

**THE CIVIL WAR DIARY
OF LT. JOHN Q. A. CAMPBELL
Company B, 5th Iowa Infantry**

Edited with an Introduction

By Edwin C. Bearss

The 10 companies which were to constitute the 5th Iowa were ordered into camp by Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood in the period from June 24 to July 3, 1861. The designated rendezvous was Burlington, Iowa. The companies of the 5th Iowa were mustered into Federal service during the third week of July by Lt. Alexander Chambers.

Shortly after being mustered in, the regiment was ordered to take the field. Col. William H. Worthington states, in his First Official Report, that he had received orders from Brig. Gen. John Pope to proceed to Keokuk and be ready to repel a threatened invasion of Iowa by a force of Missouri Secessionists who were reportedly approaching the state line.

The 5th and 6th Iowa were accordingly rushed to Keokuk on Aug. 2, where they were issued arms and accoutrements. Crossing into Missouri, they marched to meet the foe. On the approach of the Iowans, the Missourians beat a hasty retreat. Unable to overtake the Secessionists, the Iowans returned to Keokuk. The regiment, on Aug. 11, embarked on steamboats and proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri. After a brief stop in St. Louis, the regiment was transferred by rail to Jefferson City on Aug. 14.

The 5th Iowa, on Sept. 2, participated in a forced reconnaissance from Jefferson City toward Columbia. Twelve days later, the regiment was transferred to Booneville and from there to Glasgow. Oct. 2 found the Iowans back at Booneville.

In October and the first part of November, the regiment participated in Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont's campaign in southwestern Missouri. Following Fremont's relief and the withdrawal of the Union troops from southwestern Missouri,

the 5th Iowa returned to Booneville. Here the soldiers remained until the first week of February, 1862. Their duty was to guard the Pacific Railroad.

In February, 1862, the regiment was transferred to southeastern Missouri and participated in the operations directed against New Madrid and Island No. 10. After the surrender of Island No. 10 on April 8, the regiment moved against Ft. Pillow.

At this time, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck determined to concentrate most of the troops in the Mississippi Valley for a massive drive on Corinth, Mississippi. The Iowans were ordered to join Halleck's army. From April 29 to May 29, the Iowans were engaged in the siege of Corinth. When the Confederates evacuated Corinth, the Iowans participated in the pursuit of Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard's army. The Confederates, however, had stolen a march on the Federals. After his vanguard reached Booneville, Miss., Halleck gave up the pursuit. The formidable army which Halleck had assembled was scattered to the winds.

During the summer of 1862, the 5th Iowa was stationed in northeast Mississippi. On Sept. 19, the Iowans participated in the battle of Iuka. In this battle, the regiment lost 50 per cent of the men engaged. Three weeks later, the regiment was present at the battle of Corinth, but was not actively engaged.

In the fall of 1862, the 5th Iowa was one of the many units which participated in Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's advance down the Mississippi Central Railroad. (In the meantime, Halleck had been called to Washington to become General-in-Chief and Grant had assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee.) Confederate cavalry raids on Union supply depots and communications lines forced Grant to abandon his overland advance on Vicksburg. Following the Union withdrawal from north Mississippi, the Iowans were stationed at Germantown, Tenn., during the month of January, 1863. On Feb. 1, the regiment was shifted to Memphis. Here, it remained until March 7.

In March, the regiment participated in the Yazoo Pass Expedition which was checked in front of Ft. Pemberton. Upon returning from the upper Delta, the Iowans were sent to Milliken's Bend, La.

The regiment left Milliken's Bend on April 25. During the next four weeks, the regiment was to make many long marches and was destined to participate in several fierce engagements.

At Champion Hill on May 16, the 5th Iowa, along with the other regiments in Col. George B. Boomer's brigade, checked the Confederate counterattack spearheaded by Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen's hard-fighting division. At the time that the Iowans moved into the breach in the Union lines, it seemed as if Bowen's Confederates might cut the Union army in two and capture Grant's ordnance trains. From Champion Hill, the regiment moved to the Big Black River.¹

John Q. A. Campbell, whose home was in Newton, was 23 years old at the time of his enlistment. A newcomer to the Hawkeye State, Campbell had been born in Ohio. On joining the 5th Iowa, Campbell was made a 1st Sgt. in Company B. He was commissioned a 2d lieutenant on Dec. 9, 1862. Campbell was far above the average in intelligence and was evidently very well educated. He certainly was well informed as to what was going on around him. Not only did he know what his regiment was doing, but he was aware of what was happening in the entire Vicksburg area. Wild rumors that permeated the lines did not panic Campbell; he seemed to take them for what they were worth. His interests were broad and his mind quick and keen.²

¹*Roster and Record of Iowa Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, Together with Historical Sketches of Volunteer Organizations, 1861-1866*, Vol. I (Des Moines, 1908), 675-680, (cited hereafter as *R & R*); Frederick H. Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (Des Moines, 1908); 1166.

²*R & R*, I, 696.

The Diary of Lt. Campbell

Tuesday, May 19. — Starting about 7:00 o'clock. We marched 8 miles on the road to Vicksburg, when arrived in view of the enemy's works.¹ Our company was rear guard this morning, and when we arrived at our hospital location, we were detailed for hospital guards, and to police the hospital grounds.²

After getting things in order an order came for us to join our regiment. By this time, our forces had taken position around the fated city, and while we were on the way to our regiment (2 o'clock p.m.), a furious cannonade was opened up along our line.³ The rebels replied spiritedly, and during the rest of the day, there was a constant roar of artillery.

