

John Heath, disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Henry Hammer, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Henry Hoffman, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Henry Hedrick, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Asahel I. Howard, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 F. B. Hardenbrook, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Lewis W. Jones, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Lewis Lamb, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 George W. McCormick, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John McLellan, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John E. Madison, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Henry Mellen, died of disease at New Madrid, Mo., April 9, 1862.
 Charles W. Morse, died of disease at St. Joseph, Mich., June 16, 1862.
 Patrick Mahan, died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 13, 1862.
 Albert Nichols, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John Proper, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Joseph Prickett, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Henry C. Plumb, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Michael Pollock, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Franklin Ryther, died of wounds in Alabama, July 21, 1862.
 Maurice T. Root, disch. for disability, Oct. 24, 1862.
 Charles D. Roome, disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Abram Rosey, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out April 26, 1866.
 Joseph Rosey, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Jacob Rehl, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 David O. Ramsay, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Lewis B. Ruble, veteran, enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Perry W. Roome, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 William Ritchie, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Elmer L. Ritchie, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Orrin Roath, disch. at end of service, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Charles D. Stoddard, disch. for disability, Feb. 16, 1862.
 Wm. B. Smith, disch. at end of service, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Josiah Simons, died of disease at Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 21, 1864.
 Jacob Spielman, died of disease in Texas, Aug. 11, 1865.
 John Stouffer, veteran, enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Gottfried Siefert, veteran, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Solomon Safford, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Adoniram Strickland, veteran, enl. Jan. 20, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Winson Simson, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John Stearns, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John G. Stingee, must. out July 17, 1865.
 Francis Versaw, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Delos Vinton, veteran, enl. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 James Vanderbeck, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Philander E. Webb, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 John P. Wood, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Christopher Williams, must. out Feb. 12, 1866.
 Alfred D. Williams, missing in action at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., June 22, 1864.

CHAPTER XV.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Organization of the Fourth, and its Assignment to Duty in the Southwest—Battles of Stone River and Chickamauga—Wintering in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia—The Atlanta Campaign—Pursuit of the Confederate Gen. Hood—Remounting of the Regiment at Louisville—Return to Alabama—Battle at Selma—Capture of Macon, Ga.—Capture of Jefferson Davis—Muster Out—Soldiers of the Fourth from Van Buren and Berrien Counties.

THE 4th Michigan Cavalry was authorized about the 1st of July, 1862. Its rendezvous was at Detroit, and it was mustered into the United States service on the 29th day of August, its colonel being Robert H. G. Minty, and each of its twelve companies being filled to the maximum number of one hundred men. Of these, Company C was almost entirely from Van Buren County, while full half the men of Company M were credited to Berrien County.

On the 26th of September the regiment left Detroit for the seat of war in the Southwest, receiving its arms at Jeffersonville, Ind. It moved at once into Kentucky, and was soon engaged with the redoubtable guerrilla, John Morgan. It was in the advance on the attack on Morgan at Stanford, and pursued him as far as Crab Orchard. It also led

the attack on Lebanon, Ky., on the 9th of November, five hundred and forty of its men pushing in Morgan's pickets at a gallop, entering the town two miles in advance of the infantry, and driving out the guerrilla leader with seven hundred and fifty followers.

After a short stay at Nashville, the regiment marched, on the 13th of December, to Franklin, drove out the enemy, thirteen hundred strong, killed, wounded, and captured a number of them, and also captured their colors. On the 20th of December it moved in advance of the army towards Murfreesboro', and began the fighting at Laverne. On the 31st of December it had a sharp skirmish with a large force of the enemy, which it drove back in disorder, having ten of its own men killed and wounded.

After the battle of Murfreesboro', the 4th was engaged from the 9th to the 19th of January, 1863, in an important cavalry expedition to Harpeth Shoals, by which Wheeler's, Forrest's, and Wharton's mounted men were driven beyond Harpeth River. During the month of February it made numerous scouts, capturing one hundred and forty-five prisoners, including two colonels and fourteen other commissioned officers.

Numerous other expeditions were made out of Murfreesboro' during the spring, in all of which more or less prisoners were taken and stores destroyed. On the 22d of May a detachment of cavalry, with a part of the 4th Michigan and two companies of regulars in advance, charged into the camp of the 8th Confederate, 1st Alabama, and 2d Georgia Cavalry, and, after a sharp engagement, routed them, taking fifty-five prisoners and destroying their camp. The colors of the 1st Alabama were captured by the 4th Michigan, and are now in the office of the adjutant-general.

