

The **PALIMPSEST**



TROOPS LEAVING DUBUQUE, 1861

IOWANS AND THE CIVIL WAR

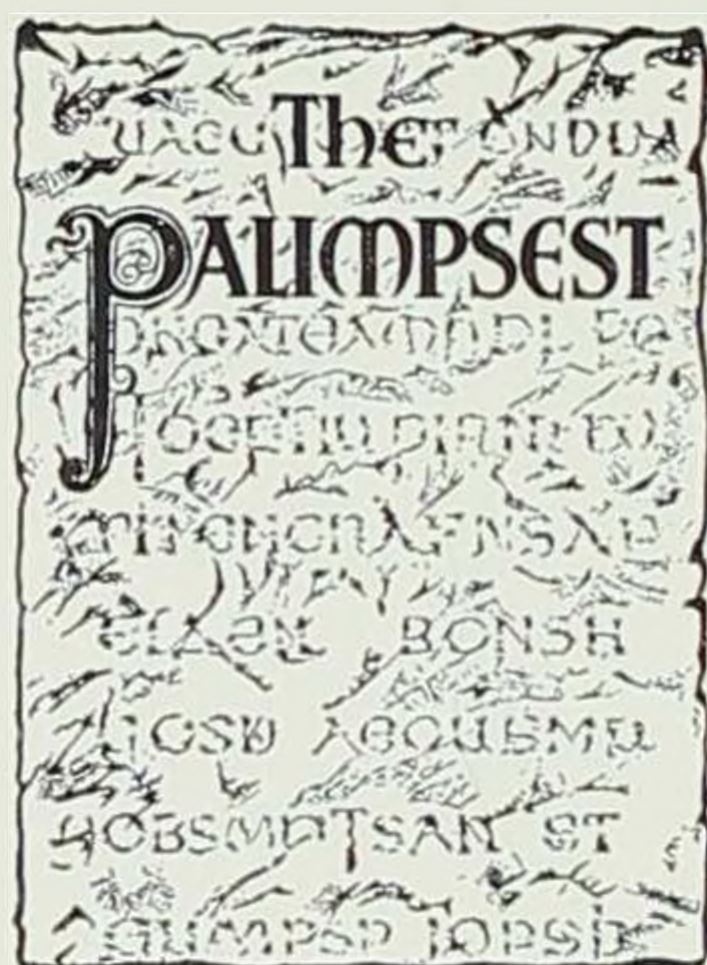
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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Front Cover — Iowa Troops Leaving Dubuque, *Harper's Weekly*, May 25, 1861.

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Outside Back Cover — Sherman's March Through Georgia, *Harper's Weekly*, December 10, 1864.

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THE PALIMPSEST

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The Iowa Regiments

How many Iowans served in the Union Army during the Civil War? The answer is not simple, because no two authorities agree as to the exact number. Totals from 72,000 to 76,000 can be found in various state records. Since the male population of Iowa in 1860 between the ages of fifteen and forty was 143,528, the total enlistment, whether 72,000 or 76,000, was almost half the men of the usual age for military service.

Of these 70,000-odd men who left Iowa for the battlefields, 13,001 died: 3,540 either killed or mortally wounded; 8,498 of disease; 515 as prisoners; 227 from accident; and 221 of various non-battle causes. In addition, some 8,500 were wounded in action. Seventeen per cent died of wounds or disease; in all, 30 per cent of the Iowans either were killed or wounded during the four years of war. Such was the price one state paid for the preservation of the Union.

Iowa provided forty-six infantry regiments, plus one colored regiment (not all Iowans), four

companies of light artillery, and nine cavalry regiments for the Union Army. Two regiments, the 42nd and 43rd, were designated but never organized, so that the last Iowa regiment mustered was the 48th. The First Iowa Infantry, mustered in May, 1861, was a three-month regiment; the 44th through the 48th, mustered in 1864, were 100-day regiments; the rest were three-year enlistments, with many of the men re-enlisting as "veterans." Most of these regiments saw action in some of the most important battles and campaigns of the war.

The regiments, as they organized at the beginning of the war, usually elected their own officers. Each regiment consisted of 10 companies, lettered "A" through "K" (omitting "J"), with roughly 100 men per company. Although most of the men were completely untrained in the arts of war, some few learned fast and rose rapidly in rank. In fact, six men who enlisted as privates left the service as majors; one corporal became a major, and three others became lieutenant colonels; thirteen sergeants became majors or lieutenant colonels.

Of the staff officers of the Iowa regiments, three rose to be major generals; sixteen became brigadier generals, of whom six were brevetted major generals; and twenty-eight colonels were brevetted brigadiers. Frederick Steele, who became a major general, was not an Iowan but an officer in the regular army who served for four months as colonel of the 8th Iowa.

Name *Residence* *Mustered in as: Regiment*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel Ryan Curtis	Keokuk	Colonel	2nd Inf.
Grenville M. Dodge	Council Bluffs	Colonel	4th Inf.
Francis J. Herron	Dubuque	Lt. Col.	9th Inf.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS

John M. Corse	Burlington	Major	6th Inf.
James I. Gilbert	Lansing	Colonel	27th Inf.
Edward Hatch	Muscatine	Captain	2nd Cav.
William Vandever	Dubuque	Colonel	9th Inf.
Fitz Henry Warren	Burlington	Colonel	1st Cav.
James A. Williamson	Des Moines	Adjutant	4th Inf.

BRIGADIER GENERALS

William W. Belknap	Keokuk	Major	15th Inf.
Cyrus Bussey	Bloomfield	Colonel	3rd Cav.
Marcellus M. Crocker	Des Moines	Major	2nd Inf.
John Edwards	Chariton	Colonel	18th Inf.
Jacob G. Lauman	Burlington	Colonel	7th Inf.
Charles L. Matthies	Burlington	Lt. Col.	5th Inf.
Hugh T. Reid	Keokuk	Colonel	15th Inf.
Elliott E. Rice	Oskaloosa	Major	7th Inf.
Samuel A. Rice	Oskaloosa	Colonel	33rd Inf.
James M. Tuttle	Keosauqua	Lt. Col.	2nd Inf.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS

Thomas H. Benton	Council Bluffs	Colonel	29th Inf.
John Bruce	Keokuk	Captain	19th Inf.
George W. Clark	Indianola	Colonel	34th Inf.
Datus E. Coon	Mason City	Captain	2nd Cav.
Francis M. Drake	Unionville	Lt. Col.	36th Inf.
William McE. Dye	Marion	Colonel	20th Inf.
James L. Geddes	Vinton	Lt. Col.	8th Inf.
Samuel L. Glasgow	Corydon	Major	23rd Inf.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Mustered in as: Regiment</i>	
Harvey Graham	Iowa City	Major	22nd Inf.
Herman H. Heath	Dubuque	Captain	1st Cav.
John M. Hedrick	Ottumwa	1st Lt.	15th Inf.
David B. Hillis	Keokuk	Lt. Col.	17th Inf.
Joseph B. Leake	Davenport	Captain	20th Inf.
John W. Noble	Keokuk	Adjutant	3rd Cav.
George M. O'Brien	Dubuque	Major	7th Cav.
James C. Parrott	Keokuk	Captain	7th Inf.
Samuel M. Pollock	Dubuque	Lt. Col.	6th Cav.
Addison H. Sanders	Davenport	Lt. Col.	16th Inf.
John H. Stibbs	Cedar Rapids	Captain	12th Inf.
George A. Stone	Mount Pleasant	Major	4th Cav.
William M. Stone	Knoxville	Captain	3rd Inf.
William Thompson	Mount Pleasant	Captain	1st Cav.
Matthew M. Trumbull	Clarksville	Captain	3rd Inf.
James B. Weaver	Bloomfield	1st Lt.	2nd Inf.
Clark R. Wever	Burlington	Captain	17th Inf.
James Wilson	Newton	1st Lt.	13th Inf.
Edward F. Winslow	Mount Pleasant	Captain	4th Cav.
Ed Wright	Springdale	Major	24th Inf.

The Iowa regiments fought in all the great and small battles in the West. Only the highlights of their war experiences can be told here.

While they marched and fought, they kept diaries, they wrote long letters home, they even wrote letters to their local newspapers. From these diaries and letters, and from the books written by some of them after the war, as well as from the published records of the government, the experiences of each regiment can be traced.

The First Battle—Wilson's Creek

The First Iowa, a three-month regiment recruited in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, was mustered in at Keokuk on May 14, 1861. Made up mostly of local militia companies from Muscatine, Iowa City, Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Davenport, Dubuque, and Cedar Rapids, the regiment was clothed in a mixture of peacetime uniforms of every shade and shape. The jackets varied from dark blue to a light bluish gray, while two companies wore black and white tweed frock coats. The pants ranged from black with red stripes to a pink satinet with light green stripes. In such a motley dress, and armed with ancient muskets that "kicked like an army mule," the First Iowa departed for Missouri on June 13.

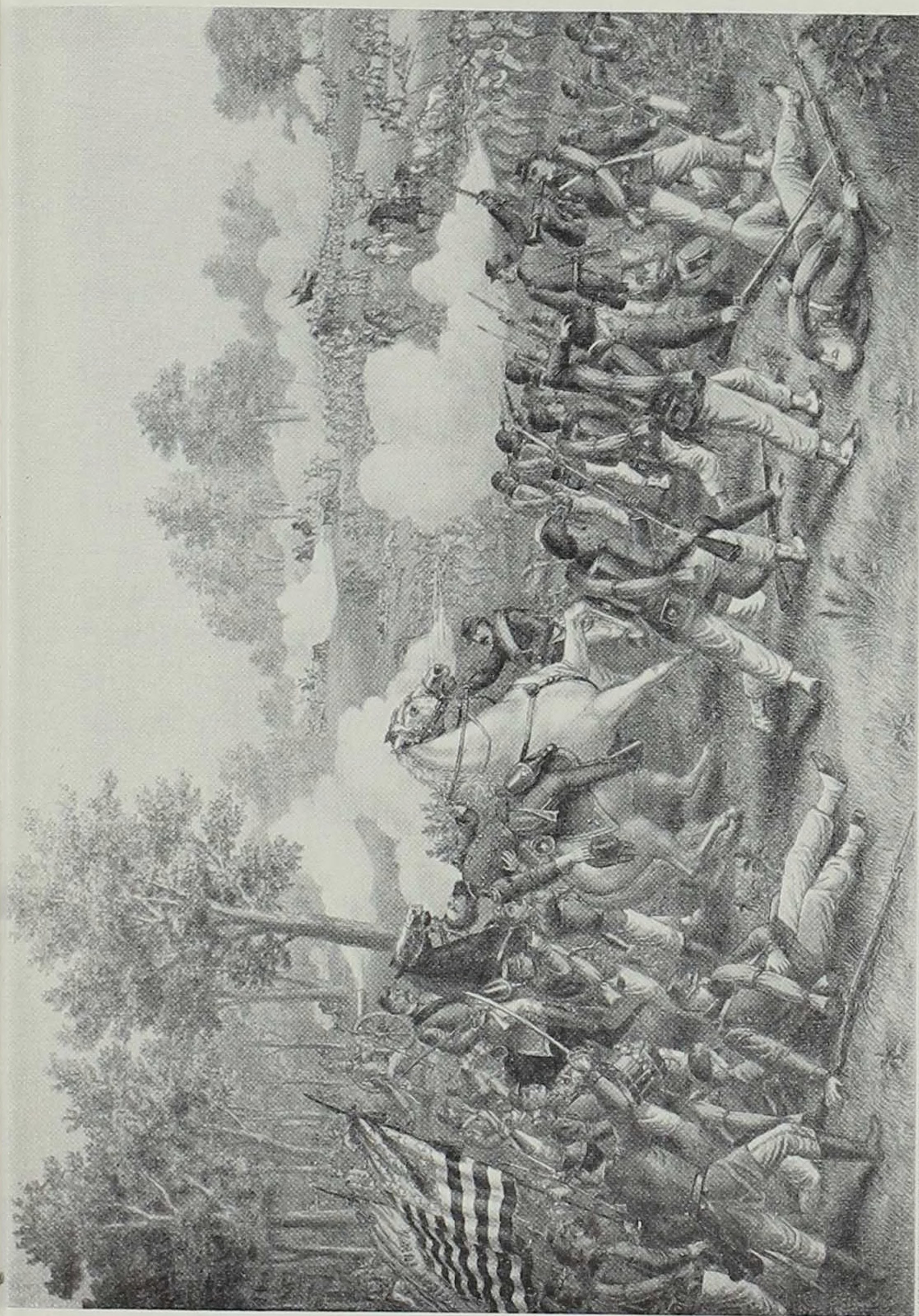
Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon of the regular army, given the task of breaking up the Missouri Confederates led by Sterling Price, had under his command a variety of troops, some experienced, some as unused to the ways of war as the First Iowa. In addition to several companies of regular army cavalry, infantry, and artillery, Lyon had in his small army men from Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, in all, some 5,800 men. During most of the three-month service of the First

Iowa, they marched here and there in Missouri, looking for Price.

By August 1, Lyon had assembled his ill-clad and poorly equipped army at Springfield, in southwestern Missouri. Learning that three columns of Price's men had concentrated at Wilson's Creek, south of Springfield, Lyon moved out on the night of August 9, reaching the enemy's picket line a little after midnight. He had made the mistake of splitting his small force, sending Colonel Franz Sigel of the 3rd Missouri with some 1,400 men to attack the enemy rear, while he himself with 4,000 men planned to attack in the front.

Sighting the enemy's fires at about midnight, Lyon ordered his men to halt and sleep on their arms. At 5 o'clock in the morning of August 10 the men were aroused and the movement forward began. The Confederate pickets retreated quickly, and Lyon pushed forward to a small plateau overlooking the creek valley, where most of the men under Price were encamped. This slight elevation gave Lyon his only advantage and allowed him to hold his position for some five hours, repulsing repeated enemy attacks.

The First Iowa saw the valley of Wilson's Creek spread out below them, seemingly filled with Confederate troops and supply wagons. Now for the first time they heard the "hellish sort of hiss" of the minie balls, the roar of the artillery, like the "prolonged howl of a hundred thunder-



BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK

storms," heard the screaming of wounded horses, and saw their comrades falling around them.

Frightened by this onslaught, the lines wavered, but the officers rallied the men, and most of them stood their ground. Seeing a charge coming, the men would let out a yell and begin firing their ancient weapons. The guns had to be loaded after each shot. The cartridges, called "minie balls," were each in a paper sack filled with gunpowder. In loading, the soldier bit off the end of the paper sack and rammed the cartridge and powder home, meanwhile chewing on the piece of paper and bits of gunpowder which adhered to it. The taste, reported one soldier, was "not unpleasantly peculiar," and during a battle soldiers would soon be chewing on great wads of paper, while the dissolved gunpowder ran down their chins in black streaks.

Sigel's attack had been repulsed, his artillery captured, and his men driven from the field. Lyon was left alone, with his handful of men, facing an enemy who had seemingly unlimited reserves. Sometime in mid-morning Lyon was killed while leading a charge. But the men and officers fought on and gave little ground until about 11:30 when, with their ammunition running low, and realizing they could not withstand another attack, the Union troops began the retreat to Springfield. The First Iowa, in its only battle, had lost 11 killed, 142 wounded, and 3 missing. The army



SHELBY NORMAN

as a whole lost about 1,000 in killed and wounded.

The first Iowan to die in the Civil War was seventeen-year-old Shelby Norman of Company A, who was killed instantly by a stray bullet as the regiment approached the field of battle. A bronze statue of young Norman can be seen on the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Des Moines.

A young private of Company D, Nicholas Boquet of Burlington, won a Congressional Medal of Honor at Wilson's Creek, when he dashed out between the lines, captured a riderless horse, and returned to hitch the horse to a disabled gun, thus saving the gun from capture.

The First Iowa was mustered out at St. Louis on August 21, 1861, and very soon thereafter returned home, at last clad in the regulation army uniform. About one-third of the men enlisted in other Iowa regiments.

Wilson's Creek battlefield today is on a private farm near the town of Republic. A limestone slab marks the spot where Lyon fell.

Fort Donelson and Pea Ridge

By the end of 1861 thirteen Iowa infantry regiments, three artillery companies, and five troops of cavalry had been mustered in. The men were first sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis for training, and only three regiments saw limited service in Missouri before February of 1862. The 3rd had been in the battle of Blue Mills in September; the 7th fought under Grant at Belmont in November; and the 8th Infantry and First Cavalry fought at Milford in December.

Meanwhile, the Union and Confederate armies in the West deployed their forces. The Union troops were under Major General Henry W. Halleck, two of whose brigadiers would soon be famous: Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman. The Union strategy was to attack two Confederate forts, Henry and Donelson, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers respectively, near the Tennessee-Kentucky border.

Fort Donelson

Four Iowa regiments were with Grant on his attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson — the 2nd, 7th, 12th, and 14th. They were all eager for a fight, especially the 2nd. Because of some horseplay in St. Louis, that regiment had been forced

to march to the steamboats without music and with their flag furled — almost the ultimate disgrace. Because of this, the men of the 2nd were determined to prove themselves.

The capture of Fort Henry, a low-lying fort on the east bank of the Tennessee River, was accomplished on February 6 by navy gunboats before the infantry, landing below the fort and marching overland, could reach it. Most of the Confederate troops escaped to Fort Donelson, which lay some twelve miles to the east, on the west bank of the Cumberland. Bad weather and impassable roads made Grant's movement toward Donelson impossible until February 11.

The four Iowa regiments were in the second division under command of Brigadier General Charles F. Smith: the 12th in the third brigade; the 2nd, 7th, and 14th, in the fourth brigade.

Fort Donelson, built on a high bluff, was protected on the land side by a line of earthworks built in a zigzag course on the ridges. Trees had been felled along these earthworks, with their tops pointing toward the attacker, the limbs trimmed and sharpened, so that the Union forces had to fight their way through this barrier and up the slopes to reach the enemy, all the time under merciless fire from the defenders.

During the daylight hours of February 13 Grant encircled Donelson with three divisions under Brigadier Generals John A. McClernand,



Harper's Weekly, March 15, 1862.

Attack of Second Iowa on Batteries of Fort Donelson

Lew Wallace, and Charles F. Smith. A gunboat assault, made during the afternoon of February 14, failed, and Grant prepared to besiege the fort. However, on the morning of February 15 the Confederates attacked and scattered McClelland's troops on the right, in an effort to break out. As a diversion, Grant ordered Smith to attack on the left.

Led by General Smith, who placed the 2nd Iowa in the lead, commanded by their colonel, J. M. Tuttle, the troops fought their way through the fallen trees under heavy fire but without firing a shot until they had gained the breastworks. Scattering the enemy, they held their position until nightfall.

The following morning, while preparing to resume the fight, the men saw a white flag raised over the fort. The Confederate commander, General Simon B. Buckner, had asked Grant for terms of surrender. Grant's reply became famous: "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." Captured with Buckner were some 15,000 men, plus about forty pieces of artillery.

When the Union troops marched into the fort, the 2nd Iowa led the way, cheered by the other regiments and saluted by the general and his staff. To the tune of "Yankee Doodle," the regiment planted its colors on the parade ground. The recent "disgrace" at St. Louis was forgotten. The

2nd Iowa had paid heavily for the honor, however. Iowa lost 40 men killed in the battle, 33 alone from the 2nd. In addition, 251 were wounded, and one reported missing, for a total of 292.

Another Iowan won a Congressional Medal of Honor at Donelson: Voltaire P. Twombly of Van Buren County, a corporal of Company F of the 2nd, took the colors after three of the color guard had fallen. Hit by a spent ball, he still carried the flag and was the only man of the color guard on his feet at the end of the day.

Pea Ridge

The battle fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on March 6-8, 1862, saved Missouri for the Union and brought fame and promotion to several Iowans.

The Confederate commander in the West, General Albert Sidney Johnston, had given Major General Earl Van Dorn the task of holding Missouri, and under him had placed three veterans of the Mexican War: Brigadier Generals Benjamin McCulloch and Albert Pike of the Confederate Army, and Major General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guard.

The Union troops in Missouri were now commanded by Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis of Keokuk. In February he moved against Price, forcing him out of Springfield and into Arkansas. Curtis followed and camped on Sugar Creek, a

small stream just south of a high range of hills known as Pea Ridge. Under his command he had four small divisions. In Colonel Eugene A. Carr's division, Colonel Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs commanded the first brigade, which included his own 4th Iowa and the First Iowa Artillery. The second brigade of Carr's division was under another Iowan, Colonel William Vandever of Dubuque, who had his own regiment, the 9th, and the 3rd Iowa Artillery. Unassigned in this small army was the 3rd Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Cyrus Bussey of Bloomfield commanding. In all, Curtis had about 10,500 men with him at Pea Ridge. The number in Van Dorn's army is hard to estimate. He claimed about 14,000 while reporting Curtis' army as between 17,000 and 24,000. In turn, Curtis reported that Van Dorn had 20,000 to 30,000.

Whatever the numbers, the two armies finally clashed on March 6-8 in the battle known in the North as Pea Ridge, in the South as Elkhorn Tavern. Curtis had stationed his four divisions north of Sugar Creek, facing south. To hamper Van Dorn's approach, he had had Colonel Dodge's men fell trees on the roads approaching their position. But Van Dorn avoided a frontal attack and moved his men to the left, planning to turn Curtis' flank and attack him from the rear at Elkhorn Tavern. Hearing of this maneuver from his scouts, Curtis reversed his army to face

north and sent his new left wing to cut the Confederate army, marching northward, at the same time sending Carr's division toward Elkhorn Tavern. In a violent encounter on the left, Pike and McCulloch were defeated after several hours of fighting during which McCulloch was killed.

Meanwhile, Carr's division on the right, hotly engaged with Van Dorn and Price, was forced to give ground slowly. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after Carr's men had been under almost constant fire for seven hours, and had suffered severe losses, help arrived when Curtis moved his victorious left wing to the support of the right. Of the 4th and 9th Iowa, fighting under Carr that day, Curtis wrote: "These two regiments won imperishable honors."

Night fell on the two exhausted armies, but Curtis gave his men little rest. Again he moved them into a new line, this time running north and south and facing the Confederates now massed to his east.