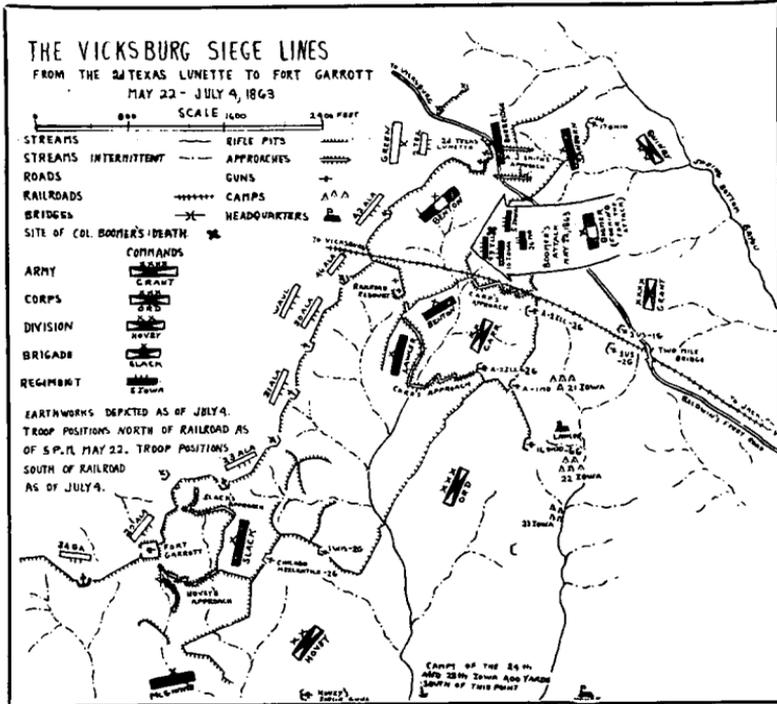
The country about Vicksburg is very broken — being simply a mass of hills jumbled together in every conceivable shape. The topography of the country is thus very favorable to us, in approaching the rebel works. Our batteries are placed along the brow of the hills, while the infantry support finds a safe position back of the hills.

During the afternoon our company was thrown out as Skirmishers, to watch the flank of [Capt. Samuel] De Golyer's battery, which was advanced about 200 yards in front of the other batteries.⁴ Our batteries are in position about a half mile from the rebel works. Our sharpshooters are several hundred yards in front of the batteries. Our force invests the rebel stronghold, from the Mississippi above to the Mississippi below Vicksburg.⁵

Our line is in the shape of a horseshoe. [Maj. Gen. William T.] Sherman's corps occupies the right of our line; [Maj. Gen. James B.] McPherson's the centre, and [Maj. Gen. John A.] McClernand's the left. Our division is the left of McPherson's corps.⁶

Wednesday, May 20. — Earthworks were thrown up at different points along our line last night. This morning, our whole line advanced several hundred yards. Our regiment

advanced to the crest of a timbered ridge, about 700 yards from the rebel works.⁷ We are in plain view of the rebel works — or rather we would be if we did not keep ourselves concealed. Our brigade is supporting an Illinois battery, which has been advanced to a position just on our right.⁸



Map prepared by Edwin C. Bears

The rebels have fired but little with their artillery, today. A few of their shells passed our way, but did no damage. Our sharpshooters have kept up an incessant firing, today, much to the annoyance of the rebel gunners.

Thursday, May 21. — We have remained today in the position we advanced to yesterday. Our 13 inch mortars have been throwing their huge missiles of destruction into the rebel stronghold, from a point on the river above town.⁹ Our skirmishers have abated none of their vigilance, and today, as

yesterday, they have kept up a constant fire. Our artillery has been at work all day — the different batteries firing by turns. The rebels have fired very little today. This evening, our pickets had a friendly chat with the rebs.¹⁰

Friday, May 22. — This morning, at 7:00 o'clock, our brigade was moved forward over a ridge, in our advance, to a ravine within 400 yards of the rebel works.¹¹ We were there drawn up in line, and ordered to rest. Thus far we [knew] nothing of the meaning of our move, but the riddle was soon solved by [Brig. Gen. John D.] Stevenson's brigade of [Maj. Gen. John A.] Logan's division coming up and passing us, with twenty or thirty ladders.¹² There was no mistaking this sign — the rebel works were to be stormed. We soon moved to a position at the brow of the ridge in our front. Along this, our brigade was posted in two lines.

Stevenson's brigade was assigned the task of charging the rebel works.¹³ They advanced steadily up the slope, with bayonets fixed, and orders not to fire a gun. The 7th Missouri was in the advance. No rebels were to be seen until our force had approached close up to the rebel works, when their breastworks and forts swarmed with butternuts, who poured volley after volley into our advancing column.¹⁴

Our brigade and our batteries opened fire on the rebels, as soon as they showed themselves, and with considerable effect. Most of our brigade, however, was unable to fire, from the position we were in. Our company was exposed to the fire of the enemy, but was unable to return the fire without endangering the lives of our own men. We were compelled to lie flat on the ground for protection, and the heat was so great, that our suffering became almost intolerable. Several men were sunstruck and carried off. I never suffered more from the heat, at any time, and I think never so much.

By some blunder, the 10th Iowa was moved over the brow of the hill, and by the time it could be brought back to their proper position, their loss was quite heavy.¹⁵

Stevenson's brigade moved steadily on, till they reached the rebel works, when they found that their ladders were too short, and, after standing awhile under a withering fire, they were ordered back. Their loss was very heavy.¹⁶

In our Company, Isaac Cartwright and Charles Norris were wounded — the former severely.¹⁷

I have learned, since the charge, that our brigade was ordered to follow Gen. Stevenson's, but (fortunately for us) Col. Boomer did not so understand the orders he received.

After remaining in our position for several hours after the charge, we were ordered down off the hill, and marched to the rear.¹⁸ We supposed we were going back to camp, but we were only getting out of the frying pan into the fire. Our Division was ordered to reinforce [Brig. Gen. Eugene A.] Carr's division, which had been partially successful in a charge on our left. — the 22d Iowa having succeeded in driving the rebels out of one fort [the Railroad Redoubt], and planting their flag on it — although they could not occupy the fort, as the rebels could command it from the rear.¹⁹

But the brave fellows of the 22d, occupying the rifle pits and ditches of the enemy, held their position and kept the enemy at bay. To complete their success, reinforcements were ordered to their relief, but unfortunately much too late. Reinforcements that might have made the success certain at noon, were powerless for good at 5 o'clock in the evening.²⁰

Each of our brigades was sent to a different point, and operated separately.²¹ Our brigade marched around to the left, and took position to the right of the railroad, within 500 yards of the enemy's works. We could then see the flag of the 22d Iowa proudly waving on the rebel fort, and the boys of the 22d (and other regiments of their brigade) stubbornly holding their position.²² Our brigade was formed, under cover, preparatory to a charge, in two lines — the 5th Iowa and 93d Illinois, in the front line, and the 26th Missouri and 10th Iowa in the 2d line. Col. Boomer took his position between the two lines.

