

# OHIO IN THE WAR:

HER STATESMEN,

HER

GENERALS, AND SOLDIERS.

BY WHITELAW REID,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

*VOLUME II:*

THE HISTORY OF HER REGIMENTS,

AND

OTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

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"The real heroes of this war are the great, brave, patient, nameless PEOPLE."—GUROWSKI.

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1868.

## 80th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

## ROSTER, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	NAME	DATE OF RANK.	COM. ISSUED.	REMARKS.
Colonel	EPHRIAM R. ECKLEY	Dec. 29, 1861	Feb. 19, 1862	Resigned February 14, 1863.
Do.	M. H. BARTLESON	Feb. 14, 1863	March 5, 1863	Died August 11, 1863.
Do.	JAMES E. PHILPOT	Aug. 15, "	Aug. 31, "	Revoked.
Do.	PEEN, METHAM	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 4, 1864	Mustered out as Lt. Colonel April 8, 1865.
Do.	THOMAS C. MORRIS	June 16, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with regiment as Lt. Col.
Lt. Colonel	MATTHEW H. BARTLESON	Dec. 23, 1861	Feb. 19, 1862	Promoted to Colonel.
Do.	WM. MARSHALL	Feb. 14, 1863	March 26, 1863	Resigned July 23, 1863.
Do.	PREN, METHAM	July 23, "	Aug. 21, "	Mustered to Colonel.
Do.	DAVID KEELIS	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 4, 1864	Promoted to December 20, 1864.
Do.	THOMAS C. MORRIS	May 11, 1865	May 11, 1865	Promoted to Colonel.
Do.	HENRY C. ROBINSON	June 16, "	June 16, "	Mustered out with regiment as Major.
Major	RICHARD LANNING	Dec. 23, 1861	Feb. 19, 1862	Killed at Corinth October 4, 1862.
Do.	CHAS. H. MATTHEWS	Oct. 4, 1862	Dec. 31, "	Resigned as Captain January 15, 1863.
Do.	PREN, METHAM	Jan. 15, 1863	Feb. 30, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Do.	DAVID KEELIS	" 23, "	Aug. 21, "	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Do.	THOMAS C. MORRIS	" 28, 1865	Jan. 28, 1865	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Do.	HENRY C. ROBINSON	May 11, "	May 11, "	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Do.	JAMES M. SCOTT	June 16, "	June 16, "	Mustered out with regiment.
Surgeon	ERZIEL P. BUELL	Jan. 8, 1862	Feb. 19, 1862	Mustered out.
Do.	S. W. BUVINGER	" 28, 1865	Jan. 28, 1865	Mustered out with regiment.
Ass't Surgeon	CAMUEL H. LEE	Jan. 8, 1862	Feb. 2, 1862	Resigned September 3, 1863.
Do.	G. BAMBACH	Aug. 19, "	Sept. 8, "	Resigned July 28, 1862.
Do.	E. G. CLARK	Oct. 9, "	Oct. 9, "	Declined.
Do.	S. W. BUVINGER	May 12, "	May 12, "	Promoted to Surgeon.
Do.	THOMAS B. EAGLE	March 10, 1865	March 10, 1865	
Do.	H. G. TOPE	June 26, "	June 26, "	Mustered out with regiment.
Chaplain	GEORGE W. PEPPER	Dec. 3, 1863	Dec. 3, 1863	Absent per Special Order.
Captain	Isaac Ulman	Nov. 5, 1861	Feb. 19, 1862	Resigned May 24, 1862.
Do.	Chas. H. Matthews	" 25, "	" 19, "	Promoted; resigned January 15, 1863.
Do.	John J. Robinson	" 9, "	" 19, "	Resigned April 27, 1863.
Do.	David Skeels	" 21, "	" 19, "	Promoted to Major.
Do.	Edmondson Goodrich	" 21, "	" 19, "	Resigned March 8, 1863.
Do.	Wm. Marshall	" 27, "	" 19, "	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Do.	PREN, METHAM	" 31, "	" 19, "	Promoted to Major.
Do.	Joseph H. Anderson	Jan. 8, 1862	" 19, "	Mustered out January 5, 1865.
Do.	George W. Pepper	" 7, "	" 19, "	Resigned June 13, 1862.
Do.	John H. Gardner	" 11, "	" 19, "	Resigned.
Do.	Thomas C. Morris	March 12, "	March 12, "	Promoted to Major.
Do.	Michael C. West	June 13, "	June 34, "	
Do.	Isaac Ulman	" 30, "	July 3, "	Declined.
Do.	Sylvester Wallace	May 24, "	Sept. 12, "	Resigned July 22, 1863.
Do.	James Carnes	Oct. 31, "	Dec. 31, "	Honorably discharged September 21, 1864.
Do.	Wm. Wagstaff	Jan. 15, 1863	Feb. 19, 1863	Mustered out January 12, 1865.
Do.	John Kinney	Feb. 14, "	March 27, "	Died November 25, 1863.
Do.	Daniel Korn	March 5, "	April 9, "	Resigned July 30, 1864.
Do.	James E. Philpot	April 27, "	July 10, "	Revoked.

