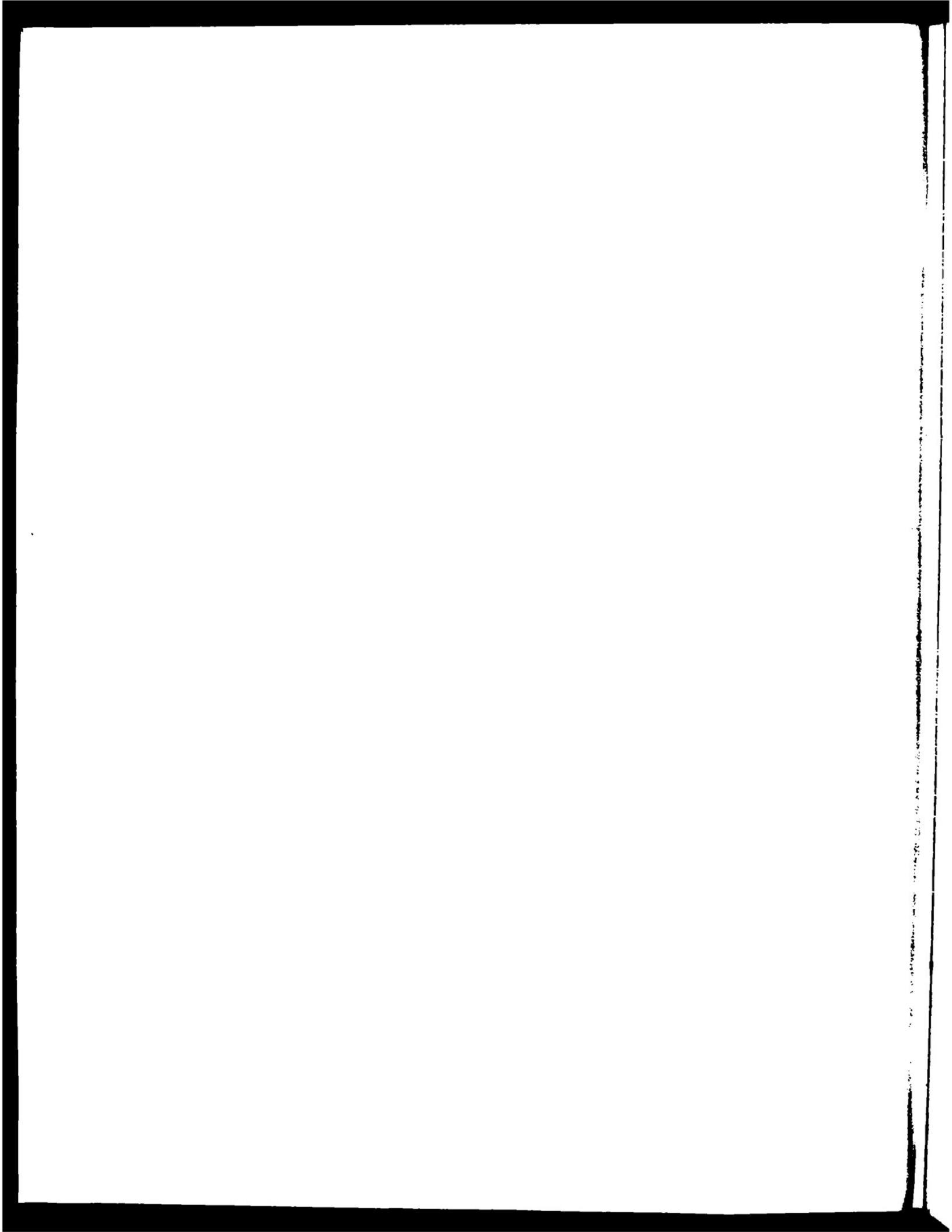


MYRON DENSMORE PADDOCK

1861 - 1865

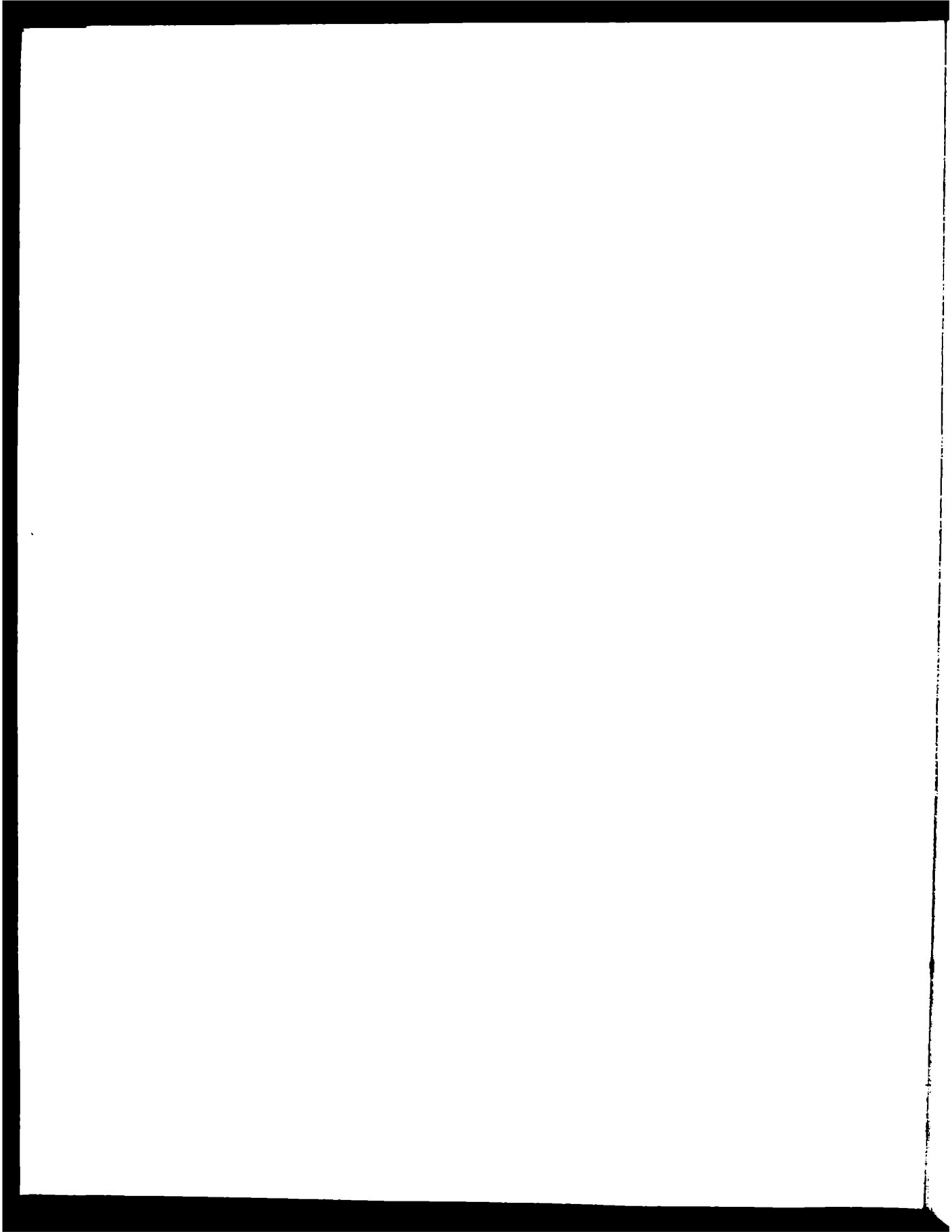
—
LEE WINIARSKI