In front of us were two ravines and one ridge. Across the ravines and over this ridge we were ordered to charge, in order to reach the rebel works. About half past seven o'clock, (as soon after our arrival as our dispositions could be made), Colonel Boomer commanded "Right shoulder, shift arms, forward; common time, march!"²³

Our brigade moved forward in perfect line. As soon as we reached the top of the rise in our front, we came in plain view of the rebels, and they instantly opened fire on us with infantry and artillery, from our front and flanks. We moved steadily down the slope in our front, at common time, preserving a perfect line until we were half way down, when the line was broken by the nature of the ground, and we double quicked the remainder of the distance into the ravine. We were not under fire for more than a minute, but the balls flew about us like hail, and our loss was considerable.

George L. Jones, of our company, one of the bravest of the brave, was shot through the heart.²⁴ Wm. Adamson was knocked down and slightly wounded in the head.²⁵ Sergeant [David] Heron was struck by three spent balls, and knocked down.²⁶

Just as we reached the ravine, the rebels (who had been reinforced from some other point in their line) drove our men from their positions around the fort, and captured the flag of the 22d Iowa. By the use of hand grenades, they drove our men from the rifle pits without exposing themselves, and thus regained their fort.²⁷

Although the purpose for which our brigade was ordered to charge was thus, already, thwarted, Col. Boomer immediately reformed the Brigade, to continue our charge. We advanced to the brow of the hill that lay between us and the rebel works, when the brigade was formed in mass [in column], our regiment and the 26th Missouri forming in rear of the 10th Iowa and 93d Illinois.²⁸

While Col. Boomer was forming our brigade in this manner, he was mortally wounded, by a ball from the rebel fort on our left flank. He lived but a few moments, and his last words were: "Tell Col. [Holden] Putnam (of the 93d Ills. — our next senior Colonel) not to go over that hill."²⁹

It was then dark, and Col. Boomer well knew that a further advance would incur a fearful sacrifice of life, without the possibility of accomplishing aught. Col. Putnam then sent an orderly back to Gen. Carr to report these facts.

Gen. Carr immediately sent an order back for the brigade to hold their position until it was fairly dark, and then retire to the position where our brigade first formed. After falling back, we gathered in our wounded and dead. We then threw ourselves on the ground, wearied and exhausted, for a night's rest, not knowing what the morrow might bring forth. The results of the day's fighting are heavy losses and small gains on our side.³⁰

Saturday, May 23. — At an early hour this morning, we buried George Jones, in the peach orchard where we were lying, and placed a very respectable board at the head of his grave, on which his name, company and regiment, and date of death were well engraved by Sergeant [William C.] Pennywitt.³¹ About 10 o'clock I found Henry Crozier [an old schoolmate] in a battery which was stationed just on the right of our regiment. At three o'clock p.m., our brigade was relieved, and we marched back to our army corps, where we were placed in a reserve line, for a rest.³²

Sunday, May 24. — There has been but little firing today. I attended preaching this morning — sermon by the Chaplain [William G. Kephart] of the 10th Iowa.³³ This evening, our company was sent to the rear, on picket.

Monday, May 25. — Our company came off picket at an early hour, this morning. This afternoon the rebels sent in a flag of truce.³⁴ The proceedings, on both sides, during the cessation of hostilities, was extraordinary and enigmatical. From the proceedings of both parties, I thought a surrender was on tapis, and was surprised to hear that the lull in the storm was to permit the burying of the dead, who had fallen near the enemy's works, on the 22d inst.

When I learned that a flag of truce had been sent in, I went to the top of the hills where I could get a view of the rebel works, and I was astonished to see bluecoats and butter-nuts, mingling, in numbers, about their works. Strange as it may seem, our men were permitted to go up to and examine their works, and they came down and passed their remarks on our tunnels, and trenches. It was emphatically a dutch

mix. Some rebels took advantage of the opportunity, and came out to stay. In the evening, I paid a visit to Will McClanahan.³⁵

Tuesday, May 26. — We remained in camp, on the hillside, on the reserve line, during the day. At 10 o'clock p.m. we moved to our old position on the brow of the hill, in the advance line.³⁶

Wednesday, May 27. — Firing is more brisk today, than for two or three days past. The Sixth Wisconsin battery has been placed in position on the hill in our front, within 500 yards of the rebel works.³⁷ Our sharpshooters are within 150 and 200 yards of the rebel works, and woe to the horse, mule or rebel who risks his body in their sight.

Thursday, May 28. — Nothing outside the regular routine today.

Friday, May 29. — For half an hour this forenoon, and the same length of time this afternoon, our batteries all along the line kept up a constant fire on the rebel forts. The roar of the artillery was grand, beyond anything of the war. The rebels certainly appreciated it. Rain today.

Saturday, May 30. — Weather pleasant, nothing unusual transpiring. Hundreds of dead mules and horses have floated by Warrenton, which were killed inside the rebel fortifications, by our shot and shell, and were thrown into the river by the rebels.³⁸

Sunday, May 31. — There was very heavy firing by our batteries before day, this morning. Weather warm today. Preaching in forenoon. Our regiment entered the rifle pits this evening at eight o'clock, and relieved the 26th Missouri.

Monday, June 1. — Our company occupied the rifle pits last night, and is on the reserve today. Weather very warm. This afternoon our reserve was compelled to change its position by reason of some 20 pound shells, from Sherman's guns, coming entirely over the rebel works, and lighting in our midst.³⁹ One of Company E was slightly wounded.

Colonel [Jabez] Bambury who has been at home on sick leave returned to the regiment today.⁴⁰ Lieut. Colonel [Ezekiel S.] Sampson, who has been in command of the regiment

for two months past, has won the esteem and respect of both officers and men, by his gentlemanly conduct in camp, and by his gallantry and bravery on the field of action.⁴¹

Tuesday, June 2. —There was a large fire in Vicksburg, last night, caused by the large shells from our 13 inch mortars.⁴² Our baggage came up today, from Grand Gulf.⁴³ Weather very warm. At 8 o'clock p.m., our company and four others of our regiment entered the trenches alongside the Wisconsin batteries.⁴⁴

Wednesday, June 3. —Our company has been in the trenches today. Weather cloudy. About four o'clock p.m. the rebels opened a battery from the fort in our immediate front, and for about fifteen minutes they threw shot, shell and canister over our heads in a very unhealthy manner.⁴⁵

Our batteries, however, answered the rebels from several points, and their career was cut short before they could do much damage. One man in the 6th Wisconsin battery had his eye shot out by a piece of shell. We have become so used to firing since the commencement of the siege, that the report of a 6-pounder sounds no louder to our ears than the report of a musket formerly did, while the crack of a rifle resembles the report of a firecracker.