## EIGHTIETH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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**T**HE EIGHTIETH OHIO was recruited principally in the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, and Carroll, and was organized at Camp Meigs, near Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas County. It left Camp Meigs with nine hundred and nineteen men, in February, 1862, and was taken by rail to Columbus, and thence by rail and river to Paducah, Kentucky. The regiment was not armed until it reached Paducah.

On April 20, 1862, it left Paducah, and was taken up the Tennessee River on transports to Hamburg Landing. Here it was assigned to General Pope's command, and it operated with that army throughout the siege of Corinth. On the 9th of May the regiment was ordered to the support of a Missouri Battery in front of Farmington, and in performing that duty was for the first time under fire. Thereafter during the siege it was frequently under fire in skirmishes and reconnoissances.

On the evacuation of Corinth it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Mississippi, and then returned to Corinth. On June 22d the regiment made a forced march to Ripley, Mississippi, a distance of forty-six miles, during which it suffered intensely from the dust and heat, and a number of the men died from the effects of sun-stroke.

On September 19th the regiment took part in the battle of Iuka, and lost forty-five men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Bartleson commanded the regiment in this battle, and was severely wounded in the thigh. His horse was killed under him at the same time. Adjutant James E. Philpot was also wounded.

The Eightieth was now ordered to Jacinto for the purpose of watching the movements of the Rebels under General Price. It remained there some days scouting and drilling; then moved to Corinth. It took a prominent part in the battle that ensued and lost heavily. Major Richard Lanning, in command of the regiment, was killed, as also was First Lieutenant John J. Robinson of company C. Lieutenants Oliver C. Bowleson and George F. Robinson were both severely wounded. The total loss of the regiment in this battle was eighty officers and men killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Bartleson, although yet suffering severely from his wound, hearing of Major Lanning's death, mounted his horse and commanded the regiment through the remainder of the battle. It joined in the pursuit of the Rebels, and made some very severe marches. Returning to Corinth it remained there but a few days, and then marched with Grant's army through Central Mississippi. On this march the Eightieth, in company with General Sullivan's brigade, took part in a reconnoissance from Davis's Mills to Cold Water. General Sullivan, in pressing forward, went into Holly Springs, Mississippi, surprised the Rebels, and took a number of prisoners. Holly Springs was beyond the point to which General Sullivan was ordered, and he was immediately ordered back to Davis's Mills. In executing that order a forced march of twenty-two miles was made. For several miles on this march the Rebels in heavy force were in plain view, but for some cause they failed to attack.

The march toward Vicksburg was resumed, but owing to the destruction by the Rebels of the National stores at Holly Springs, the whole army abandoned the movement, and returned to Holly Springs. The Eightieth, with General Quinby's division, was ordered as guard of a provision train to Memphis, Tennessee, there to load with rations and return to the remainder of the army, then making its way toward Memphis, repairing the railroad as it marched.

The regiment remained in camp at Forrest Hill, eighteen miles east of Memphis, until

about the middle of February. Marching into Memphis, it went into camp in the suburbs of the city, preparatory to the Vicksburg expedition. While at Memphis Colonel Eckly resigned his commission and returned to Ohio.

On March 1, 1863, the regiment embarked on the steamer Ed. Walsh and was taken to Woodruff's Landing. From this point it was ordered back to Helena, and in a few days thereafter it went with Quinby's division on the Yazoo Pass expedition. This was one of the wildest the regiment participated in during its whole service.

Returning to Helena it almost immediately moved to Milliken's Bend. It there disembarked and marched around through Richmond, Louisiana, and crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, with Grant's forces, on the 1st of May, 1863. The battle of Port Gibson was fought on that day, but the regiment did not get up in time to participate. It marched, however, in line of battle, and skirmished with the enemy almost the whole way to Little Black River.

On May 12th the regiment participated in the battle of Raymond, but did not lose any men. Two days later, at Jackson, the Eighteenth with its brigade had a desperate fight, and in a charge made by the brigade lost about one-third of its number killed and wounded. Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Tidball were wounded. Just after the charge was ended, General McPherson, in command of the Seventeenth Corps, rode up to the regiment, and lifting his hat, exclaimed, "God Almighty bless the Eightieth Ohio." Its loss was ninety killed and wounded.