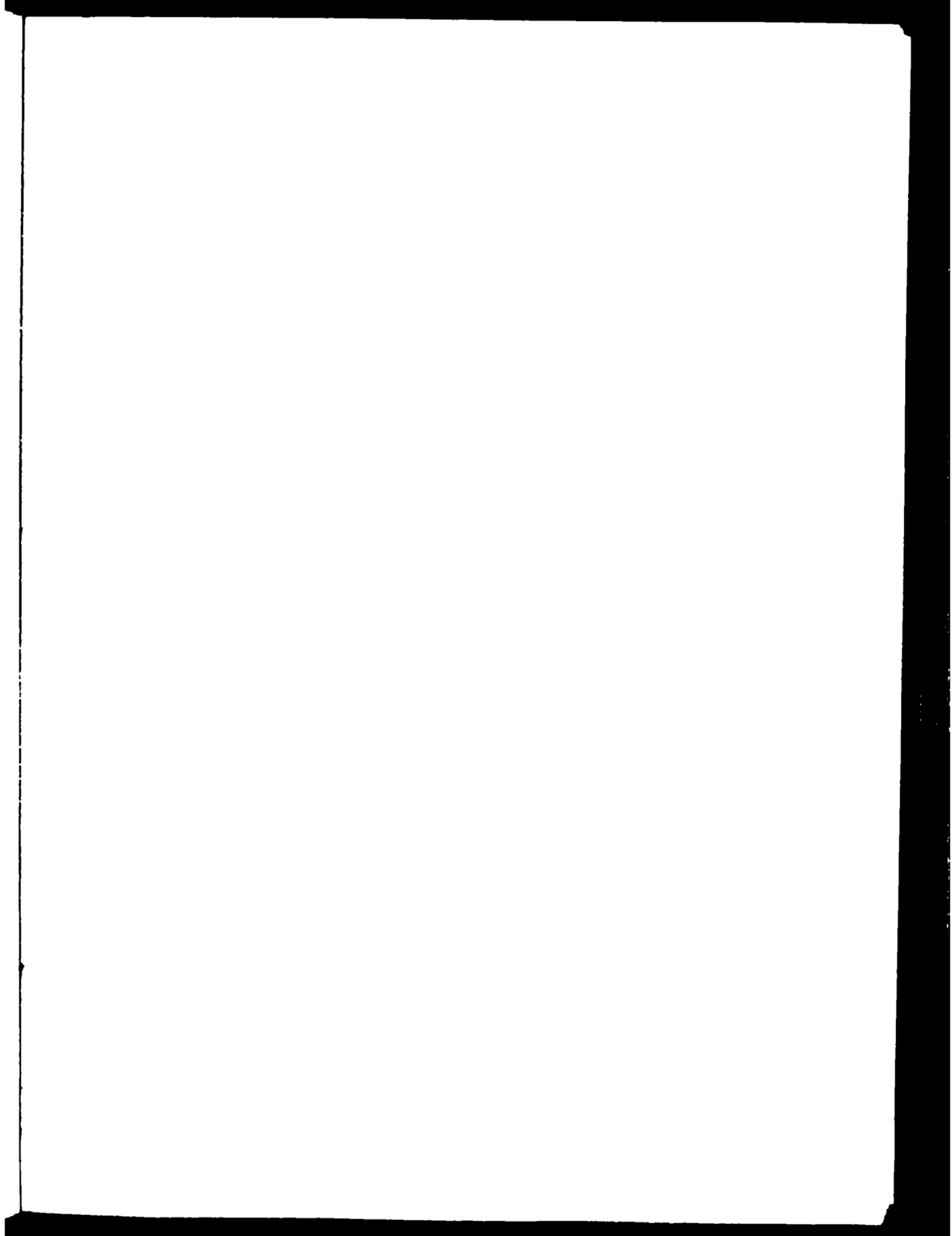


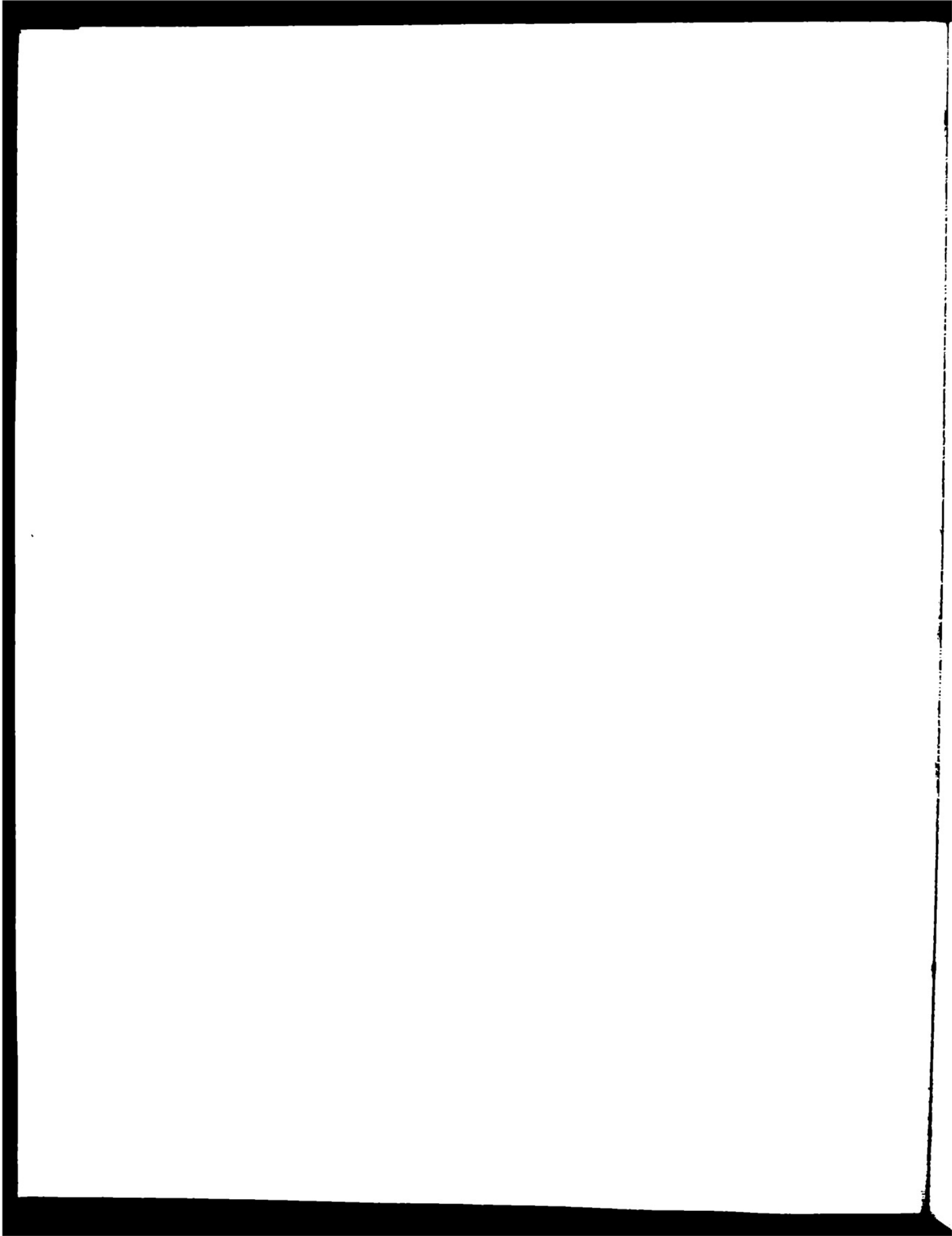
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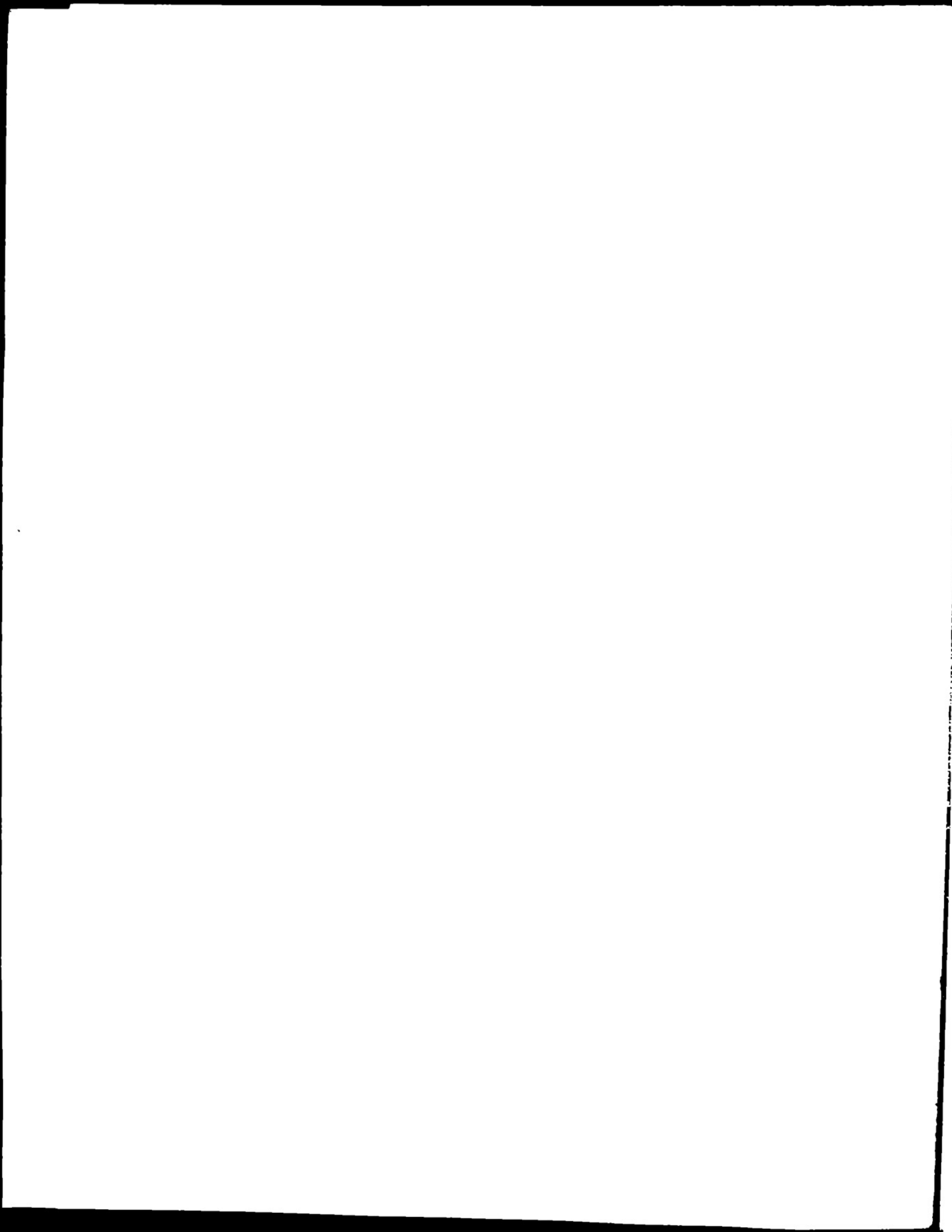