The regiment moved in advance of the Army of the Cumberland in June, 1863, charged into the enemy's intrenchments near Shelbyville, and aided in driving the rebels through that town into Duck River, where many of them were drowned. Six hundred prisoners and four cannon were captured by the Union troops. After two or three minor skirmishes, the regiment entered Chattanooga on the 11th of September, 1863. On the 18th, while scouting towards Ringgold, it met a large force of the enemy of all arms and was driven back, eleven of its men being killed or wounded.

The next day it fired the first shots in the disastrous battle of Chickamauga. After doing duty as skirmishers until nearly the close of the battle, it met a rebel brigade in the afternoon of the 20th, and held it in check until dark, while the shattered Union army was making its way off from the field. The 4th bivouacked on the ground it had held, but the next day was compelled to share in the general retreat.

On the 30th of September it was driven by Wheeler's rebel cavalry near Cotton's Ferry, on the Tennessee; but from the 1st to the 3d of October the tables were turned, and the 4th had the pleasure of following its late pursuers with ardor and success.

By the 1st of November, 1863, the service of the regiment had been so severe that only three hundred of the men were mounted. This battalion was actively engaged on picket and scout duty in Southeastern Tennessee, North-

western Georgia, and Northeastern Alabama throughout the winter, the number of mounted men being reduced, by the latter part of March, 1864, to one hundred and twenty-eight. Meanwhile, the dismounted men had been employed in various duties in the same locality and also in Middle Tennessee.

On the 28th of March, 1864, all of the regiment except the one hundred and twenty-eight mounted men set out for Nashville, where the men received new horses and equipments, and were armed with Spencer carbines. On the 14th of April the regiment joined the 2d Cavalry Division, at Columbia, Tenn. Thence it advanced, with eight hundred and seventy-eight men, into Georgia, where the cavalry began its arduous and dangerous labors in co-operation with Sherman's army, which was then advancing on Atlanta.

On the 18th of May seven companies were sent towards Kingston on a reconnoissance. Meeting the enemy's cavalry, they drove them several miles, until at length the pursuers were stopped by the rebel infantry. The opposing cavalry then threw themselves on their flanks and rear, but the men of Michigan drew their sabres and cut their way out, with a loss of twenty-four in killed, wounded, and missing.

Crossing the Allatoona Mountain and the Etowah River, the regiment marched on Dallas, where it had a heavy skirmish and took several prisoners. As a specimen of the incidents constantly occurring, we relate a circumstance told us by Mr. James F. Bullard, a member of the regiment and now a citizen of Paw Paw. He and two others were sent ahead in advance even of the skirmish line. Suddenly they were fired on by a squad of mounted men, who at once dashed forward to kill or capture them. They fled, but Bullard's horse was so exhausted by long service that he could not be urged off from a slow trot, and he was soon left alone. Two mounted rebels, revolver in hand, dashed up on either side of him, with the emphatic and duplicate command,—

"Halt, you d—d Yankee!"

"All right," he replied, bringing his worn-out horse to a stop. Without stopping to take away his weapons they galloped on after his comrades. Mr. Bullard still had his Spencer carbine with two or three loads in the breech. He cocked it and awaited developments. A moment later another horseman rattled up, crying out,—

"Give me that, you d—d Yankee! give me that gun, I say."

Not liking his style, Mr. Bullard lifted his carbine, fired, and the rebel fell from his horse. Others were immediately behind, but without waiting for them, Mr. Bullard sprang from his jaded steed and into the thick and swampy underbrush which lined the sides of the road. Unclasping his belt, he flung aside all his weapons and made the best time possible through the brush. A storm of bullets cut the leaves above and around him, but he escaped unharmed, and made his way by a long and circuitous route to the Union lines.

Soon after, the regiment, with its brigade, moved to the right and rear of the rebel army, driving back the Confederate cavalry, and aiding the flank movements which forced Gen. Johnston's command from one stronghold to another. On the 9th of June it assisted in driving the enemy's

cavalry, supported by infantry, from their intrenchments to the base of Kennesaw Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners. On the 12th the command again encountered the enemy at McAfee's Cross-Roads, where it carried a line of rebel intrenchments.

After continued skirmishing with Wheeler's cavalry, from the 12th to the 20th of June, the 4th Michigan and 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the latter day, went to Latimore's Mill, on Noonday Creek, to secure a quantity of wheat stored there. While there the two regiments were surrounded by three brigades of rebel cavalry. Col. Minty, who was in command of the Union forces, dismounted a part of the men, and charged with the sabre at the head of the rest. Repulsed in their first attack, the rebels made desperate efforts to destroy the little force of Unionists. The 7th Alabama charged seven times on a battalion of the 4th Michigan (including Company C), which lay dismounted behind a knoll, and met the assailants with terrific volleys from Spencer carbines.