With sunrise the battle resumed, with Curtis directing the Iowa batteries on the left and in the center. As the batteries roared, the blue-clad troops moved steadily forward, and soon the Confederates were in retreat. By 10 o'clock Van Dorn had abandoned the field. Two weeks later Curtis was promoted to major general.

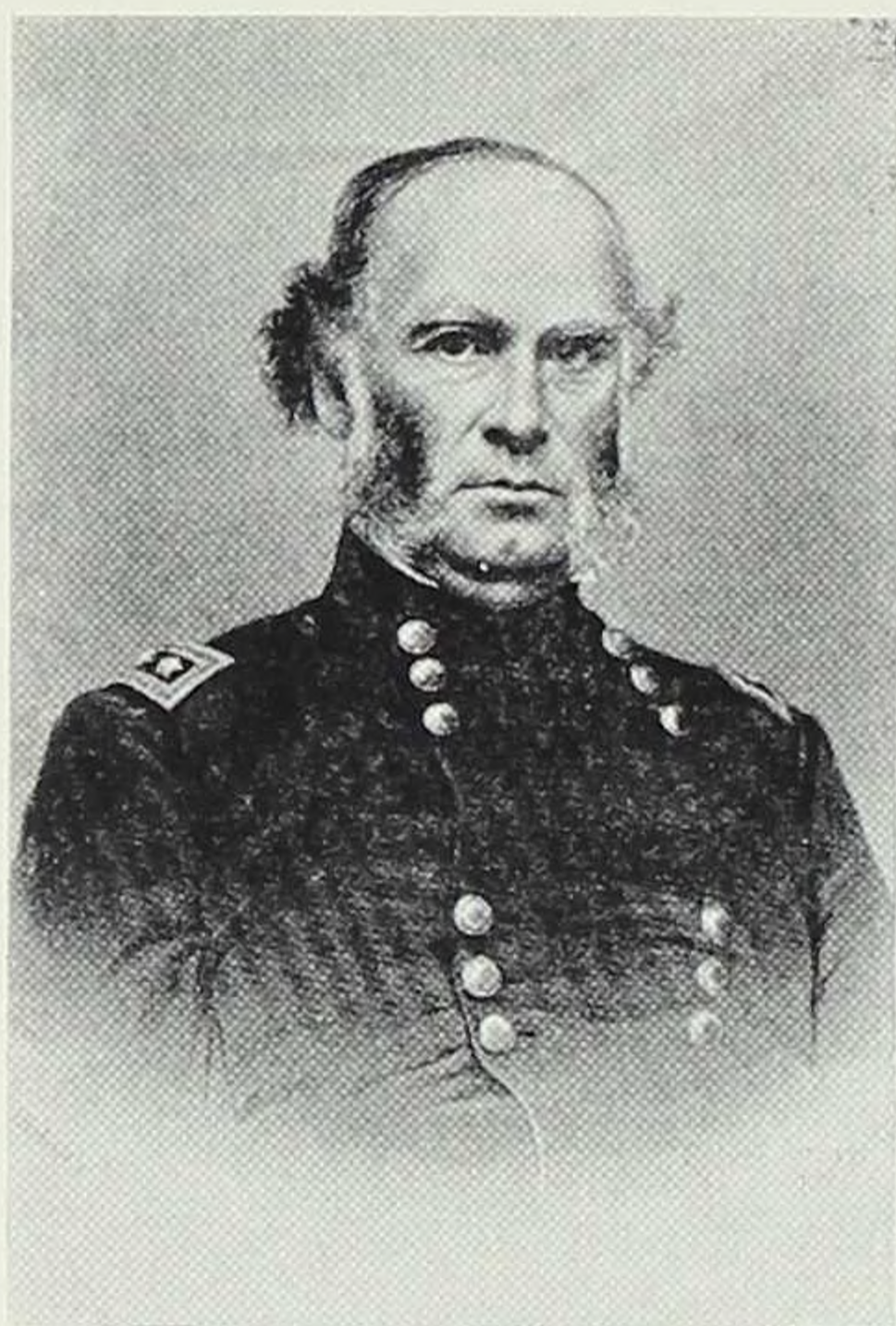
The victory was costly. Almost 1,400 Union men were killed, wounded, or missing after the

battle. In all, Iowa suffered 443 casualties at Pea Ridge: 64 dead, 362 wounded, and 17 missing. Most of this loss occurred in the two infantry regiments: the 4th lost 18 killed, 139 wounded, 3 missing; the 9th, 38 killed, 176 wounded, 4 missing, for a total in both regiments of 378.

Two Iowans won Congressional Medals of Honor at Pea Ridge: Albert Power, a private in the 3rd Cavalry, who rescued a dismounted comrade; and Lieutenant Colonel Francis J. Herron of the 9th Infantry, who led his men with great bravery until disabled and captured.

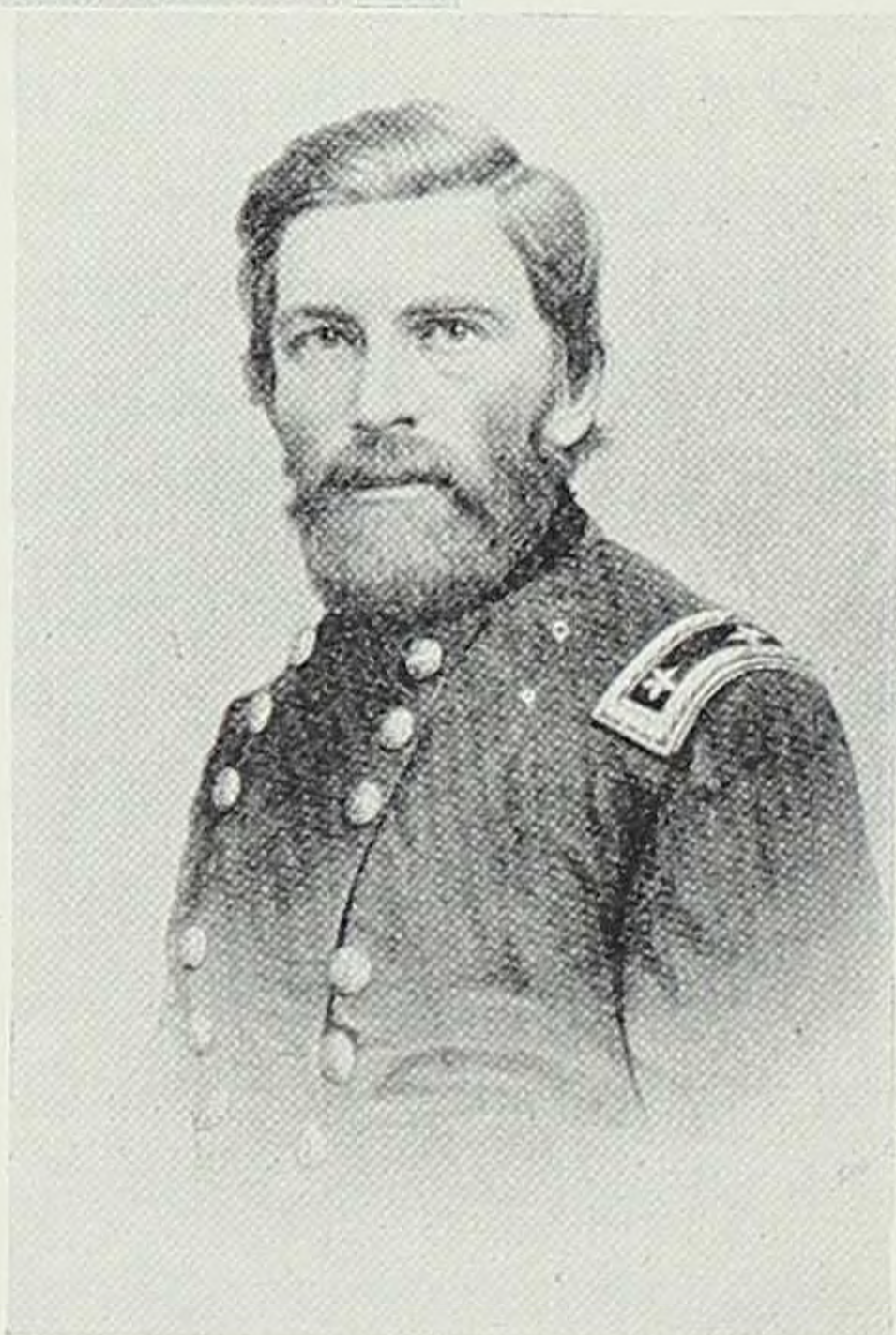
Significantly, Iowa's three major generals fought at Pea Ridge. Curtis was promoted to that rank on March 21, 1862; Dodge became a brigadier on March 31, 1862, and a major general on June 7, 1864; Herron, a brigadier on July 30, 1862, and a major general on November 29, 1863.

The site of Fort Donelson is now a national military park, and at nearby Dover, Tennessee, there is a national cemetery where many of the men who died in the battle are buried. Pea Ridge has only recently been acquired by the National Park Service.



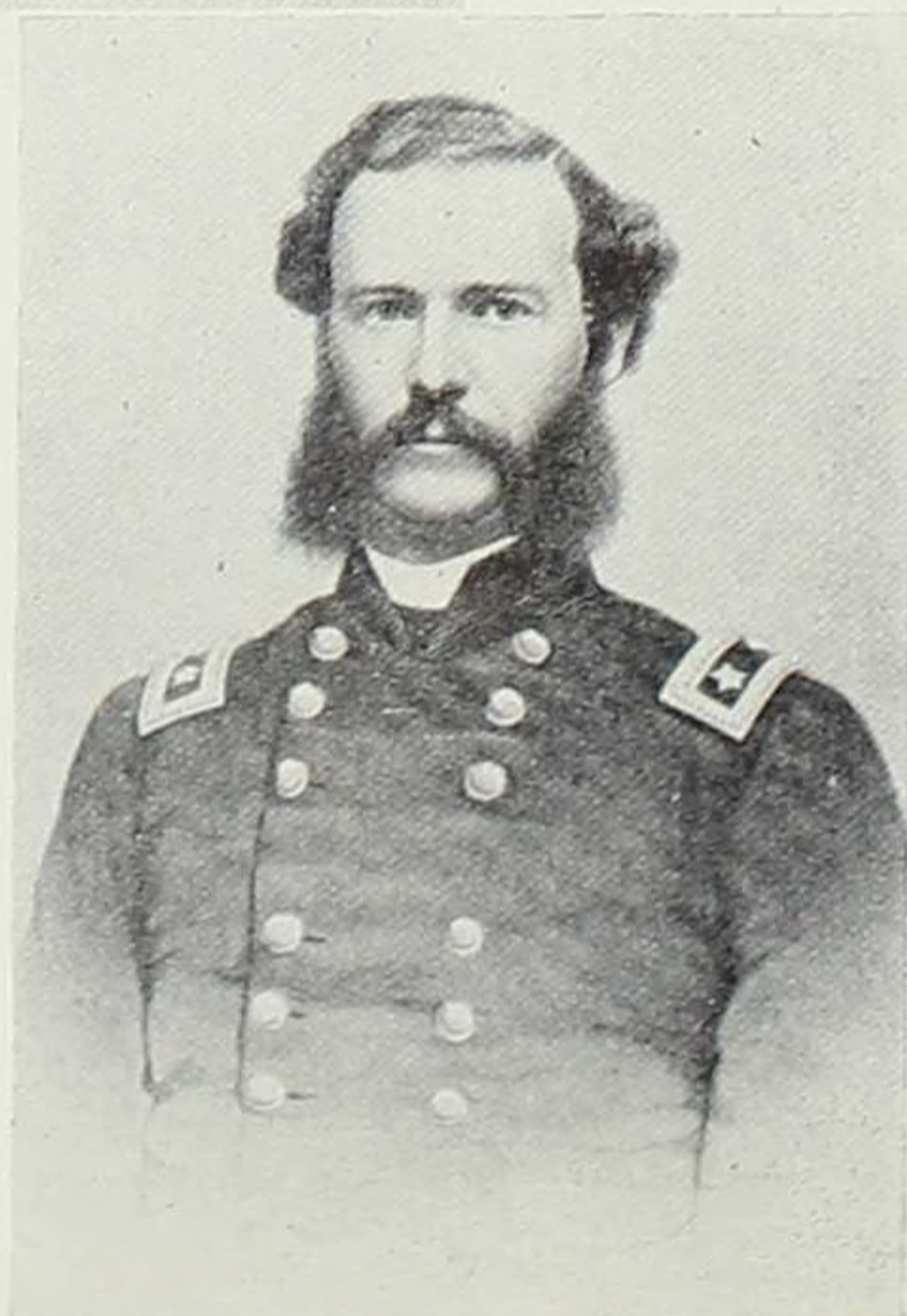
IOWA'S MAJOR
GENERALS

SAMUEL R. CURTIS



GRENVILLE M. DODGE

FRANCIS J. HERRON



Shiloh

During the weeks after the capture of Fort Donelson, the Union army moved south and concentrated at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The Confederate forces of General Albert Sidney Johnston were gathered at Corinth, some twenty miles southwest of the Landing. By April 5 Grant had some 40,000 men at Pittsburg, plus about 5,800 more at Crump's Landing a few miles north. The Army of the Ohio, under Major General Don Carlos Buell, with some 18,000 men, was marching from Nashville to join Grant. When ready, they proposed to attack Johnston at Corinth.

Grant had stationed his men in camps between two small streams that emptied into the river above and below Pittsburg. Roads and swamps crisscrossed the campground, while here and there were clearings and a few farmhouses. The rest of the land was rolling and wooded more or less heavily. Near the center of this four-mile-square camp and on the top of a ridge was an old abandoned road, sunken from many years of use. Farther to the west, in the "front line" of the army, stood a small meeting house called Shiloh Church. The sunken road would save the Union

Army on April 6; the little church would give its name to the battle fought there.

Grant's Army of the Tennessee consisted of six divisions commanded by Generals William T. Sherman, J. A. McClernand, B. M. Prentiss, W. H. L. Wallace, S. A. Hurlbut, and Lew Wallace. Five were at Pittsburg Landing on April 6, while the sixth, under Lew Wallace, was at Crump's Landing. Eleven Iowa regiments — the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th — were included in these divisions. Farthest from the Landing were the divisions of Sherman and Prentiss; back of Sherman was McClernand, while back of Prentiss was Hurlbut. Closest to the Landing was the camp of W. H. L. Wallace.

One Iowa regiment, the 6th, was with Sherman; the 11th and 13th were with McClernand; the 3rd with Hurlbut; and the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 12th, and 14th with Wallace. Just landing on the morning of April 6 was the 15th, while the 16th, still at the Landing, had been ordered to join Prentiss.

For a few days before April 6 there had been several clashes with Confederate cavalry, and some prisoners had been taken on both sides, but no real warning had come to Grant's officers that the whole Confederate army had left Corinth and was marching toward Pittsburg Landing. Johnston had moved his troops, numbering some 40,000, out of Corinth on April 3; by nightfall on April 5, they were ready. Second in command to

Johnston was P. G. T. Beauregard. The four corps of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi were commanded by Major Generals Leonidas Polk, Braxton Bragg, W. J. Hardee, and Brigadier General J. C. Breckinridge.

Grant was at breakfast at his headquarters at Savannah, nine miles north of Pittsburg, on the morning of April 6 when he first heard the sound of heavy firing from the direction of the Landing. Boarding his headquarters boat, the *Tigress*, he hurried to the Landing where he found his divisions under attack all along the front line, while the reserves were rushing forward. Union pickets, scouting before dawn, had run into the entire Confederate army, supposedly at Corinth twenty miles away.

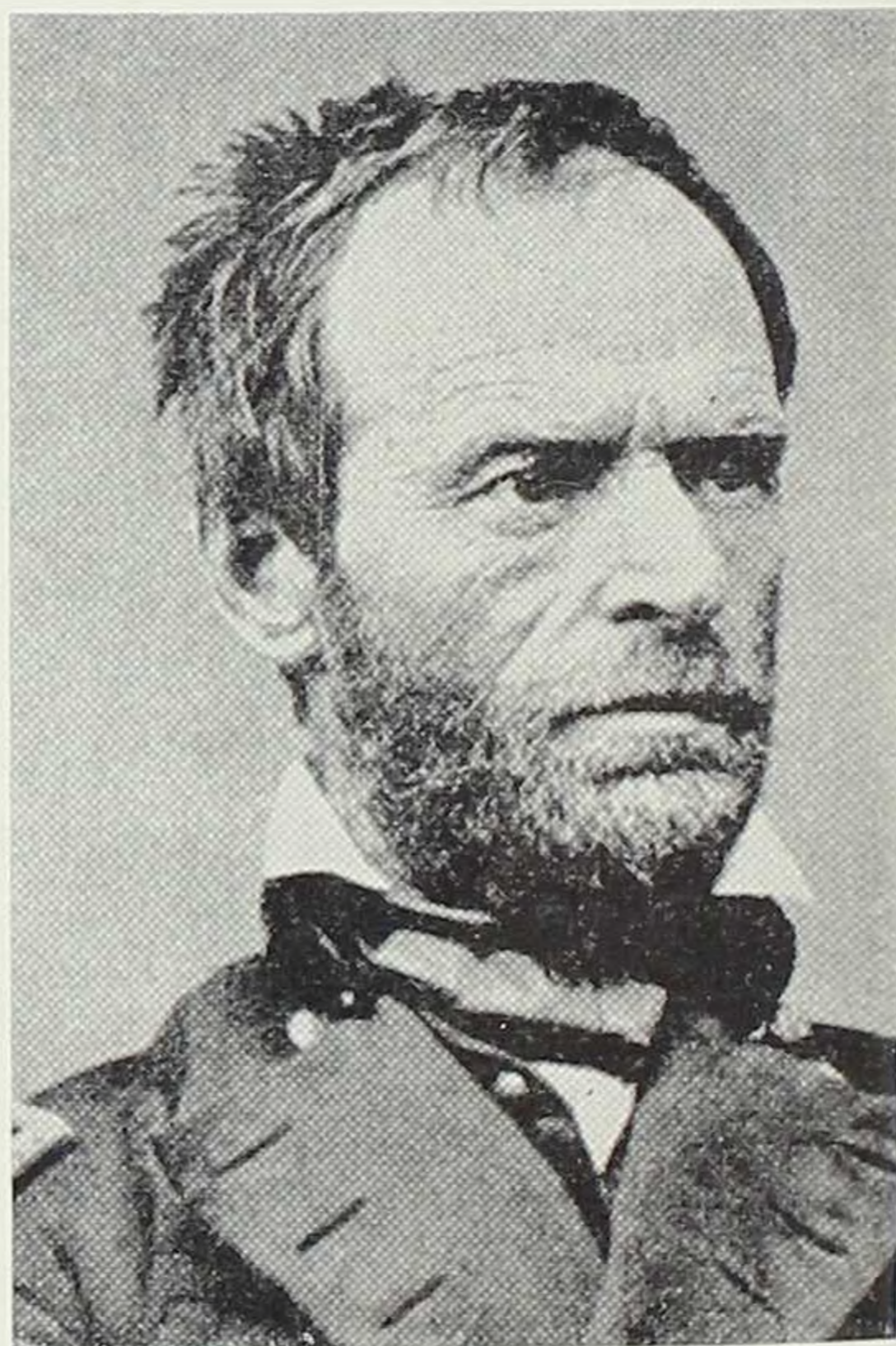
Word went back at once to Prentiss and to Sherman, to McClernand, Wallace, and Hurlbut, and in the Union lines the ominous long roll from the drummers echoed from camp to camp.