Byron Densmore Paddock
1861 - 1865

Lee Winierski

In partial completion of the requirements
of Fairleigh Dickinson University towards a
Master's Thesis

June, 1969



Preface

This work is by no means a singular effort. My great aunt, Edna Littlefield Paddock, and her nephews, George Sterling Lee and Frederic Paddock Lee, spent many hours sorting and organizing the overwhelming mass of letters and other materials, many crumpling and faded with age, that form the foundation for this finished product. For sheer patience and determination, my mother, Harriet Lee Winiarski, deserves special credit for her hours of typing and organizing. Many other members of the family, as well as friends and business acquaintances have also left their stamp on this work. Without their efforts and intellectual curiosity these materials and their story would have been lost to the dust of age. It is a pity that so few remain to share in the finished product.

I have attempted here a portrait of a man who lived in a particular period in the history of the United States of America. Yet, we can not content ourselves with a view only of the man, himself, but must, as a matter of course, take into account the society in which he lived, and loved, and fought. For, as the man is our portrait, the society is his canvas.

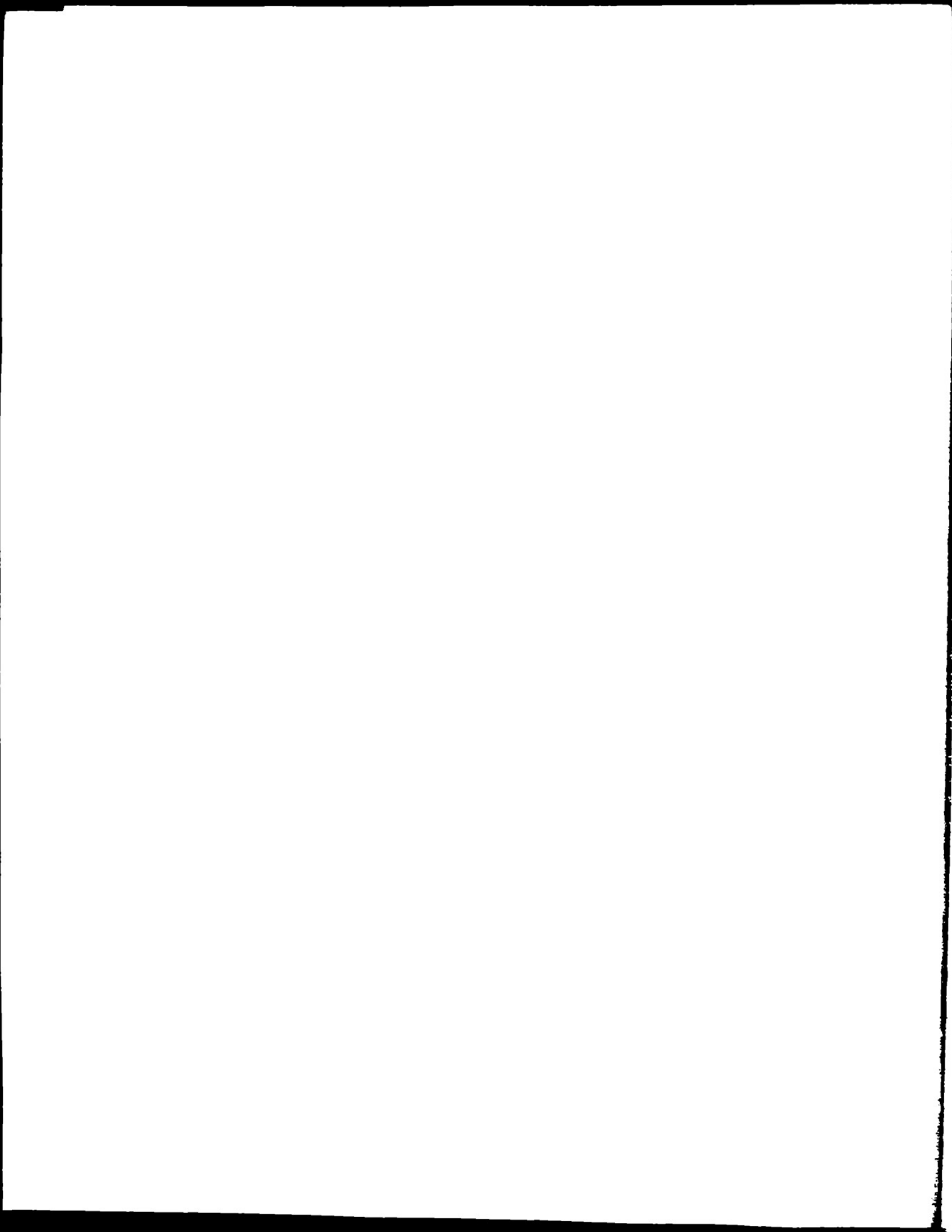
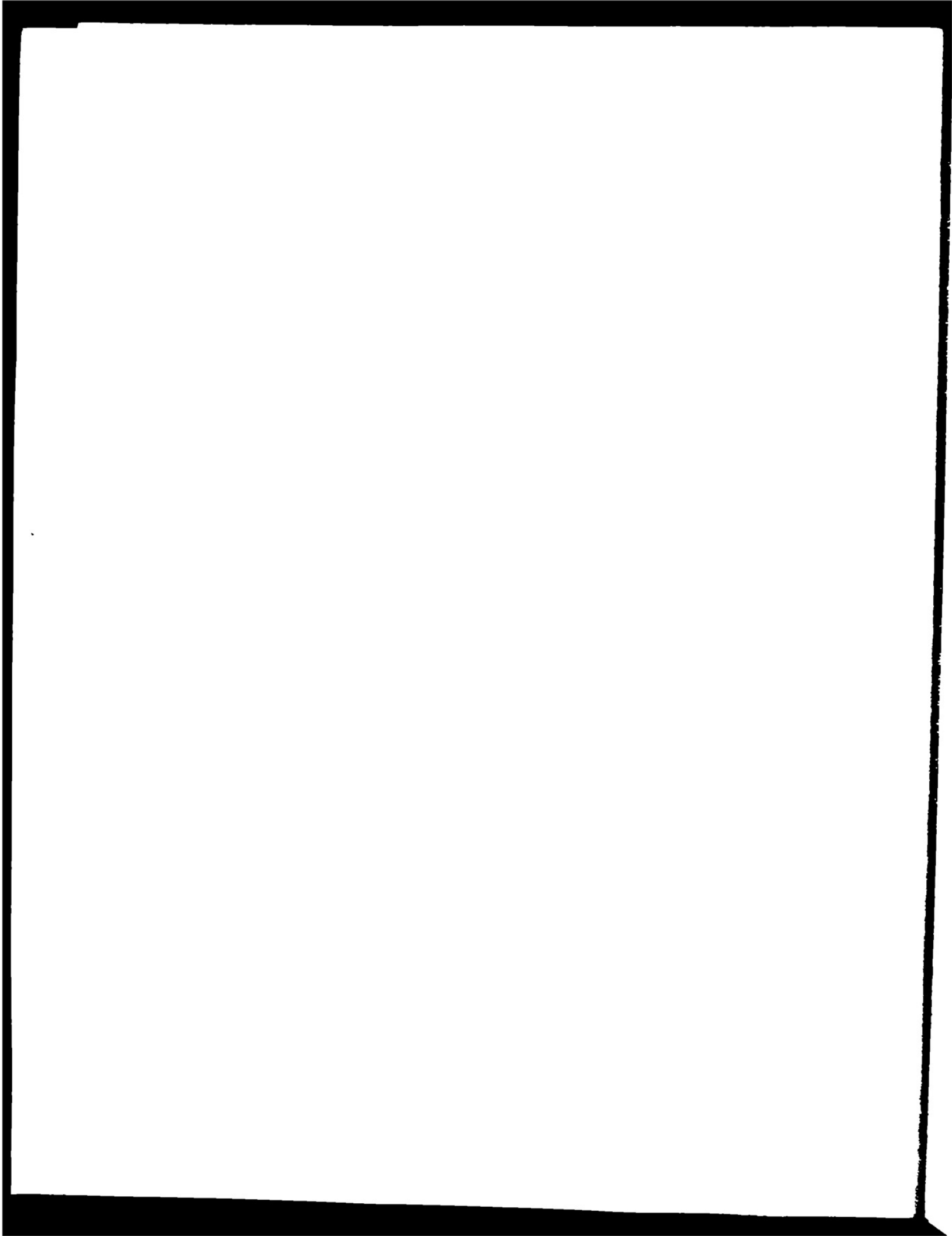


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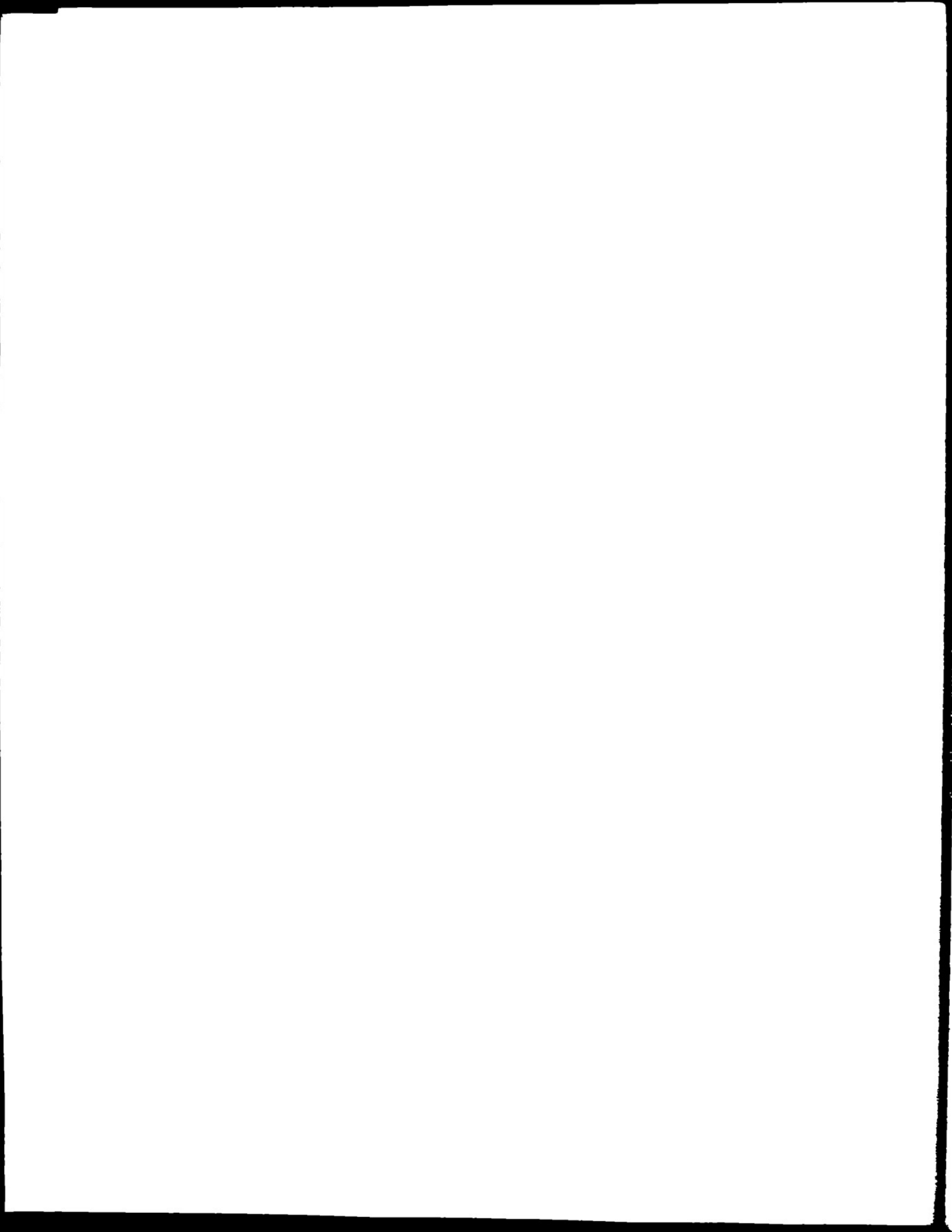
Chapter I

Byron

Byron Densmore Paddock was the son of Henry Paddock and Silence Hard of Penfield, New York; originally from Vermont. He was born on June 9, 1833, in the Paddock house at Penfield.¹ This was the first brick house in Penfield and apparently quite an elaborate structure. "Parties of young people out for their horseback rides. . . often made it their goal, never failing to exclaim over its growing beauty and interest".²

The following descriptions are taken from "The Henry Paddock House near Penfield Center" by Bertha Bruner Bowen.