At length the rebels gave way, enough so that Col. Minty's command was able to retire and join its supports. Wheeler's whole division of Confederate cavalry then attacked the Union command, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The troops then went to the scene of the first fight to bury their dead, every one of whom they found to have been stripped to the skin by the rebels. Persons living near the field said there was a very large number of rebels piled up on the knoll where the men of the 4th Michigan used their "Spencers;" and it is said that the Confederates themselves fixed the number of their killed and wounded at five hundred. The 4th Michigan had thirty-seven men killed and wounded.

A constant succession of raids and fights occupied the time until the 1st of August, 1864, during which many miles of railroad track and many bridges were destroyed, thus impeding the operations of the enemy and facilitating those of Gen. Sherman, who had steadily advanced to the front of Atlanta. From the 1st to the 14th of that month the regiment was employed as infantry, occupying a portion of the trenches before Atlanta. Being remounted, it participated in Gen. Kilpatrick's raid on the Macon Railroad, when twenty miles of track was torn up, and contributing largely to the fall of Atlanta. While thus engaged, Col. Minty's brigade was caught between two bodies of rebel cavalry, one of them being Ferguson's Texan Rangers. The Unionists at once charged with the sabre, bursting through the ranks of the Texans like a whirlwind, and chasing them off the field. Over two hundred of their number were taken prisoners, nearly all of them with sabre-cuts across the head.

After the fall of Atlanta the regiment moved northward, and on the 4th of October joined the 2d Cavalry Division at Marietta, with which it started in pursuit of Hood's army, then making its way towards Middle Tennessee, and had numerous skirmishes with its rear-guard.

One of the sharpest fights of the regiment was near Rome, Ga., on the 13th of October. A body of Union troops were occupying Rome, and a force of mounted rebels undertook to drive them out. While a brisk skirmish was going on, Minty's brigade crossed the Oostenaula River, and

made a sabre charge on the flank of the Confederates. The latter fled in the utmost confusion. The Unionists ran over a battery of guns and captured it in an instant, and then pursued the enemy several miles, capturing prisoners, and sabring those who resisted. The 4th Michigan alone took one hundred and twenty-eight prisoners, which was about the number of the mounted men in the regiment, nearly all the horses having been worn out by the severity of the service.

Mr. Bullard, before mentioned, who ran down and caught in succession eight of the fleeing rebels, rode up to an ambulance, drawn by four mules, and ordered the driver to halt; but he only urged his team to greater exertions. Spurring his horse up beside the lead team, Mr. Bullard struck one of the mules over the head with his sabre, knocking him down. Another sabre cut dismounted the driver, who rolled to the side of the road with the scalp torn from one side of his head, but not fatally wounded. Sitting up and lifting the loose scalp, he looked up to the victor and drawled out:

"Mister, you cut my head mighty bad."

Similar incidents were constantly taking place as the tide of pursuers and pursued swept tumultuously onward over the hilly road. At length a force of intrenched Confederate infantry was reached, and the Union cavalry retired with its prisoners to join the main command.

The mounted men of the regiment moved thence to Little River, Ala., where the command had a conflict with Wheeler's cavalry, which was forced to retire.

Meanwhile the dismounted men were sent back from time to time as their horses were worn out by the severity of the service, being mostly employed in garrisoning block-houses on the Nashville and Huntsville Railroad. On the 17th of September, 1864, a corporal and seventeen men in a block-house were attacked by a cavalry division with artillery, but although the assailants shelled the block-house over five hours, they could not compel the gallant little squad to surrender, and finally retired, after having eight men killed and sixty wounded. The corporal was promoted to be a commissioned officer, and the names of his men were honorably mentioned in general orders.

After the fight at Little River, before mentioned, the mounted men of the regiment, then numbering but about one hundred, transferred their horses to the 3d Brigade, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky. The dismounted men also concentrated at the same point. They remained there until the latter part of December, being in the mean time remounted and furnished with new Spencer seven-shooting carbines. On the 28th of December the 4th again moved southward, with twenty-six officers and six hundred and ninety-six soldiers. It proceeded by way of Nashville to Gravelly Springs, Ala., where it remained until the 12th of March, 1865. Some of the time the men suffered severely for want of rations, being obliged to live on parched corn for several days.

