Capt. D. J. Palmer's Book
Co. "A" 25th Regiment
Iowa Volunteer Infantry

Residence: Washington, Iowa
Parent's address: S. R. Palmer,
Washington, Iowa

Capt. D. J. Palmer
25th Iowa Inf.
1st Division
15th Army Corps.

Biography of Capt. Palmer continuance
Thursday, January 1st A. D. 1863

Spent the day on the boat, John J. Ross, which was at the landing above Sidney A. Johnson farm in Miss. on the Yazoo River near Vicksburgh. Did not have any turkey for New Year's dinner. Had to be doing on "saw belly & shingles." Was up very early on the morrow of the first expecting to make a charge on the Rebel fortifications. But by some means the order was countermanded. A great many rumors were going on account of the disappointment.
Jan: 1863

Moved down the River Yazoo to Johnson's Landing.
Went on board the Continental about 1 o'clock in
morning. got all our baggage. got all the trans-
portation loaded every thing seeming to indicate a
retirement of the army for what reason do not know.
Why they would fight 3 or 4 days lose so many lives
& then leave is hard to tell. Supose the officers
thought it could not be easily taken so call it a
reconnoisance & retire till plans are better laid.
Came down the Yazoo & up the Miss. as far as Milliken's
Bend & landed on Louis. side. there the boys got of
& commenced confiscating but was soon stopped by the
Gen.
Saturday Jan 3rd 1963

Still at "Milliken's Bend" lay all day expecting to land. Rained the most of the day. Very hard on soldiers. Nothing of interest transpired.

Sabath 4th. Still lying at N. B. morning clear, every indication of a good spell of weather. Boys all landed & did cooking & dried their clothes. About noon we were ordered to move up the River. Traveled untill night & stopped to wood. Lay over night & on the 5th we proceeded on up the river did not know our destination. Stopped to wood several times. Weather pleasant & warm. Rather unusual for me to experience such warm weather in January.
Tuesday January 6th 1863

Morning clear & cool making one feel as though he were getting north. boys are in good spirits thinking they were going into camp & would get a good rest. More Wooding to do. tied up for the night.

7th Morning Clear and pleasant looking very beautiful. Started up the R. again. evening clear & cool. expect to run the boat all night.

8th Morning wet & cloudy making it disagreeable. Soldiering. boat tied up opposite the mouth of White R. expectations are that we go up W. R. & march on Ark. Post. getting tired of living on water without money. meals on Continental only 50 cts each. hope the war will soon be over & then a person can get home & get something good.
Thursday, Jan. 4, 1863
9th. Still at the mouth of White R. Ark. awaiting orders. Night was wet & disagreeable on Soldiers lying on Bericano Decks. Morning foggy. think probably we will go ashore soon. Noon fleet started up White River. do not know how far we are going. near night we were near what was called Ark. Post. went on shore, threw 2 companies ("3" & "1") out as skirmishers. lay out overnight. rained nearly all night.
10th. Morning clear & beautiful gun boats go up the river a little and fire. presume we will progress forward. it is reported some of our Pickets were shot last night. I know not how true it is. after noon we made a flank movement in rear of the fort. came back before night. made another movement after dark. got possession of part of their camp. lay in it all night. fared well on their provision they seem to be well supplied with provisions beyond our expectations.
Jan'y 1863
11th Sabbath

find the rebels had fled in a hurry from this camp, from the amount of articles they left in camp. They had fine comfortable quarters. commenced on the breastworks about noon. made an infantry charge at 2 O'clock. was repulsed with some loss. do not know exactly how. the 25th Iowa followed the 76th Ohio.

of our Co. Vincent Clay & Wilken wounded and several missing. Adjt. wounded. Col. missing. We are now supporting a reg't near the breast works. We are lying in a ravine. do not know what the next order will be. Word came that the Rebels had raised the white flag.

We then marched up to the Pt. & demanded their surrender.

We took about 6000 Prisoners. a fine haul for one day.

lay all night inside the R. W.
January 1863

12th. Spent the day burying the dead and dressing the wounded. Everything looked destructive. Spoilt both their large guns (12th Batt.) got orders to leave our quarters burn the camp. Fortifications & breast-works torn & leveled down. With expectations to evacuate the place.