[Brig.] Gen. [Charles L.] Matthies has been placed in command of our brigade, and [Brig.] Gen. J. E. Smith in command of our division.⁴⁶

Reports are flying about camp that [Gen.] Joe Johnston is marching with a large force to raise the siege of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has been making preparations for his reception and we are no ways alarmed at his coming. It will be better to fight him on our own ground, and in our own works, than to have to hunt him up and fight him in *his* works at some future day. We can certainly get reenforcements as fast as Johnston can, and our line of communications is much better than his can be.⁴⁷

Thursday, June 4. — We were called up, and into line, at 2 o'clock this morning, as it was thought the rebels were going to make a sally, on Sherman's line.⁴⁸ The rebels didn't come, but daylight did. Weather warm. Our regiment entered the rifle pits at 8 o'clock this evening.

Friday, June 5. — Our company has been in the rifle pits today, and we have done considerable sharpshooting. Early in the morning, the rebels showed themselves, about their forts and rifle pits, pretty freely, but we put the minnies [sic] so thick about them that they soon learned better, and it was very rarely that we could get sight of one during the remainder of the day. Their sharpshooters fired several times during the day, but never more than two or three shots from one place. I fired about 100 rounds of cartridges during the day.

Saturday, June 6. — We were relieved last night by a regiment from the First Brigade and today we are in camp, resting. There has been the usual firing today. Weather very warm.

Sunday, June 7. — There has been but little firing today. Preaching this forenoon by the Chaplain of the 10th Iowa, and this evening by our Chaplain.⁴⁹ Weather very warm.

Monday, June 8. — Weather very warm, and roads dusty. Water is getting scarce, but the boys are digging wells. We received news today of the fight at Milliken's Bend, yesterday morning.⁵⁰ Sergeant [Thomas R.] Keisler, of our Company, was in the fight, and he speaks of the conduct of the colored troops in terms of highest praise.⁵¹ Logan's "car" was burned by fire balls thrown from the rebel fort, this evening.⁵²

Tuesday, June 9. — Weather more pleasant. Rumors still circulate, of the presence of Joe Johnston, in the neighborhood of [Big] Black River with a large force.⁵³ Grant has gone to the rear.⁵⁴ Our army has received heavy reinforcements from the North today.⁵⁵ I built myself a bunk with cane, and wrote a letter to the Des Moines Register.

Wednesday, June 10. — We have had a heavy rain today. There has been but little firing. Rumors are flying about camp today of a battle on Black river, resulting in the defeat of Johnston.⁵⁶ Among the reinforcements we have received, are [Brig. Gen.'s Jacob G.] Lauman's and [Leonard F.] Ross' Divisions, from Memphis and Helena, and [Maj. Gen. Francis J.] Herron's Army Corps from Missouri. [Maj. Gen. Ambrose E.] Burnside's Army Corps is expected to arrive in a few days.⁵⁷

Thursday, June 11. — Weather pleasant. I have been suffering today from a slight attack of dumb ague. A large nine inch gun has been planted on the hill near Logan's headquarters, and is thundering at the rebel fort today, with considerable effect. The good shots are numerous, as the frequent cheering of the gunners attests.⁵⁸

Friday, June 12. — Weather pleasant. Having taken some quinine and blue mass, I feel better today. Our company has been in the trenches today. The rebels commenced firing from a big howitzer, from the fort in our front this afternoon. The howitzer is so planted as to throw shell like a mortar. It throws nine inch shell. It is so concealed that our guns cannot be brought to bear on it. It has thrown shell only in the direction of our big gun. No damage has been done by it.⁵⁹

Saturday, June 13. — Weather pleasant. The rebels have fired a few nine inch shells today, but have done no damage. I am not as well today, as I was yesterday. I heard from Frank [a brother] today. He is at Haines [Haynes] Bluff.

Sunday, June 14. — A pleasant day. I attended preaching in the forenoon and afternoon — sermons by Chaplain of 10th Iowa.⁶⁰ The sermon on the afternoon was very good. There was but little firing this morning; but the rebels began throwing their nine inch shells pretty briskly, just after dinner, and there has been pretty lively firing this afternoon.

Monday, June 15. — At an early hour this morning, the rebels opened fire from a battery on our right, which was in a position to rake our brigade, from right to left, its entire length.⁶¹ They threw quite a number of thirty pounder shell, which struck on the high ground on our right and bounded entirely over our regiment and fell on the left of our brigade and beyond. Fortunately, but few of the shells exploded. The first shell did no harm, the second killed one of the 17th Iowa, and the third mortally wounded one of the 56th Illinois.⁶² None of the others did any harm, although quite a number struck in our regiment and in the brigade. This flank firing has given quite an impetus to "excavating."⁶³

Tuesday, June 16. — Our company was working on the new fort which is being thrown up in our front, during all last night, coming into camp at daylight, this morning.⁶⁴ The rebels opened fire from their flank battery again, this morning, but fired only a few shots. Weather pleasant. Logan has been digging a ditch towards the rebel fort on the high ground, on our right. The ditch is so directed, and the dirt thrown in such a manner as to protect the workmen as they advance. This ditch is now within 20 feet of the rebel fort.⁶⁵

Wednesday, June 17. — Our company was at work again on the fort, last night, working till dawn this morning. I did not go out. I took a stroll this afternoon into Smith's division, on our left [A. J. Smith's division] and saw Dr. Hainer Wiles and Adjutant Bill Thompson.⁶⁶ Weather warm.

Friday, June 19. — A warm day. Dr. Hunter and his brother from Newton visited us today.⁶⁷ Firing about as usual today.