On the 12th of March the regiment broke camp, and set out on Gen. Wilson's great cavalry movement through Central Alabama. Four divisions of cavalry stretched in an almost interminable line as the command made its way southward over mountains, rivers, creeks, and swamps. It crossed the Black Warrior River, on the 29th of March, by

swimming the horses, losing one man and from thirty to forty horses. On the 31st it crossed the Cahawba River, passing the accompanying battery over the railroad-bridge, which was temporarily floored with ties, five or six horses being killed by falling nearly a hundred feet from the bridge to the river.

On the 2d of May, at two P.M., the brigade to which the 4th belonged being in the advance, the column arrived in front of the city of Selma. This, the chief city of Central Alabama, was surrounded by two lines of bastioned intrenchments. On the top of the parapet lay a line of large logs, supported by blocks two or three inches above the earth, giving just room for the defenders standing behind the parapet to push their rifles through the interstices. The works were defended by Gen. Forrest with seven thousand men, according to the rebel statement, though the Unionists claimed there were nine thousand.

The 2d Division, in which was the 4th Michigan, was ordered to attack, dismounted, on the Summerville road. For a while the 4th supported a battery which played on the rebel works. Just before the assault was ordered to take place, the rebel Gen. Chalmers attacked the rear of the 2d Division. Three regiments were detached to oppose him; the remainder, including the 4th Michigan, swept forward to the assault. Besides the men holding horses, the force resisting Chalmers, and other detachments, there were about fifteen hundred men of the 2d Division in the assaulting column. These moved forward under a terrific fire from the breastworks, which was followed by a swift succession of volleys from the Spencer carbines of the Unionists, steadily aimed at the top of the parapet.

Col. Long, the division commander, was shot in the head at the beginning of the assault, and Col. Minty, of the 4th Michigan, led the men against the works. Increasing their pace, they dashed forward with resounding cheers, swarmed through the ditch and over the breastworks, killed, captured, or drove away the rebels almost in an instant, and took possession of the enemy's main line in twenty minutes after the first advance. Three hundred and twenty-four out of the fifteen hundred assailants were killed in this brief period.

So close had been the aim of the Unionists, that a considerable number of the Confederates (our informants think as many as twenty) were found standing erect inside the breastworks, but shot through the head and stone dead. Their rifles were held in place by the logs before mentioned, and death came to them so suddenly that they were held upright by the parapet and by their stiffened grasp on their weapons.

The inner line of works was also captured by the 2d Division by the time the 4th Division arrived at the outer line. The result of the whole operation was the capture of one hundred pieces of artillery, two thousand eight hundred prisoners, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores.

On the 7th of April the command moved eastward, passing through Montgomery and Columbus into Georgia. The brigade to which the 4th belonged marched all the night of the 17th of April to save the double bridges over the Flint River, reaching them early in the morning of the

18th, when a gallant sabre charge was made by one battalion of the 4th Michigan, which carried the bridges and captured every man of the rebel force left to destroy them.

On the 20th of April the 2d Division, which was in the advance, after a rapid march of twenty-seven miles, was met some twelve or fifteen miles from Macon, Ga., by a rebel officer with a flag of truce, who informed Col. Minty that an armistice had been stipulated between the contending forces, and requesting him not to enter Macon.

"I have had no notification of any armistice from my superiors," replied Col. Minty, "and shall not stay out of Macon. I will give you five minutes' start (taking out his watch) in returning to Macon, and you had better make good use of it."

The officer and his escort set out on the gallop. Col. Minty sat on his horse, watch in hand, until the five minutes had elapsed, when he returned the watch and gave the order:

"Forward! gallop, march!"

The division dashed forward, in thundering column, towards Macon. Over hill and down dale it pursued its fiery course. The flag-bearers were run down and passed; some small detachments stationed along the road were swept away like chaff, and at six P.M. the division dashed into Macon, where it received the unconditional surrender of Gen. Howell Cobb and about two thousand men, with sixty-two pieces of artillery. Being there officially notified of the surrender of the rebel armies under Lee and Johnston, Gen. Wilson stayed the farther advance of his corps.

On the 7th of May the 4th Michigan, four hundred and forty strong, under Lieut.-Col. Pritchard, left Macon for the purpose of capturing Jefferson Davis and his party, who were known to be making their way towards the coast. Having struck the trail of the fugitives at Abbeville, on the 9th of May, Col. Pritchard selected one hundred and thirty-five of his best-mounted officers and men, and moved rapidly by a circuitous route to intercept them. At Irwinsville, at one o'clock in the morning of the 10th of May, Col. Pritchard learned that a train, which probably belonged to Davis, was encamped a mile and a half distant.