13th. Went on board the Continental. Rained all last night. Still continues raining. Lay on board the steamer all day doing plenty of fatigue duty.

14th. Ground white with snow. Quite a change in the weather. Continued to snow all day. Left Ark. P. care to Napolian, Ark. on Miss R. Cleared up cold & frosty.

Clipped and folded in the "Byography" for 1863
is the following printed item from the Washington County (Iowa)
PRESS for January 22, 1863:

What a Washington County Democrat Thinks

James M. Stewart, once a member of the Board of County Supervisors from Oregon Township, in this county, now serving his country in the 25th Iowa Infantry, and a life long Democrat, writing to a friend in this place on business, throws in a few words on politics, just to the point, and which it may do no harm for some of his political friends, who are caught in the meshes of the northern treason-breeding, southern-sympathizing, peace party to read. He says:

"Now a few words about politics. You know I was always a Democrat and am not ashamed of it. But I am ashamed of things that call themselves such, who talk about "conventions" and "cessation of hostilities," &c. I take the motto of Douglass: "Death to the traitors of my country," whether they live North or South. Those now in the North who are doing all they can to cripple this war will have a hard day of reckoning when the blood-stained, weather-beaten volunteers get home.

"But there is one thing in which Democrats and Republicans might all join, and that is for a more vigorous prosecution of the war." — Give
us Generals that will go ahead, and when we ship them in one place will not lay still three months to let them fortify another, but push them at the point of the bayonet till the last rebel ceases to breathe. Give us commanders of the right stripe, and the army now in the field can do up the work in six months or less.

"Now for the negro. I am willing to throw him in any place where he will help another out this rebellion, and when the war is over, then settle all such business."

-()
Old Putrid's Washington County Democrat on Abolitionists

NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 14th, 1863.

Dear Friend -- I take my pen to let you know that I am still alive and kicking. I have been in two battles where bullets flew thick and fast, but did not get touched, and have been well all the time. I have lost some flesh, but we have seen some hard times. It has got one half of our men down, and four of company A have died, a dozen more will if they have to live as soldiers live. We are encamped on the opposite side of the river from Vicksburg, in sight of town. The rebels throw a shell at us once in a while, but don't do much damage.

I wish you was here to hear the abolitionists whine. They say they don't want the negroes to go North, no more than the Democrats do, and don't care what becomes of them, if we can only close the war. The Crawfordsville set don't think half so much of a nigger as they used to. When we first got to Helena our regiment had not less than 30 or 40 stinking niggers among them now they have but one, and he is under hostler for the Colonel. So you see they don't think he smells so sweet as he used to.
We get very little news down here, and have but little chance to know when the war will end or what are the prospects for peace. The army is willing to fight for the Union, and a majority of them would throw the negroes in any place to get peace, if they don't go North and want to be white folks, and I think two-thirds of the soldiers would fight against that. You can set me down as one who will never go for negro equality.

Yours as ever.

James M. Stewart.
Camp 35th Iowa Vol. Inft.
near Richmond Va.
April 30th 1865

Col. D. J. Farmer Dear Sir,

I beg leave to again report to you on the moral condition of your command.

Since my last report I have held nine meetings — prayer meetings & preachings — at Raleigh our meetings were quite interesting; a number took part in the exercises, who had not done so since they came into the Army. we have lacked opportunity to do good in holding meetings in consequence of our long & frequent marches; but I believe that your regiment will in a moral point of view compare favorably with any troops I know of. I have never known troops to be more orderly and respectfull then they. they have always expressed great confidence in; & respect for their officers & superiors. the general health of the regiment has been very good there are but two on sick list. There has been but one Death in the regiment by Disease since last September, 1864.

The officers — field & Staff & Compy Commanders are General speaking the very best of men — kind, humane & respectfull in their demeanor.

Both officers & men have my highest regard.

Very respectfully,

Your ob'd Servient
A Hollemz, Chaplain
REUNION IN MT. PLEASANT, FEB 7, 1897

(From an address by Col. J. W. Garner.)