Saturday, June 20. — At four o'clock this morning, our batteries opened fire along our entire line, and kept up a constant cannonade until 10 o'clock.⁶⁸ While our batteries were firing, the rebels fired scarcely a shot. Our whole force kept under arms, during the cannonade, to be ready for emergencies. At 10 o'clock I started for Sherman's Landing on the Yazoo to secure provisions for our mess.⁶⁹ At two o'clock we reached the landing, and after various delays secured a supply of grub. The teamster stated that it was then too late to return this evening, and we had to make preparations to sojourn over night at the landing. Weather pleasant.

Sunday, June 21. — At seven o'clock this morning, we started for our regiment, where we arrived at 11 o'clock a.m. There has been but little firing today. Logan's ditch is still progressing — being now dug around the rebel fort.⁷⁰ Yesterday evening some of Logan's men got out of their ditch, crossed over to the rebel fort, and dug a hole half way through its bank, when they were, for some reason, ordered back into their ditch.⁷¹ One poor fellow was killed on the rebel

fort. He had crawled to its top, and was reaching over with a boarding pike to haul a butternut out, when he was shot through the head.

A light work was thrown up, and two guns planted, on our skirmish line in our front, last Friday night. It is within 300 yards of the rebel forts.⁷²

Monday, June 22. — Weather pleasant. I visited Capt. [John S.] Foster's company this morning.⁷³ At 7½ o'clock this evening, we left our bivouack [sic] on the hill side, and marched to the rear with the remainder of our brigade.⁷⁴ After marching six miles in a northeasterly direction, we halted and made our beds by the roadside, and threw ourselves into the arms of Morpheus.⁷⁵

FOOTNOTES

1 The 5th Iowa had crossed the Big Black River at Amsterdam on May 18. Turning into the Bridgeport road, the Iowans spent the night on Clear Creek. On the 19th, the regiment approached Vicksburg via the Jackson road. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 641, 649. (Cited hereafter as *O. R.*); *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 316.

2 The hospital for the XVII Corps was at the Holliday house, about one-half mile east of the Shirley house. *Historical Ground Cover Map—September 1862* (Files, Vicksburg National Military Park).

3 General Grant, on the afternoon of May 19, launched his first assault on "Fortress" Vicksburg. At this time, only Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's XV Corps had succeeded in establishing itself close to the Confederate defenses. Consequently, Sherman's bluecoats, who moved against the fortifications guarding the Graveyard road, carried the weight of the attack and suffered the most casualties. While Sherman was hurling his troops against the Stockade Redan Complex, the soldiers of the XVII Corps felt their way cautiously ahead. The Jackson road served as the line of advance for the XVII Corps. By nightfall, McPherson's skirmishers had reached the Shirley house. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 756; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 60, 67, 159.

4 Capt. De Golyer commanded the 8th Battery, Michigan Light Artillery, one of the five artillery units assigned to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan's division. The Michiganders unlimbered their six guns (four James rifles and two 12-pounder howitzers) on a spur south of the Jackson road, within 1,800 feet of the 3d Louisiana Redan. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 156, 292; *Map - Position Tuesday Morning, May 19th, 1863* (files, V. N. M. P.).

5 Lt. Campbell was mistaken. At this time (May 19), the Union investment of Vicksburg was not complete. While the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee rested on the Mississippi River above Vicksburg, the left flank of the army did not (at this time) reach the river south of the "Hill City." About four miles of rugged terrain lay between the left flank of the XIII Corps and the Mississippi River. It was the evening of the 21st before Col. William Hall's Iowa brigade, reinforced by two Illinois regiments, landed below the city and blocked the Warrenton road. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 301; George Pomutz, *History of the Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry from October, 1861, to August, 1865* (Keokuk, 1897), 256.

6 Only one of Quinby's brigades (Boomer's) was in front of Vicksburg on the 19th; Col.'s John V. Sanborn's and Samuel A. Holmes' brigades spent the day on the Big Black guarding the cotton bale bridge. *O. R.*, Series I, XXIV, pt. II, 60.

7 The soldiers of the 5th Iowa, along with Boomer's three other regiments (the 93d Illinois, the 10th Iowa, and the 26th Missouri), occupied the ridge south of the Jackson road along which Union Ave. now runs. Immediately in front of the position held by the Iowans was the Great Redoubt, one of the nine major Confederate works guarding the approaches to Vicksburg. *Topographical Map of Vicksburg National Military Park*, Prepared under the direction of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, by the Vicksburg National Park Commission, 1903.

8 The battery which the 5th Iowa supported was Battery D, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, Capt. Henry A. Rogers commanding. Rogers' cannoniers had replaced their four 24-pounder howitzers in a position dubbed the "White House Battery." *Inscription on Tablet at White House Battery*, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

9 Six mortar scows, each mounting a 13-inch mortar, had been moored on the west side of DeSoto Peninsula. From these high trajectory weapons, the Union sailors fired 200-pound shells into the beleaguered city. *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. 25, 69. (Cited hereafter as *O. R. N.*)

10 Although Lt. Campbell does not mention it, Sanborn's and Holmes' brigades rejoined the division on the morning of the 21st. These two units had left the Big Black on the 20th and spent the night near the junction of the Benton and Bridgeport roads. Reaching the front, Sanborn and Holmes took position on a prominent ridge west of Durden Creek and one-half mile from the Confederate defense lines. On the right, Sanborn's bluecoats were in contact with Boomer's soldiers. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 731-732, 773-776, 784.

11 By the afternoon of the 21st, Grant was satisfied that his troops were now in possession of favorable ground from which to launch a new assault on Vicksburg. He therefore issued orders scheduling a general attack for 10 a.m. on the 22d. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. III, 333-334.

12 Quinby massed his division behind the ridge along which Union Ave. now passes, midway between the Jackson and Baldwin's Ferry roads. Boomer's brigade was formed on the right, Sanborn's on the left; Holmes' was held in reserve. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 67, 316; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 732, 772-73, 776, 780.

13 Stevenson's brigade had been given the task of storming the Great Redoubt. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 719.

14 The Great Redoubt was held by the 21st Louisiana, reinforced by two companies (C and D) of the 22d Louisiana.

15 Boomer's and Sanborn's troops moved to the attack in column by regiments. Very little difficulty was encountered until they sought to cross a barren ridge within 300 yards of the Confederate rifle pits. Here, the bluecoats were raked by a storm of canister and small-arms fire. Observing that the hollow which they would have to cross to reach the Rebel lines was choked with felled timber, Boomer and Sanborn deployed their troops into line of battle behind the crest of the ridge. The 18th Wisconsin of Sanborn's regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers.