Moving out into the vicinity of the camp, he sent Lieut. Purinton, with twenty-five men, to wait on the other side of it. At daybreak, Col. Pritchard and his men advanced silently, and without being observed, to within a few rods of the camp, then dashed forward and secured the whole camp before the astonished inmates could grasp their weapons, or even fairly arouse themselves from their slumbers. A chain of mounted guards was immediately placed around the camp, and dismounted sentries were stationed at the tents and wagons.

While this was going on, Corp. George Munger, now of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., and private James F. Bullard, of Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., observed two persons, in women's dress, moving rapidly away from one of the tents. Munger was mounted and Bullard dismounted.

"That ought to be attended to," said one of them.

"Yes," replied the other, and Munger immediately rode around in front of one of them and ordered "Halt!" Bullard mounted and followed a moment later.

"This is my mother-in-law," said one of them. "She is going after some water. Can't you let her pass?"

Her companion, a tall person, much bent, wrapped in a woman's "water-proof," with a shawl over the head and a pail in one hand, remained silent.

"No, you can't pass," replied Munger.

At that moment Bullard rode up, and the hitherto silent personage, seeing that further disguise was useless, straightened up, dropped the pail, threw off the waterproof and shawl, and disclosed a tall, thin, sharp-faced, sour-looking man, with gray hair, gray whiskers under his chin, and one blind eye. Several other soldiers came up immediately afterwards, but no one at first seemed to recognize in this forlorn fugitive the renowned chief of the defunct Confederacy. Mrs. Davis, however (for she was his companion), had her wifely fears aroused by the grim faces and clanking arms around her, and threw her arms around her husband's neck, exclaiming,—

"Don't shoot him! don't shoot him!"

"Let them shoot," said Davis, "if they choose; I may as well die here as anywhere."

But no one was inclined to be his executioner, and the squad with the two prisoners moved back towards the tents. Mrs. Davis, when questioned, admitted that her companion was the ex-president of the Confederacy. As they went along, Mrs. Davis said to Mr. Bullard,—

"Mr. Davis is a very reverend man; I hope he will not be insulted."

"I shall not insult him," curtly replied Bullard, "if he behaves himself."

Meanwhile Col. Pritchard had taken the greater part of the force and gone to the assistance of Lieut. Purinton, in whose front heavy firing was heard. It proved to be a most unfortunate rencontre with a detachment of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, which was also in pursuit of Davis, and the advance-guard of which began firing on Purinton's men before ascertaining who they were. After this error was discovered (which was not until several men had been killed and wounded), Col. Pritchard returned to camp and discovered that, besides Davis, his wife, and four children, his command had also captured two of his aides-de-camp, his private secretary, several other Confederate officers, thirteen private servants, waiting-maids, etc., making a total of about thirty persons. As he rode up, Col. Pritchard was accosted by Davis, who asked if he was the officer in command. The colonel said he was, and asked how he should address his interlocutor.

"Call me what or whoever you please," said the rebel chieftain.

"Then I shall call you Davis," replied Pritchard. After a moment's hesitation the former admitted that that was his name. He then suddenly drew himself up with great dignity and exclaimed,—

"I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children; but it is theft; it is vandalism."

Without stopping to inquire whether the distinguished prisoner considered himself a woman or a child, the colonel set out for Macon, joining the rest of the regiment on the way.

The lucky man of the expedition was one Michael Lynch, a deserter from the Confederate army, who had enlisted in

the 4th Michigan. He secured a pair of saddle-bags containing eighteen thousand dollars in Confederate gold. Although vigilant search was made for it by the officers, he managed to conceal it, got out of camp with it, and buried it. He was strongly suspected from various circumstances of being the person who had it, and the acting adjutant-general of the brigade endeavored to persuade him to give it up, saying it would certainly be found, and then he would lose it, but if he would give it up he (the officer) would use his influence to have it, or a part of it, given back to him.

"Well now, captain," said Lynch, with great apparent frankness, "I haven't got that money, but if I had it I shouldn't be green enough to give it up."

"Why, what could you do with it?" queried the officer.

"What could I do with it?" replied Lynch, "why I would bury it, and after I was discharged I would come back and dig it up. But then I haven't got it."

And this was precisely what he had done, and what after his discharge he did do.