Mr. Chairman and Comrades of Mt. Pleasant: --

Vividly do we remember our first meeting at this place on the First of September, 1862, now nearly a quarter of a century ago. Once again we find ourselves in your pleasant little city, the Athens of Iowa, and are permitted to renew our acquaintance with your citizens to whom we owe a lasting friendship for the very hospitable and kind treatment we received at their hands during our encampment here.

When I look back to the time of our first meeting and attempt to even briefly refer to the many incidents of interest during our term of service, I am appalled at the undertaking and must only allude to a few of them.

First our muster into the service as a regiment with something over a 1,000 men, and after receiving some 300 recruits while in the service making a regiment of over 1,300 men. Our leaving Mt. Pleasant on that November morning, amidst the cheers and tears of her good citizens, who bade us God speed; our trip to St. Louis, from there to Helena and into camp, our first real army camp. The cold water trip; the ill fated White River expedition; our grand advance with the army on the fleet of steamers down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo; the crossing of Chickasaw bayou and storming Walnut hills where we heard our first guns of war and lost our first member of the
From Battles & Leaders.

THE BUCHANAN ADMINISTRATION
1857-1861

President: JAMES BUCHANAN (PA)
Vice President: JOHN C BRECKENRIDGE (KY)
Secretary of State LEWIS CASS MICH: JEREMIAH S BLACK PA - appointed Dec. 17, 1860
Secretary of War: JOHN B FLOYD (VA): JOSEPH HOLY(KY) ad interim Dec. 31, 1860; regularly appointed Jan. 18, 1861.
Secretary of the Navy ISAAC TOUCHEY (Conn)
Secretary of the Treasury: HOWELL COBB(Georgia) PHILIP F THOMAS(MD) appointed Dec. 12, 1860
Attorney-General: JEREMIAH S BLACK: EDWIN M STANTON PA appointed December 20, 1860
Secretary of the Interior: JACOB THOMPSON(Miss)
Postmaster General: AARON V BROWN (Tenn) died Mar. 8, 1859; JOSEPH HOLTY(Ky) appointed March 14, 1859; HORATIO KING(Main) appointed Feb. 12, 1861

THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION
1861-1865

President : ABRAM LINCOLN (Ill)
Vice President: HANNIBAL HAMLIN (Maine)
Secretary of State: WILLIAM H SEWARD (New York)
Secretary of War: SIMON CARMERON (Pa); EDWIN M STANTON (Pa) appointed Jan. 15, 1862.
Secretary of the Navy: GIDEON WELLES (Conn)
Secretary of the Treasury: SALMON P CHASE (Ohio); W. P. FUGENSDEN (Maine) appointed July 1, 1864; HUGH McCULLOCH (Ind) appointed March 7, 1865.
Secretary of the Interior: CALEB B SMITH (Ind); JOHN P USHER (Ind) appointed January 8, 1863.
Attorney General: EDWARD BATES (Mo); JAMES SPeed (Ky) appointed January 8, 1863.
Postmaster-General: MONTGOMERY BLAIR (Md); WILLIAM DENNISON(Ohio) appointed September 24, 1864.

confederate STATES GOVERNMENT
President: Jefferson Davis (Miss)-Vice President: Alexander H. Stephens Ga.
S. of State: Robert Toombs, Ga 2-21-61; R. M. T. Hunter, Va., 7-24-61
S. of War: Leroy P. Walker, Ala., 2-21-61; Judah P. Benjamin(La) 9-17-61.
S. of Navy Stephen R. Mallory, Fla. 2-25-61
S. of Treasury, Christopher G. Memminger, SC 2-21-61
Attorney General-Judah P. Benjamin-2125-61; Thomas Bragg, Ala-9-17-61
Postmaster-General: J. H. Reagon, Texas, 3-5-61
Reorganization - 2-22-62 to April, 1865.
S. of State: R M T Hunter 7-24-62; Judah P. Benjamin, 3-17-62
S of War: Judah P. Benjamin, 9-17-61; George Randolph, 3-17-62;
Gustavus W. Smith, acting 11-17-62; James A Seddon, 11-20-62,
S. of Navy: Stephen R. Mallory
S of Treasury: C. G. Memminger; George A Trenholm, June, 1864.
Attorney-General: Thomas Bragg; Thomas H. Watts Ala, 3-17-62;
George R. Davis, N. C., 1864-5.
Postmaster General: John H. Reagan.
1860

