ralph H.
 O'Donnell, William
 Prescott, William
 Pullem, Henry
 Rea, John W.
 S., Eliphole
 St. John, Edward
 St. John, Edwin
 Terhue, Alvin G.
 Terhue, Alvis G.
 Thomas, George
 Wartman, Albert
 Watkins, William
 Williams, Edwin
 Witty, John B.
 Witty, William F.

NCOs

Hebb, Edward T. – 1st SGT
 Larr, Alfred - CPL
 McFadden, Malcom - CPL
 Miller, Harmon L. - SGT
 Rowland, Joseph - CPL
 Warren, Marshal A. - QSGT

Company K (Brackens Independent Cavalry Company)

Officers

Bracken, James R – Captain
 Delzell, Hugh – 1st Lt.
 Harding, John -2nd Lt.

Support Troops

Brietz, Henry C. - blacksmith

Privates

Baer, Roman
 Barbee, Albert
 Barnes, Theadore
 Bauman, Andrew
 Bernard, Henry
 Bragomier, Daniel J.
 Burnett, Edwin
 Chayne, Henry J.
 Cheneworth, Noah
 Christopher, John N.
 Clarke, John W.
 Cumerford, Martin
 Dum, John E.
 Dunn, William M.
 Eagle, William H.H.
 Haddlisy, John
 Hagarty, John
 Hand, Charles D.
 Hathaway, Enos W.
 Hauthorne, William H.
 Heyde, Edward
 Hoagland, Arthur
 Jones, David M.
 Jones, John W.
 Keihn, Louis
 Lancaster, William
 Morman, Elijah L.
 Myears, William
 North, Charles
 Parker, Alexander
 Potter, James B.
 Pulfer, William
 Ressler, Bushrod W.S.
 Rhoades, Samuel
 Richter, John
 Snyder, John F.
 Striker, Wilbur F.
 Sutherland, John
 Wagner, George R.
 Wall, Thomas
 Watkins, William S.
 Weisner, Charles
 Wilson, Charles
 Wilson, John G.
 Wilson, Elias A.
 Wilson, William E.
 Wirth, John R.
 Wise, William
 Wright, David E.

Wurgler, Adolf
 Zerick, Henry
 Zwick, Henry

NCOs

Callan, James B.F. –CPL
 Conner, Benjamin F. –CPL
 Denny, John E. –CPL
 Keorner, George B. –SGT
 Merryman, William G. –CPL
 Morley, Albert -SGT
 Peile, Henry –CPL
 Reeves, William M. –SGT

Company L (Stewart's Independent Cavalry Company)

Officers

DeLong, Isaac – 1st Lt.
Tobias, John C. – Captain

Privates

<p>Allen, James M.C. Allen, William K. Altman, Isaac N. Amon, John Barber, Dennison K. Barber, Lucian B. Baughman, Lewis Beezely, Isaac P. Bird, Benjamin Bird, James W. Bright, David D. Brown, David Butts, Gabriel Charlton, Edward Clark, Lewis N. Cooney, Michael Crow, John Crowthers, Henry Cupp, George Davis, William R. Dodd, John A. Doty, Henry Driebelbis, Isaac Dunfee, William Eagles, William T. Easley, John Fink, John Forst, Conrad Frank, Charles Frederick, David B. Fulkerson, Amos A. Gear, Amos Green, Andrus Grumpp, Charles Henderson, George W. Higginbottom, John W. Himes, Abram Hochstettler, Benjamin Holiday, Samuel Johnson, Orange C. Keller, Cyrenus Landis, Joseph Maybee, Cornelius Medlam, William Medlam, William Medsker, Charles Miller, William</p>	<p>Minser, George Mullen, Lucious Nix, Jacob Palmer, Astyanx Palmer, James Palmer, Joseph Porter, Stanton Purdy, Charles W. Pynes, Thomas C. Rayner, Alfred Richardson, Garahm Roush, Samuel C. Scheiber, Aloys Scott, Jerome Shade, Richard Shanabarger, Lewis F. Shields, Weedin Smith, Adam Smith, Eli Smith, Theodore A. Snyder, John Spencer, August L. Stanley, Alexander Stevinson, William C. Stewart, Rufus B. Stombaugh, Joseph Sweeney, John A. Sweeney, John W. Talley, John A. Taylor, David D. Thomison, James Thomlinson, Charles Tracy, Samuel W. True, William Tuttle, Martin Voorhis, Gilman Weeks, Pharos Williams, Edward Williams, William Wise, John Wolfcail, Andrew Woolpert, Charles Zeigler, John</p>
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Support Troops

