The object of the
writer in putting out
this little history is
to let those who read
know that Co. G 31st
Ind. has never been
idle, always where
danger was most which
were the 31 st Ind.
Co. G always in the
Midst.

Co. G 31 st Ind. Vol
was organized in the town
of Bloomington Monroe.
County, Indiana.
The Co. was raised
by H.L. McCullar and
Kansas elected captain by
a large majority. Silas
Crites 1st Lt., William
C Berry 2nd Lt.
T. J. Clay, orderly Sgt.
The Co. was for camp
at Terre Haute, Aug. 26th
1861. was the 7th Company
to report. Our time at
this camp was spent.
in Drilling. Left Tore.

Hatte for Evansville Oct 1st 61

remained at this place

till the 5th. The time was

spent in running up and

down Green River. In the

5th of Oct we moved to
Henderson some fifteen

Miles down the river.

our time while here was
occupied in doing Guard

duty, and whilst here the

Wreels broke out in the

Reg. and Co. G suffered

considerable. Henderson is

nicely situated on the

South Bank of the Ohio R.

Moved from Henderson

the 1st of Nov for Calhoun

on Green River. Distance

40 Miles. arrived at Calhoun

the 5th. Camped on the North

Bank of Green River... it was

at this Camp that Co. G

lost so many good men by

Sickness. Namely,

Benjamin F. Taylor

Willis L. Whiles

Robert O. Harlinson

Benjamin A. W. Whiseman

Miller W. S. Wright

Samuel Wylie

...died of Camp Fever
Discharged while at Calhoun Troyle, Mize, Samuel Anderson, Gilbert, Bertielfield, John, Warriner. The time while at this camp was spent in drill and heavy guard duty, several scouting trips all to no purpose, one to Hartford by about the 24th Dec. 1861. While here we were brigaded with several of the rest, Col. Chas. Augst. Command, Brig. Gen. Thos. Crittenden, Command Post.

Moved from Calhoun to South Carrollton Jan 15th 1862. South Carrollton is a small town on the South bank of Green River dist. from Calhoun 37. Miles. Our time while here was occupied in fortifying and building a timber, it being known to the Comds. officers that Gen. Buckner was at Bowling Green with a large force, and in all probability he would dispute our right to fortify on the South Bank of Green River.
After performing the duty assigned us we returned to Coldhoun Jan 31st 1862.

Remaining only long enough to fix up comfortable quarters. When orders came to prepare to move with 8 days Rations all ready on Monday Feb 9th 1862 we went aboard. B. J. Adams.

Destination unknown.

Arrived at Evansville on the evening of the 10th 1862 after a few moments stay at 8 we were on our way down the Ohio.

Passing our old camp at Henderson on the night of the 10th of Feb 1862 arriving at Paducah on the morning of the 11th. on the night of the 11th I found us at Fort Henry. The place having been taken by a force under Maj. Grant on the 9th of Feb 1862 only a few moments delay here and we were again descending the Tennessee River. The morning of the 12th find us at Paducah remained here till the evening of the 12th when we were again
on the move up the Ohio River, arriving at Smithland on the night of 18th. it was at this place we learned that we would in all probability see the enemy in all his glory at Fort Donelson for which place we were soon moving to. we reached the landing below Donelson the 17th and landed. sharp skirmishing on the 17th.

Gun Boats opened on the fort 30 minutes past two o'clock on the 17th. firing was kept up till night.

the force under Craft passing to the right and taking position on the night of the 17th. it snowed, was very cold. so i furnished 3 men for picket that night.

namely:
Andrew D. Gray
Joseph Faith
William T. Glenn
John F. Johnson
Basil D. Fetcham

and through the carelessness of some person or person's remained on post all night.
The 13th (Saturday) dawned Clear and Cold. Pickets were drawn in and skirmishers sent out and by sun up the battle had commenced. Our Brigade becoming engaged long after was repulsed. The Rebels then drove the Rebels before us. Richard E. Mayo was killed on the morning of the 13th shot through the head. No other Casualties in Co. C. The loss of the Regiment was : 7 killed and 40 wounded.

Federal force engaged: 40,000 Rebel force 20,000

Darkness closed hostilities on the 15th of Feb. 1862

All kinds of rumors were afloat during the night. One was that early Sunday morning there would be a simultaneous assault on the Enemy's works. Everything to be shaped and according.