April 23: The National Convention of the Democratic Party assembled at Charleston, S. C. Dissensions arising in regard to the question of congressional protection of slavery in the territories, the Southern delegates withdrew, organized another convention in Charleston, and adjourned May 4th to meet in Richmond, Va., June 11.

May 3. The Douglas, or Northern wing of the Convention adjourned to reassemble at Baltimore, Md. June 18th.

May 9 The Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, formerly the American of "Know-Nothing," Party, held at Baltimore, Md., nominated John Bell of Tennessee for President and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice President, and adopted a platform evading the slavery issue.

May 18 The National Convention of the Republican Party, held at Chicago, nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for President and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President and pronounced in favor of congressional prohibition of slavery in the territories.

June 23 The Northern "Democratic National Convention" at Baltimore, nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice-President (The latter declined and the National Committee substituted Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia. The convention declared in favor of leaving the question of slavery in the territories to the people of the territories or to the Supreme Court of the United States.

June 26 The Southern "Democratic National Convention" adjourned from Richmond) nominated at Baltimore, Md. John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for President and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice-President. The convention declared that neither Congress nor a territorial legislature had the right to prohibit slavery in a territory and that it was the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect slavery in the territories when necessary.

November 6

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December 3, Meeting of Congress. Message from President Buchanan arguing against the right of secession, but expressing doubt as to the constitutional power of Congress to make war upon a State.

December 6 Select Committee of Thirty-three appointed by the House of Representatives to take measure for the perpetuity of the Union. (See Feb. 28)

December 10 Resignation of Howell Cobb of Georgia, Sec. of Treasury.

December 12 Arrival of General Winfield Scott in Washington to advise with the President.

December 14 Resignation of Lewis Cass of Michigan, Sec. of State
#2—from Battles & Leaders

December 20  Ordinance of secession adopted in South Carolina by a convention called by the Legislature of the State

December 26 U. S. troops under Major Robert Anderson transferred from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, S. C.

December 27 Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, seized by South Carolina authorities.

Surrender of the U. S. Revenue cutter William Aiken to the authorities of South Carolina.

Arrival in Washington of Messrs Barnwell, Orr, and Adams, Commissioners from South Carolina, to treat with the administration.

December 29  Resignation of John B. Floyd of Virginia, Sec. of War.

December 30  U. S. Arsenal at Charleston, S. C. seized by State authorities.

January 2  Ft. Johnson, Charleston Harbor, seized by State authorities.

January 3  Fort Pulaski, Ga., seized by State authorities.

January 4  U. S. Arsenal at Mt. Vernon, Ala., seized by State authorities.

January 5  Departure of first expedition for relief of Fort Sumter, S. C. from N. Y. Harbor.

January 6  U. S. Arsenal at Apalachicola, Fla, seized by State authorities.

January 7  Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla, seized by State authorities.

January 8  Resignation of Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

January 9  Ordinance of secession adopted in Mississippi.

Fort Johnston, N. C. seized by citizens of Smithville.

The STAR OF THE WEST, conveying relief to Fort Sumter fired upon at the entrance to Charleston Harbor and driven back.

January 10  Fort Caswell, N. C. seized by citizens of Smithville and Wilmington.

Ordinance of Secession adopted in Florida.

U. S. troops, under Lieut. Adam J. Slemmer transferred from Barrancas Barracks to Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.

Reenforcements for the troops at Pensacola sailed from Boston, Mass.

U. S. Arsenal and Barracks at Baton Rouge, La., seized by State authorities.

#2 - From Battles and Leaders

January 11 (cont) Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La. seized by State authorities

U. S. Marine Hospital, near New Orleans, La. seized by state authorities

January 12 Barrancas Barracks, Forts Barrancas and McRee and the Navy Yard at Pensacola Fla. seized by State authorities.