Dell, Charles O. –Wagoner
English, William H. – Bugler
O'Dell, Charles –Wagoner
Russell, Samuel –Bugler
Skimer, Thomas –Blacksmith

NCOs

Bachelor, William W. –CPL
Berger, Henry –CPL
Butler, Eli L. –SGT
Coleman, James F. –CPL
Crist, Isaac O. –CPL
Dalton, George W. –CPL
Eavens, James W. –SGT
Gilbert, Miles –CPL
Graham, Richard –CPL
McCarthy, Joseph F. –SGT
Sailor, Samuel –CPL
Sherwin, Jacob C. –1st SGT
Tuttle, George I. –SGT
VanBricklin, Bela F. –CQSGT

Company M Support Troops

Officers

Hardesty, Rees -2nd Lt
May, George B. -Captain

Daines, Thomas -Saddler	Happe, Benjamin -Blacksmith
Darnall, William J. -Wagoner	Hayes, Richard T. -Bugler
Fetty, George -Bugler	Johnson, Philip -Blacksmith
Forbes, Jeremiah -Saddler	Stonebreaker, George -Teamster

Privates

Acton, Christopher
Andre, Edwin
Bailey, Charles
Baker, Herman
Baker, Nathaniel
Beck, George W.
Book, Frederick
Brickner, Peter
Brown, Charles
Brown, George B
Bunch, Fredick
Burdigan, Elias
Burgess, Richard
Butler, Ulrich
Chambers, David
Coleman, Jacob
Carmer, Charles
Davis, Stephen
Elliot, Henry C.
Falconberry, James
Ferguson, James
Flora, Jacob
Gerich, Michael
Gibson, John T.
Gise, John
Gise, Joseph
Gordon, Thomas
Green, Barney
Greene, Samuel M.
Grimes, William
Grothouse, Joseph
Hall, William
Hennenkamp, John
Holt, Joseph
Hutchinson W.H
Ingersall, Jonathan
Jemagan, William H.
Jordan, David
Kahmier, William
Kampman, Frederick
Kermine, William
Knell, George
Kreiger, Henry
McAlaster, Martin V.
Merganthall, William
Merganthall, John
Meridith, James
Meridith, William

Mikesell, Eli
Miller, Valentine J.
Miller, William J
Miner, William
Minor, William G.
Moler, John
Peel, William H.H.
Poltkotter, Barney
Prickner, Peter
Rahlfing, Christain
Randall, Samuel
Reddenbaugh, Henry
Reefe, Frederick
Ries, John
Roberts, Joseph B.
Rodkey, John L.
Samuel, Charles
Sanders, Ralph
Sanders, Reuben
Sanford, Smauel R.
Sefort, Anthani
Seivenshaler, Adam
Sheldon, Alonzo
Shull, Solomon
Singleton, George
Sipthinger, John
Smithley, George E.
Snider, Maxmillan
Spicheger, John
Stengle, Lawrence
Sweinbert, Lewis
Tanner, James
Tanner, Thadius
Thomas, Joseph
Twig, Charles
Veith, Frederick
Waid, Edwin
Walob, George
Waurtz, George
Weimer, Philip
Wheeldon, J.F.
Wheeldon, John H.
Wineland, Daniel
Wood, James

NCOs

Bailey, John M. -SGT
Carter, John M. -CPL
Fender, John M. -SGT
Kennedy, Wm. B -CQSGT
Milner, Henry -CPL
Nevius, George R. -1st SGT
Powell, George W. -CPL
Quante, August -CPL
Voorhers, Jacob R. -CPL