Sunday morning came in all its Splendor and...
Then it was that all hearts beat high and one
wounding, but none
knowing what the 16th of Feb 1862 would bring about

Loved ones at home
the comforts of home
all sacrificed for this very
uncomfortable situation and
while thus situated word
was delivered to us by Col.
McHenry of the 47th reg.
that Gen. Buckner had
surrendered to Gen. Grant.
Gen. Pillow and Floyd
made their escapes.

15,000 Prisoners were then taken
all their arms, supplies,
and equipage, after a short visit to
the town of Donelson
where the prisoners were
we were taken back to
the battle ground and
remained till the morning
of the 17th at which time
rain was falling in
Toronto, orders came to
prepare to move immedi-
ately to Fort Henry.
by land, 12 miles.
Arrived the evening 17th.
We remained at Ft. Henry from the 17th of Feb. to 5th of March, at which time we moved some four miles up the river to landing and on the 9th we went aboard the Fancy Bullit for Shilo. I landed the 17th at Pittsburg Landing. Nothing of importance occurred until the 6th of April at which time Gen. Beauregard with all the forces under him attacked the forces under U.S. Grant. Our forces were repulsed.

On the 6th, on the night of the 6th Reenforcements arrived from Gen. Buell's army. On the 7th, the Rebels were in turn driven back, and made a hasty retreat to Corinth. It was distant 25 miles. Gen. Johnson was killed.

Casualties in Co. G were: James Fulbright, Rolla Franklin killed. Both shot in head. Wounded: Joseph, Gaither, Wesley, Polly.
Both these men were severely wounded, it was thought mortally, both so recovered, to find themselves discharged from the service and disabled for life.... The army was so crippled it was impossible to pursue. 8th, 9th and 10th May 1862 was spent in burying the dead.

The army remained quiet till May 1st when there was an advance on Corinth ordered and by gradual

Approaches were took possession of Corinth May 31st. The Rebels having evacuated on the 29th and 30th of May 1862. From fear or sickness one, the field officers of the 81st could not take command of the Regiment from the 15th to the 31st of May. Capt. Henry L. Sticulla, Company A, 7th Indiana, Col. Tom Ledyard, of the 2nd Brigade, Sixth William Nelson Company, Division of all good officers.
Left Corinth June the 4th in pursuit of Rebels. Moved 12 miles and went into camp 1½ miles south of Booneville, Miss. Moved still farther south and camped from the 6½ to 9½ of June when we again got orders to prepare 3 days' rations and be ready to move at 3 o'clock P.M. It was at this place the army was divided. Gen. Buell moving east, Gen. Grant south-west our Brigade consisting of the 31st and 39th.
moved camp the 18th of June 1 mile nearer S. W. M. A. Camped on the ground where Gen Breckinridge camped before the battle at Shiloh remained at this place till the 21st when the 81st O. and got orders to report at etc... post which place we reached the same day only to remain till the evening of the 23rd at which time William Livingston, Walter Clark, Jerry Sherrill deserted

The move was Eastward arriving at Tuscumbia June 25th camped for the night near the town of the country here have to say its most beautiful and fertile

Moved from Tuscumbia to The Landing at the River the 26th Comenced crossing 27th arriving at Florence on the night of the 27th Continued the March on 28th in an Eastward Direction. Passing through Rogersville June 30th 1862
Waded Elk River on the morning of the 30th, went into camp same day at Round Island Creek, 3 miles West of Athens, camped for the night. Moved on the 1st of July passing through Athens and camped 1 mile East of the town. Had a Review of Brigade July 3rd. On the 4th there was a grand review of the Division by Gen. Nelson at the fair ground near Athens, a few regts attended.

On the 9th of July, 1863 the 31st was detached and sent to Elk River to protect a party who were rebuilding a bridge. On this march Corp. John Baylor, died having been sick off regt for some days.

The Regt remained at this place till the 14th when we again received orders to move towards Nashville arriving at Reynolds Station the 15th. Camping near the Station.

The Gallant of the Division coming up and
passing on towards Nashville on the 28th of July the 31st. Inda was on the move to the Metropolis of Tenn. Distance 64 miles by rail road and we arrived the same day passing through one of the richest Valleys in the State of Tennessee. Our stay at Nashville was like many others very short. The 26th of July found us on the cars with Gallatin the destination. Distance 28 miles by rail road.

remained at Gallatin till Aug. 1st. 1862 when we were again on the road to Nashville arriving same day. Camped a short distance west of the city.