By 7 A. M. Sherman's division was in position, but the first blow on his left did not come until almost 8 o'clock. Confederate General P. R. Cleburne reported that he first saw the Union army in "line of battle" behind their first encampment. So much for the wild stories soon to be circulated in the North that some of Sherman's men were taken in their tents, and that the rest fled from the front at the first shots. Actually, Cleburne's initial assault on Sherman suffered a "quick and

THE GENERALS



ULYSSES S. GRANT

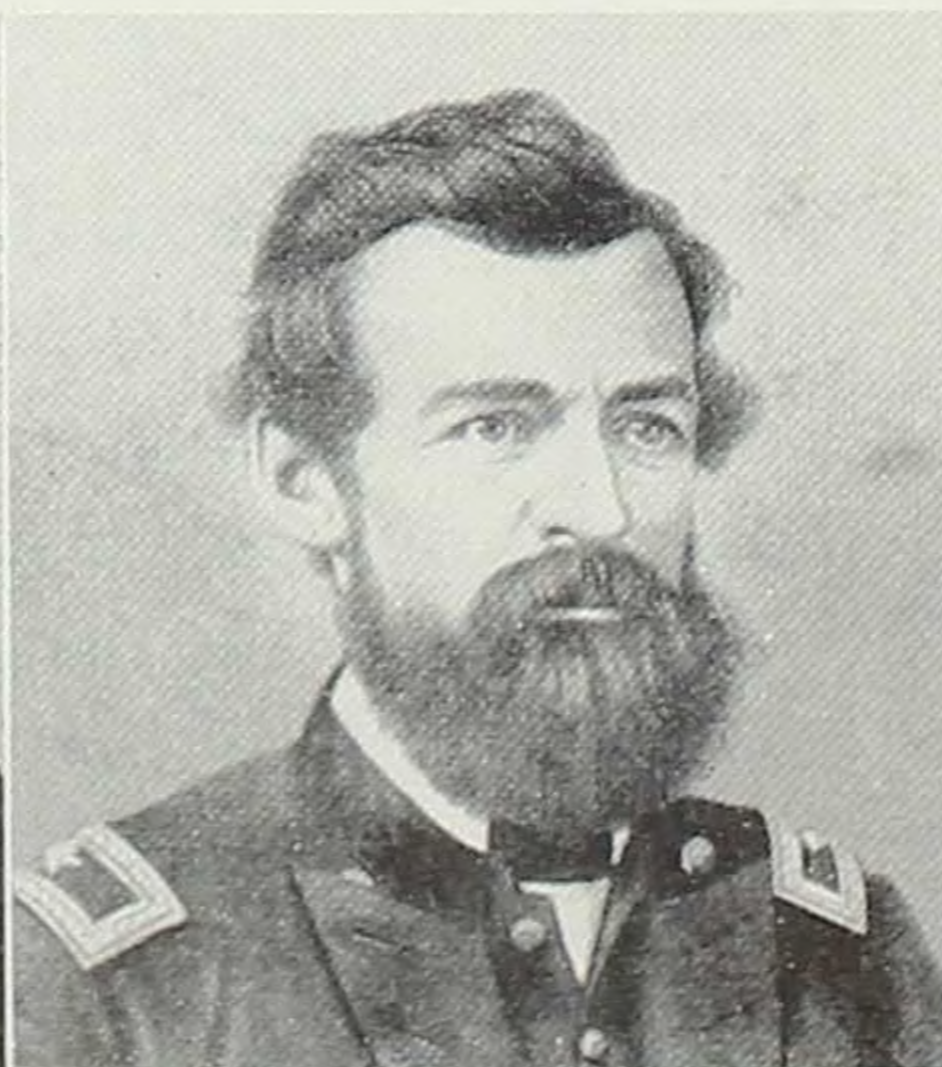


WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

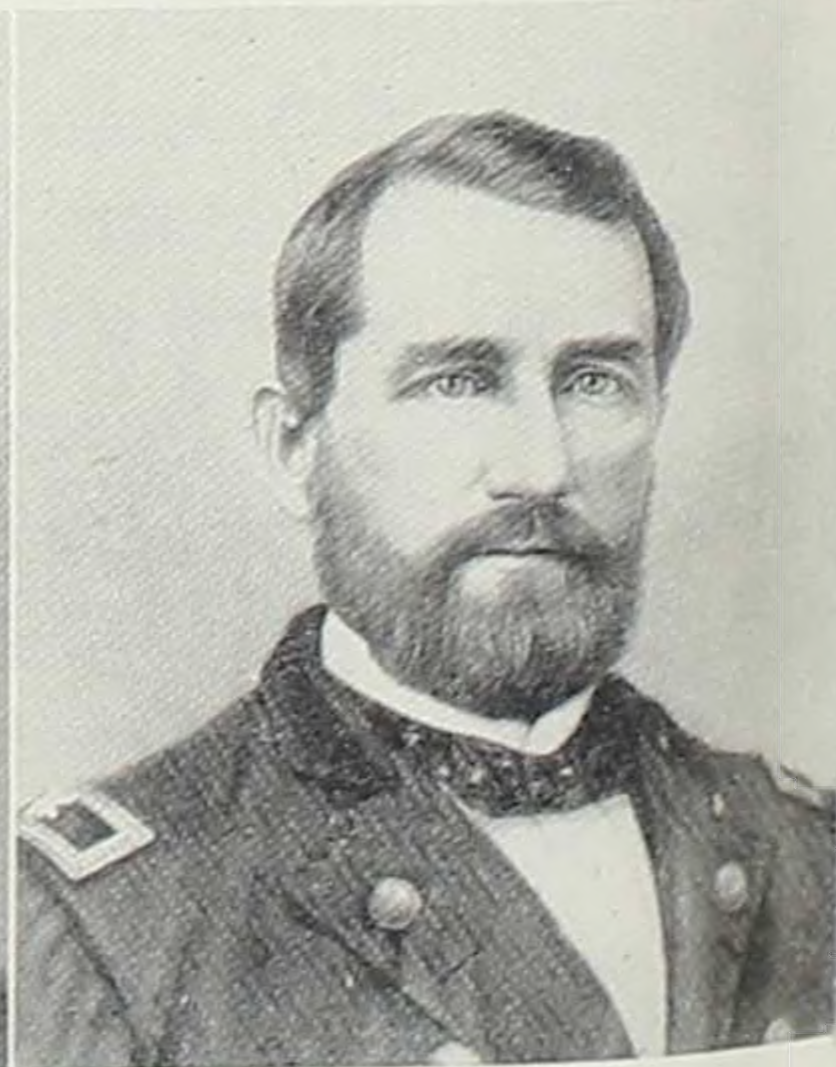
THREE OF IOWA'S BRIGADIER GENERALS



WILLIAM W. BELKNAP



MARCELLUS M. CROCKER



JAMES M. TUTTLE

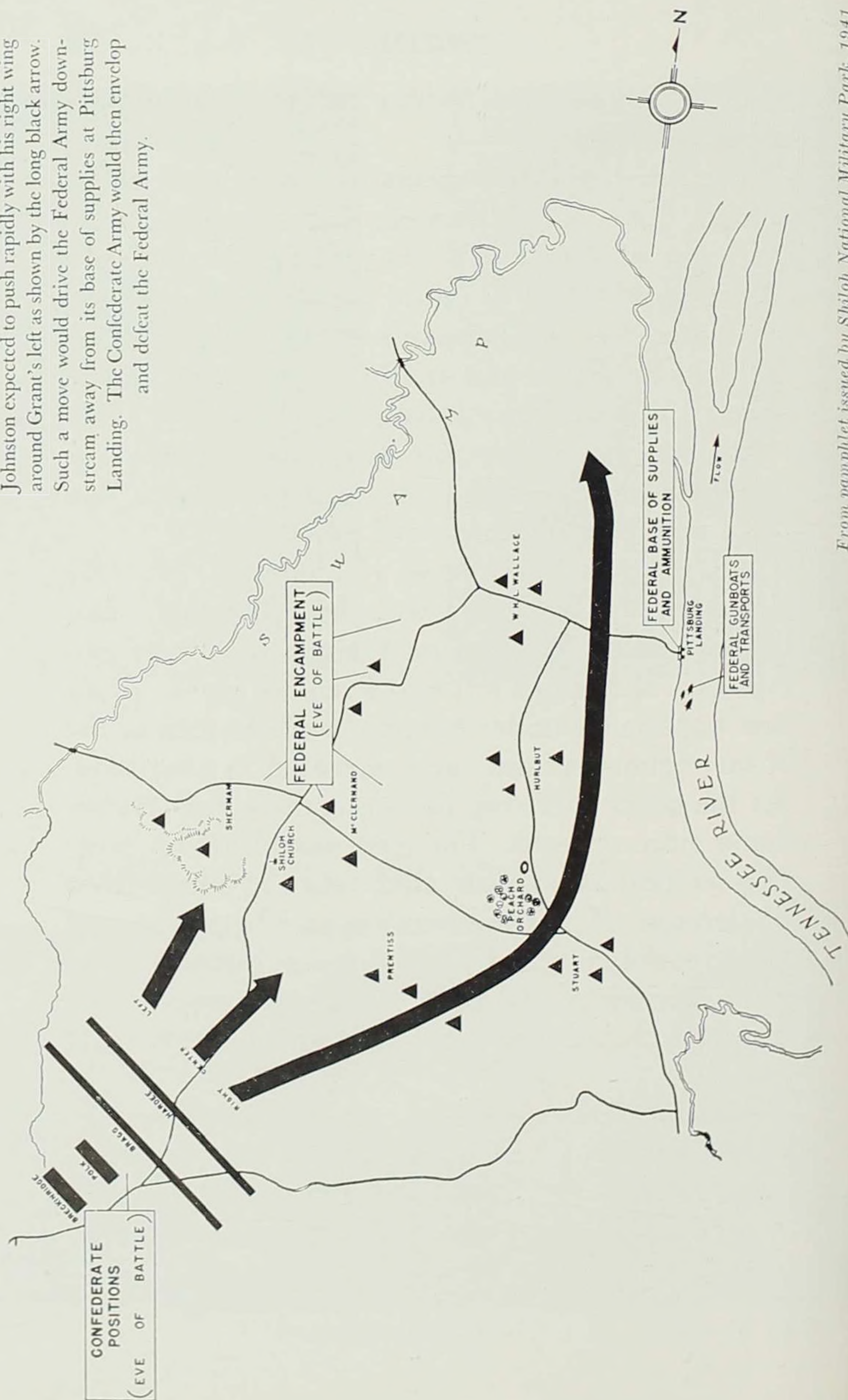
bloody repulse," according to the Confederate commander himself.

The 6th Iowa, in a brigade commanded by its colonel, John A. McDowell, was stationed far to the right of Sherman's line. They watched and listened to the roar of battle but were not engaged until later. When Sherman's left began to crumble and was finally turned at 10 o'clock, his right was ordered to withdraw to avoid being flanked. Only in this retreat did the 6th Iowa come under fire, and then they suffered the greatest loss of any Iowa regiment that day — 52 killed.

The 11th and 13th Iowa (Colonels A. H. Hare and M. M. Crocker), with McClellan's first brigade, came forward on the run to fill the gap between Sherman's left and Prentiss' right. Their first experience under fire unnerved the men of the Iowa regiments, and they retreated in confusion. As the battle wore on, however, these retreats became more orderly. The men would hold a position as long as possible, then retire to a new point of defense. Their muskets became begrimed and their faces blackened with cartridge powder; ramrods, necessary for firing their guns, were lost. Yet they fought on until their ammunition gave out.

Hurlbut sent one brigade of his division to support Sherman's left, and himself led the other two brigades to support Prentiss. With Hurlbut was the 3rd Iowa, under Colonel Nelson G. Wil-

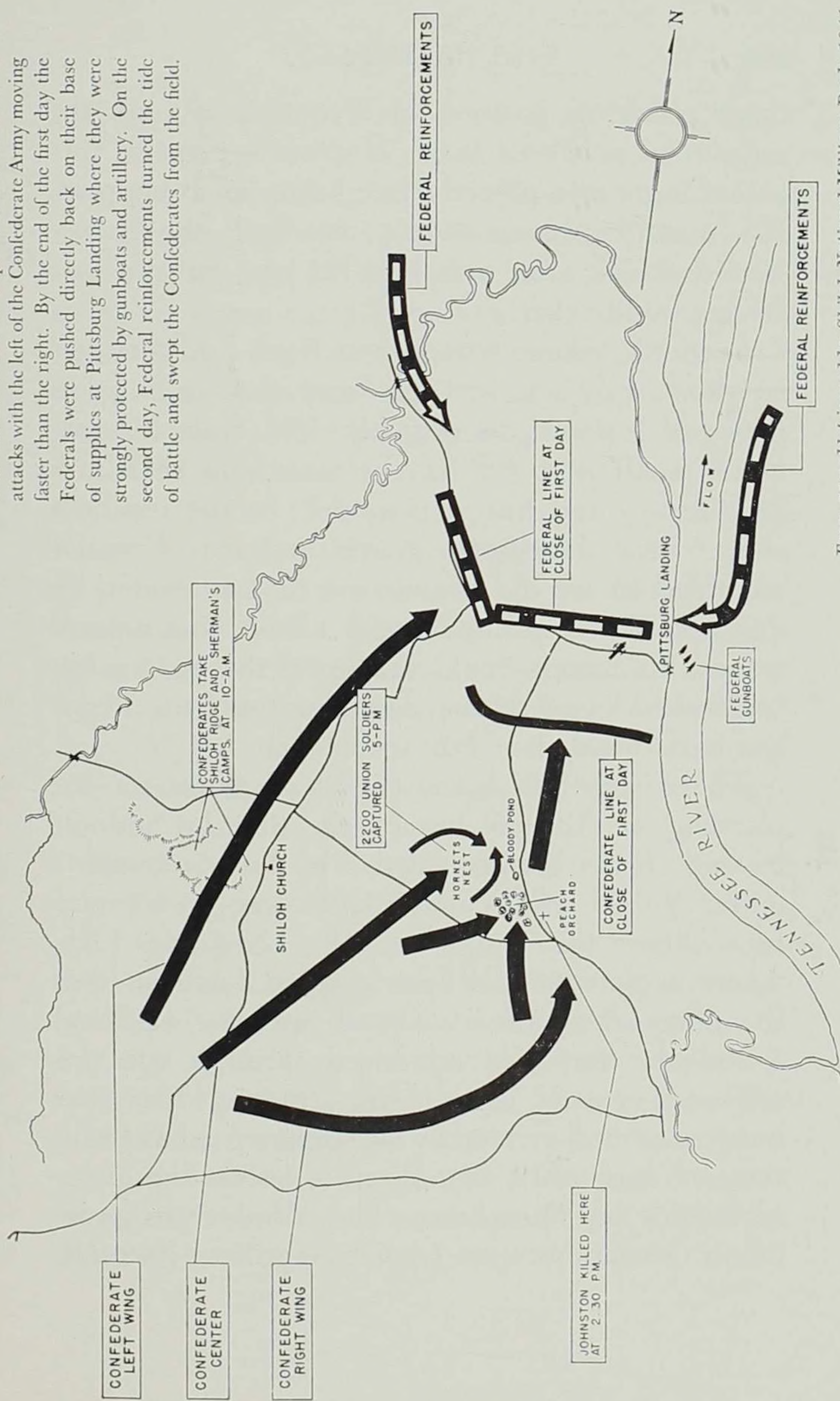
Johnston expected to push rapidly with his right wing around Grant's left as shown by the long black arrow. Such a move would drive the Federal Army downstream away from its base of supplies at Pittsburg Landing. The Confederate Army would then envelop and defeat the Federal Army.



The Confederate Plan of Attack

From pamphlet issued by Shiloh National Military Park, 1941

The battle of Shiloh developed into a series of frontal attacks with the left of the Confederate Army moving faster than the right. By the end of the first day the Federals were pushed directly back on their base of supplies at Pittsburg Landing where they were strongly protected by gunboats and artillery. On the second day, Federal reinforcements turned the tide of battle and swept the Confederates from the field.



The Battle As It Was Actually Fought
From pamphlet issued by Shiloh National Military Park, 1941.

liams. Taking position on Prentiss' left, on the edge of a peach orchard, Hurlbut set up his line at an angle and placed three batteries in support. His position was a strong one, and the enemy hurled attack after attack at his line, only to suffer repeated reverses.

Prentiss, whose troops had been "pulverized" by the first attack, had retreated after rallying as many of his men as possible, first from his forward position to his line of tents and then into his third — and last — position. At the top of a ridge, near Hurlbut's peach orchard, Prentiss stumbled on the old abandoned road protected by dense woods and underbrush. From this natural trench his troops could fire upon the enemy but could themselves remain almost untouched. Prentiss had found the "Hornet's Nest."

There were no Iowans with Prentiss on the morning of April 6, but by the time he had retreated to the sunken road, five Iowa regiments under W. H. L. Wallace had come up to reinforce him: the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 12th, and 14th. These regiments had been camped farthest from the point of attack. Ordered into line at about 8 o'clock, they had advanced through ever increasing crowds of soldiers, running from the battle, and had arrived at the sunken road at about the time, probably, that Prentiss succeeded in establishing his line there. The Wallace brigade, filling the gap between McClernand and Prentiss,

had found "the only fixed point of the Union line."

The last two Iowa regiments to come under fire were the 15th and 16th, at the Landing that morning. They received orders almost at once to advance to support McClelland, and they went into battle on a run, carrying guns they had never even fired. In the confusion, they were led too far forward into an open field, where they suffered heavy losses before being pulled back to the shelter of McClelland's line. In those hours, when the men of the 15th and 16th first saw the "gray coats" and heard the "unearthly rebel yell," when they saw their comrades and officers falling, hysteria gripped them. Retreating in confusion, with all semblance of company or regimental organization gone, they were reassembled by Major William W. Belknap of the 15th, who took command when both the colonels, Hugh T. Reid and Alexander Chambers, were wounded.

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Union line was shorter but still intact. Albert Sidney Johnston was then with his troops on their right, urging them on to attack the Union left where Hurlbut stood stubbornly in his peach orchard. Leading his troops in a charge, Johnston was killed, even as Hurlbut's line began to crumble. The Confederate command now shifted to Beauregard.

With Hurlbut's retreat, Wallace and Prentiss were left alone in the abandoned road which the Confederates would name the "Hornet's Nest."

Had it not been for the troops in this one sector, the Union army would indeed have been defeated. Earlier in the day Grant had visited Prentiss and had told him to hold his position "at all hazards." This Prentiss proposed to do. Colonel James M. Tuttle of the 2nd Iowa managed to get two of the Iowa regiments, the 2nd and 7th, out of the trap that was fast closing around them, but the 8th, 12th, and 14th Iowa, along with the 58th Illinois, were caught with Prentiss. General Wallace fell, mortally wounded, in the retreat, the highest ranking Union officer to die at Shiloh.

The Union line was now broken everywhere except in the center. Prentiss, with some 2,200 men, was in the middle of a closing ring of Confederates. But he still held out, determined "to harass [the enemy] and retard his progress so long as might be possible." At last, about 5:30, realizing that if he did not surrender, his men would all be killed, Prentiss mounted a tree stump and waved a white handkerchief. His stubbornness had bought another hour and a half for Grant at the Landing. The men with Prentiss, exhausted as they were, gave up reluctantly, some even trying to continue firing, others breaking up their guns by smashing them against trees. They felt that their long defense of the line had failed; not for many years would they realize what they had done that day. But the Confederates knew. Albert Sidney Johnston's son later wrote of Pren-

tiss, Hurlbut, and Wallace: "These generals have received scant justice for their stubborn defense." The delay in the Confederate attack which these three caused, "was the salvation of Grant's army." By the time Prentiss surrendered, it was too late in the day for Beauregard to complete the rout by attacking Grant at the Landing.

Grant had made good use of the time Prentiss gave him. By dusk his remaining troops were gathered on the bluff at the Landing, his guns in position. At last General Lew Wallace, who had been lost all day, trying to find the battle, arrived with 5,000 men. And across the Tennessee the first troops of Buell's Army of the Ohio appeared, boarding the steamers which ferried them over the river. During the night rain fell heavily, the men huddled in what shelter they could find, steamboats kept up a steady traffic, bringing reinforcements, and two gunboats shelled the Confederate camps. With dawn, Grant and Buell were ready.

Now it was the Confederates' turn to be surprised. Reduced to about 20,000, from their original 40,000, and with no hope of reinforcement, they fought bravely and stubbornly, giving ground slowly, and sometimes even mounting counterattacks. Finally, at 2:30 in the afternoon they began a careful retreat from the field that had been theirs on Sunday.

The Iowa troops did not see much action on Monday. Having been through the worst of the



The Battle of Shiloh

Harper's Weekly, April 26, 1862

fighting on Sunday, having lost three of their regiments, and with many of their officers dead or wounded, most of them were held in the reserve during the second day's battle. The 2nd Iowa made a bayonet charge on the enemy; the 7th captured a Confederate battery; and the 13th fought for a time with Buell. The other Iowa regiments did no active fighting.

As the weary Confederate troops retreated, the Union men sought their old camps. Some 3,500 men of both armies lay dead on the battlefield, and many more would die from wounds received during the battle.

The Iowa casualties at Shiloh were more than one-third of the nearly 7,000 Iowans engaged: 235 killed, 999 wounded, and 1,147 missing or captured, for a total of 2,381. In addition to those killed in the battle, 116 of the wounded died within days or weeks as a result of their wounds. Iowa, at first cheered by the victory, was stunned as the casualty lists grew. The war had now become a reality.

The battlefield of Shiloh is today a national military park of about 3,700 acres, ten acres of which is a national cemetery where 3,650 men are buried, two-thirds of them unidentified. Both Union and Confederate markers dot the field, indicating the locations of the various regiments.

Iowa's state monument and her eleven regi-

mental monuments were dedicated in November, 1906, by a group of Iowans, many of them veterans of the battle, led by Governor Albert B. Cummins. The state monument is a granite shaft topped with a bronze globe and eagle, while at the base a figure of "Fame" inscribes a tribute to the Iowa men who fought and died at Shiloh.

The Iowa Monument
At Shiloh National Military Park



Iuka and Corinth

For three weeks after the battle of Shiloh, the Union army remained in camp at Pittsburg Landing, drilling, replacing their equipment, and preparing for the advance on Corinth. General John Pope had captured Island No. 10 in the Mississippi on the day after Shiloh, thus clearing another segment of the river. With him were the 5th and 10th Iowa Infantry, the 2nd Cavalry, and the 2nd Artillery. Halleck, who had come from St. Louis to organize the advance, now ordered Pope to join him at Pittsburg, and on May 1 the advance on Beauregard at Corinth began.

The troops moved slowly, hampered by wet weather and bad roads, and by Halleck's order to intrench every position. Grant had been criticized for his failure to intrench at Shiloh; Halleck, the engineer, did not intend to make the same mistake. After ten days of siege, the Union troops found Corinth evacuated on the morning of May 30; Beauregard had given Halleck the slip.

All of the Iowa regiments that had fought at Shiloh were in the advance on Corinth, plus the cavalry and infantry that had been with Pope at Island No. 10, and the 17th Iowa, fresh from training at Benton Barracks. The remnants of the

8th, 12th, and 14th Iowa, and 58th Illinois — those not captured with their regiments at Shiloh — had been combined into what was known as the "Union Brigade."

The splendid army that "could have gone where it pleased," according to Sherman, was now dissipated. In July, Halleck was called to Washington to become general-in-chief, and Grant assumed command in the West. The Army of the Ohio had been sent eastward toward Chattanooga, together with two divisions of the Army of the Mississippi. Thus Grant was left to hold West Tennessee with the Army of the Tennessee and the remaining two divisions of the Army of the Mississippi. Van Dorn and Price began to assemble their forces to attack Grant's thin line, which stretched from Memphis to Corinth.

Sherman held the right at Memphis; General E. O. C. Ord the center at Grand Junction, with reserves at Bolivar to the north; and Major General William S. Rosecrans the left at Corinth. Small detachments were stationed at outposts along this line, and on September 13 Price took Iuka, one of these outposts some twenty miles east of Corinth. Grant immediately pulled as many of his troops together as possible and sent them against Price. Ord was to attack from the north, Rosecrans from the south.

When Rosecrans' two divisions approached Iuka, two hours before dark on September 19,

they were hit by Price's men, who had come out to meet the attacking force. Officially known as an "engagement," the fight at Iuka was a violent one, and to the men who struggled there, very much a "battle." The Iowa regiments in the front line — the 5th, 10th, and 16th — distinguished themselves. Only the 17th did not do well. In their first battle, with their colonel injured, their lieutenant colonel and major absent, and command falling to the captains, the regiment panicked.