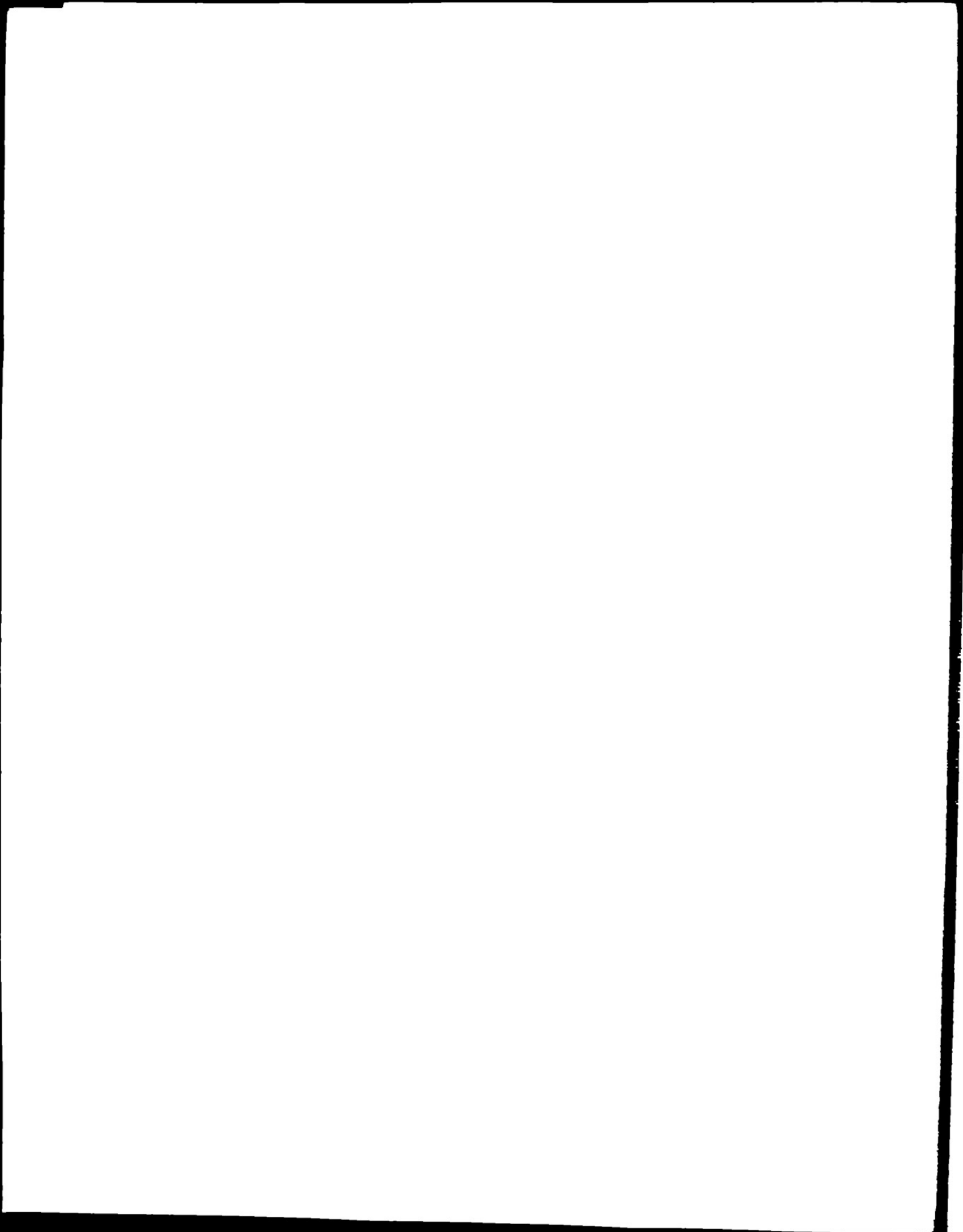
. . . The front porch is unique. It has no roof but consists of a stone slab 5½ feet square and one foot thick, approached by four stone steps of the same length and thickness. The absence of a roof makes it possible to see the full beauty of the lovely fanlight above the door, so perfect in its design, construction and preservation that it seems as tho it must recently have been placed there, instead of having been beaten and buffeted by the east winds of more than a century . . . I noticed part way up the wall at the right, what I thought was a small ventilator; but it was nothing so prosaic as that. . . That was the front door to the bee cupboard which used to stand between those two upper windows.



The front door opened into a little passage way, the length of the walls thickness and ending in a back door inside the cupboard, which stood about five feet high and was filled with narrow shelves between which the honey was stored and could be removed through its two front doors without disturbing the bees. Of all Mr. Paddock's clever contrivances, this was the cleverest and the most talked about. One man saying, 'that Henry Paddock was the bestest man I ever see. He even made a place in his house where the bees went into a cupboard and left their honey'. . . Henry Paddock was a very clever man and a very resourceful man to plan out all the interesting and convenient things he did. He, also, must have had money for carrying out his projects. More than that, he was a Christian gentleman, a member of the Methodist church who gave generously for its support. In those days and for years afterward they used to have donations to supplement the minister's salary and the story is told of his going to one of the gatherings with a milch cow and a load of hay.³

This was the house Henry had built for his first wife, Silence, who always seemed to be in poor health.⁴ It must have been an unusual and impressive structure for its time reflecting the great talent and ingenuity of its builder, and this was the house in which Byron was born and brought up.