Aug 3rd found us on the cars bound for Murfreesboro Tennessee. Arrived same day. Distance 32 miles by rail Murfreesboro has 31 other days been a fast place but like many other Towns and city's in the Confederacy has fell from that grace it possessed when the North and South were one people.
it was at this place that
John, Sr. Morgan found a
woman so lost to reason
which is due the gain of
as to seal her to
with his traitorous self.

Aug 9th found us
on our way to McMinnville.
Distant from Murfreesboro
45 miles, passing liberty
at the 9th. Smithville, the 10th.
Camping 8 miles south of
Smithville for the night.
orders were countermanded
and on the 11th we returned
to Smithville as camped.

on the evening of the 11th the
21st and 8th Ky and 51st Ohio
as one battery joined our
Brigade which was commanded
he received his commission
about the first of August.

The 12th found us back
at liberty, 13th found us
again moving in the
Direction of Smithville when
place we found the same
day. on the 14th we reached
McMinnville. after traveling
120 miles. Such has been
our luck too frequently
Nothing of importance transpired while here several scouting trips all to no purpose, one trip was taken on the 24th in a Southern direction, camped on Hickory Creek the night of 24th. 25th we moved five miles and camped, returning to McGinville 26th.

While the old 4th Division was at this place, Gen. Brev. moved up Seguachee Valley making a successful flank movement. Via Sparta into Ky. this rendering of necessary upon the 3rd of Sept. for us to begin a retrograde movement which was executed with as little delay as possible.

Gen. Nelson who had commanded the 4th Div. from the time of the Shiloh fight, took leave of us about the 15th of May. Taking Gen. Grant with him, went to Ky. fought the battle at Richmond. In a few days after, got defeated. Nelson was slightly wounded.
Sept 5 th found us at Murfreesboro where we camped for the night. The 6 th we camped at Lavergne. 7 th at Nashville. Continued the march for Louisville the 8 th of Sep 1862. There was nothing of note transpired for some days only hard marching. Arrived at Bowling Green the 15 th. Distant from Nashville 70 miles. Continued our march on the 18 th for Munfordsville. The enemy being reported in force at Munfordsville.

Camped 7 miles west of Munfordsville from 20 th to 25 th. Thus giving the enemy time to escape. 22 nd found us again moving. 24 th we passed through Elizabethtown arriving at west point at the mouth of Salt River Sep 25 th. It was here we first struck the Cracker line. 26 th brought us to Louisville. All about worn out from the long march. Went into camp in a potatoe patch in the
North west part of the town
While at this camp Gen Nelson was killed
Capt. W. S. McCalley
was elected Major of the Regt., and of whom I will speak of at the proper time.
The army was reorganized at Louis ville, Gen. Buell still commanding.
There was but little time lost while here.
All things, arranged the army was put in motion
Oct. 1st, 1863.

Moving on the Bardstown Pike, Gen. Bragg occupying Bardstown at that time
but with drew his forces on the 3rd. 3rd @ Federals took possession on the 5th. Oct
Continued the march slowly.
Giving Bragg time is possible to make his escape.
Though with all Gen. Buell retreated to Gen. Bragg, he could not keep his army
out of the way. Were pushing Bragg too close.
At Perryville on the 8th. of Oct. there was a hard
Buell succeeded in keeping the main part of his army off of Bragg. If Buell had not been the case that day would have decided the fate of Bragg army on that day the officers and soldiers of Buell Command lost all confidence in his ability to command the army. The battle was fought by one division of Federals against the whole Confederate army under Bragg. Darkness closed the scene of death and carnage.

at Perryville and during the night Rebels withdrew. At seven o'clock on the 10th the army was again in motion. The Rebels having gone to camp Dig Bobîn. or there about had several skirmishes on the 10th. The 11th found us 4 miles north of Danville. Co. G lost two men on the 11th by Desertion. Namely,

John D. Bender
Thomas E. Harper
moved to Danville on the night of the 12th Co. 5 done Pickel duty at Danville. After drawing rations on the 13th we moved in the direction of Cumberland Gap, passing through Stanford the 14th Crab Orchard the 15th Mt. Vernon. 16th arriving at Camp Wild Cat 17th went into Camp. This is one of the most desolate places we ever seen though.

a strong position in military point of view it was here that Gen Rollett was first defeated. The Country is very Mountainous here. Here is where the pursuit after Bragg stops it being impossible to follow further on account of bad roads and the Scarcity of Rations we remained here till the evening of the 18th when the 22nd Brigade was ordered to move
The Richmond road some eight miles east of Wild Cat arrived the same evening. Found a Brigade of Rebel cavalry stationed here without any trouble. They were routed without sustaining any loss on our part.