From Macon Col. Pritchard, with twenty-three officers and men, was ordered to Washington, as a special escort for Davis and his party. Corporal Munger and Private Bullard were placed on the detail by the adjutant, on account of their having been the first to stop Davis. While this party went to Washington (giving Mr. Davis into the custody of the commandant at Fortress Monroe), the rest of the regiment returned, by way of Atlanta and Chattanooga, to Nashville, where it was mustered out and paid off on the 1st of July, 1865. It reached Detroit on the 10th of the same month.

VAN BUREN COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CAVALRY.

Field and Staff.

Maj. Joseph W. Houston, Paw Paw; com. Sept. 1, 1862; res. Aug. 23, 1863.
Maj. Robert Burns, Lafayette; com. Dec. 11, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
Adj. Robert Burns, Lafayette; com. Dec. 18, 1862; pro. to capt., Co. C, March 31, 1863.
Com'y John S. Pugsley, com. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt. Maj. E. Fitz-Stevens, must. out July 1, 1865.
Vet'ry Sergt. Silas M. Rawson, must. out July 1, 1865.

Company A.

2d Lieut. Mortimer Buck, Lafayette; com. Feb. 17, 1863; pro. to 1st Lieut., Co. C, Feb. 25, 1864.
John Baty, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Rodolphus Moon, died of disease at Carterville, Ga., June 7, 1864.

Company B.

2d Lieut. John Bennett, Decatur; sergt., Co. C; brevet 1st Lieut. U. S. Vols., May 10, 1865, for meritorious services in the capture of Jefferson Davis.
John A. Sullivan, died in action at Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Thaddeus W. Melcher, Lafayette; enl. July 8, 1862; res. for disability, March 31, 1863.
Capt. Robert Burns, Lafayette; com. March 31, 1863; 1st Lieut., July 8, 1862; pro. to maj., Dec. 11, 1864.
Capt. George W. Lawton, Porter; com. Aug. 23, 1863; 1st Lieut., Jan. 23, 1863; 2d Lieut., July 8, 1862; wounded in action at Dallas, Ga., May 24, 1864; brevet maj. U. S. Vols., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Dallas, Ga.
Capt. Mortimer Buck, Lafayette; com. Jan. 8, 1865; 1st Lieut., Feb. 25, 1864; 2d Lieut., Co. A, Feb. 17, 1864; must. out July 1, 1865.
2d Lieut. Albert H. Marsh, Paw Paw; com. Dec. 24, 1862; res. Feb. 17, 1863.
2d Lieut. Aaron F. Ismon, Lafayette; com. May 31, 1863; q. m. sergt., Aug. 6, 1862; res. Dec. 19, 1863.
1st Sergt. Mortimer Buck, Lafayette; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut., Co. A. Sergt. Thomas J. McKinney, Porter; enl. July 21, 1862; must. out July 1, 1865.
Sergt. James C. Crandall, Hartford; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1863.
Sergt. Henry Sherwood, Columbia; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. by order.

Sergt. James Dopp, Lawrence; enl. July 31, 1862; died of disease at Murfreesboro', Jan. 17, 1863.

Sergt. William Moore, Columbia; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died of disease at Murfreesboro', Feb. 17, 1863.

Sergt. John Bennett, Decatur; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to 2d Lieut., Co. B. Sergt. Thomas D. Smeal, Antwerp; must. out July 1, 1865.

Corp. Henry Lowland, Lafayette; must. out July 1, 1865.

Corp. Franklin Buck, Keeler; disch. for disability, April 25, 1863.

Corp. Rolla Dean, Hamilton; disch. March 8, 1863.

Corp. Gilbert H. Darling, Antwerp; must. out July 1, 1865.

Corp. Charles H. Leathers, Columbia; sergeant; must. out July 1, 1865.

Return T. Anderson, must. out July 1, 1865.

Benjamin F. Austin, must. out July 1, 1865.

John R. Bryant, must. out July 1, 1865.

James M. Buckley, must. out July 1, 1865.

James F. Ballard, must. out July 1, 1865.

Charles Burrell, must. out July 1, 1865.

Wesley F. Barker, must. out July 1, 1865.

Charles W. Barnes, disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.

James M. Bierce, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1862.

Edwin L. Clark, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863.

George W. Collins, died of disease at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.

Stephen A. Colburn, disch. for disability, Dec. 27, 1863.

Luman Conklin, disch. for disability, Aug. 6, 1863.

James M. Crane, disch. for disability, Oct. 3, 1863.

Peter Carr, missing in action at Columbia, Tenn., April 17, 1865.