Before deciding his next move, Quinby called a staff meeting. Since Boomer expressed grave doubts of his ability to carry the rifle pits to his front, Quinby reinforced him with the 59th Indiana. Despite the addition of the Indiana regiment, Boomer refused to give the order to charge. Since Sanborn's forward movement was contingent on what Boomer did, Quinby's advance came to a stop.

While exposed to the Confederates' fire, the 10th Iowa suffered 16 casualties, two killed and 14 wounded. *Ibid.*, 732, 772-773, 776, 780; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 67.

16 In the attack on the Great Redoubt, Stevenson's brigade lost 272 officers and men. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 164.

17 Isaac Cartwright, a native of Newton, had enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa on June 24, 1861. Cartwright had been wounded in the hip. Charles M. Norris of Vandalia was slightly wounded in the arm. Like Cartwright, Norris had enlisted in Company B on June 24, 1861. *R & R*, I, 696, 746.

18 At 3 p.m., Gen. Quinby received instructions from McPherson to move his division to McClernand's assistance. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 732, 777; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 67.

19 Gen. McClernand, on the morning of the 22d, had marshaled his six attacking brigades near the Southern Railroad of Mississippi. Gen. Carr, with four brigades (Lawler's, Burbridge's, Landram's and Benton's), would attack the 2d Texas Lunette and the Railroad Redoubt; Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, with his brigades (Keigwin's and Lindsey's), would assail the Confederate rifle pits north of Square Fort.

Carr sent Burbridge's and Benton's bluecoats against the 2d Texas Lunette; they succeeded in reaching the ditch fronting that strong point. The colors of the 99th Illinois were carried across the Confederate works at a point 50 yards south of the lunette. The Rebels, however, were able to seal off this penetration before it could be exploited.

Lawler's and Landram's soldiers charged the Railroad Redoubt, forcing a detachment of the 30th Alabama which was holding the work to retreat into the line of rifle pits thrown up across the gorge at the rear of the redoubt. From the cover afforded by these trenches, the greyclads were able to check the forward surge of Lawler's and Landram's brigades.

Osterhaus' division which advanced against the sector of the Confederate line between Railroad Redoubt and Square Fort was quickly pinned down. Edwin C. Bearss, "Lessons to be Gained from the Union May 22 Attack on 'Fortress' Vicksburg," *Hardtack*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Indianapolis, 1958).

20 Since McClelland had attacked with his full strength (six brigades), there were no reserves readily available to exploit the success scored by Lawler's and Landram's troops. By the time Quinby's division was diverted to McClelland's support, it was too late. *Ibid.*

21 Two of Quinby's brigades (Boomer's and Sanborn's) were ordered to report to Gen. Carr, the third (Holmes') would march to Osterhaus' support. When the two brigades reached his command post, Carr sent Sanborn to reinforce Burbridge and Benton at the 2d Texas Lunette, and Boomer to bolster the troops engaged at the Railroad Redoubt, *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 617, 732, 777; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 67.

22 At this time, the colors of the 77th Illinois and the 48th Ohio had also been planted on the Railroad Redoubt. Troops from the 21st and 22nd Iowa, the 77th and 130th Illinois, and the 48th Ohio were holding the ditch in front of the redoubt. In addition, soldiers from the 21st and 22d Iowa and the 77th Illinois had clawed their way up the steep exterior slope of the parapet and burrowed into the soft earth. From their foxholes, these men traded shots with the Rebel troops holding the rifle pits across the gorge of the work. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 141; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 128.

23 According to most reports, it was a little after 4 p.m. — not 7:30 — when Boomer led his brigade to the attack. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 67; *Inscription on Tablet at the Railroad Redoubt, Vicksburg, Miss.*

24 George L. Jones of Monroe enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa on Aug. 13, 1862. Jones is buried in the Vicksburg National Cemetery. *R. & R. I.*, 726.

25 A resident of Jasper County, William Adamson had enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa on June 24, 1861. At that time, Adamson was a corporal. *Ibid.*, 685.

26 David Heron, a resident of Fairfield, had enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa, on June 24, 1861. Heron had been wounded severely at the battle of Iuka on Sept. 19, 1862. *Ibid.*, 719.

27 The approach march of Quinby's troops had been anxiously watched by the Confederate officers. Calling for Col. Thomas N. Waul, Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee asked him if his Texans could retake the Railroad Redoubt. Waul agreed to try. Lt. Col. Edmund W. Pettus of the 20th Alabama took charge of combat patrol drawn from Waul's Texas Legion. At 5:30 p.m., Pettus advanced at the head of the

Texans. Sweeping all before them, the Confederates sealed the breach in their lines; the colors of the 77th Illinois were torn down by the victorious Texans and sent to Col. Waul. The soldiers of the 42d Ohio and 22d Iowa succeeded in removing their flags from the parapet before being forced to retire into the ditch.

Col. Waul now reinforced Pettus' combat patrol with two fresh companies. Mounting the parapet, the greyclads fired into the ditch at pointblank range. Gen. Lee and others began to roll shells into the ditch. This was too much for the Federals. Lt. Col. Harvey Graham of the 22d Iowa and 58 men threw down their arms. The remaining troops from Lawler's and Landram's exhausted and battered units fell back into the ravine which fronted the Railroad Redoubt. A Confederate patrol engaged in mopping up operations in front of the work returned to their lines with a treasured trophy — the colors of the crack 22d Iowa. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 357-358; *O. R.*, Series II, Vol. V, 695; Ltrs. Elihu Root to J. P. Dolliver, March 24, 1903, and Thomas N. Waul to William T. Rigby, March 10, 1903 (files, V. N. M. P.)

28 The ridge behind which Boomer redeployed his brigade is about 200 yards northeast of the Railroad Redoubt. *Topographical Map of Vicksburg National Military Park.*

29 Col. Boomer died in the arms of Maj. Nathaniel McCalla of the 10th Iowa. A resident of Polk City, McCalla had been commissioned a major in the 10th Iowa on Jan. 20, 1862. *R & R*, II, 217. According to Col. Putnam, Boomer's last words were "let the rifle pits alone." *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 68. Boomer, an acting brigade commander, was the highest ranking Union officer killed in the Vicksburg campaign. There is a mortuary plaque on the ridge, 200 yards northeast of the Railroad Redoubt, marking the spot where Boomer received his death wound. *Inscription on Tablet, Vicksburg, Miss.*

30 The unsuccessful May 22 attack on Vicksburg had cost the Army of the Tennessee 3,199 casualties. The brigade to which the 5th Iowa was assigned suffered 114 casualties in the day's fighting — 14 dead and 100 wounded. *O. R.* Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 68, 165.