When darkness fell, Rosecrans' two divisions had lost 790 killed, wounded, and captured. An indication of the role of the Iowa regiments at Iuka is that 45 per cent of the casualties that day were Iowans: 55 killed, 280 wounded, and 19 missing, for a total of 354.

In his report of the battle, Rosecrans mentioned especially the 5th Iowa, which "under its brave colonel (Matthies) withstood the storm of triple fire and triple numbers." Two months later Colonel Matthies was made a brigadier general. The 5th, on the right of the battle, received the brunt of the enemy's attack, fought back repeated assaults, and lost 37 men killed, 179 wounded, and one missing.

On the morning of the 20th, Rosecrans prepared to resume the attack, and Ord, who had not heard the sounds of battle the day before because of adverse winds, hurried forward to his aid. But the wily Price had escaped during the night, and

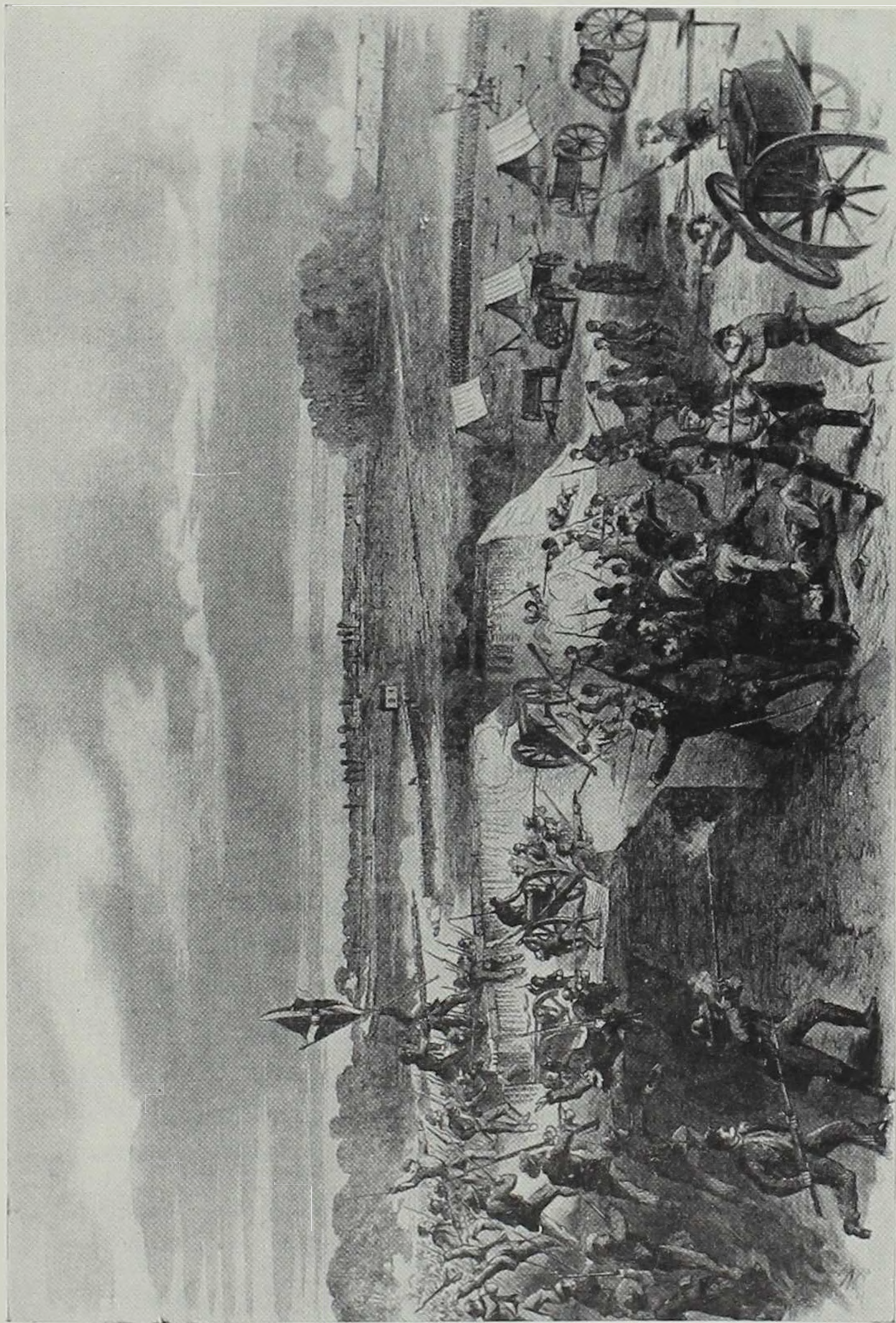
Iuka was occupied by the Union troops without further bloodshed.

Grant knew now that the next blow on his thin line would be at Corinth. Therefore, he began massing his troops there for the expected blow, which came on October 3. Ten Iowa infantry regiments were at Corinth — the Union Brigade, the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th — together with the 2nd Artillery and the 2nd Cavalry.

The two-day battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862, was one of the most violent of the war. Grant had only 25,000 men to protect forts large enough for an army of 100,000. Van Dorn and Price had united, southwest of Corinth, and had marched north then turned eastward. Rosecrans' division was stationed in a semicircle to the west, north, and northeast of the town.

Corinth was surrounded by six outer batteries, named "A" to "F," and by seven inner batteries or forts, named Powell, Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, Lothrop, and Madison. The Confederates' violent assaults on October 3, beginning about 10 o'clock in the morning, drove the Union troops gradually from the front line of batteries and breastworks, and by nightfall they had fallen back to the protection of the forts.

On the second day, the Confederates made a strong assault on Fort Robinett, managing to mount their flag on the battery for a few moments,



The Battle of Corinth — Storming Battery Robinett
Harper's Weekly, November 1, 1862

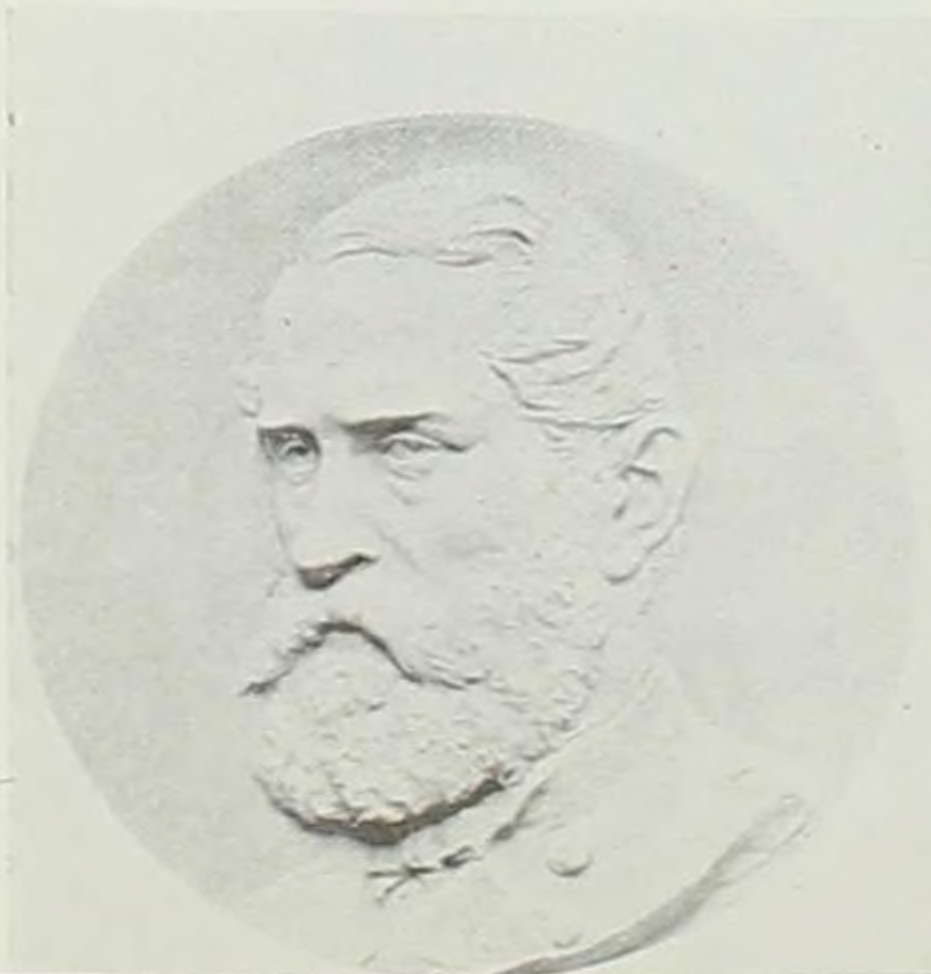
but they were driven back with great loss. This seemed to turn the tide; the Confederates gradually retired, and the battle of Corinth was over.

The Union suffered 2,500 casualties at Corinth, of which 531 were Iowans: 58 killed, 417 wounded, and 56 missing. The 2nd Iowa lost their colonel, James Baker of Bloomfield, and their lieutenant colonel, Noah W. Mills of Des Moines, both mortally wounded. Major James B. Weaver of Bloomfield commanded the 2nd Iowa thereafter as its colonel.

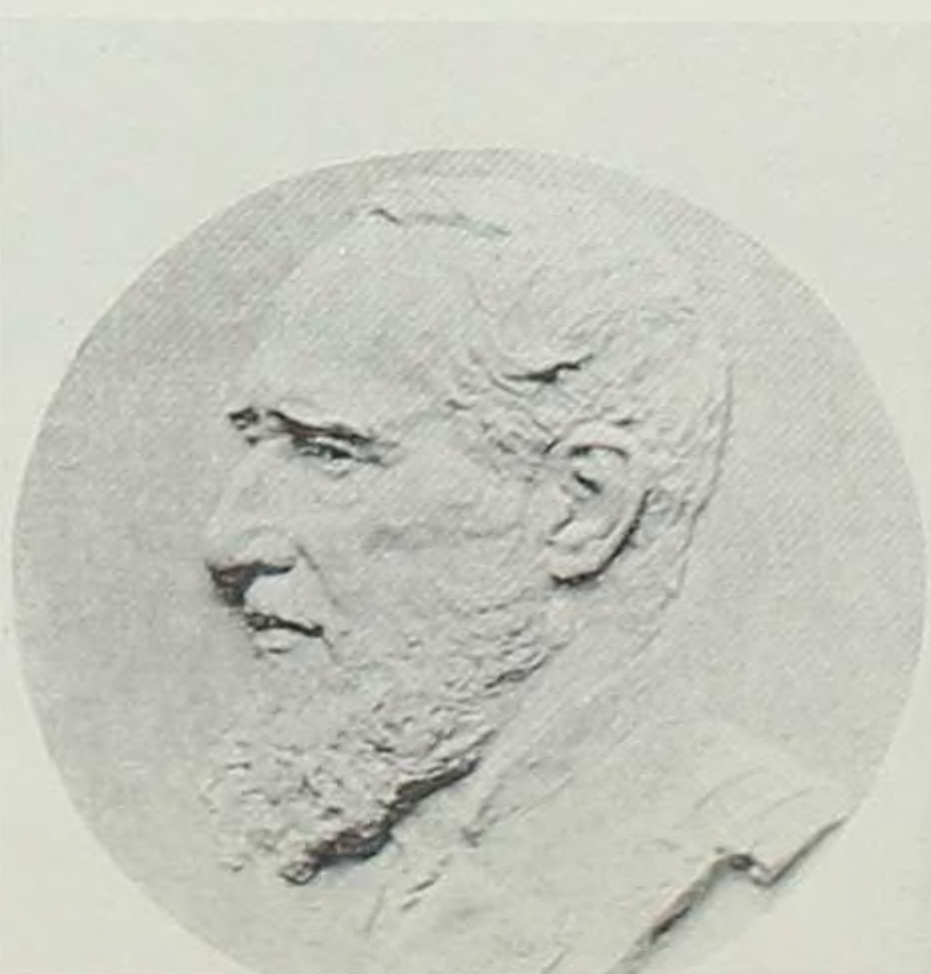
All the other Iowa regiments lost heavily except the 5th, held mostly in the reserve during the battle. The 17th, commanded temporarily by Major Jabez Banbury of the 5th Iowa, more than made up for its confusion and subsequent censure at Iuka by standing firmly to its guns and making several charges which resulted in the capture of prisoners and an enemy flag.

General Rosecrans issued a special order, honoring the 17th, which "by its gallantry in the battle of Corinth . . . charging the enemy and capturing the flag of the Fortieth Mississippi, has amply atoned for its misfortune at Iuka, and stands among the honored regiments."

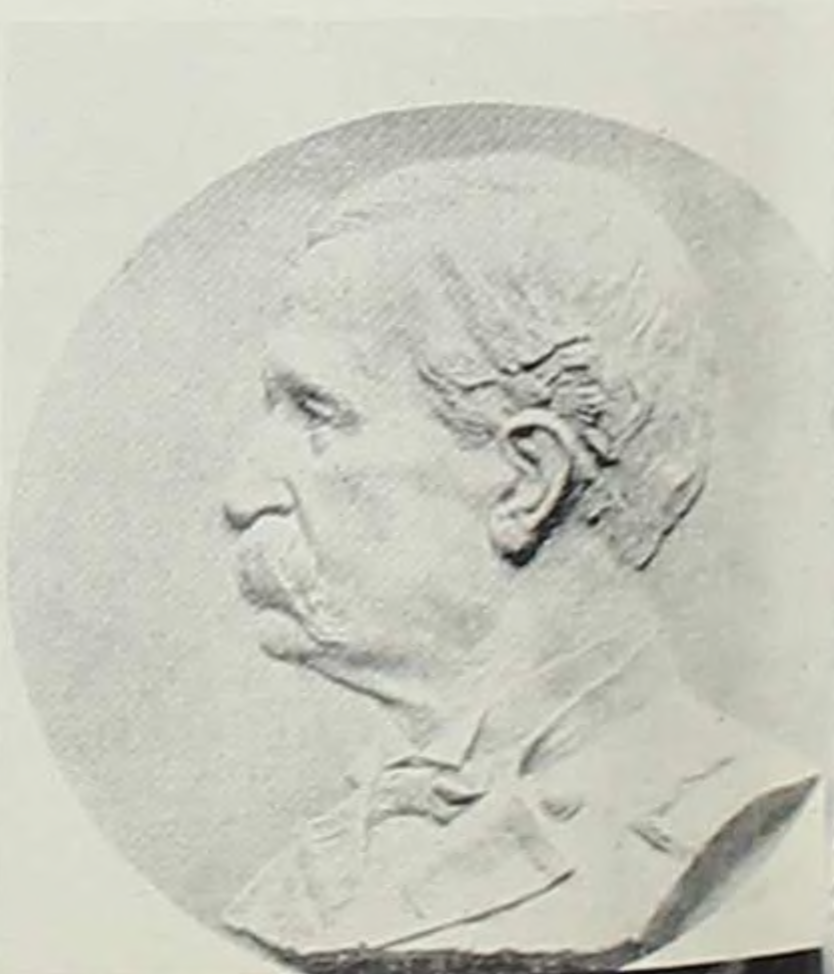
CHARLES L. MATTHIES



WILLIAM VANDEVER



JAMES B. WEAVER



Vicksburg

On July 4, 1863, in Pennsylvania and in Mississippi, the tide of war turned. On that day, while the great battle of Gettysburg raged in the East, General Ulysses S. Grant rode into Vicksburg, the last Confederate bastion on the Mississippi River.

Grant had begun his Vicksburg campaign in November, 1862. Under him he had four army corps commanded by Major Generals John A. McClernand, William T. Sherman, Cadwallader C. Washburn, and James B. McPherson. Iowa furnished twenty-eight infantry, two artillery, and two cavalry regiments to the various corps.

A number of Iowans commanded divisions and brigades during the campaign. James M. Tuttle, originally of the 2nd Iowa, Jacob C. Lauman of the 7th, Marcellus M. Crocker of the 13th, and Francis J. Herron of the 9th, now all brigadier generals, commanded divisions. Three other brigadiers — Charles L. Matthies, Hugh T. Reid, and William Vandever — led brigades, as did Colonels Joseph J. Woods, William Hall, and Alexander Chambers. Colonel Cyrus Bussey commanded the cavalry of the 17th Army Corps.

Grant's first plan was to march south from La

Grange, Tennessee, to the rear of Vicksburg, meanwhile sending Sherman's corps by boat to strike from the Yazoo River north of Vicksburg. Both projects failed: Grant's because Van Dorn cut his supply lines; Sherman's because Vicksburg was too well protected by the impassable swamps and bayous of the Yazoo. At the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, on December 27-29, Sherman was defeated and forced to retreat to the Mississippi.

While Grant withdrew to Memphis to regroup his forces, Sherman and McClernand, on January 10-11, 1863, attacked and captured Arkansas Post, some fifty miles up the Arkansas River, in order to clear this area west of the Mississippi of a Confederate concentration. In this attack Sherman lost 598 men, of whom 247 were Iowans.

On January 29 Grant moved his headquarters south to Young's Point on the west bank of the Mississippi nearly opposite Vicksburg. His problem was to get below Vicksburg, where the terrain was better for fighting. First, efforts were made to build canals from the Mississippi to Lake Providence, on the west bank of the river, and thence through bayous to the Red River, which entered the Mississippi below Vicksburg. These efforts failed, however, and as spring approached, Grant made other plans. His solution was to march his men south on the west side of the river, meanwhile running the fleet and supply ships he would need past the batteries of Vicksburg. On

the night of April 16 the run was made, led by Admiral David Porter in the flagship *Benton*. The boats were under constant fire for two hours, the shoreline lit by bonfires and burning houses, but most of them escaped without serious damage. "The sight was magnificent, but terrible," wrote Grant.

The men of Grant's army corps now marched south and crossed the river at Bruinsburg, Mississippi, bypassing the heavily fortified Grand Gulf, after a naval attack on that city had failed. On May 1 enough men had crossed to attack and occupy Port Gibson, a few miles east of Bruinsburg. Then the march northward to the rear of Vicksburg began.

Unknown to Grant's army until later, a brilliant cavalry raid by Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson had helped clear the way for their advance. Grierson of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, with his own regiment, the 7th Illinois, and the 2nd Iowa Cavalry, had left La Grange, Tennessee, on April 17, ordered south to "play smash with the railroads." Leading the 2nd Iowa Cavalry was Colonel Edward Hatch of Muscatine. On April 21, to mask his movements, Grierson detached Hatch's 2nd Iowa as a decoy, sending them back to La Grange, and the Confederates wasted much time and energy chasing Hatch, while Grierson and his two Illinois regiments continued their movement south, tearing up railroads and cutting telegraph

lines. The day after Grant took Port Gibson, Grierson and his ragged troopers entered Baton Rouge, Louisiana, completing what Sherman called "the most brilliant expedition of the war."

A steady stream of Union men now moved north. Vicksburg was supplied from the east by a railroad running through Jackson, some fifty miles away. Near Vicksburg was the Big Black River; at Jackson, the Pearl River. Along this railroad, and between these two rivers, Grant fought four brilliant battles before he reached Vicksburg. First came an engagement at Raymond, brief but hard fought, on May 12. Grant then turned his army toward Jackson, where the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston was in command. If Vicksburg's defender, General John C. Pemberton, had moved toward Jackson fast enough, Grant would have been caught in a trap. But Pemberton could not bring himself to leave Vicksburg unguarded.

On May 14 McPherson approached Jackson from the north, Sherman from the south, in the midst of a violent thunderstorm. Crocker's division led the first assault on Jackson, with the roar of cannon mingling with rumblings of thunder. Again the 17th Iowa proved itself in a fierce charge across an open field and was first inside the enemy lines, suffering casualties to 80 of the 350 men of the regiment. Jackson fell easily, but Johnston managed to escape northward with most

of his men. He promptly sent a message to Pemberton, ordering him to "come up" in the Union rear, but Grant intercepted a copy of the message and quickly turned his great army westward. To prevent Johnston and Pemberton from joining forces, Grant ordered McClernand, who was nearest to Vicksburg, to move at once. Two divisions of McClernand's corps met Pemberton, strongly intrenched on Champion's Hill, on the morning of May 16. The battle which ensued has been considered one of the most important of the war, since it drove Pemberton back beyond the Big Black River and from there into Vicksburg, and cut him off from Johnston. The short, fierce battle lasted only four hours and resulted in some 2,400 Union casualties, of which 590 were Iowans.

At the Big Black, Pemberton made a last stand before retreating into Vicksburg. Brigadier General Michael K. Lawler's brigade of Carr's division of McClernand's corps met Pemberton at the Big Black on May 17. With Lawler were three Iowa regiments, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. This brigade lost 279 casualties in the battle, 221 of whom were Iowans. The colonel of the 23rd, William H. Kinsman of Council Bluffs, fell mortally wounded while leading a charge; Colonel Samuel Merrill of the 21st was severely wounded. McPherson's corps came to Lawler's aid, and Pemberton was again defeated. The Confeder-

ates managed to burn the bridge before retreating, thus preventing Grant from following up this victory before the enemy could reach Vicksburg.