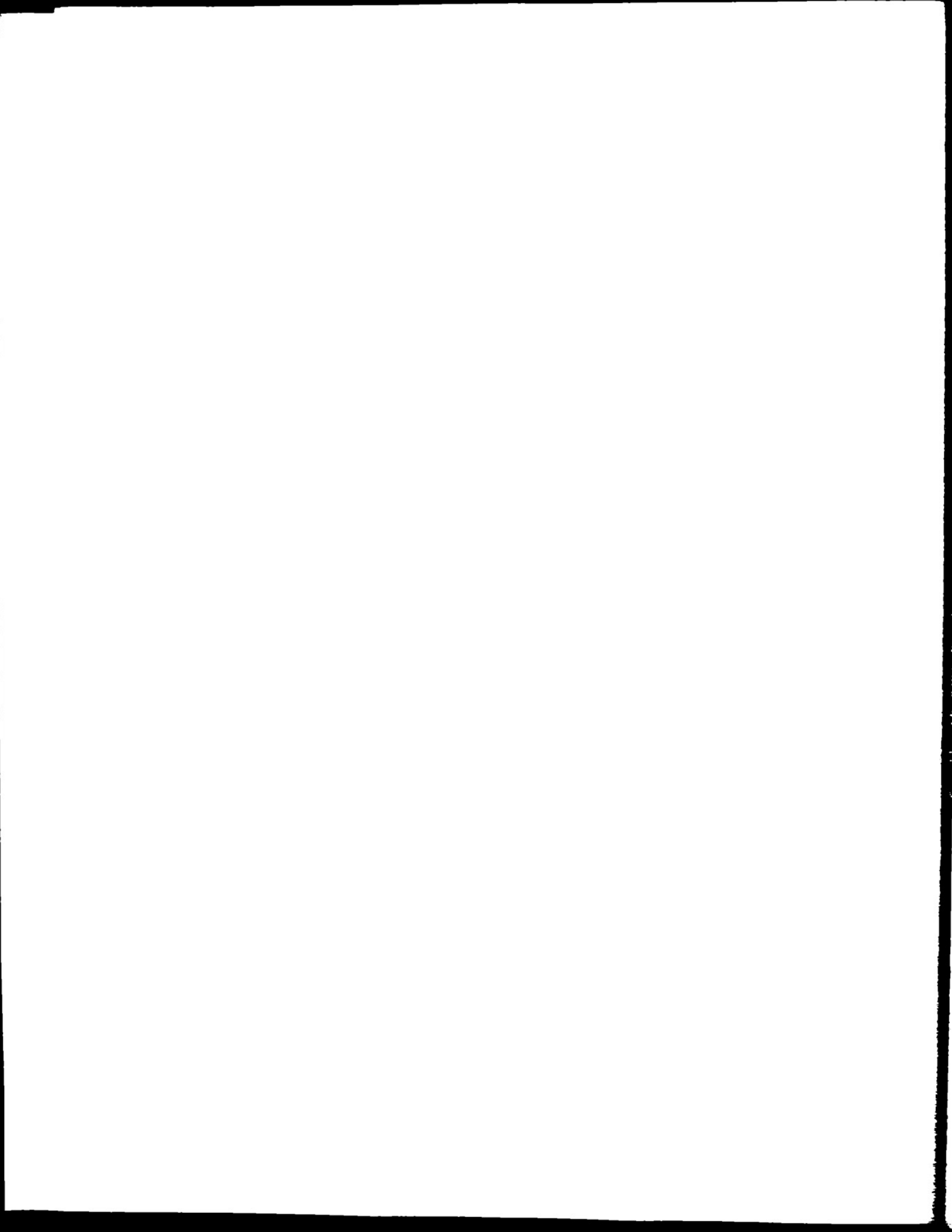
Henry took a second wife, Ellen Canfield, upon Silence's death, and, after his second wife's death, moved to Coldwater, Michigan with his two younger sons. Here he married a third time to Jane Hawley and was killed accidentally while hunting



about 1855.⁵

The records available on the Paddock family are rather incomplete but Henry seems to have had seven children in the following order: William Huddleston, Marietta, Ira Warner, who died in childhood, Charlotte Ordella, Byron Densmore, Benson Warner, and Henry Perry.⁶ The family, perhaps due to Henry's three marriages, seems to have drifted apart. Byron mentioned his brothers seldom and only with something of dislike. William was apparently of doubtful morals and Byron writing to Hattie on April 13, 1865, says that he (William) got himself involved in a secret scheme at the beginning of the war to buy up Southern cotton and then sell it in the North for a large profit; a scheme which backfired.⁷ William's influence, Byron feels, is undesirable for his younger brother, Perry, who, Byron feels, is somewhat weak-willed. Perry married in 1863 and settled down to farming in Michigan.⁸

Bennie served in the war and was stationed for a time with Byron. However, he fell ill and Byron was eventually able to secure his discharge.⁹ None of the family seems to have distinguished himself during the war; certainly a circumstance which Byron counted against them. Henry Paddock had served nobly in the War of 1812, his father had been a captain in the Revolutionary War,¹⁰ and Byron's son, Carl, served

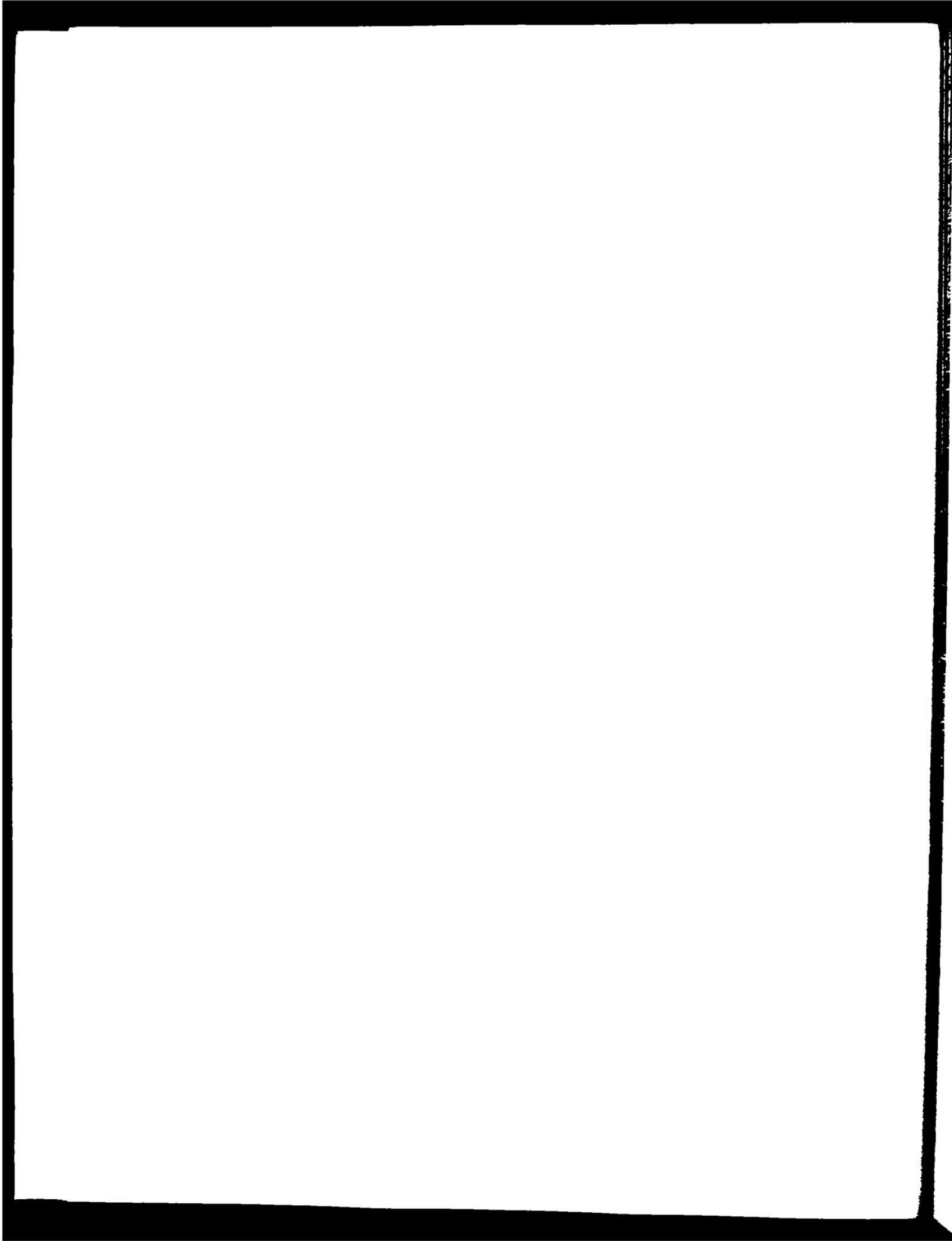


during the Spanish-American War.¹¹

Writing on October 10, 1864, Byron reveals an unenthusiastic attitude about his brothers saying:

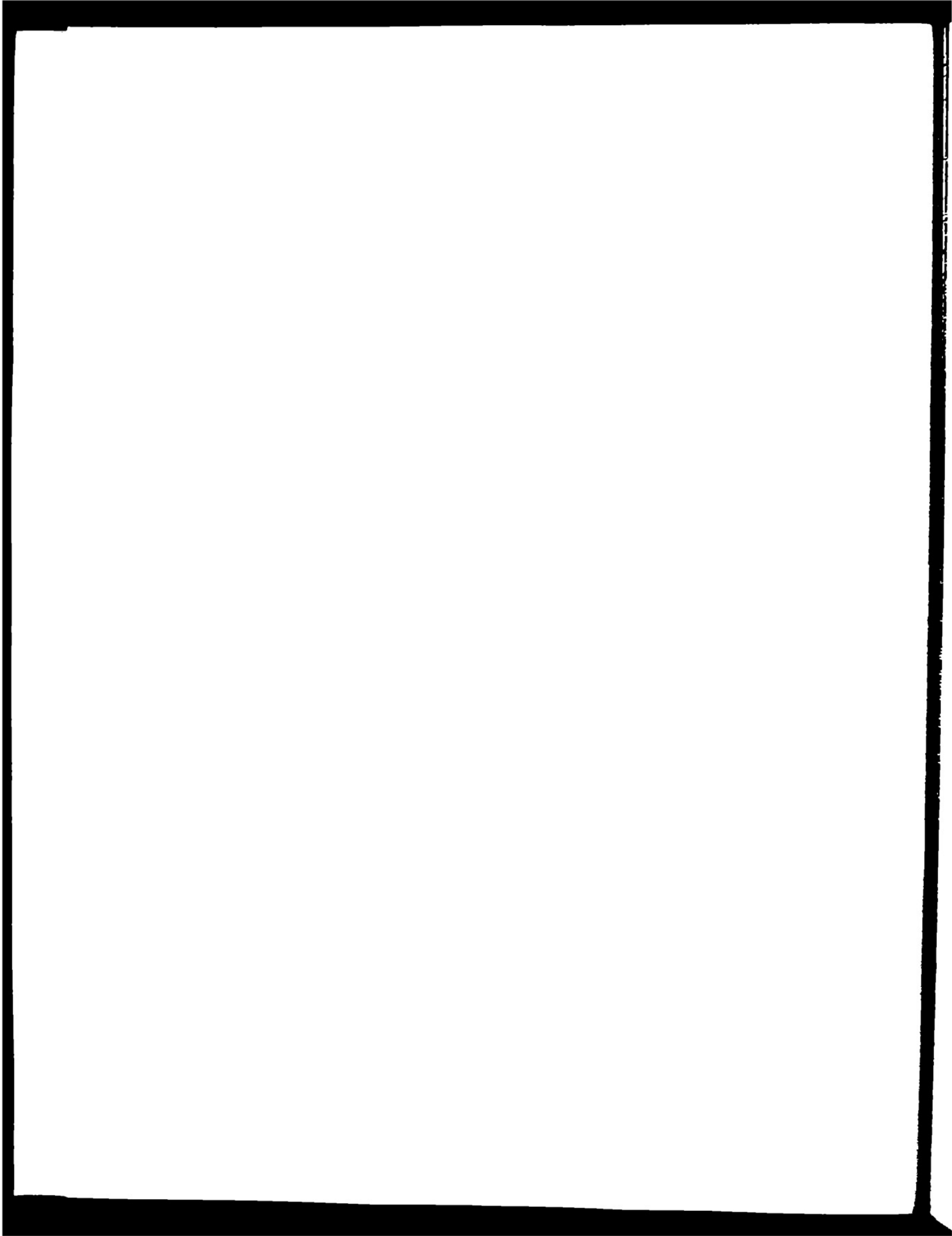
I wrote a letter to Bennie at Nashville stating that there was a good opportunity for him to get into business at that place and advising him to let his farming go and come down there as my friends would assist him in getting a situation. I also sent him a pass through to Nashville and told him if he concluded to go to see you and you would let him have 50-fifty dollars of my money. Why I did this was because I did not nor do not want him or any one else of the family to know who transacts my business or how much I have. Enclosed I send you the order on Mr. Randall for the amount. Do not draw it for him unless he has fully decided to go to Nashville. You can if you feel any delicacy in the matter explain to Mr. Randall why I gave the order to you. I am anxious to have Bennie do well and want one of the family to take a position that will reflect credit upon the rest. I am satisfied that if he tries he can do equally as well as myself and as for the other two they must look out for themselves.¹²

In spite of all this Byron seems to at least have held his father in some esteem because he writes adamantly to Hettie in 1864 that he does not wish his part of the cemetery lot in Penfield sold. ". . . I intend if I can find the remains of my father to have them taken to Penfield or purchase a lot in Coldwater but prefer to remove them to the former if possible".¹³ Apparently his father's whereabouts being un-



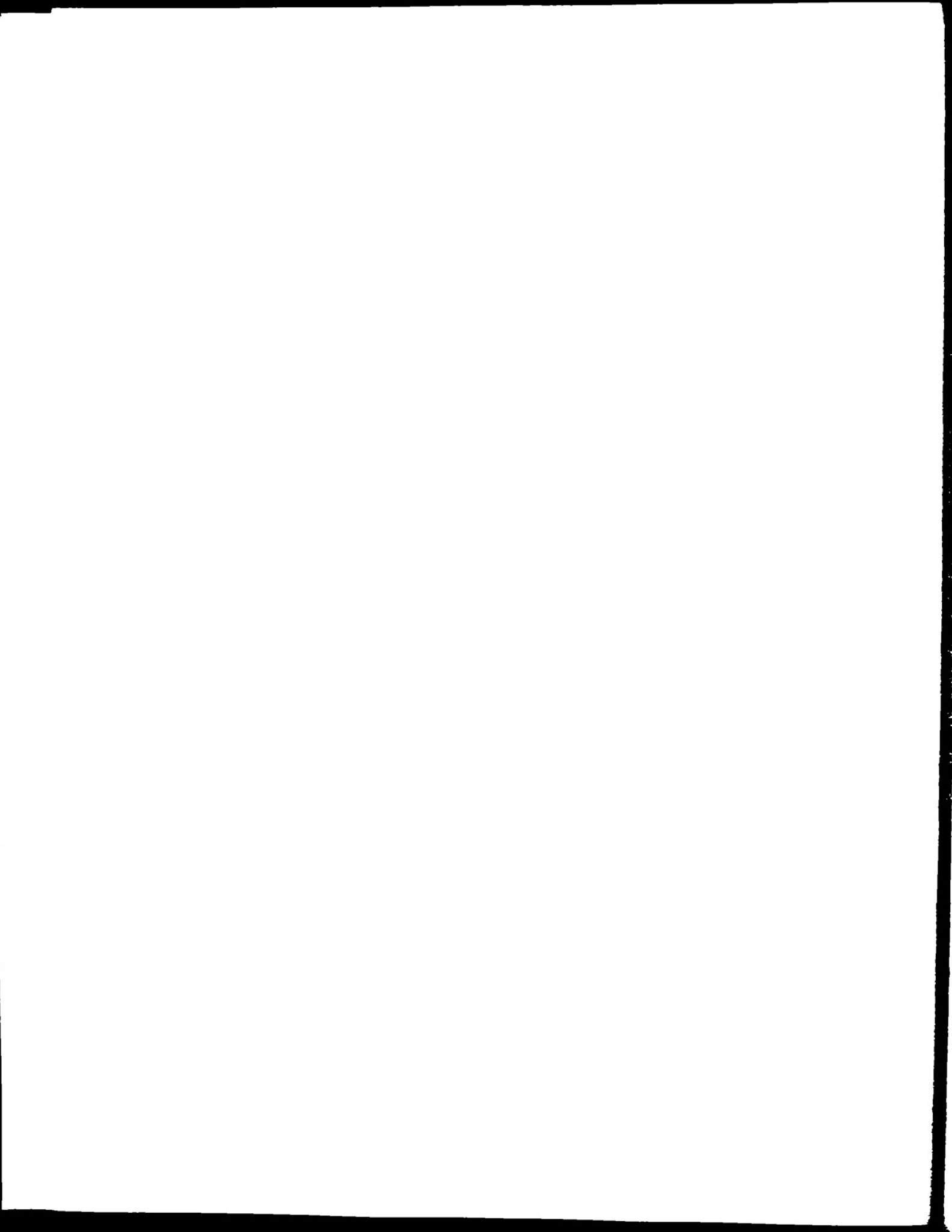
known at the time of his death, an aunt had been buried in the plot in the place next to Silence, Henry's first wife, without Byron's knowledge. This fact seems to have annoyed Byron a great deal and he was determined to rectify it.