31 William C. Pennywitt, a resident of Manchester, Ohio, had enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa on June 24, 1861. *R & R*, I, 749.

32 The camp occupied by the 5th Iowa was in a ravine about 100 yards east of where the Michigan Monument now stands. *Topographical Map of Vicksburg National Military Park.*

33 William G. Kephart of Kossuth had been appointed chaplain in the 10th Iowa on Feb. 1, 1863. *R & R*, II, 154.

34 The hot Mississippi sun soon caused the bodies of the dead Union troops between the lines to bloat and decompose. The flies and the stench soon became almost unbearable. Two days after the assault, Maj. Gen. Martin L. Smith (a Confederate division commander) wrote Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, "The enemy's dead are becoming very offensive along portions of my front, and it is respectfully suggested, in case a truce is asked to bury them, whether it may not be well to grant it . . ."

Grant, however would not ask for a truce to remove his dead. Finally, on the 25th, Pemberton wrote a letter to Grant. He pointed out, "Two days having elapsed since your dead and wounded have been lying in our front, and as yet no disposition on your part of a desire to remove them being exhibited, in the name of humanity I have the honor to propose a cessation of hostilities for two hours and a half, that you may be enabled to remove your dead and dying men."

Grant acceded to Pemberton's proposal, and designated 6 p. m. as the hour the truce would begin. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 276-277; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. III, 914.

35 Like Lt. Campbell, Will McClanahan had been born in Ohio and the two men had gone to school together. McClanahan served at Vicksburg in an Illinois regiment.

36 The rifle pits referred to by Lt. Campbell were on a ridge several hundred yards south of where the monument erected to mark the site of the meeting between Gen. Grant and Pemberton on the afternoon of July 3 now stands. *Topographical Map - Vicksburg National Military Park*; Ltr., J. Q. A. Campbell to W. T. Rigby, Jan. 12, 1904 (files, V. N. M. P.)

37 The cannoneers of the 6th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, Capt. Henry Dillon commanding, emplaced their six guns (two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns, and two James rifles) on a knoll several hundred yards south of the monument which marks the site of the surrender interview. *Inscription on Tablet*, Union Ave., Vicksburg, Miss.

38 The fire of the Union heavy ordnance (especially the XIII-inch mortars manned by the sailors) killed hundreds of head of livestock during the siege. *O. R. N.*, Series I, Vol. 25, 58-59.

39 Undoubtedly, these projectiles were fired by Battery H, 1st Illinois Light Artillery. Battery H was the only artillery unit in Sherman's corps armed with 20-pounder Parrott rifles. *Inscription on Tablet*, Bell Smith Ridge, Vicksburg, Miss.

40 Jabez Bambury, a resident of Marshall County, had been commissioned a 1st lieutenant in Company D, 5th Iowa on July 15, 1861. Advancing rapidly in rank, Bambury was made colonel of the regiment on July 23, 1863. *R & R*, I, 690.

41 A resident of Sigourney, Ezekiel S. Sampson entered service as captain of Company F, 5th Iowa. Sampson was promoted to lieutenant colonel on May 23, 1862. *Ibid.*, 763.

42 On the night of June 1, a large fire broke out in Vicksburg near the magazine of the Whig Office Battery. After a hard fight, the men of Col. Edward Higgins' River Defense Command put out the fire. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 338.

43 When the 5th Iowa crossed the river at Bruinsburg, Miss., the wagons with the soldiers' surplus gear had been sent to Hard Times. Subsequently, the trains had been ferried across the river and landed at Grand Gulf.

44 The cannoneers of the 12th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery had emplaced their four 10-pounder Parrotts to the left of the 6th Wisconsin Battery. *Inscription on Tablet*, Union Avenue, Vicksburg, Miss.

45 There was one gun in this emplacement. *Inscription on Tablet*, Confederate Avenue, Vicksburg, Miss.; Ltr., Campbell to Rigby, Jan. 12, 1903 (files, V. N. M. P.)

46 Gen. Quinby had returned to Illinois on sick leave. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith had formerly commanded a brigade in Gen. Logan's division. Gen. Matthies of Burlington had joined the service as lieutenant colonel in the 5th Iowa on July 15, 1861. He had been advanced to the rank of colonel on May 23, 1862. On Oct. 29, Matthies was promoted to brigadier general and left the regiment to command a brigade. During the Vicksburg campaign and the early days of the siege, Matthies had led a brigade in Gen. Sherman's XV Corps. When Matthies was ordered to take over the brigade formerly led by Boomer on June 2, Col. Putnam resumed command of his regiment, the 93d Illinois. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 157, R & R, I, 682.

47 At this time, Johnston sent one wing of his army under Maj. Gen. William H. T. Walker to occupy Yazoo City. The end of June was to arrive before Johnston completed his preparations and moved toward the Big Black in a futile effort to relieve the Vicksburg Confederates. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. III, 939-940, 985.

48 There was no substance to the report that the Confederates planned an attack on Sherman's Corps.

49 Thomas Merrill had been appointed chaplain in the 5th Iowa on November 16, 1862. *R & R*, I, 683.

50 Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch's Texas brigade (1,500 strong) attacked Milliken's Bend at daybreak on June 7. In the savage fighting which ensued, the Texans forced the Federals to fall back behind a levee which fronted the Mississippi River. Here, supported by the fire of the ironclad *Choctaw*, the Union infantry rallied. Unable to cross the levee, the butternuts retired. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 467-470.

51 Thomas R. Keisler of Galesburg had enlisted in Company B, 5th Iowa on June 24, 1861. *R & R*, I, 729. Four recently organized Negro regiments (the 9th, 11th and 13th Louisiana, and the 1st Mississippi) and the 23d Iowa had been engaged in the battle of Milliken's Bend, *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 448; "After Action Report of Colonel Hermann Leib," June 8, 1863 (files, V. N. M. P.).