Lester Crawford, must. out July 1, 1865.

Edgar A. Crane, must. out July 1, 1865.

David Q. Curry, must. out July 1, 1865.

Hiram P. Duke, must. out July 1, 1865.

Benajah M. Davis.

Timothy Darien, disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.

Harvey Delano, died of disease.

Elon G. Dalson, disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1863.

John Denton, must. out May 3, 1865.

Egbert O. Dickenson, must. out July 1, 1865.

David Dillon, must. out July 1, 1865.

Daniel Eckler, must. out July 1, 1865.

Allen Engle, must. out May 8, 1865.

Norman W. Eastman, disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.

August Freeman, disch. for disability, June 2, 1864.

William A. Field, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 1, 1863.

George N. Fish, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1863.

Jeremiah C. Haynes, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1863.

H. L. Howard, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.

Russel Harrington, died of disease at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 14, 1863.

E. C. Hazard, died of disease at Detroit, Mich., July 21, 1863.

Harry T. Howe, disch. for disability, Feb. 25, 1863.

Henry A. Holly, disch. for disability.

George P. Harrison, must. out July 1, 1865.

Elijah Hazard, disch. for disability, July 1, 1863.

William G. Irwin, disch. for disability.

Allen Jones, disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1863.

Marcus D. Jenkins, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.

George Jenkins, died of disease at Ooltewah, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1864.

Oliver Jaquayes, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.

William Leonard, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1862.

Byron W. Lamphire, died in action at Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864.

Edward I. Lane, must. out July 1, 1865.

John C. McLean, must. out July 1, 1865.

Stephen B. Munson, must. out July 1, 1865.

Alfred M. Merryman, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 15, 1863.

Henry Merriman, died of disease at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Nov. 22, 1863.

Gideon P. Niles, disch. by order, May 3, 1865.

George W. Pierce, disch. by order, May 3, 1865.

Howland Place, disch. for disability, March 2, 1865.

John Prince, Jr., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 1, 1863.

John F. Page, must. out July 1, 1865.

Reuben Palmerton, must. out July 1, 1865.

Philo Pritchard, must. out July 1, 1865.

Pomeroy Prince, must. out July 1, 1865.

Jerome Rockwell, must. out July 1, 1865.

John Ryan, must. out July 1, 1865.

George B. Rediker, must. out July 1, 1865.

Isaac P. Russ, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.

Rensselaer Riggs, disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1861.

William J. Smith, disch. by order, June 3, 1865.

Charles H. Smith, must. out July 1, 1865.

Reuben O. Wilcox, must. out July 1, 1865.

William Woolsey, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1863.

Company L.

John L. Derty, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.

BERRIEN COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE FOURTH.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt. Major Virgil M. Jones, Niles; com. Feb. 23, 1863; pro. to 2d Lieut., Co. E, March 31, 1863; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1864.

Company A.

Geo. W. Cull, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Albert Killing, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 John Peterbaugh, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., April 8, 1864.
 Otis Shaw, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.

Company B.

Enoch Woodbridge, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.

Company C.

Daniel V. Brown, disch. by order, May 4, 1865.

Company M.

2d Lieut. Aaron Rowe, Niles; com. Aug. 13, 1862; res. Sept. 20, 1864.
 1st Sergt. Virgil M. Jones, Niles; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to sergt. maj.
 Sergt. Andrew S. Pennell, Niles; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Collins, Benton; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Sergt. John H. Phinney, Benton; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. by order, May 26, 1865.
 Sergt. Daniel C. Bickford, Niles; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Edwin McComber, Niles; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 17, 1863.
 Edward B. Griffith, Niles; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Sergt. Reuben A. Ray, Niles; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, July 1, 1865.
 Homer E. Atkins, died of disease at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1865.
 Chas. C. Branch, died of disease at Murfreesboro, May 11, 1863.
 Seymour Boyer, disch. for disability, May 5, 1863.
 Albert Brooks, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Barton J. Curtis, disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.
 Isaac Curry, disch. for disability, April 22, 1863.
 Chas. E. Durham, disch. for disability, April 22, 1863.
 Thos. Douglass, died of disease at Coloma, Mich., April, 1864.
 James Edmonds, disch. for disability, June 24, 1863.
 J. M. Edwards, disch. for disability, July 28, 1864.
 B. V. Fusha, disch. for disability, Sept. 21, 1864.
 Jared N. Gray, disch. by order, May 10, 1865.
 Watson Gray, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Wm. B. Greene, died of wounds, Dec. 17, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
 Henry E. Gibney, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
 Nelson J. Gibney, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Jaffrey Godfrey, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Bartlett Huntover, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Samuel Harris, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Henry Hammond, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
 S. C. Irwin, disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Chas. S. Lincoln, disch. for disability, Dec. 6, 1862.
 Peter S. Ludwig, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 15, 1864.
 Orville McKean, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1862.
 C. McComber, disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
 W. W. Matlice, disch. for disability, May 11, 1863.
 Geo. N. Marshall, missing in action in Georgia, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Elisha Martindale, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Andrew B. Norris, died of disease at Nashville, May, 1864.
 Roland Osgood, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Austin L. Smith, must. out July 1, 1865.
 Walker Smith, must. out July 1, 1865.
 John Silver, died of disease at Chattanooga, Dec. 18, 1862.