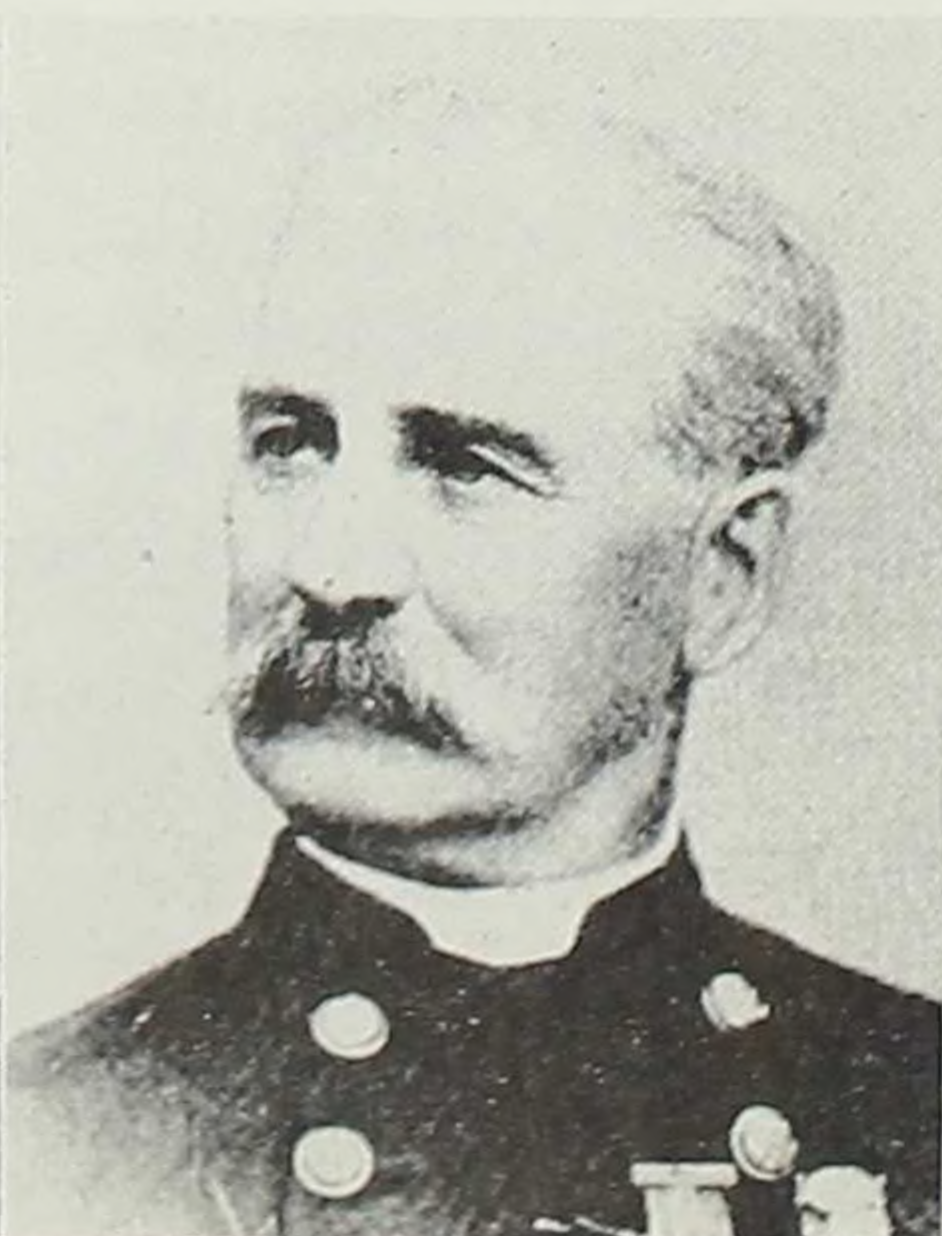
On May 18 Grant moved his men across the river to begin the investment of Vicksburg, placing Sherman on the right, McPherson in the center, and McClernand on the left. Later, Washburn's 16th Corps arrived on McClernand's left. The encirclement of the city was completed by Union gunboats in the river. On May 22 Grant made his only assault on Vicksburg, and although many of his regiments reached the Confederate fortifications under a merciless fire, they could not hold them, and Grant settled down to a siege.

By night the Union army pushed its trenches closer and closer to the city, while the pickets of both armies, often within only a few feet of each other, chatted and traded. At last the constant bombardment from Grant's guns and from the gunboats in the river wore down the citizens and soldiers in Vicksburg. About 10 o'clock on the morning of July 3 the soldiers in the Union trenches saw white flags appearing on the enemy

CYRUS BUSSEY

EDWARD HATCH

J. A. WILLIAMSON

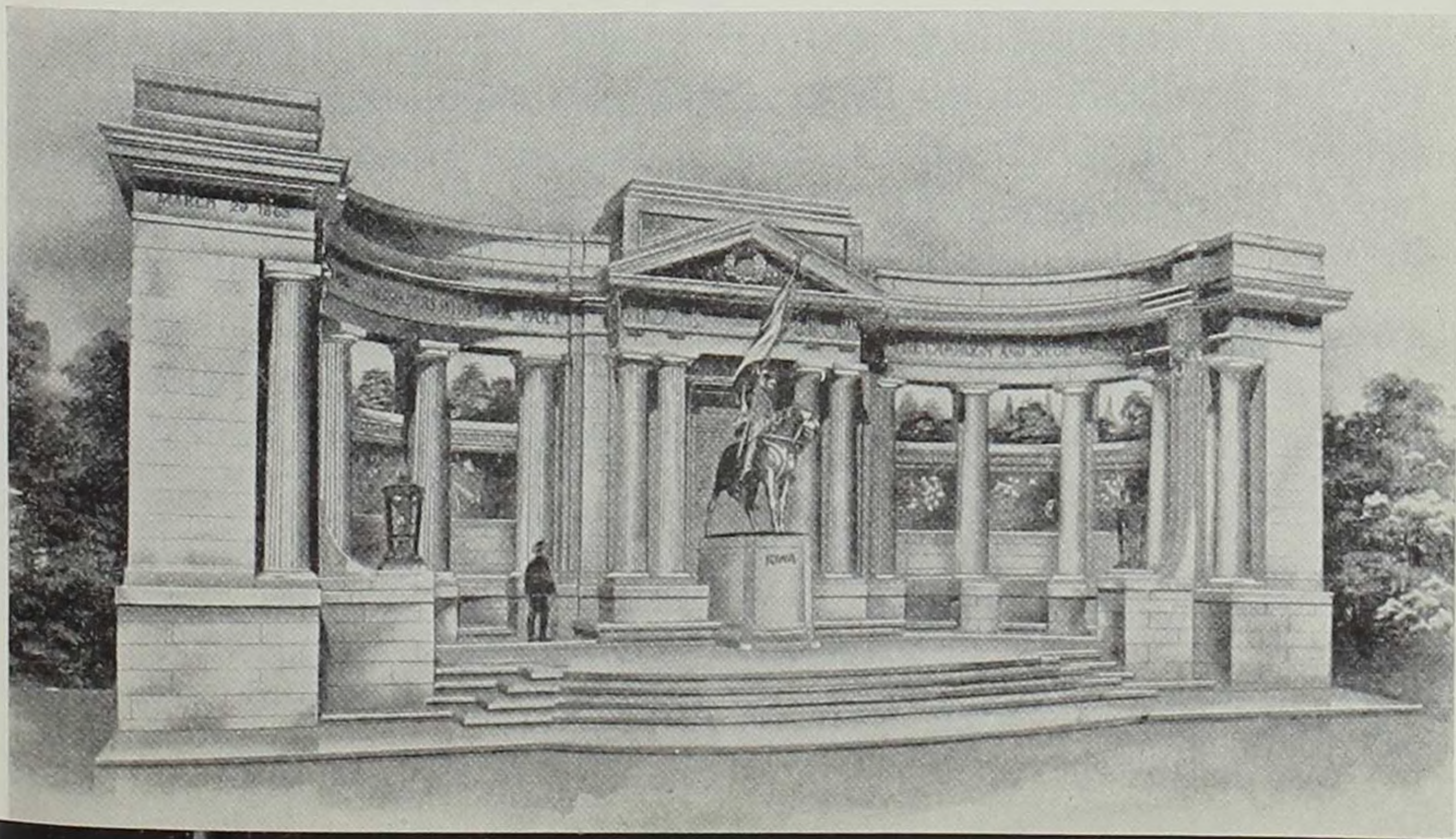


works. At 3 o'clock that afternoon Grant and Pemberton met between the lines. On July 4 Grant's victorious army entered Vicksburg.

Almost eighteen hundred Iowans were casualties of the Vicksburg campaign: 330 killed, 1,347 wounded, and 114 missing. Four Iowans won Congressional Medals of Honor: Colonel James A. Williamson of the 4th Iowa at Chickasaw Bayou; First Lieutenant James Hill of Cascade, 21st Iowa, at Champion's Hill; and Sergeants James M. Elson of Palo, 9th Iowa, and Leonidas M. Godley of Ashland, 22nd Iowa, in the May 22 assault on Vicksburg.

General Halleck wrote to Grant: "You and your army have well deserved the gratitude of your country, and it will be the boast of your children that their fathers were of the heroic army which reopened the Mississippi River."

The Iowa Monument at Vicksburg National Military Park



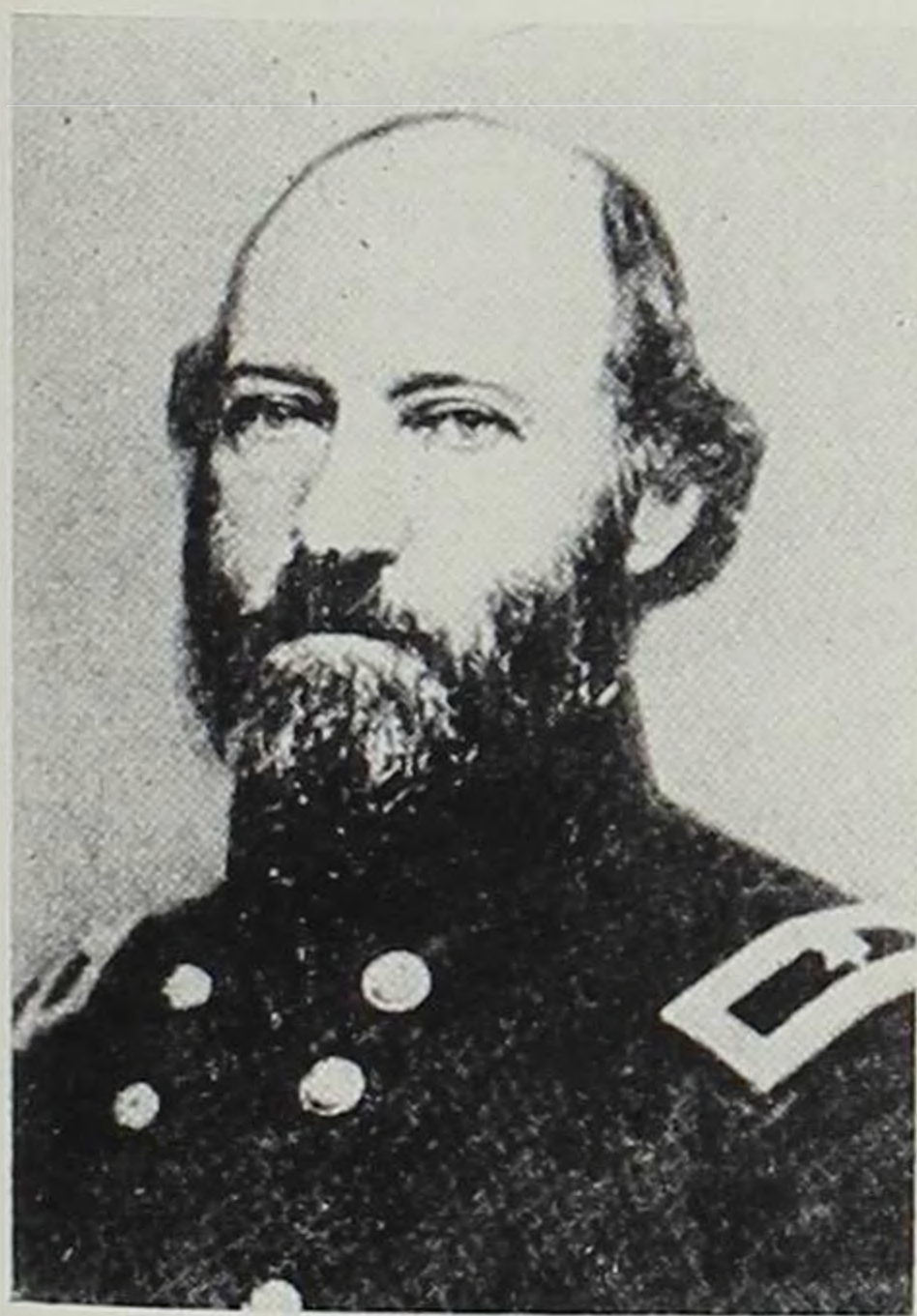
Chattanooga

Even before Grant negotiated with Pemberton before Vicksburg, he had set Sherman's corps in motion toward the Big Black, to cut off Johnston who was known to be approaching in a vain effort to relieve Vicksburg. Johnston immediately retreated to Jackson, with Sherman hard on his heels.

Fortifications had been built around Jackson by the Confederates, and Sherman settled down to a siege, which lasted only from July 9 to 16, when Johnston evacuated during the night. Sherman did not attempt to pursue him because of the intense heat and the exhaustion of his men.

The Union losses would have been small during this siege had it not been for a mistake by General Jacob G. Lauman on July 12. Lauman's division had been temporarily assigned to the 13th Army Corps, now under the command of Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord. On the night of July 11, Ord had placed Lauman in position on the railroad south of Jackson. The following morning, without orders and without notifying Ord, Lauman sent one brigade forward in an unsupported attack on a heavily fortified position. There were some 880 men in the brigade; of these,

465 were casualties before the men could retreat to safety. Ord, arriving on the scene shortly after this fiasco, promptly relieved Lauman, whose military career, begun so brilliantly, ended with this disgrace. The 3rd Iowa was in the brigade sent



JACOB G. LAUMAN

forward by Lauman. Of the 241 men of the 3rd, 113 were casualties: 17 killed, 57 wounded, and 39 missing or captured. Total casualties in the fifteen other Iowa infantry, two cavalry, and two artillery regiments at Jackson were 88: 6 killed, 44 wounded, and 38 missing or captured.

After the victories of Vicksburg and Jackson, the 13th Army Corps was sent south to join General Banks, and the 15th Corps under Sherman went into camp on the Big Black. Meanwhile, Rosecrans, with the Army of the Cumberland, had been sent to East Tennessee. There, on September 19-20 he was badly defeated by Confederate General Braxton Bragg at the battle of Chickamauga, and had retreated into Chattanooga, where he was besieged. Fearing that Rosecrans might give up Chattanooga and retreat north of the Tennessee River, Halleck ordered

Sherman forward and instructed Grant to proceed at once to the relief of Rosecrans.

Before he reached Chattanooga, Grant was placed in command of all the armies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, and Sherman had been given the Army of the Tennessee. Grant relieved Rosecrans and replaced him with General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," who had continued the fight at that famous creek while Rosecrans had retreated into Chattanooga. Two divisions under General Joseph Hooker were also sent to Chattanooga from the Army of the Potomac.

Large armies move slowly, and Sherman was delayed by orders from Halleck to repair the railroad as he went. When Grant found Chattanooga under siege by Bragg, he ordered Sherman forward as fast as possible, but it was not until mid-November that Sherman could complete the 330-mile march from his original camp on the Big Black. Meanwhile, Grant had opened supply lines to relieve the starving Army of the Cumberland.

Chattanooga lies on the south bank of the Tennessee River, which runs west past the city and then makes a sharp turn southward to the base of Lookout Mountain, where the Confederates were intrenched. East of Chattanooga lies the almost impregnable Missionary Ridge, also held by Bragg. Between the two heights is the valley of

Chattanooga Creek. The battleground thus provided by nature formed a huge amphitheater. The Union generals could stand on the lowland in front of Chattanooga and see the entire battlefield rising above them. At night the city seemed hemmed in by the rows of glittering Confederate campfires on the heights. Bragg could have taken Chattanooga immediately after his victory at Chickamauga, but he evidently preferred to starve the Union army into surrender. He reckoned without the organizing genius of Grant. He should have remembered another battle on the Tennessee River in 1862. On April 6 of that year the Confederates were victors at Shiloh; on April 7 they were defeated by Grant.

Bragg had also weakened his own forces by sending General James Longstreet and his corps northeast to attack General Ambrose E. Burnside at Knoxville, Tennessee. Grant's task was now to relieve Chattanooga by defeating Bragg and then to hurry to Burnside's rescue.

Grant placed Hooker on his right to attack Lookout Mountain, kept the Army of the Cumberland in the center, and sent Sherman to the left for the attack on Missionary Ridge. He planned for Hooker and Sherman to move at the same time, on the right and left, and then to throw in Thomas' army in the center at the right moment.

With Hooker on the right was one division of Sherman's Army of the Tennessee — the First



Harper's Weekly, December 26, 1863

The Battle Above the Clouds — Lookout Mountain

Division under General Osterhaus. With Osterhaus were the 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 30th, and 31st Iowa Infantry and the First Iowa Artillery. With Sherman on the left were four more Iowa regiments — the 5th, 6th, 10th, and 17th. No Iowa regiments were in the Army of the Cumberland.

During the night of November 23-24, Grant moved. Hooker prepared to strike at Lookout Mountain, while Sherman, crossing his army from its hidden camp north of the river, intrenched his troops at the foot of Missionary Ridge.

The morning mists, coupled with the smoke of battle, hid the top of Lookout Mountain from the view of watchers below, so that Hooker's famous "battle above the clouds" could only be followed by the sounds of cannon and artillery. He sent his infantry forward, up the slopes of the mountain, while his artillery pounded the Confederate positions. By nightfall Hooker's men had reached the base of the fifty-foot wall of rock which marked the summit. There, the enemy guns on the top could not reach them.

Meanwhile, in the same morning mists, Sherman had reached the top of Missionary Ridge before the enemy knew of his presence. There he met such strong resistance that he could not move. His opponent was General P. R. Cleburne, the same officer who had been the first to attack Sherman's position at Shiloh. The battle ended that day in a stalemate.

The following day was clear, and Grant could see, from his observation post on Orchard Knob in front of Chattanooga, "column after column of Bragg's forces moving against Sherman." Hooker had found Lookout Mountain evacuated that morning, and had descended into the valley, to cross Chattanooga Creek and strike the enemy rear, according to plan. However, the bridge over the creek had been destroyed, and Hooker was delayed some four hours in getting his troops over.

At last, Grant ordered Thomas' impatient Army of the Cumberland forward to strike the center and relieve the pressure on Sherman. Jealous of the role of Sherman and Hooker in the battle, these men were eager to prove themselves. Led by Generals Philip Sheridan and Thomas J. Wood, the two divisions sprang forward, took the first line of enemy rifle-pits on the slopes of Missionary Ridge in a rush, paused for breath and then, without orders, continued up the slope in the face of deadly fire until they reached the summit and drove the Confederates from their seemingly impregnable position. Retreating in disorder, the enemy was met at Rossville Gap by Hooker's men and many fell prisoner to the onrushing Yankees. When it became obvious that Bragg could not reform his army, which was now a "disorganized mob," Grant ordered Sherman to give up further pursuit and to move at once toward Knoxville.

Sherman's men were ill equipped for another march. They had left their camps north of the Tennessee on November 23 with but two or three days' rations, no change of clothing, "stripped for the fight, with but a single blanket or coat per man, from myself to the private included," as Sherman wrote. Now they had to march to the relief of Burnside in weather growing colder daily. They made the march in five days, in spite of these handicaps.

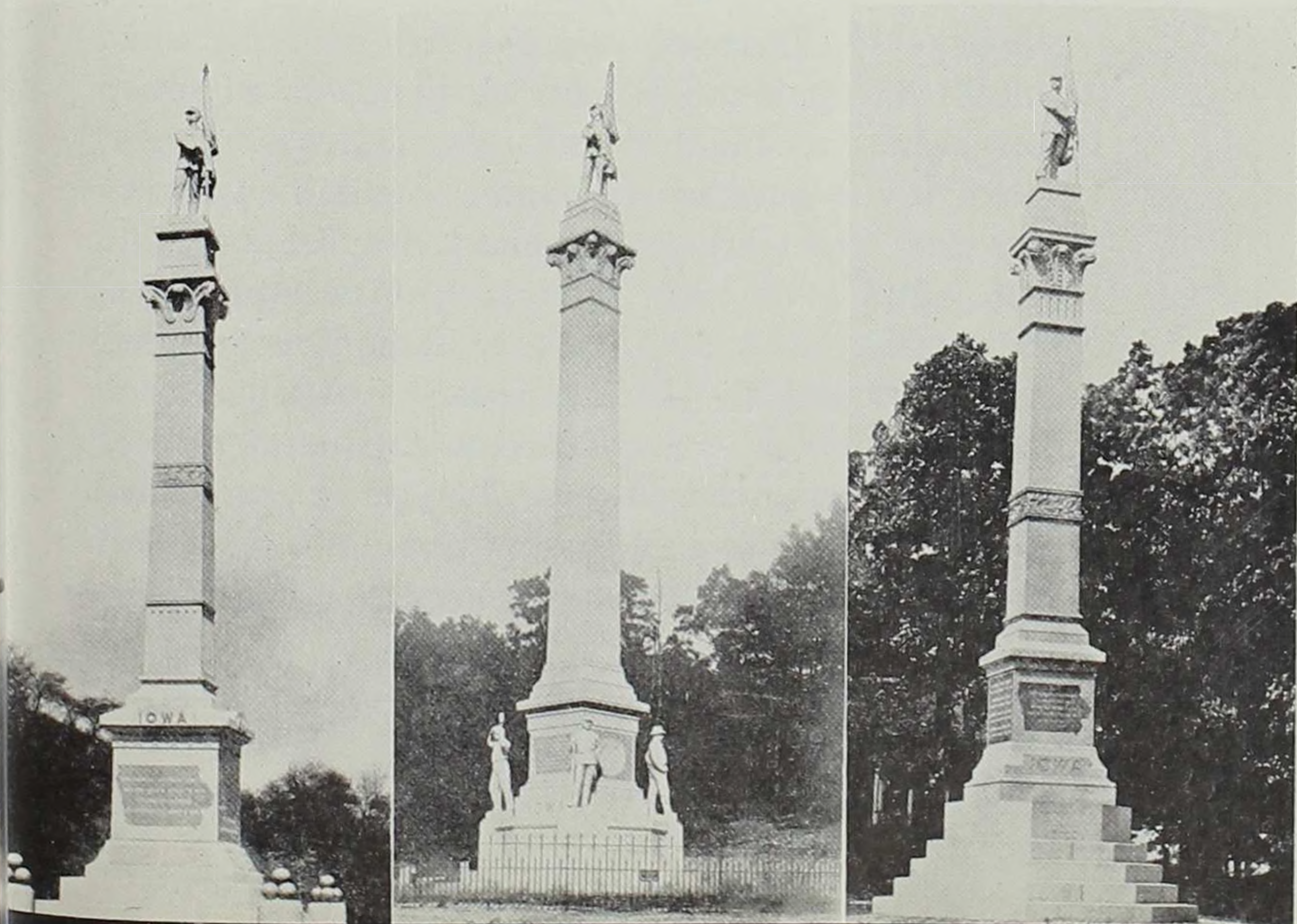
With Sherman's approach, Longstreet raised the siege of Knoxville and retreated into Virginia. Thus Grant had secured East Tennessee to the Union, and the authorities at Washington rejoiced. Lincoln wrote: "God bless you all."