At this place we captured about 200 head of cattle. Some miles & horses and a few prisoners the 19th being Sunday there was nothing done on the morning of the

20th we had orders to be ready to move early. Moved 14 miles and found where the enemy had burned their wagon after an hour's stay at this place we moved again about 3:00 and at sundown were in our old camp at Richmond. All tired down having traveled 28 miles, over a rough country.

Oct 13th being Tuesday no more was made orders came Tuesday evening to prepare for

a move at 3 o'clock A.M., of the 22nd all was ready at the appointed time. Marched 26 miles to Goose Creek, Salt Works to destroy the Salt and Works. These works were in a very fertile little valley between the mountains and are owned by two men, whose capital controls the whole country. The destitution of a large majority of the people here is beyond description.

the 23rd, 24th 25th was occupied in the destruction of Salt and Work's. We destroyed all the salt 25,000 bushels, this looked to us like a great destruction though we suppose it was by military necessity. Co. C worked all night wheeling salt to the creek and throwing it in. This was all accomplished on the 23rd 24th and the 25th found us on our way to camp with out a place we reached.
about dark, all tired and when we got to camp wild cat, we found the army was moving in a westerly direction, and was some miles in advance of us. The weather was to the present time had been most beautiful. But on the 25th of Oct 1862 it commenced snowing and snowed all night. Snow fell to the depth of 8 inches on the mountain. The night was very cold. Many of us were almost barefooted. Many without socks, and a large number had no blankets! I believe I am safe in saying the army of the Cumberland suffered more on that night than at any time before or since. We were scarce of blankets and clothing, and were all disappointed, as not overtaking Bragg's army all this was enough to dishearten any set of men. The 26th we were again on the move through
Snow and Mud.

Passing through Mount Vernon 21st and arriving at Somerset. The 25th arrived at Columbia Oct 23rd - Oct 1862

When the army left Louisvill all our baggage was left behind and when we arrived at the Town Columbia our baggage train joined us. We remained at Columbia only a short time for we left on the 2nd of Nov. for Glasgow.

arrived the 4th. Distance 36 miles. remained here till Nov 8th. At which time we took up the line of March for Gallatin, Tennessee. Passed through Scottville. The 8th and camped till the 10th at which time we moved for Gallatin arriving the 11th. Crossed the Tennessee River the 12th, and camped for the night only on the Sedmon Pike.
on the 13th moved to Silver Springs, while here the Army was paid off. Maj. T. L. McCalla left this camp for home, expecting to be gone only a few days but while absent charges were preferred against him and he was dismissed from the service for cowardice, while there was not a more brave and firm patriot in the Army of the Cumberland. He excelled those who preferred the charges against him, in every point. He had the good will of all the Privates of this Regiment.

In the loss of Major Henry L. McCalla the 21st lost the best officer she ever had.

Nov 19th found us on our way to Nashville, Tennessee. Crossed Stone River. 19th and camped for some days arriving at Nashville. Dec. 2nd and went into regular
Camp 3 Miles South East of the city. Nothing of importance occurring during our stay here.

had Considerable praying to do, and some Pocket duty. Christmas Came while here though in its usual dry way to Soldiers and the Army.
The 31st went on Pocket on Christmas day.
The day was fair, but about night there was signs of a heavy rain and during the night.