At Champion Hills, May 16th, the Eightieth occupied the rear as train-guard, and did not actively participate in the battle. The next morning it was detailed as guard to one thousand five hundred Rebel prisoners, and ordered to take them to Memphis. This duty performed it returned to Vicksburg and took part in the entire siege and capture of that Rebel stronghold.

About a month after the capture of Vicksburg, the regiment went to Helena to re-enforce General Steele, who was moving on Little Rock. But before it reached General Steele information was received of the repulse at Chickamauga, and it was immediately ordered to Memphis, there to join General Sherman's forces in their march to Chattanooga, a distance of nearly four hundred miles. It reached the bank of the Tennessee River, opposite the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, and the regiment with other troops crossed in pontoon boats soon after midnight of the 22d of November. By daylight strong earthworks were thrown up to cover the men until the pontoon bridge was laid over the river.

On the evening of the 23d the regiment with its division marched out and took the east end of Mission Ridge. That night the regiment was on the skirmish-line for seven hours without relief. Next day the regiment, in entering the battle, was compelled to pass around a point of rocks covered by three Rebel batteries, and was exposed to a most terrific artillery fire. Singular to relate, not a man was hit. It entered the fight just east of the tunnel, was hotly engaged until near nightfall, and lost several commissioned officers and nearly one hundred men. Captain John Kinney was shot through the heart and killed. Lieutenant F. M. Ross was also killed. Lieutenant F. Robinson was wounded and captured. Lieutenant George Maw was captured.

After the battle the regiment pursued the Rebels to Graysville, Georgia, and then returned to its old camp near Chattanooga. From thence it went to Bridgeport. While here the regiment and division were permanently transferred from the Seventeenth to the Fifteenth Corps.

January 6, 1864, found the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama. Shortly after this it re-enlisted for another term. After wintering near Huntsville, the regiment started, on the 1st of April, to enjoy its veteran furlough of thirty days at home, in Ohio.

At the expiration of its furlough the Eightieth returned to Larkinsville, Alabama, where it performed guard-duty on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In June, 1864, the regiment went from Huntsville to Charleston, Georgia, a long and tedious march. From Kingston it went to Alatoona, and remained two weeks, and was then ordered back to Resaca to relieve the Tenth Missouri. While at Resaca the Rebel General Hood made his dash to the rear of General Sherman's army. On the 12th of October twenty-eight thousand Rebels appeared before Resaca, invested the place, and demanded its surrender. Colonel Weaver of the Seventeenth Iowa, in command of Resaca, replied that "he was there to defend the post,

and if the Rebel Commander wanted it he might come and take it." They immediately opened on the garrison with artillery and musketry from the entire line. The National force numbered barely one thousand men, but by a ruse, in displaying numerous flags, and placing the entire force on the picket-line, the Rebels were made to believe that it consisted of at least ten thousand men, and that it would cost too much loss of life to risk an assault. After annoying the little garrison for two days the enemy withdrew, and swept up the railroad toward Chattanooga, destroying the road as they marched.

From Resaca the Eightieth marched back to Atlanta, and joined General Sherman's "march to the sea." It went through to Savannah without meeting or performing anything of special interest. After the capture of Savannah the regiment was quartered near the city, and remained in camp until the 19th of January, 1865. It was then, with its division, ordered to Pocotaligo, and from that point made its way through to Goldsboro', participating on the way in a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Salkahatchie River.

On March 19th, at Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse River, the regiment performed an important flank movement, under Colonel Morris, for the purpose of preventing the Rebels from burning the bridge. The movement was successful, the Rebels being compelled to withdraw and leave the way open to Goldsboro'.

The Eightieth Ohio then marched to Bentonville, and reached that place in time to participate in the closing scenes of that battle. It then marched to Goldsboro', where, after being refitted, it went to Raleigh, North Carolina. On this march the Eightieth Ohio held the advance of the whole army the day it crossed the Neuse River. It was ordered to make a forced march to an important bridge over that river, and, if possible, prevent the Rebels from destroying it. In four hours' time it made seventeen miles, and accomplished its order to the letter. As it came in sight of the bridge several Rebel wagons were in the act of crossing it. When the regiment reached it one end was on fire, but it was easily extinguished.

Raleigh was reached on the day it was first occupied by Federal troops. After the surrender of Johnston's Rebel army to General Sherman, the Eightieth Ohio marched, with the rest of the National forces, through Richmond to Washington City, and there participated in the grand review. A few days thereafter it was taken by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where, for some months, it performed guard and garrison-duty.

The last-named duty closed its military career. It was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, August 15, 1865, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, in a few days thereafter, and was finally discharged August 25, 1865.