CHAPTER XVI.

SEVENTH, NINTH, AND ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

The Seventh Cavalry assigned to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade—Service in Virginia in 1863—The "Kilpatrick Raid"—Sheridan's Richmond Expedition—Service in the Shenandoah Valley—March to the James River—Petersburg, Five Forks, and Appomattox—Transfer to Fort Leavenworth—Service on the Plains—Muster Out and Disbandment—Ninth Cavalry—Pursuit of the Rebel John Morgan—Campaign in East Tennessee—Again in Pursuit of Morgan—Participation in the Atlanta, Savannah, and Carolina Campaigns—Muster Out at Concord, N. C.—Eleventh Cavalry—Scouting in Kentucky—Raiding with Stoneman in Virginia and North Carolina—Consolidation with the Eighth Cavalry—Muster Out at Nashville—Berrien and Van Buren Soldiers in the Eleventh.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

ABOUT half of Company B of this regiment was from the northwestern part of Berrien County; about a third of Company A was from the central and southern parts; while

several other residents of the same county were scattered through Companies C, D, E, H, I, and L.

The regiment was raised by Hon. T. W. Kellogg, in the fall of 1862 and the ensuing winter, its rendezvous being at Grand Rapids. Two battalions (including Companies A and B) left that place for Washington on the 20th of February, 1863, being joined by the third battalion in May following.

The 7th was assigned to the celebrated Michigan cavalry brigade, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th cavalry regiments from this State, and commanded successively by Gens. Kilpatrick and Custer, and participated with it in all the glory and excitement of the ensuing campaigns. It took part in minor actions at Thoroughfare Gap, Va., on the 21st of May, 1863; at Greenwich, Va., on the 30th of May; and at Hanover, Pa., on the 30th of June. On the 3d of July it was very hotly engaged, charging the enemy repeatedly, and having fifty-seven of its men killed and wounded, besides twelve missing and twelve taken prisoners. It was also in conflicts of more or less importance at Smithson, Md., July 6th; at Boonston, Md., July 8th; at Falling Waters, Md., July 14th; at Snicker's Gap, July 19th; at Kelly's Ford, Va., Sept. 13th; at Culpeper Court-House, Va., Sept. 14th; at Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16th; Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 13th, and others. Ninety-two men were killed and wounded during the season, besides forty-six reported missing in action, many of whom were killed.

During the winter of 1863-64 the 7th was mostly employed on picket duty in front of the Army of the Potomac, but on the 28th of February, 1864, it started with several other regiments in the "Kilpatrick raid." Arriving before Richmond on the 1st of March, it was placed on picket the following night. During the night it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and being unsupported was driven back. Forty-four men were reported missing, among whom was the commander of the regiment, Lieut.-Col. Litchfield. The command soon marched to Yorktown, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, Va.

Having crossed the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac on the 5th of May, the regiment set out on the 9th in Gen. Sheridan's movement against the enemy's communications. On the 11th it was in the battle of Yellow Tavern, charging the enemy's cavalry and driving it from the field, and having eighteen of its own men killed and wounded. The operations of the Michigan cavalry brigade on that raid have been mentioned in the sketch of the 1st Cavalry, previously given, and the 7th took its full share in them all.

After rejoining the army, it attacked the rebel cavalry on the 27th of May, charging and driving one of their brigades several miles, and capturing forty-one men. The next day it was in a fight at Hawes' Shop, where fourteen of its men were killed and wounded. It also took part in the attack on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, on the 30th of May, fighting dismounted in advance of the infantry.

With the rest of the Michigan brigade and other regiments, it then moved, under Gen. Sheridan, towards Gordonsville, and on the 11th and 12th of June had a hard