Commenced raining and before morning it became known to us that a move on Murfreesbo had been ordered and we must be ready to march. Early on the 26th all things were ready, rations were drawn and we were in motion by 8 o'clock A.M.
The rain was falling in Tornets all of which wet, and marching under very unfavorable circumstances. But not a man faltered on
that day. Came upon a Brigade of Rebels at Largen of a large concrete and considerable skirmishing. We succeeded in driving the Enemy from the Place and Baronaded for the night. Saturday was dark and foggy, and it was late in the day before there was a move commenced. We advanced as far as Stewart's Creek and camped. The 28th being Sunday, there was no move made. The weather at this time had become clear and nice. Monday morning was clear and cold. Orders came to move early. Our Brigade, taking the right of the line, proceeded to Pike. We waded Stewart's Creek which was almost past fording from recent rain. We continued the march in line of battle. All night at which time we came to the Rebel line, all ready to receive us.
Camped in the Cedar Grove, west of Murpree's land, on the right of the Rail Road, and Pk. At the morning of the 30th, about day light, we were ordered to take up our position in line of battle. All things were arranged and skirmishers were sent out and commenced a brisk fire which was kept up all day without bringing on a general engagement. Gen. Crittenden's Corps lying principally on the left of the Rail Road, the 22nd Brigade being on the extreme right of the corps. Gen's. McCook and Thomas, on the right of Gen. Crittenden, all things were arranged on the 30th, the 31st, dawned clear and cold. Rains were drawn during the night of the 30th, the attack was commenced on the right very early on the 31st. Gen McCook's force were surprised and were
We driven back, losing a much of their artillery 1 and a considerable part of men, in the battle. When they came carrying everything before them, we were unsuccessful in turning Rosecrans right.

At 8 o'clock the battle became general. The 32nd Brigade, becoming engaged by about that time, the 31st having her accustomed position, fought bravely, not a man wavering who had taken his position in line of battle. Co. G did most disgracefully, Skulking back to Nashville on the morning of the 31st.

For four hours and a half the enemy tried to penetrate our line, making 9 charges, only to fall back in disorder at the hour of 1 P.M. it was discovered that the enemy was getting in the rear of us.
orders came for us to fall back to the Rail Road. This was done with much disorder. On this retreat Co. G lost one of her best soldiers, namely Jacob Meadows, who fell shot through the body.

It proved on this retreat that our cowardly flag carrier threw away our flag and surrendered to the enemy. The flag he lost was the same that the fair ladies of Bloomington presented to our Company on its departure from that place.

After the retreat we formed again on the left of the Rail Road and was soon ready for action again. The Rebels had been driven back to their original position and with the exception of cannonading there was but little fighting.
after 3 o'clock in the day the 1st of January we spent by both forces in forming a new line of battle. Some skirmishing during the day. On the 3rd it was discovered that the enemy was throwing a heavy force against our right but the Gen was wise away and in turn his forces was disposed of accordingly. So by 3 o'clock all things seemed to be ready for the expected engagement.

at Twenty Minutes past 3 o'clock. The enemy was seen moving in line to attack. The battle began immediately, the Rebels pressing in and did succeed in driving the federal advance a short distance, but in turn there was a charge made, and by the concentrated fire of heavy pieces of artillery the Rebels soon gave up to flight with the greatest loss on their part of any previous day.
The 22nd Brigade was on an elevated piece of ground, supporting 37 pieces of artillery, and it was here the writer thought all combustible matter had collected and was exploding, so great was the noise. The earth shook, equal to an earthquake, this act lasting only forty minutes decided the fate of the battle, the day was ours. The victory was won. The Rebels commenced evacuating immediately, and on the morning of the 4th, the town of Misprecision was again occupied by the Federals. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th were spent in burying the dead. The loss on both sides was great; this battle lasting from Dec. 26th to Jan. the 3rd, was one of the most terrible of the war. The weather was cold and rain fell 8 days during the engagement.
the men was becoming worn out. Rations were very scarce. Some even eat horse flesh off of horses that were killed during the battle.

We baccinated in camp on the east of Murfreesboro till the 17th of Jan at which time we moved 6 miles from Murfreesboro and went into camp on Cripple Creek.

There was little of importance occurred while we remained here, several scouting trips all to no purpose. Drill and Guard duty was the order of the day, during our lengthy stay at Cripple Creek.

While at this camp the writer received a furlough and started home the 9th of June, returned to Murfreesboro on the 24th to find the army in motion, moving in the direction of Tallahomee. Bragg occupying that country. File 21st army Corps taking its
acostumed position on the left, I will mention that during our stay at
Murphysboro, there was a reorganization of the army
and our Brigade, which had been known as the 23rd
Brigade, 7th Division, was now the 1st Brigade, 2nd
Division, 21st Army Corps. Passed through Bowling
June 26th, arriving at Manchester the 27th.
went ten miles south
of Manchester to Elk
River and camped

Several days
July the 8th, found us
moving back to
Manchester arriving
the same evening.
We remained at Manchester
 till the 16th of August
at which time we started
for Chattanooga, distant
80 miles.