Surrender of Fort Pickens, Fla., demanded by the Governors of Florida and Alabama and refused by Lieut. Saemmer.

January 14 Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., garrisoned by the U. S. troops.

Fort Pike, La., seized by State authorities

January 15 U. S. Coast Survey steamer DANA seized at St. Augustine, Fla.

Second demand for the surrender of Fort Pickens, Fla.

January 18 Third demand for the surrender of Ft. Pickens, Fla.

January 19 Ordinance of secession adopted in Georgia.

January 20 Fort on Ship Island, Miss., seized by State authorities

January 24 Reinforcements for Fort Pickens, Fla., sailed from Fort Monroe, Va.

U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Ga seized by State authorities

January 26 Oglethorpe Barracks and Ft. Jackson, Ga. seized by State authorities

Ordinance of secession adopted by Louisiana


February 1 Ordinance of secession adopted in Texas.

U. S. Mint and Customs House at New Orleans, La. seized by state authorities

February 4 Meeting at Washington of a Peace conference representing 13 Free and 7 Border States, called at the request of the Virginia Legislature. (See February 28)

Convention of Seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala. (S. C. 12-20-60; Mississippi, 1-9-61; Florida, 1-10-61; Georgia, 1-19-61; Louisiana, 1-26-61; Texas, 2-1-61.)?

February 6 The BROOKLYN arrived off Pensacola with reinforcements for Ft. Pickens, Fla.

February 7 The Choctaw Nation of Indians declared its adherence to the Southern States

February 9 Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi elected President, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President, of the Confederate States of America, by the Montgomery Convention or Provisional Congress.

February 13 Abraham Lincoln and Hannival Hamlin officially declared elected president and vice president of the U. S.

February 15 Resolutions passed by Confederate Congress for appointment of Commissions to the Government of the U. S.

February 16 U. S. Arsenal and Barracks at San Antonio, Tex., seized by State authorities.

February 18 All U. S. military posts in Texas surrendered to the State authorities by General David E. Twiggs, U. S. Army.

February 20 Act passed by Confederate Congress to provide munitions of war.

February 21 Camp Cooper, Texas, abandoned by U. S. troops (During the next six months other U. S. military posts in Texas & N. M. were abandoned.)

February 23 Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington

February 26 Act passed by Confederate Congress to organize a general staff for the army

February 28 Adoption by the U. S. House of Representatives of the amendment offered by the Committee of 22 forbidding any interference by Congress with slavery in the States (This amendment was adopted by the Senate March 2, but was never adopted by the necessary number of states.)

February 28 Act passed by Confederate Congress to raise provisional forces.

March 1 The President of the Confederate States assumed control of military affairs in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas.

March 2 U. S. Revenue cutter DODGE seized at Galveston, Tex. by state authorities.

Texas admitted as a member of the Confederate States of America

March 3 Brig. General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, assumed command at Charleston, S. C.

March 4 Abraham Lincoln inaugurated as President of the United States.

March 6 Confederate Congress passed act for the establishment of an army not to exceed 100,000 men for 12 months service.

March 7 Ringgold Barracks, Tex., abandoned Camp Verde, Tex., abandoned.

March 11 Brig. General Braxton Bragg assumed command of the Confederate forces in Florida.

Adoption of the "Constitution of the Confederate States of
March 11 (continued) of America" at Montgomery, Ala., following in general the Constitution of the U. S., but prohibiting the passage of any law "denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves," prohibiting "the importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slave-holding States and territories of the U. S. of America," and giving to the Confederate Congress "power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or territory not belonging to," the Confederacy. The preamble included a declaration of the sovereign and independent character of each State.

March 15 Confederate Congress passed act authorizing the construction of purchase of ten gun-boats.

April 7 Reenforcements for Ft. Pickens sailed from New York.

April 10 Second expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter sailed from New York.

April 11 Evacuation of Fort Sumter demanded by General Beauregard.


April 13 Ft. Sumter surrendered.

April 14 Ft. Sumter evacuated by its garrison and occupied by Confederate troops.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 militia for 3 months service, and a summons to Congress to assemble on July 4th.