IOWA'S THREE MONUMENTS AT CHATTANOOGA

Lookout Mountain

Rossville Gap

Missionary Ridge



From Atlanta to the Sea

With the spring of 1864, the war was three years old, and still there was no sign of victory for either side. In February, Lincoln took a decisive step: he appointed Grant general-in-chief of the armies. With Grant's promotion, Sherman took over in the West, and the two friends laid plans for the "great campaign" of 1864.

On May 5 the two armies moved — Sherman from Chattanooga into Georgia; Grant against Lee in Virginia. With Sherman there were 100,000 men in three armies: the Army of the Tennessee under Major General John B. McPherson; the Army of the Cumberland under Major General George H. Thomas; and the Army of the Ohio under Major General John M. Schofield. Eighteen infantry, two cavalry, and one artillery regiment from Iowa were in the Army of the Tennessee: the 2nd, 3rd (three companies), 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Infantry; the 5th and 8th Cavalry; and the First Artillery. All had seen service, all were seasoned regiments, and all were led by experienced officers. The three years since Shiloh had made an army out of a mob.

Grenville M. Dodge, who became a major gen-

eral during the campaign, commanded the 16th Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. Brigades in the various corps were commanded by other Iowans: Brigadier Generals Charles L. Matthies, Elliott W. Rice, and William Vandever; and Colonels James A. Williamson, Jabez Banbury, William Hall, and William W. Belknap (who was promoted to brigadier during the campaign). Captain Henry H. Griffiths commanded the artillery, and Brigadier General John M. Corse, originally colonel of the 6th Iowa, was inspector general on Sherman's staff.

Sherman moved slowly into Georgia, with Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston retreating before him. Fighting skirmishes and engagements almost daily, the Union army met determined resistance at Resaca, at Adairsville, at Cassville, at New Hope Church, and finally at Kennesaw Mountain, where Sherman was stopped for most of the month of June. Finally flanking Johnston's position at Kennesaw, Sherman proceeded toward Atlanta, coming in sight of the city on July 19. There he learned that Johnston had been relieved and replaced by General John B. Hood. Although Hood had a useless left arm — shattered at Gettysburg — and had lost his right leg at Chickamauga, so that he had to be strapped to his horse during battle, he was an opponent to be feared.

Gradually, Sherman began the encirclement of

Atlanta and by July 21 had his army close to the city on the north, east, and west. With the troops on the east — the left of Sherman's line — were the 11th, 13th, 15th, and 16th Iowa — the "Crocker Brigade." On the night of the 21st they intrenched their positions and waited for morning. Shortly after noon on July 22 the enemy struck these four Iowa regiments on Sherman's left. They fought off the first assault, taking a number of prisoners, but meanwhile the Confederates, under cover of a wood, had flanked the four regiments and now struck them from the rear. The Iowans fought on, facing first to their front and then to their rear, until their ammunition gave out and they were forced to surrender. Some of the men managed to escape, but the 16th Iowa was captured almost to a man. The brigade lost 600 men in the engagement, over 400 of them captured. They in turn took many prisoners before surrendering. Colonel Belknap himself captured an Alabama colonel, during hand-to-hand fighting between the regiments, by dragging him across the entrenchment by his coat collar.

Sherman now settled down to a siege of Atlanta, meanwhile moving his troops slowly around to the right and south of the city. At last, on September 2, after hearing great explosions during the night, the Union army found Atlanta evacuated. Hood, as had so many Confederate commanders before him, escaped Sherman's army, but one of

the great campaigns of the war had closed with a brilliant Union victory.

The victory had been costly, however. Sherman suffered some 31,000 casualties, of whom about 2,500 were Iowans. A compilation from the Iowa Adjutant General's report shows 334 Iowans killed, 1,085 wounded, and 1,096 captured, for a total of 2,515. Many of the captured, sent to Andersonville prison, died of starvation and its attendant diseases.

The greatest loss to the Union army during the Atlanta campaign was one man — Major General John B. McPherson. Of all his generals, Grant respected and trusted McPherson almost as much as he did Sherman. With Sherman near the center of the line when the fighting of July 22 broke out, McPherson hurried toward the sounds of battle and ran into an enemy ambush. He was killed instantly.

During the advance on Atlanta, Sherman was constantly worried about attacks on his supply line from the Confederate cavalry raider, Nathan Bedford Forrest. Several attempts to defeat Forrest in Mississippi had failed. Finally, Sherman sent two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee under General A. J. Smith after Forrest. Sherman had loaned Smith's divisions to General Banks for his ill-fated Red River campaign in March and April, 1864, and had not been able to get them back before his Georgia campaign start-

ed. Early in July, while Sherman advanced on Atlanta, Smith began his search for Forrest, meeting him at Tupelo, Mississippi, on July 13. "Smith's Guerrillas," as the men of his army called themselves, were the first to defeat the redoubtable Forrest. Among the troops with Smith were three Iowa cavalry regiments — the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th — the 2nd Artillery, and the 12th, 14th, 27th, 32nd, and 35th Infantry.

Confederate raiders closer than Forrest also gave Sherman trouble. On July 30 the Union cavalry, including the 5th and 8th Iowa, were overwhelmed at Newnan, Georgia, southwest of Atlanta. After desperate fighting, the 8th, covering the retreat of the brigade, was captured. Colonel J. B. Dorr reported that of the 292 men and 24 commissioned officers of the regiment, only 20 returned to the safety of the Union lines. The 5th Cavalry suffered equally with the 8th, losing a total of 116 men: 13 killed, 3 wounded, and 100 captured.

After the fall of Atlanta, Hood tried to lure Sherman away by repeated assaults on his line of communications with the North. Sherman had stationed brigades and divisions along the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and these positions were under constant threat.

On October 5 the enemy struck at Allatoona, halfway between Atlanta and Resaca. Iowa's General J. M. Corse had been given command of

the 4th division of the 15th Army Corps and had gone north to Rome, Georgia. From a vantage point on Kennesaw Mountain, Sherman could see the enemy marching toward Allatoona. Since his telegraph was cut, he sent a message to Corse by signal to hurry to Allatoona. Corse had with him four Illinois regiments and one Iowa — the 39th



JOHN M. CORSE

— and these he loaded on cars and hurried to the relief of the small force at Allatoona. The message sent by flag from Allatoona, "Corse is here," greatly encouraged Sherman.

There were some 900 men at Allatoona; Corse brought 1,900 more. The enemy had between 4,000 and 5,000 for the attack. About 8:30 A. M. on October 5, the Confederate

General S. G. French sent a message to Corse, suggesting that he avoid a "needless effusion of blood" and surrender, giving Corse five minutes to decide. Corse's prompt reply was that he was "prepared for the 'needless effusion of blood' whenever it is agreeable." Allatoona consisted of two forts on each side of a deep railroad cut. Regiments were placed outside the forts to hold

back the enemy — among them the 39th Iowa and the 7th Illinois. For two hours, these regiments, assisted by the 93rd Illinois, held back the attackers until flanked and overwhelmed. Lieutenant Colonel James Redfield of the 39th Iowa was killed, as were First Lieutenants Andrew T. Blodgett and Oliver C. Ayers, among others. Of these men, Corse wrote that "the names of Redfield, Blodgett, and Ayers must prove as immortal as the holy cause for which they sacrificed their lives." A few of the 39th managed to escape into the fort; the rest were either killed or captured. In all, the 39th lost 40 men killed, 52 wounded, and 78 missing or captured.

While the men of Iowa and Illinois hung on outside the forts, Corse organized his men inside the bastions and prepared to withstand assault. Corse later reported: "The extraordinary valor of the men and officers of the Thirty-ninth Iowa and of the Seventh Illinois saved to us Allatoona." From the two forts Corse poured volley after volley into the enemy troops, until he himself was wounded. Unconscious for about a half hour, Corse aroused himself when he heard a command to "Cease firing." He then sent for more ammunition and fought on. About 4 o'clock the Confederates withdrew, completely routed by the handful of men in the two forts. The following day Corse signalled Sherman's aide-de-camp: "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to

whip all hell yet!" For his stubborn defense of Allatoona, Corse was brevetted a major general.

A few days later, at Tilton, Georgia, the 17th Iowa suffered a fate similar to that of the 39th. The 17th, Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Archer commanding, was stationed in a blockhouse at Tilton, a few miles north of Resaca. Attacked on October 13 by an overwhelming force of the enemy, the regiment resisted stubbornly. Archer had replied to the enemy demand for surrender: "I will not surrender; if you want my garrison you will have to take it." The 17th held out for several hours, until the blockhouse was about to crumble as a result of repeated artillery bombardment. Only then did Archer give up. He himself was paroled, but many of his men who were imprisoned died in captivity. Hood struck at the rest of the brigade at Resaca, but was repulsed. Colonel Clark R. Wever had replied to Hood's demand for surrender: "If you want it come and take it."

Convinced by these repeated assaults on his line of communication to the north, Sherman proposed to cut loose and head for the sea. After some persuasion, he convinced Grant and Lincoln to let him try. Therefore, on November 16 Sherman's army, trimmed down to the bare necessities, marched out of burning Atlanta singing "John Brown's Body." The men had complete faith in the "Old Man" — their "Uncle Billy" — and would follow Sherman anywhere.

The killing and the dying were now almost over. Cutting a swath 60 miles wide and 300 miles long across Georgia, foraging for food, destroying railroads, burning property, Sherman reached Savannah and the sea on December 10, having met no appreciable opposition. This destruction, so appalling to the inhabitants of Georgia, seemed to make little impression on the men of Sherman's army who later wrote accounts of the march. They had been fighting for three years and living off the land a good part of that time; they had become hardened to the havoc they could wreak on an undefended countryside. They had been ordered by Sherman to "forage liberally," and although only selected men were supposed to make up the foraging parties, much unauthorized pilaging went on.

On December 21 Savannah was evacuated, and Sherman's march to the sea was over. On December 22 he wired President Lincoln: "I beg to present you as a Christmas-gift the city of Savannah."

The Atlanta campaign had brought three more Congressional Medals of Honor to Iowans: to Private George W. Healey of the 4th Cavalry, for capturing five prisoners at Newnan, Georgia; and to Privates Pitt B. Herrington and William B. Mayes of the 11th Iowa for rescuing wounded comrades at Kennesaw Mountain.

Nashville and Mobile

While Sherman besieged Savannah, General Thomas at Nashville fought what some have called the "decisive battle of the war." Unable to stop Sherman, Hood had turned his army against Thomas at Nashville. A Confederate victory there would have freed Hood's army to proceed east to help Lee.

Thomas, after the fall of Atlanta, had been sent into Tennessee to stop Hood. When Hood moved toward Nashville, Thomas began to gather an army there to stop him. The division under A. J. Smith, following the victory at Tupelo, had been sent to Missouri to hunt for Price, as so many other armies had done. On October 29, while Smith was in western Missouri, Grant ordered him to hurry to Nashville to help Thomas. A forced march of fifteen days brought Smith to St. Louis, where he rested his men until November 23, when they boarded steamboats for the trip to Nashville. With Smith were the 12th, 27th, 32nd, and 35th Iowa Infantry regiments and the 2nd Iowa Artillery. At Nashville, with Major General James H. Wilson's cavalry, were the 2nd, 5th, and 8th Iowa Cavalry.

Meanwhile, Sherman had sent Scofield's 23rd

Army Corps to Thomas, and on November 30, 1864, Scofield had met Hood at Franklin, south of Nashville, and defeated him. Scofield then retired to Nashville, and on December 1 Smith arrived. Thomas now had 55,000 men to meet the expected attack from Hood, who had only about 25,000.

"Smith's Guerrillas" were a cocky lot with supreme confidence in their commander. One bearded veteran is quoted as saying: "We're A. J. Smith's guerrillas. We've been to Vicksburg, Red River, Missouri and about everywhere else . . . and now we're going to Hades if old A. J. orders us."

At Nashville, Thomas had the cavalry under Wilson; the detachment of the Army of the Tennessee under Smith; the 4th Army Corps under General Thomas J. Wood; the 23rd Army Corps under Scofield; and a number of miscellaneous regiments. Hood had three corps commanded by Generals Benjamin F. Cheatham, Alexander P. Stewart, and Stephen D. Lee. Most of Forrest's cavalry had been sent to Murfreesboro to destroy the railroad there. In addition, Hood's army had



GEN. A. J. SMITH

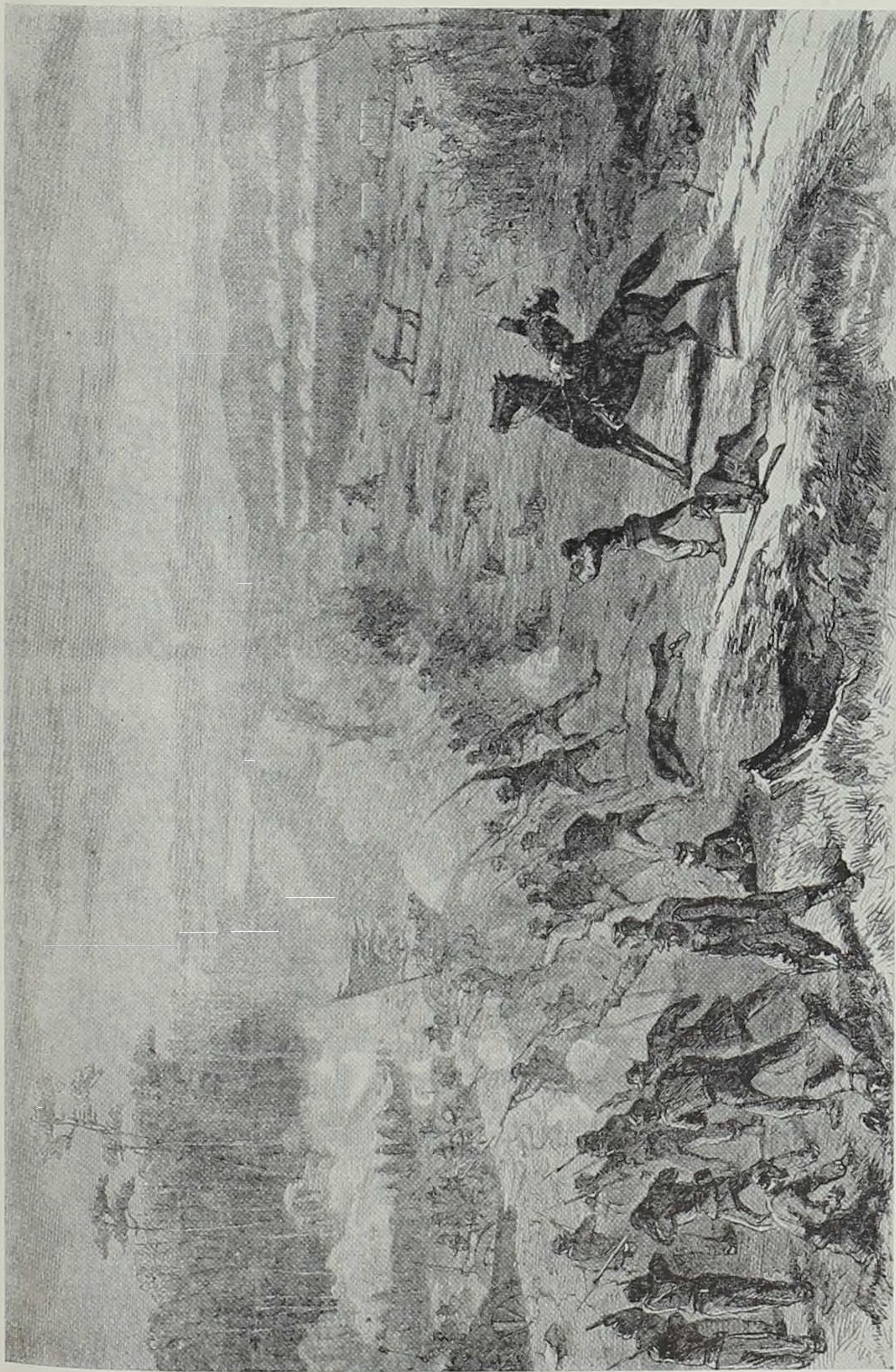
been considerably weakened by the loss of many of its officers at the battle of Franklin. His lines at Nashville were considerably shorter than Thomas' and less well fortified.

Nashville was surrounded by a chain of forts, connected by rifle pits and earthworks, and with heavy guns mounted in the forts. As the troops gathered at Nashville, they were assigned positions in this defensive network. While Grant waited anxiously for news of Thomas, that general, with his usual deliberateness, prepared for the attack. By December 9 he was ready, but an ice storm struck Nashville, making any movement impossible until December 13. Grant, impatient of the delay — he never had liked Thomas — was ready to relieve him from command when the word of victory came.

Thomas had placed his men in an arch before Nashville, reaching from the Cumberland River on each side of the city and pushing out in the center toward the Confederate position. Thus, he flanked Hood on both the right and left. Thomas' left was to feint at Hood's right, while his right, where he had the cavalry and Smith's detachment, was to left wheel against Hood's left. December 15 dawned dark and foggy; not until 10 A. M. could the troops advance as planned. Thomas, on a hilltop in front of Nashville, where he could see the whole battlefield, watched the Union blue move forward relentlessly against

Hood's flanks on the right, while the Union left kept the Confederate right occupied. Soon Hood's left began to crumble, and a steady stream of prisoners moved toward the Union lines — so many at one time that the troops lying in the reserve thought an enemy attack was imminent. By the end of the day some 1,200 prisoners and 16 guns had been taken, and Hood had retired several miles to a line of fortified hills.

On the following day, Hood's shortened line was anchored on his left on Shy's Hill, protected by a stone wall. Smith's first and second brigades tried repeatedly to storm the hill, only to be thrown back time and again. Meanwhile, the third brigade watched. One of the members of the 12th Iowa later described the famous charge which followed: "We could stand it no longer and away we went as one man; it seemed as though every man in the Regiment and Brigade started instantaneously. I have never seen a man yet who heard an order to start on that charge." Rushing through muddy fields, the brigade reached the wall where it had been breached and a cannon placed, trained on the oncoming Yankees. A Confederate major stood alone at the cannon, ready to fire, but before he could pull the lanyard he was overwhelmed by the Iowa men in the advance. Turning the cannon around, they fired the prepared shot at the now retreating enemy.



Harper's Weekly, Jan. 14, 1865
"Charge of Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps, at the Battle of Nashville."

This charge broke the back of the Confederate resistance, and Hood's army retired in confusion, with Thomas' men hard after them. A steady December rain soon reduced the roads, trampled by soldiers, horses, and wagons, to a deep mire, and although Thomas tried to pursue Hood as far as possible, he found the movement too slow to catch the flying enemy. On December 30 he abandoned the chase. The remnants of Hood's army retreated into Mississippi, completely destroyed as an army.

Thomas' losses at Nashville were only 3,061 — not heavy, considering the numbers engaged. The Iowa regiments also did not suffer as much as they had in previous battles: 9 killed, 94 wounded, for a total of 103.

Smith's "detachment," as it was now designated, returned to Memphis and in February, 1865, was transferred to the Military Division of West Mississippi at New Orleans, now under command of Major General Edward R. S. Canby. Mobile, long an objective of both Grant and Sherman, was Canby's destination. His orders were to move from the Gulf Coast toward Selma or Montgomery, Alabama, and to capture Mobile. Besides the Iowa regiments with Smith, there were seven with the 13th Army Corps under Major General Gordon Granger: the 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 29th, 33rd, and 34th.

On March 5 the troops left New Orleans by

boat and converged on Mobile Bay. Mobile, situated on the west shore of the bay, was protected on the east side by several forts, including Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, the two most important. On March 20 the troops landed and moved up toward Spanish Fort, their first objective. Here, a member of the 12th Iowa overheard a conversation between Generals Canby and Smith, in which "Old A. J." further endeared himself to his men:

Canby said to Smith, "General, I understand your men sometimes take things that do not belong to them." Smith replied, "Yes, by G— d—, we will take Mobile, and it don't belong to my men." Canby replied: "No, no, not that." Smith: "Well, then, what is it?" Canby: "Why my cook procured a half dozen turkeys last night, and put them in a coop beside my tent, and this morning I find four of them have been taken." Smith: "Couldn't have been my men, not my men; they would have taken them all, taken them all!"

While part of Canby's army besieged Spanish Fort, troops under General Frederick Steele arrived overland from Florida and invested Fort Blakely, six miles to the north. Smith's 16th Corps was on the right of the line besieging Spanish Fort, while Granger's 13th Corps was on the left.

The siege lasted thirteen days, during which there was much skirmishing and artillery firing. But the forts were strong, and the attacking

Union army suffered many losses. Finally, Canby prepared for a general assault on April 9. During the preceding afternoon, a heavy bombardment hammered Spanish Fort. Under cover of this attack, the 8th Iowa on the extreme right, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William B. Bell, was ordered forward to advance the Union line. Heavily attacked, the regiment, instead of intrenching on a ridge as they had been ordered, continued right on into the fort itself. One Iowa regiment thus took the fort which had held out for so long. Smith and Granger now went to the support of Steele at Fort Blakely, and on the evening of April 9 the combined forces took Fort Blakely. Two days later Mobile was evacuated.

The troops at Mobile did not know for several days that on the very day that Fort Blakely fell, Lee had surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The last great battle of the war had been fought.