Moved 14 miles and
camped for the night
18th of August, bound
us 15 miles South East
of McMinnville at the
foot of the Mountain.
Commenced crossing the Mountain the evening of the 18th. All crossed by the evening of the 19th. Reached Dunlap on the 20th. and went into camp. Dunlap is in Sequachee Valley near the Sequachee River. This Valley is very rich. This is the road Gen. Bragg took when he made his successful raid in. Nothing of importance occurring while here.

Left Dunlap for Chalnitoa Sept 1st. Passing through Jasper the, Sept 2nd. Crossed Tennessee River at Shell mound on the night of the 3rd. The evening of the 5th. Found us on the move up the Tennessee River, on South Bank for Chimney Gap. Arriving at Lookout Valley the 7th. Some little skirmishing on the 7th. and 8th. The Enemy commenced evacuating on the 7th the Federals
took Possession of Chalhounville. Sep. 9th
Personnel rebel on the 10th. Had a sharp,
Skirmish at Ravine Creek on the 10th with some
Rebel Cavalry.

Passed through Ringold Sep. 11th. Took a South
Westerly course from Ringold on the 12th
found the Rebels in force at Lee and
Gordans Mills. Had a sharp Skirmish on
the 13th. and it seemed to be all Gen Crittenden

Could do to keep from bringing on a General
Engagement at that time and place, our time for
Some days was spent in
Manoeuvring so as to keep
off a General Engagement
and if possible to form
a junction with the
Main army, which
was at the South pass
in look out Mountain
This was accomplished
on the 16th of Sep. Gen.
Rosecrans. Had Dr being at
Crawfish Springs
as soon as the army had
concentrated and formed
as line of battle there
was signs of a retreat
and the writer thinks
it was the calculations
of Gen. W. Lee to withdraw
to Chattanooga without
a battle. Gen. Bragg
had been reinforced
with the flower of the
Southern army (Gen.
Longstreet's corps) besides
the State Militia.
Gen. Rosecrans, succeed
in keeping his army
in line of battle.

and getting within 13
miles of Chattanooga
before a General Engagement
was brought on.
The morning of the
19th, it was discovered
that the enemy was
trying his old tricks
of planting. This time
attempts to turn the
left. This brought on
an engagement by 12
o'clock. The battle became
general by 2 o'clock P.M.
The 1st Brigade, 3rd division
2nd Army Corps
becoming engaged.
That time the 31st Indiana fighting in her accustomed wild, lying down, she could not penetrate our line and withdrew from our front. Only to appear in larger numbers on our rigan.

This move caused us to move our position, Co. C. lost heavily no wounded while at this place seven men were wounded more dangerous.

We moved our line farther to the left and remained here during the night. Darkness closed hostilities on 19th. Sunday morning the 20th came instead of splendor not a cloud was to be seen. The morning was very cold and frosty. Oh how many poor boys thought of home and its pleasures, all which had been sacrificed for this now critical position.
May thought of home.

May fell. I can never describe the scene that may be held on that memorable day, the battle began early and the Federals fought with their usual Bravery, though many did fall. At two o'clock the 1st Brigade was again surrounded but was successful in getting out. Though not ill.

Late in the evening it was said our troops were sent to our line to retreat, but from some cause we were held till the enemy was again in our rear and were about faced to receive the attack from the rear which was momentarily expected. Shells had begun to come from the rear. Gen. Crofts horse was killed and the Shell exploded after after it hit the horse and wounded four of the 31st.
Indiana who were in line of battle. When the order reached us to retreat we went out Double Column on Center Double UEFA, and it seems a mystery that any of the men left the field thick and fast, the Shells and Shot fell around us, strange to say, but few ever found on the retreat. When we got back to the rear we found

The whole army on the retreat to Chattanooga. The army was much demoralized, all seemed to be disheartened at the defeat for this was the first time the Army of the Cumberland had ever turned its back to the enemy. We fell back to Rossville in Chattanooga Valley and camped for the night. The sight that night was most faithful. To see the Wounded trying to
to get out of the way of the enemy some days was being carried others trying to walk. Many did succeed in dragging themselves out of the way.