Ft. Macon, N. C. seized by States Authorities

April 16 Fts. Caswell and Johnston, N. C. seized by State authorities

April 17 Reenforcements from New York landed at Ft. Pickens, Fla. Ap

Confederate President called for 32,000 troops and offered letters of marque against U. S. commerce.

Ordinance of secession adopted in Virginia by Convention, subject to popular vote.

April 18 U. S. Armory at Harper's Ferry abandoned and burned.

April 19 President Lincoln announced the blockade of Southern ports from S. C. to Texas inclusive.

Conflict between U. S. troops and mob in Baltimore, Md.


April 20 Expedition from Fort Monroe to destroy dry-dock at Norfolk, Va. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized by armed secessionists.
April 21 U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C. seized by State authorities.

Col. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army assumed command in Texas.

April 22 U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville N. C. seized by State authorities.

April 23 Fort Smith, Ark., seized by State authorities.

U. S. army officers at San Antonio, Tex., seized as prisoners of war.

Company of 8th U. S. Infantry (Lee's) capture near San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. Army, assumed temporary command of the Dept. of the West.

Maj. General Robert E. Lee assigned to the command of the forces of Virginia.

April 26 Maj. General Joseph E. Johnston, Virginia Volunteers, assigned to command of the State forces in and about Richmond, Va.

April 27 Blockade of Virginia and N. C. ports announced.

Major General Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania Militia, assigned to command of the Dept. of Pennsylvania.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Butler, Massachusetts Militia, assigned to command of the Department of Annapolis.


Colonel T. J. Jackson, Virginia Volunteers, assigned to command at Harper's Ferry.

May 1 Volunteer forces called for by the Governor of Virginia.

May 3 Additional forces called for in Virginia.

President Lincoln issued call for volunteers to serve three years; ordered the regular army to be increased and directed the enlistment of additional seamen.

May 4 Colonel G. A. Porterfield, Virginia Vols., assigned to command in northwestern Virginia.

May 6 Ordinance of secession adopted in Arkansas.

Confederate Congress passed act "recognizing the existence of war between the U. S. and the C. S., and concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods."

May 7 Tennessee entered into military league with the Confederate States.

Arlington Heights, Va., occupied by Virginia troops.

Virginia admitted as a member of the C. S. A.
May 9 Exchange of shots between U. S. steamer Yankee and the batteries at Gloucester Point, Va.


Camp Jackson, St. Louis, Mo captured by U. S. forces under Capt. Nathaniel Lyon

May 11 Riot in St. Louis, Mo.


Maj. General G. E. McClellan, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Department of Ohio, including a portion of West Virginia.

May 15 Brevet Ma. General George Cadwalader, Pennsylvania Militia, superseded General Butler in the Department of Annapolis.

May 17 Acts passed by Confederate Congress providing, upon certain conditions, for the admission of N. C. and Tennessee as members of the Confederate States of America.

May 18 Naval attack on batteries at Sewell's Point, Va.

May 20 Ordinance of secession adopted in North Carolina.


Col. J. B. Magruder, Provisional Army of Virginia, assigned to command at Yorktown.

Convention between General Harney, U. S. Army, and General Sterling Price, Missouri State Guard, with a view to the preservation of order in the State.

May 22 Brig. General B. F. Butler assigned to command at Fort Monroe, Va.

May 23. Demonstration against Hampton, Va.


May 24 Resolutions of mediation and neutrality adopted in Kentucky.

Union troops advanced into Virginia and occupied Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

May 26-30 Union troops advanced from the Ohio River and occupied Grafton, West Virginia.


#8 - Battles and Leaders


Naval attack on batteries at Aquia Creek, Va.

June 1 - Skirmishes at Arlington Mills and Fairfax Court House, Va.

June 2 Brig. General Beauregard superseded General Bonham in command on the "Alexandria line".

June 3 Action at Philippi, W. Va.

June 5 Naval attack on batteries at Pig Point, Va.


June 6 & 7 Confederate reconnaissance from Yorktown to Newport News, Va.