52 To protect the sappers, who were working on Logan's Approach, the Union engineers employed a peculiar sap roller — a flatcar loaded with cotton bales. Col. Samuel D. Russell of the 3d Louisiana procured some turpentine and tow. He had his men wrap their musket balls with the same and fire them with light charges into the cotton bales. Russell's ingenuity paid off. The cotton bales were set on fire and the car burned. Andrew Hickenlooper, "The Vicksburg Mine", *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, III, 540.

53 The report that Johnston had reached the neighborhood of the Big Black with a large force was untrue. At this time, Johnston was massing his "Army of Relief" in the Yazoo City area.

54 On June 6, Grant had boarded a steamer at Haynes Bluff and started up the Yazoo River. Before the general's boat reached Satartia, it was learned that the Union troops sent to Mechanicsburg 48 hours before were falling back. At this time, the general's party retired

to Haynes Bluff. This was a fortuitous move, because Col. Lawrence S. Ross' hard-riding Texas brigade occupied Satartia on the morning of the 7th. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. I, 94; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 440, 442; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. III, 387.

55 A number of regiments formerly stationed at Columbus, Ky. and in West Tennessee were rushed to Vicksburg during the first week of June. These regiments were organized into a provisional division commanded by Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball. This provisional division was detailed to hold the Snyder's Bluff defenses. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 155.

56 There was no foundation to the rumor reporting that Gen. Johnston's army had been defeated on the Big Black River.

57 In the period between May 13 and 20, Gen. Lauman's division had been transferred from Memphis to the Vicksburg area. Two of Lauman's brigades had taken position in the southern sector of the investment lines on May 25; his other brigade (Col. George E. Bryant's) was stationed at Grand Gulf. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 154. Gen. Herron commanded a division, not a corps. Herron's division disembarked at Young's Point, La., on June 12. *Ibid.*, 321. A detachment of the IX Corps (two divisions) under Maj. Gen. John G. Parke was en route from central Kentucky to the Mississippi theatre of operations. Lt. Campbell was mistaken on one point. The division formerly commanded by Gen. Ross was not transferred to Vicksburg (Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon had assumed command of the unit on May 25, 1863.); instead, it remained at Helena. Dyer, *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 494.

58 Two IX-inch Dahlgrens were emplaced in Battery McPherson on June 11. These two pieces, manned by a detachment from the 1st U. S. Infantry (Siege Guns), were used to blast the 3d Louisiana Redan. *O. R. N.*, Series I, Vol. 25, pp. 62, 66, 71; *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 207; Ltr., W. T. Rigby to Gen. W. E. Dougherty, May 2, 1904 (files, V. N. M. P.).

59 On the 12th, the Confederates transferred a 10-inch mortar from South Fort to the perimeter. This mortar was emplaced near the spot where the Mississippi Monument now stands. The piece Campbell refers to is undoubtedly this mortar. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 338.

60 William G. Kephart was the chaplain of the 10th Iowa. *R & R*, II, 154.

61 The 30-pounder Parrott which Campbell refers to was mounted in the 3d Louisiana Redan.

62 The 17th Iowa and the 56th Illinois belonged to Col. Green B. Raum's brigade. Raum had assumed command of the brigade formerly led by Col. Holmes on June 11. *O. R.*, Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 157.

63 The Civil War soldier, like the soldiers in World Wars I and II and the Korean Conflict, always deepened and improved his rifle pits following a heavy bombardment.

64 An advance line of rifle pits was thrown up by the men of the 5th Iowa on a spur within 200 yards of the Confederate earthworks covering the emplacement where the 10-inch mortar was mounted.

Topographical Map of Vicksburg National Military Park; Ltr., Campbell to Rigby, Jan. 12, 1904 (files, V. N. M. P.).

65 The ditch to which Campbell refers was Logan's Approach which was directed against the 3d Louisiana Redan.

66 Gen. A. J. Smith's division was assigned to the XIII Corps. O. R., Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 150.

67 A large number of the men in Company B, 5th Iowa hailed from Newton. R & R, I, 685, 688-689, 696, 703, 708, 710, 713-714, 718-719, 725-726, 729, 731, 735-736.

68 In accordance with instructions from Gen. Grant, all the artillery pieces which the Union cannoners had emplaced on the investment line opened fire at 4 a.m. This fierce shelling of the Confederate defenses continued until 11 a.m. O. R. N., Series I, Vol. 25, 83-85.

69 During the siege, the Union commissary and quartermaster departments had established large depots on the Yazoo near the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou. Francis V. Greene, *The Mississippi* (New York, 1882), 127.

70 By June 16, the head of Logan's Approach had been driven to within 25 yards of the exterior slope of the 3d Louisiana Redan. With the Confederate earthworks so close, the Federals, fearful of a sortie, discontinued their night work. To insure that no time would be lost, they doubled the strength of the fatigue parties assigned to the project. Two lines of rifle pits were thrown up to afford protection for the men working on the approach trench. One was 50 yards east of the redan, the other 25 yards; O. R., Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 200-202.

71 Campbell was mistaken; it was the morning of the 23d before the Union sappers began mining operations at the 3d Louisiana Redan. Hickenlooper, "The Vicksburg Mine", *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, III, 540-541.

72 These guns were probably manned by a section from the 6th Wisconsin Battery.

73 Capt. John S. Foster commanded the 4th Company, Ohio Cavalry. The Ohio cavalymen served as Gen. McPherson's escort. O. R., Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. II, 155.

74 On the 22d, a detachment of the 4th Iowa Cavalry had been cut to pieces at Hill's plantation by a fast-moving Confederate column. This news, in conjunction with other reports which reached his headquarters at this time, convinced Gen. Grant that Johnston's Army of Relief had either crossed or was about to cross the Big Black at Birdsong's Ferry. Consequently, Grant alerted his principal subordinates to the "probability" that Johnston would attack within 48 hours. Sherman was placed in charge of a strong force and ordered to proceed to Clear Creek and oppose Johnston's advance.

There was no substance to the report that Johnston was about to cross the Big Black. At this time, two of Johnston's infantry divisions were at Vernon, while his third infantry division was stationed at Jackson. *Ibid.*, 295, 296, 303, 533; O. R., Series I, Vol. XXIV, pt. III, 427-428.

75 The 5th Iowa spent the night at the Marshall plantation.

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