The Iowa losses at Mobile were not heavy. Of the 1,678 casualties in Canby's army, only 175 were Iowans. Of these, 51 were in the 8th Iowa: 8 killed and 43 wounded. The 8th, which had begun its army service at Shiloh, where almost the entire regiment had been captured after its strong stand in the "Hornet's Nest," had closed its career brilliantly in its charge on Spanish Fort.

Victory

During January, 1865, Sherman, at Savannah, prepared to move his troops north through the Carolinas. He and Grant hoped in this way to catch Lee at Richmond in a trap. Thus, while Canby advanced on Mobile in the south, Sherman moved north to meet Grant and end the war.

Sherman's army began to file out of Savannah on January 19, each corps taking up position for the general advance to begin on February 1. Pushing north, they waded swamps and slogged along muddy roads, as the rains fell almost constantly. General Joseph E. Johnston had been given the hopeless task of stopping Sherman. The army met with more resistance than it had in Georgia, but it easily pushed aside most of the attacks. Sherman's "bummers" were now so experienced in war that they needed little guidance. At one place, when the 15th Iowa was met by a force of enemy cavalry and infantry while crossing a swollen stream, the regiment formed without orders and drove the attackers away.

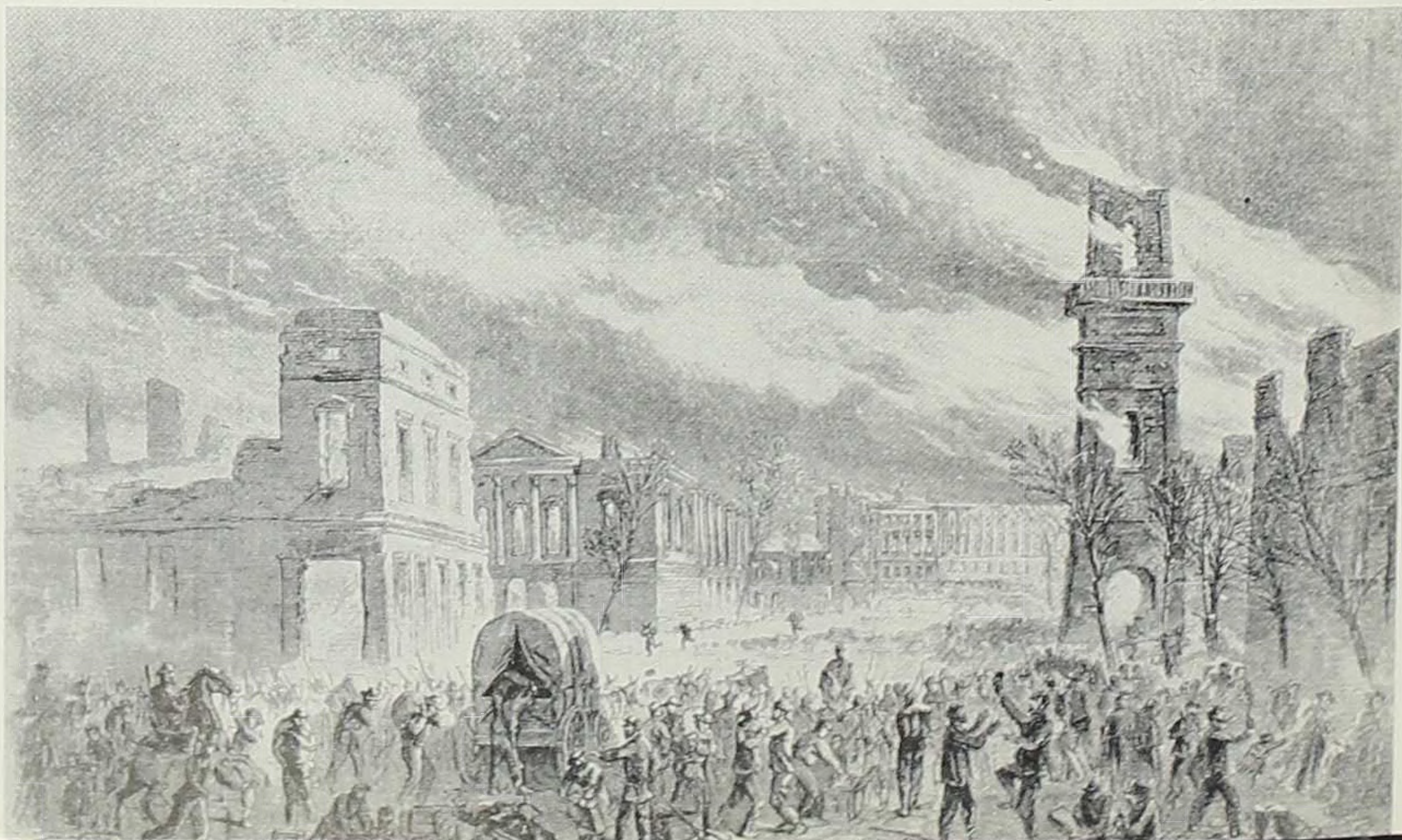
At another crossing the 2nd Iowa had to wade a creek some four feet deep. Stripping off their clothing, the men tied their cartridge boxes around their necks, attached their uniforms to the points

of their bayonets, and waded across. On the opposite side, before they had time to dress, they were hit by a group of rebel cavalry. Unperturbed, and with a yell, "naked as they were, they charged and routed the oncoming Rebels."

General Howard liked to tell the story of the taking of an important railroad. Approaching the road, Howard was deploying his men for a fight when one of his foragers, mounted on an old white horse with a rope for a bridle and only a blanket for saddle, approached at a full gallop. With the customary informality of the men of the Army of the Tennessee, the forager shouted, "Hurry up, general; we have got the railroad!" Sherman commented on this story: "So, while we, the generals, were proceeding deliberately to prepare for a serious battle, a parcel of our foragers, in search of plunder, had got ahead and actually captured the South Carolina Railroad, a line of vital importance to the rebel Government."

The Burning of Columbia

Harper's Weekly, April 8, 1865



The high point of the march through the Carolinas was the capture and burning of Columbia, South Carolina. Considered the heart of the rebellion, Columbia was a special objective for the men of Sherman's army. As they approached the city on February 17, Justin C. Kennedy of Mount Vernon, lieutenant colonel of the 13th Iowa, with a few of his men, crossed the river in an old boat, marched into the city and hoisted the flag of the 13th Iowa on the capitol building.

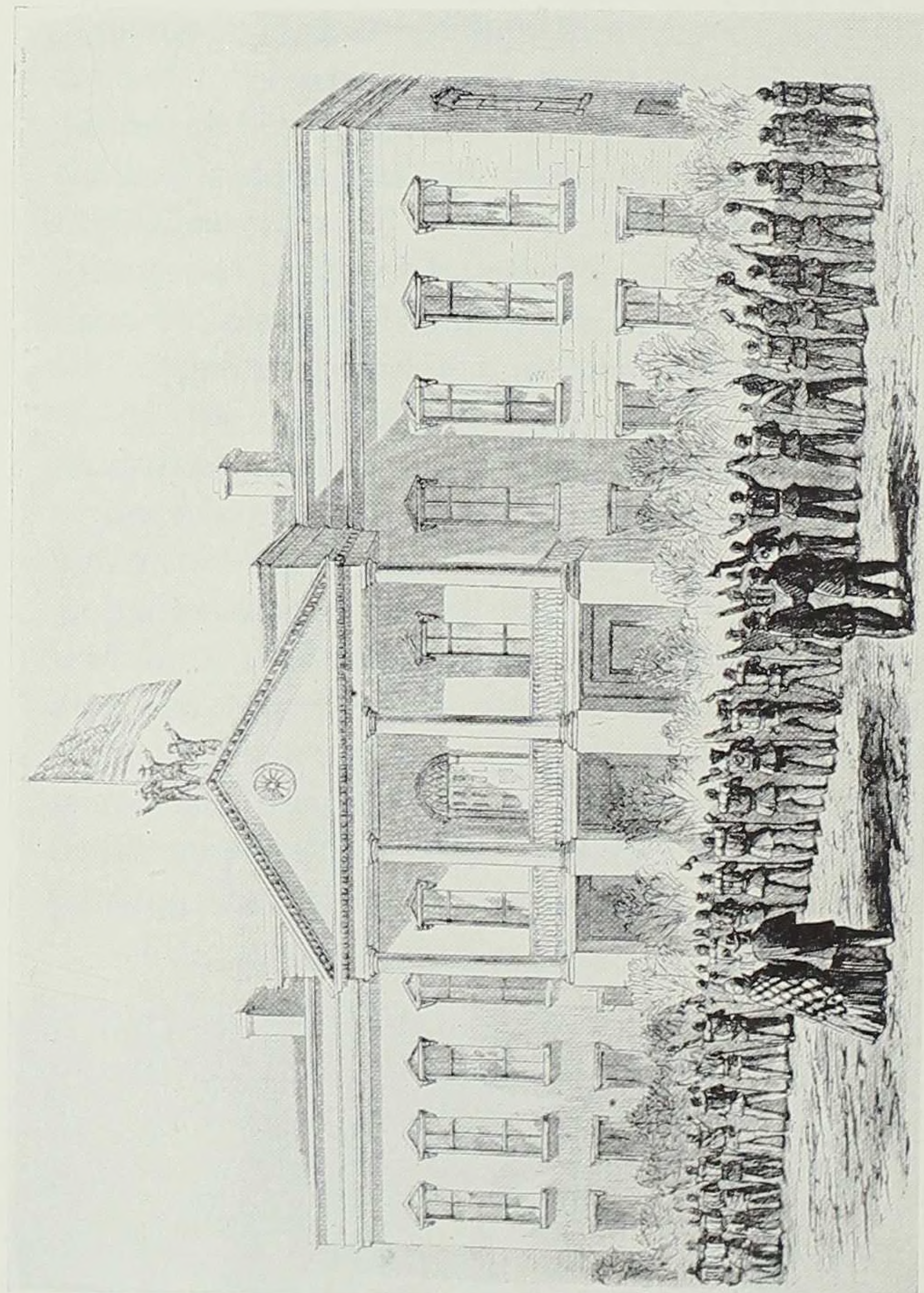
When Sherman's army marched into Columbia, they found great piles of cotton bales burning, set on fire by Wade Hampton's retreating Confederates. Members of the "Iowa Brigade," consisting of the 4th, 9th, 25th, 30th, and 31st Iowa, were trying to put out the flames, but with little success.

Crowds of people, both white and black, met Sherman as he rode into the city. While he talked to them, a group of men approached, pushing

Byers Giving Sherman Copy of Poem at Columbia

Harper's Weekly, April 8, 1865





Harper's Weekly, April 8, 1865

Iowans Raising Flag on Capitol at Columbia

through the crowd. They were Union officers who had been captured and imprisoned at Columbia. One of these men, S. H. M. Byers, adjutant of the 5th Iowa, had been captured at Missionary Ridge and had spent fifteen months in Confederate prisons. He thrust a paper into Sherman's hand, and when the general had time to read it he found the original copy of Byers' famous "Sherman's March to the Sea." Impressed with the poem, Sherman put Byers on his staff until he could send him to Washington for discharge. That day in Columbia, Byers and his fellow-prisoners, with tears of joy in their eyes, watched Sherman's army march through the city.

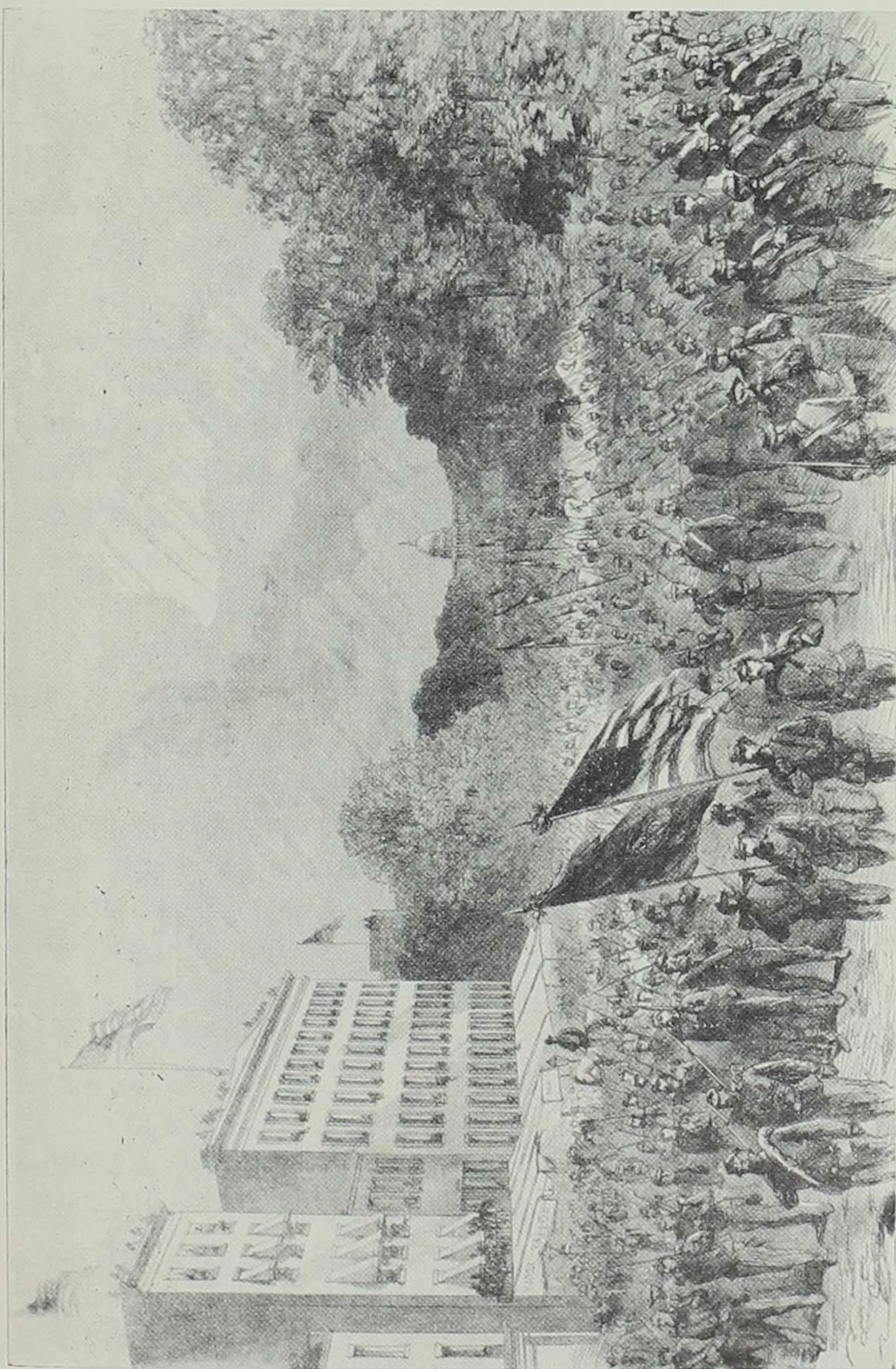
During the day a high wind came up and scattered sparks from the burning cotton over the city. The Union soldiers fought through the night, trying to stem the spreading fires, but at daylight most of the city lay in ruins. This fire was blamed on Sherman by the Confederacy, but an investigation after the war exonerated him.

Johnston had gathered some 40,000 men to oppose Sherman. Two battles, one at Averysboro and one at Bentonville in mid-March, disposed of this opposition, however, and Sherman continued his steady march northward. On March 23 he reached Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he left his army and proceeded to City Point to see Grant. Lincoln was there also, and, together with the President, the two generals planned the final

moves that would end the war. Sherman then returned to his army, prepared to move out on April 10. But on April 6 news came that Richmond and Petersburg had fallen to Grant. Then, two days after Sherman had moved out toward Raleigh, another message from Grant told of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9. "A little more labor, a little more toil on our part," Sherman told his army, "and the great race is won." Without hesitating, he moved on Raleigh, reaching that city on April 13.

The following day a flag of truce came from Johnston, asking for terms of surrender. While Sherman negotiated with his old antagonist, a third message reached him. Lincoln had been assassinated. Fearing the reaction of his army to this news, Sherman kept it from them until he had met Johnston. After a truce of some days, Johnston signed Sherman's surrender terms at Durham Station on April 26. The war was indeed over.

The march resumed, and on May 24, 1865, Sherman's mighty army paraded in the Grand Review in Washington. At 9 A. M. that morning Sherman and Howard rode out at the head of their men, down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the White House. Meade's Army of the Potomac had marched in review the day before; Sherman was eager for his men to make a good impression also. As he rode he looked back at his army.



Harper's Weekly, June 10, 1865

The Grand Review in Washington

"The sight was simply magnificent," he wrote later. "The column was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum." For six and one-half hours, the men of the Western Army marched past the reviewing stand "like the lords of the world," as one observer put it.

Fifteen Iowa regiments took part in that review — the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st, and 39th of Logan's 15th Army Corps, plus one lone company of the shattered 17th Iowa; the 11th, 13th, 15th, and 16th, in Blair's 17th Army Corps.

Iowa Civil War Memorials

In 1906, when Governor Cummins and other distinguished Iowans dedicated the Iowa state monuments on the battlefields of Shiloh, Chattanooga, and Vicksburg, they also dedicated a memorial at Andersonville, the site of the infamous prison stockade in Georgia where some 13,000 Union soldiers died in 1864-1865. On the Iowa monument the names of the 214 Iowans who died and are buried at Andersonville are carved. Other national military cemeteries throughout the South contain many graves of the Iowans who died in battle.

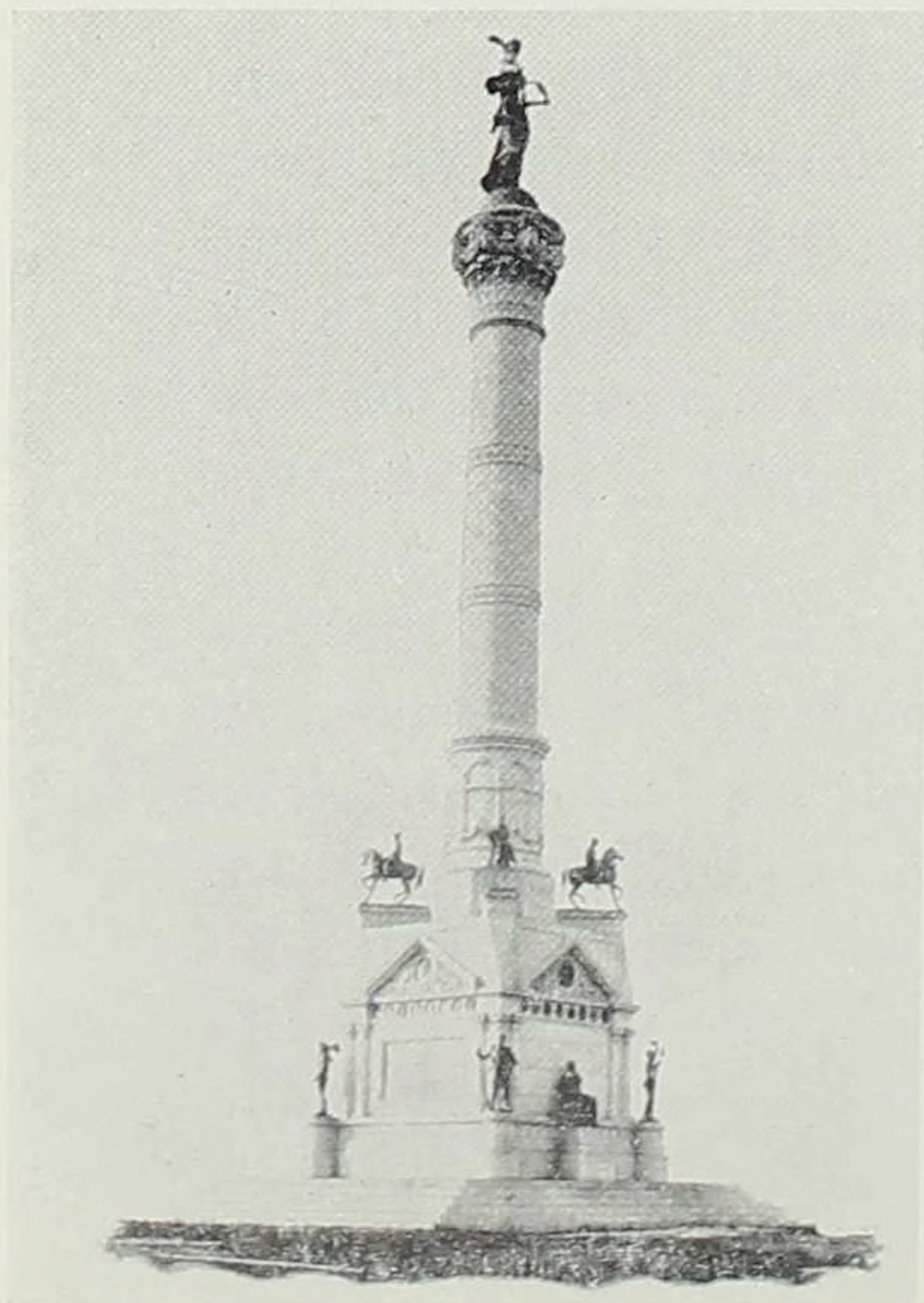
In Iowa, almost every town of any size has its Civil War memorial, even if it is only an old cannon mounted in the town square. And the cemeteries of the state contain graves of those who survived to come home and live out their lives. Each Memorial Day these reminders of the war are marked with flags in respect to the men who fought for the Union.

Iowa's largest monument is probably the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Des Moines. At the base of the granite shaft are four figures, representing the various branches of the service: the infantry by Shelby Norman, the first Iowan to die

in the war, at the battle of Wilson's Creek; the navy by Ensign William H. C. Michael; the artillery by Captain Henry H. Griffiths of the First Iowa Artillery; and the cavalry by Lieutenant James Horton of the 8th Iowa Cavalry, who was killed in the Atlanta campaign. Four equestrian figures represent Generals Dodge, Corse, Curtis, and Crocker. Around the monument are bronze plaques, picturing men of all ranks of the service, from private to general. At the top of the granite shaft is a figure of Victory.

Inscriptions on the monument include: "Iowa's tribute to the courage, patriotism and distinguished service of all her soldiers and sailors who fought in the war of the rebellion, 1861-1865."

Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
at Des Moines



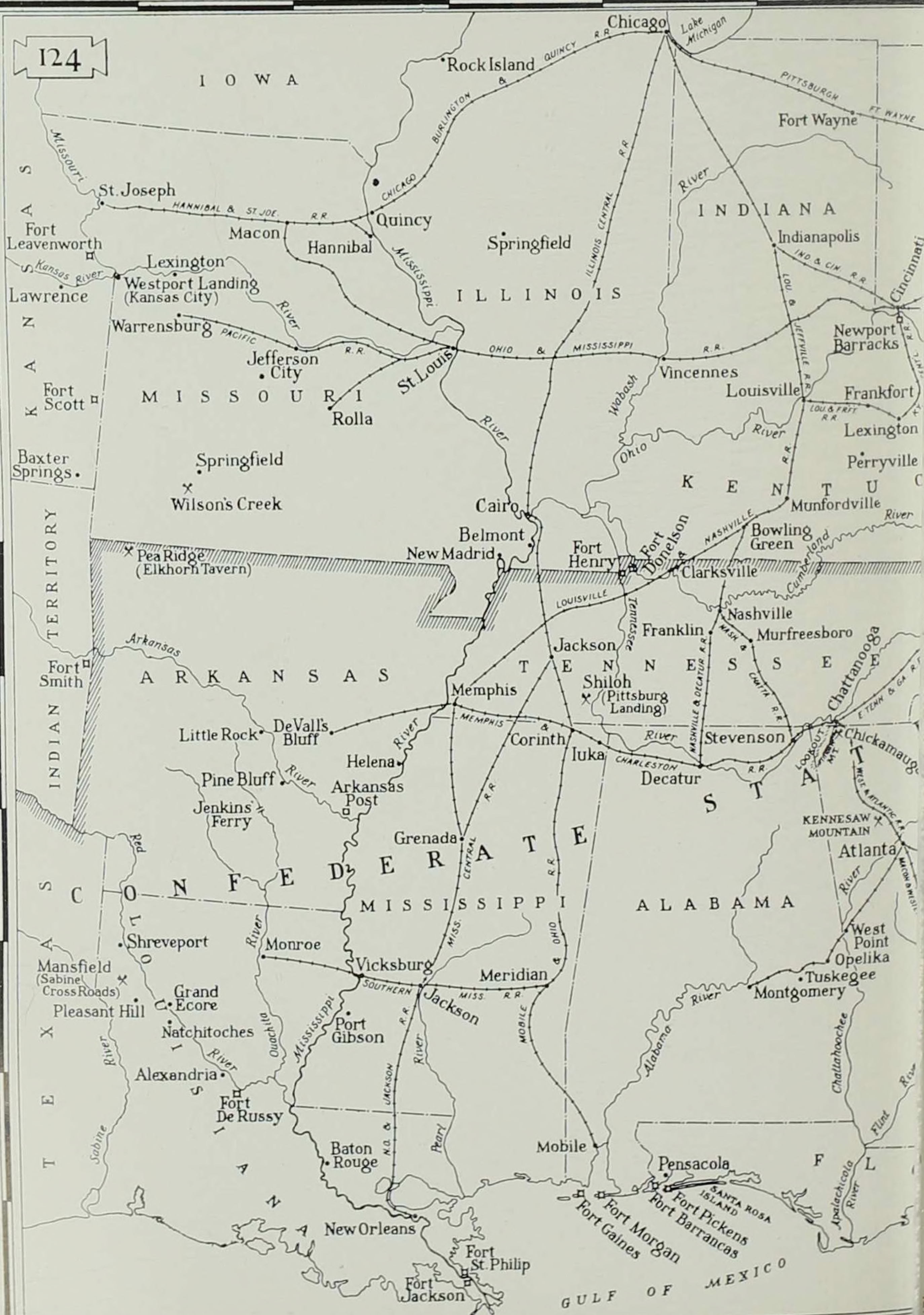
Iowa Monument at Andersonville

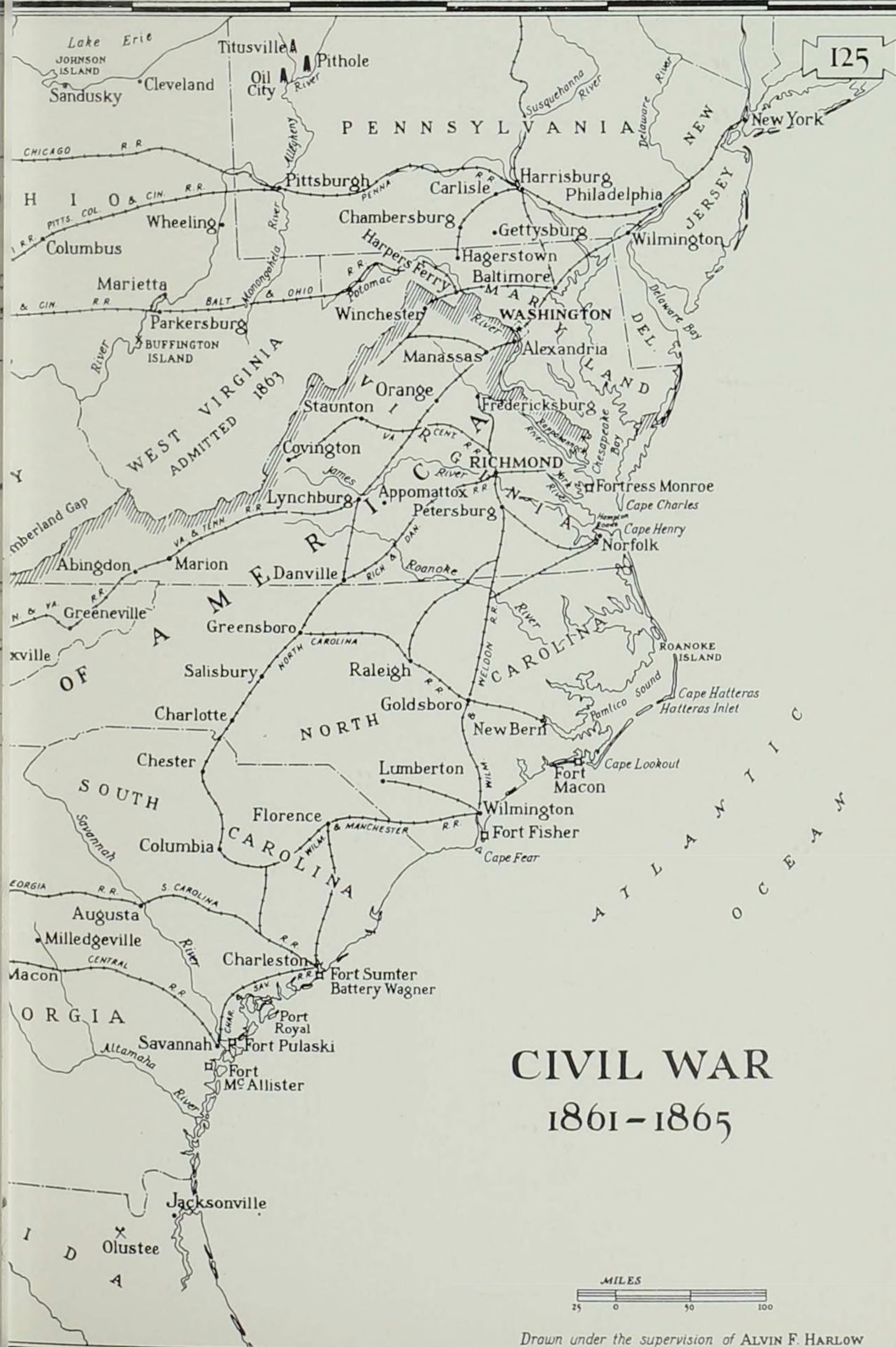


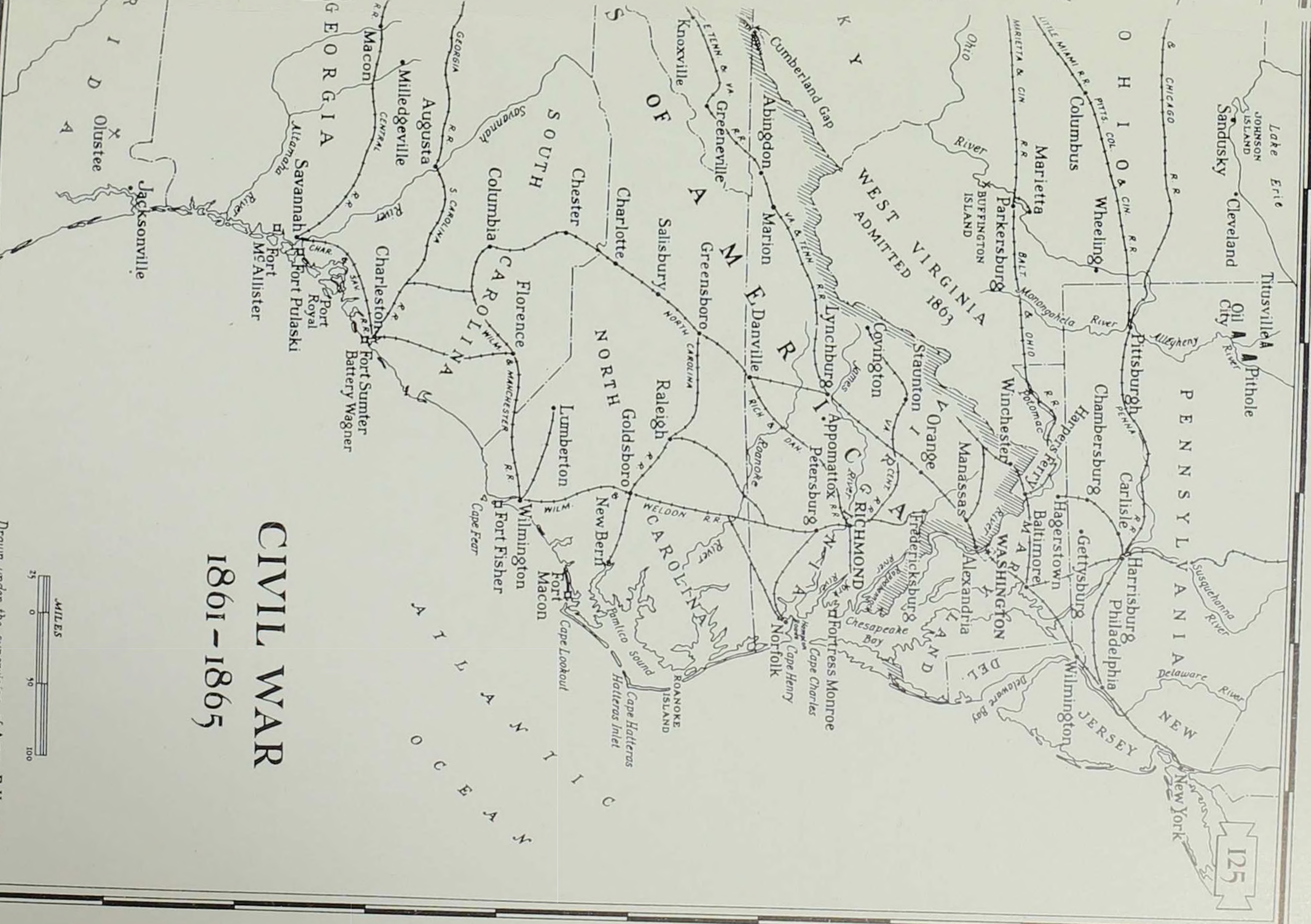
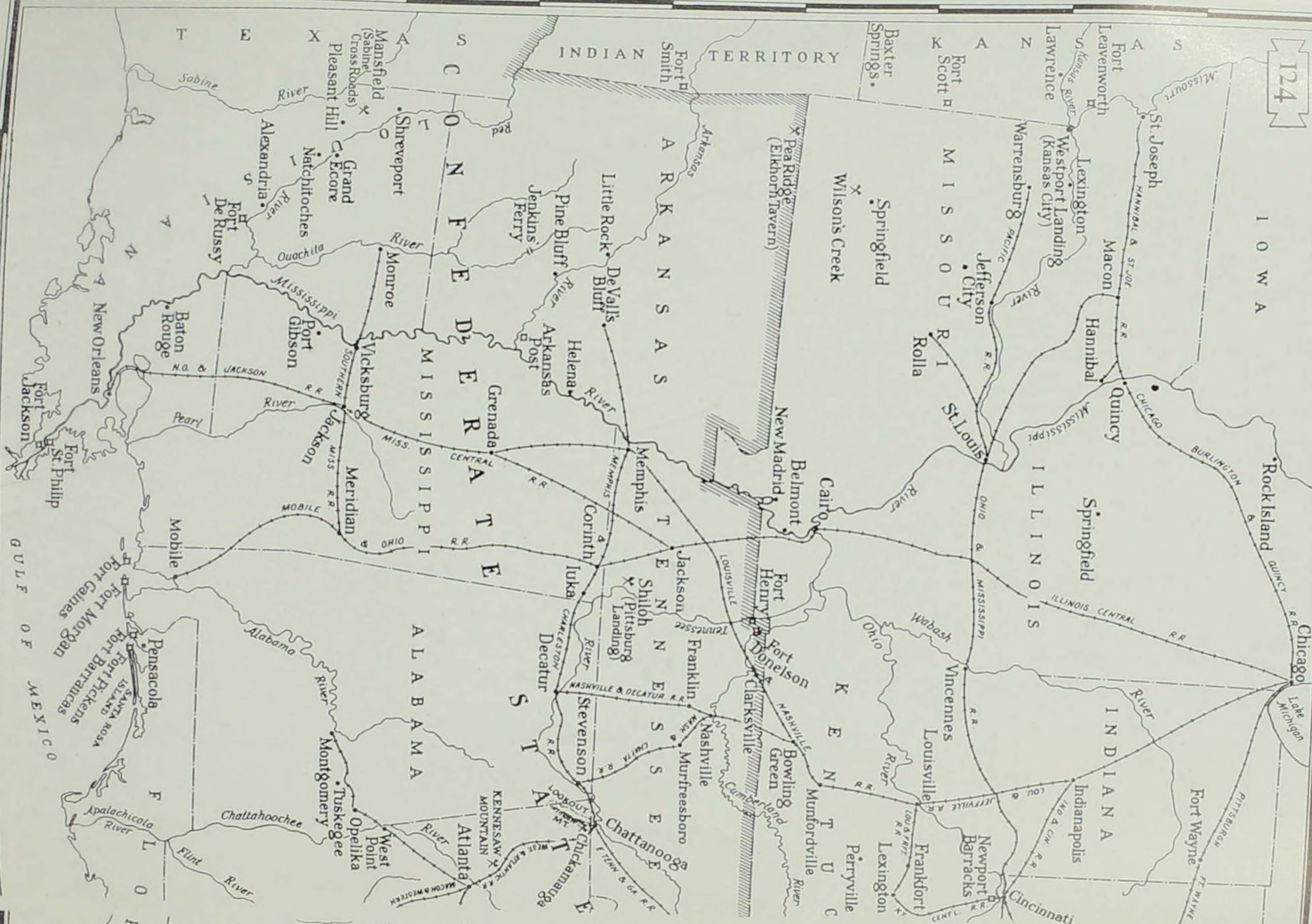
IOWANS WHO WON CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR DURING THE CIVIL WAR

[Based on official army publications.]

Name	Rank and Regiment	Iowa Residence	Battle and Date
Bates, Norman F.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Malcolm	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Bebb, Edward J.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Henry Co.	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Birdsall, Horatio L.	Sergt., 3rd Cav.	Keokuk	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Boquet, Nicholas	Priv., 1st Inf.	Burlington	Wilson's Creek, 8/10/61
Bras, Edward A.	Sergt., 8th Inf.	Toolsboro	Spanish Fort, Ala., 4/8/65
Cosgriff, Richard A.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Wapello	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Dunlavy, James	Priv., 3rd Cav.	Davis Co.	Osage, Kans., 10/25/64
Elson, James M.	Sergt., 9th Inf.	Palo	Vicksburg, 5/22/63
Fanning, Nicholas	Priv., 4th Cav.	Independence	Selma, Ala., 4/2/65
Godley, Leonidas M.	Sergt., 22nd Inf.	Ashland	Vicksburg, 5/22/63
Hays, John H.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Wapello Co.	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Healey, George W.	Priv., 5th Cav.	Dubuque	Newnan, Ga., 7/29/64
Herrington, Pitt B.	Priv., 11th Inf.	Tipton	Kennesaw Mtn., 6/15/64
Herron, Francis J.	Lt. Col., 9th Inf.	Dubuque	Pea Ridge, 3/7/62
Hill, James	1st Lt., 21st Inf.	Cascade	Champion's Hill, 5/16/63
Kaltenbach, Luther	Corp., 12th Inf.	Delaware Co.	Nashville, 12/16/64
May, William	Priv., 32nd Inf.	Maysville	Nashville, 12/16/64
Mayes, William B.	Priv., 11th Inf.	DeWitt	Kennesaw Mtn., 6/15/64
Miller, James P.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Mt. Pleasant	Selma, Ala., 4/2/65
Morgan, Richard H.	Corp., 4th Cav.	Hawleyville	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Power, Albert	Priv., 3rd Cav.	Davis Co.	Pea Ridge, 3/7/62
Sloan, Andrew J.	Priv., 12th Inf.	Colesburg	Nashville, 12/16/64
Smith, Henry I.	1st Lt., 7th Inf.	Shell Rock	Black River, N. C., 3/15/65
Swan, Charles A.	Priv., 4th Cav.	Mt. Pleasant	Columbus, Ga., 4/16/65
Tibbets, Andrew W.	Priv., 3rd Cav.	Appanoose Co.	Selma, Ala., 4/2/65
Twombly, Voltaire P.	Corp., 2nd Inf.	Van Buren Co.	Ft. Donelson, 2/15/62
Williamson, James A.	Col., 4th Inf.	Des Moines	Chickasaw Bayou, 12/29/62
Young, Calvary M.	Sergt., 3rd Cav.	Hopeville	Osage, Kans., 10/25/64

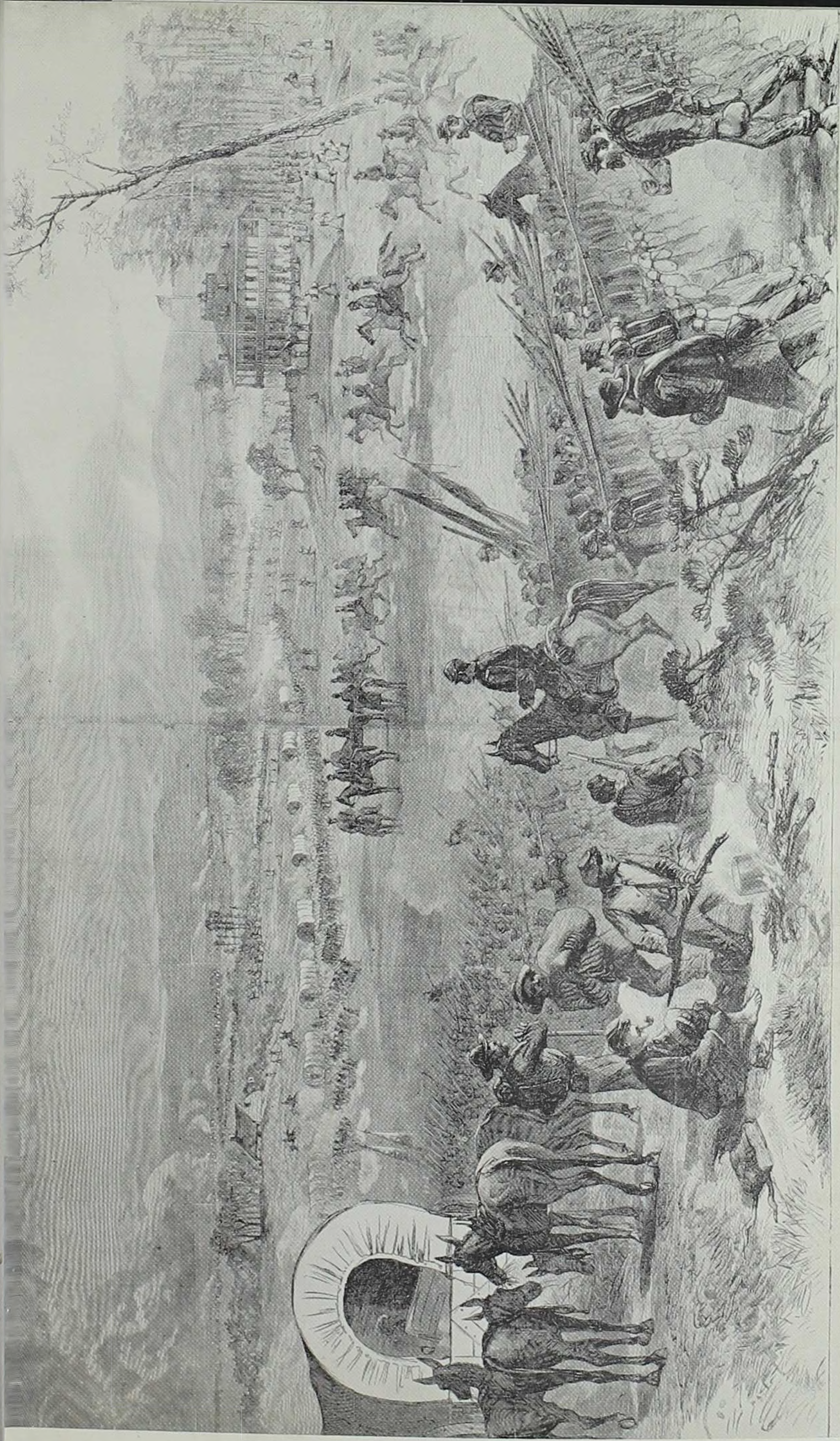






CIVIL WAR
1861-1865

Drown under the supervision of ALVIN F. HARRLOW



GENERAL SHERMAN'S GRAND MARCH THROUGH CENTRAL GEORGIA.—[See Page 796.]