June 10 Engagement at Big Bethel or Bethel Church, Va.

Brig. General Beauregard in command of all Confederate forces in Prince William, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties, Va.

June 11 Maj. General D. Cadwalader superseded by Maj. General Banks in Department of Annapolis.

June 13 Descent of Union troops upon Romney, W. Va.

June 15 Harper's Ferry, Va., evacuated by Confederate forces.

June 17 Engagement at Booneville, Mo.
Action at Camp Cole, Mo.
Action at Vienna Va.

July 2 Advance of General George H. Thomas' command and engagement at Falling Waters, Va.

July 5 Engagement near Carthage, Mo.

July 8 Brig. General Henry H. Sibley, C. S. Army, ordered to Texas to expel Union forces from New Mexico.

July 9 Skirmish at Vienna, Va.

July 10 Skirmish at Laurel Hill, W. Va.


July 13 Maj. General Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, assumed command of Dept. No. 2, with headquarters at Memphis.
Action at Carrick's Ford, W. Va.

Surrender of Pegram's Confederate forces in Western Virginia.

July 14 Brig. General H. R. Jackson ordered to command of Confederate forces in Western Va.
MR. PRESIDENT:

Your committee appointed to prepare resolutions commemorating the life, character and public service of Colonel David J. Palmer of Washington County, Iowa, begs leave to submit the following report:

David James Palmer was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1839, and died in Washington, Iowa, November 19, 1929. He was with his parents, Samuel R. and Margaret (Munce) Palmer in their removal to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1842, and to Washington County, Iowa, in 1856, where they located on a farm near the town of Washington. He attended public school in Ohio and in Iowa, and helped on his father's farm. He attended the United Presbyterian College in Washington in 1859 and 1860, and taught school in 1860 and 1861.

On July 10, 1861, Colonel Palmer enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and was promoted to corporal September 9, 1861. On April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh, he was severely wounded and left on the field for dead, captured by the enemy, his wounds neglected for two days when in the maneuvers of the battle he found himself as near his comrades as his captors, crawled to the Union lines, where he was cared for, and weeks afterwards was sent home. When the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry was organized that summer Corporal Palmer, who had organized Company A. of that regiment while his arm was in a sling, was elected its captain. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the regiment when less than twenty-four years old, June 9, 1863. He was with his regiment, commanding it all of the time, in its great history at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Columbia, and at the grand review in at Washington, and was mustered out June 6, 1865. He then returned home and devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He was elected county auditor of Washington County in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877, serving four years. In 1884, he was elected a presidential elector, running as a Republican.

In 1891 Mr. Palmer was elected senator and was re-elected in 1895 serving inclusively from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-seventh general assemblies. He resigned as senator at the close of the twenty-seventh general assembly and accepted the appointment by Gov. Shaw, made on March 22, 1898, as a member of the Railroad Commission. By reason of election he continued to serve in this position until 1915.
The Palmer farm home was only a few miles from Washington, but the last twenty-five years of his life he and his wife, who was Letitia Helen Young, before their marriage in 1866, and who survives him, resided in the city.

Mr. Palmer was outstanding and useful -- in church work, in politics, in social life, and in every other useful activity of the community. He was a life-long member of the United Presbyterian Church; for over thirty years he was superintendent of the Sunday School; and for practically all his active life was a member of the church choir. Popular with all classes because of his fine personal qualities, he was an especial favorite among his war comrades. He had few equals as a camp fire speaker. He received the highest honor the Grand Army had to bestow, being commanded of the Department of Iowa for the years 1907-8, and grand commander of the national organization in 1914-15.

It might well be said of Colonel Palmer, the words that were spoken of our first President, that he was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen". His devotion and loyalty to his neighbors and friends not only in his home county but in his State was always uppermost in his mind, and his integrity and faithfulness in his home and public duties was always of a high order and above reproach, and in his passing his community, his state and nation have lost a most valuable and loyal friend.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Senate and that the Secretary be directed to send an engrossed copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

(Signed) William Carden
Joseph R. Frailey
F. M. Beatty
Committee

(Typed from the engrossed copy)