Sep. 21st we formed a line of battle on the ridge known as Missionary Ridge. There was heavy skirmishing on the 21st though the enemy did not dare to bring on an attack. We occupied this hill till the night of 21st at which time we retreated.

Chattanooga. Distant four miles from the ridge, we succeeded in reaching Chattanooga by daylight and formed the line. Soon after where now stands the most formidable works in the South, and strange to say these works formed up by night almost

The enemy moved up on the 22nd and occupied the ridge and also look out Mountain and Chattanooga Valley.
in plain view of the Federals. Everything went on smoothly until the 5th of Oct at which time the Rebels opened fire on us from the Ridge and Lookout Mountain but did no damage the shells falling short there was nothing of note occurred till the 23rd. At which time the 2nd Division got orders to be ready to move by 3 o’clock A.M. at which time we started for Bridgeport.

Alabama. Distant 50 miles but owing to the situation of the Rebel army at that time we had to take a circuitous route traveling near fifty miles crossed the Mountain the 25th or 26th. Arriving at the Landing about Shell mound the evening of the 28th I will state that the army was on less than half rations from the 12th of Sept. to the time of our
leaving Chattanooga and when our Division arrived at the Landing. Spoken of there was a Steam Boat came up loaded with provisions and we then had full Rations issued to us. It is no Scarcity of Rations that causes us to be so often 1/2 or 1/4 Rations, it is the lack of Transportation. The Deposits from here to Louisville is full to overflowing with Supplies.

We moved to Shellmound on the night of the 29th. Crossed the river same night on pontoon Bridge and camped.

Sept. Shellmound for Bridgport, Alabama. Nov. 2 arriving same day. Distance 18 miles. Went into winter quarters on the Bank of the Tennessee River, where we remain yet, at this place nothing of note has occurred. We have been seeing what we...
Call good times since we have been here, very little duty to do.

The prisoners captured at the assault on Mission Ridge were all sent to this place. The 31st Ind. had to furnish guards to go to Nashville with these prisoners. Co. G was detailed to go, we started the 2nd of Dec.

had quite a nice trip returned to Bridgeport the 6th of Dec. 1868.

During the month of Dec. there was quite an excitement raised in regard to Veteran Volunteers. The 31st Ind. had an attempt about the 20th of December to see if the Majority of the men would not go into the service for 3 years longer. In this attempt I was a failure but the excitement was raised again about the 1st of Jan. at which time a large majority enlisted. 1st 3 years.
longer, Co. C, went in Strong.
Names of Veterans in Co. C
James Baxter
John W. Braman
William J. Braman
Isaac Bush
Alford Brown
John J. Bender
Walter Clark
Benjamin Chambers
Jacob R. Chambers
Nathaniel Donahoe
James S. Dillman
John A. Campbell

Andrew Elkins
Louis Elkins
Andrew J. Fry
William J. Ginw
David C. Hugler
David C. Hackney
Basil P. Ketchum
Fred Sandscenn
Walker W. Ping
Levi N. Rhorer
May Robinson
Blk T. Riley
Robert A. Strong

These men were sworn into the service for 3 years unless sooner discharged on the
3rd of January 1864.

Names of those who were not willing to undergo hardships for 3 years longer until some more young Gentlemen from Thorne tries there hand.

Names:

Hezekiah, Ayson James N. Bennett
Henry J. Dillman
William Burg.
William Harden
James V. Livingston
William Mitchell
Burg. Stedman
Joseph T. Wofberg

We would like very much to spend the ballance of our time with the Boys that we have been with so long but I am afraid we will be Separated from these Veterans are ready to start home on these 30 day's furlough. We wish them a happy time while at home and when they return to duty in the front may they do there duty as they have always done.
And when this Civil war is over may they return home all covered with Glory.

Though if they have 23 years more to serve before they are mustered out live will turn them Old Soldier.

With the Separation of the Co. must stop our History. We will close Honor to whence Honor is due.

Our Country and Flag, E Pluribus Unum, Is our Motto

Death to all Traitors North or South

And Abraham Lincoln, for, rep. President

And a Vigorous Prosecution of the War

Till Every Rebel is made to kiss the Soil he has polluted with his crimes

Respectfully Submitted

Henry F. Dillman
Private, Co. G, 31st

Indy 2nd Foot Volunteers.