Byron was on his own at an early age and travelled to California during the gold rush of 1849 at the age of seventeen. Settling temporarily in the Sacramento area he may have served as sheriff for a time.¹⁴ His activities during the period between the gold rush and the war are unclear, though he lived in Coldwater and was active in organizing a militia battery of light artillery which he later captained.



Footnotes - Chapter I

1. Taken from, "The Mayflower Descent of Janet Paddock Zimmerman".
2. Bowen. "The Henry Paddock House Near Penfield Center".
3. Ibid.
4. Reported in a conversation between Byron D. Paddock and his daughter, Edna Littlefield Paddock, no date.
5. Op. Cit., Bowen.
6. Paddock, Edna Littlefield (editor), Paddock Genealogy.
7. Winarski, Harriet Lee and Harriet Lee (editors), Correspondance between Byron Densmore Paddock and Harriet Adeline Crippen, 1802 - 1805.
8. Op. Cit., Paddock Genealogy.
9. Op. Cit., Correspondance, 11/13/62.
10. Op. Cit., Paddock Genealogy.
11. Military Department, State of Michigan, Adjutant General's Office, May 10, 1917.
12. Op. Cit., Correspondance, 10/10/64.
13. Ibid.
14. Conversation between Byron Paddock and Frederic P. Lee, grandson, no date.

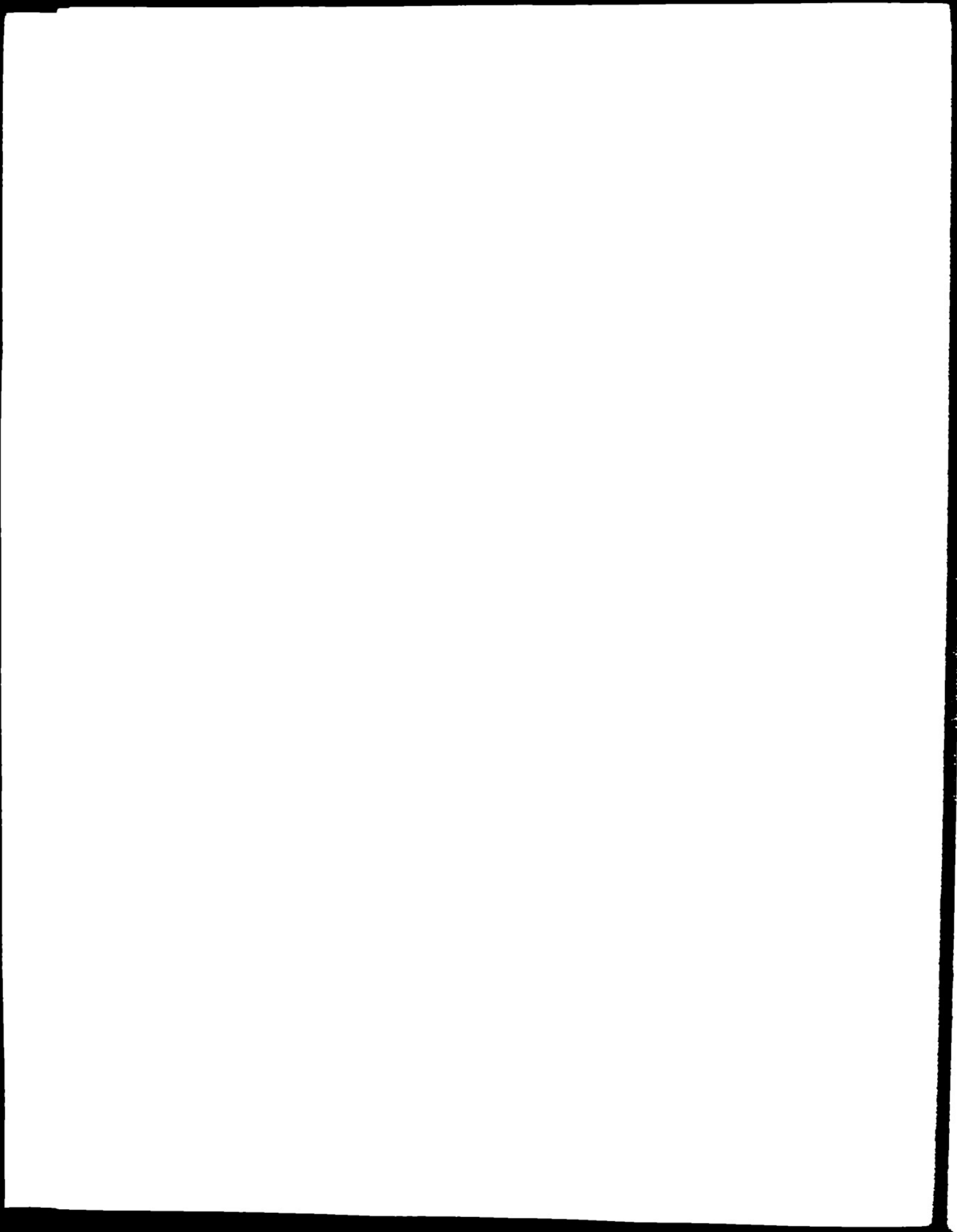


Chapter II

Hattie

Byron's confidant and future wife, Harriet (Hattie) Crippen, the daughter of the Reverend Elliott McHenry Crippen, a Methodist minister, and Maria Kelly Halsted, was born at Coldwater, Michigan, February 15, 1839.¹⁵ Maria became a religious leader and teacher soon after her marriage to Elliott. In 1835 Maria and Elliott moved to Michigan from Penfield, New York, the location of the Paddock family residence, with his parents, Esther and Bradley Crippen. "The entrance of the family into Coldwater produced quite a sensation. The paper spoke of the great acquisition they made to the town and church. They were called 'The Royal Family'."¹⁶ Here Elliott "held pastorates in the Methodist Church in many of the large places".¹⁷ Maria died of apoplexy on February 21, 1849.¹⁸ Her two children, Bradley and Harriet Adeline, went to live with their aunt and uncle, Betsey Ann Crippen and Darwin Littlefield, a prominent Coldwater doctor. The Littlefields were early founders of Coldwater having also emigrated from Penfield with Hattie's grandparents, Esther and Bradley Crippen in 1835.¹⁹

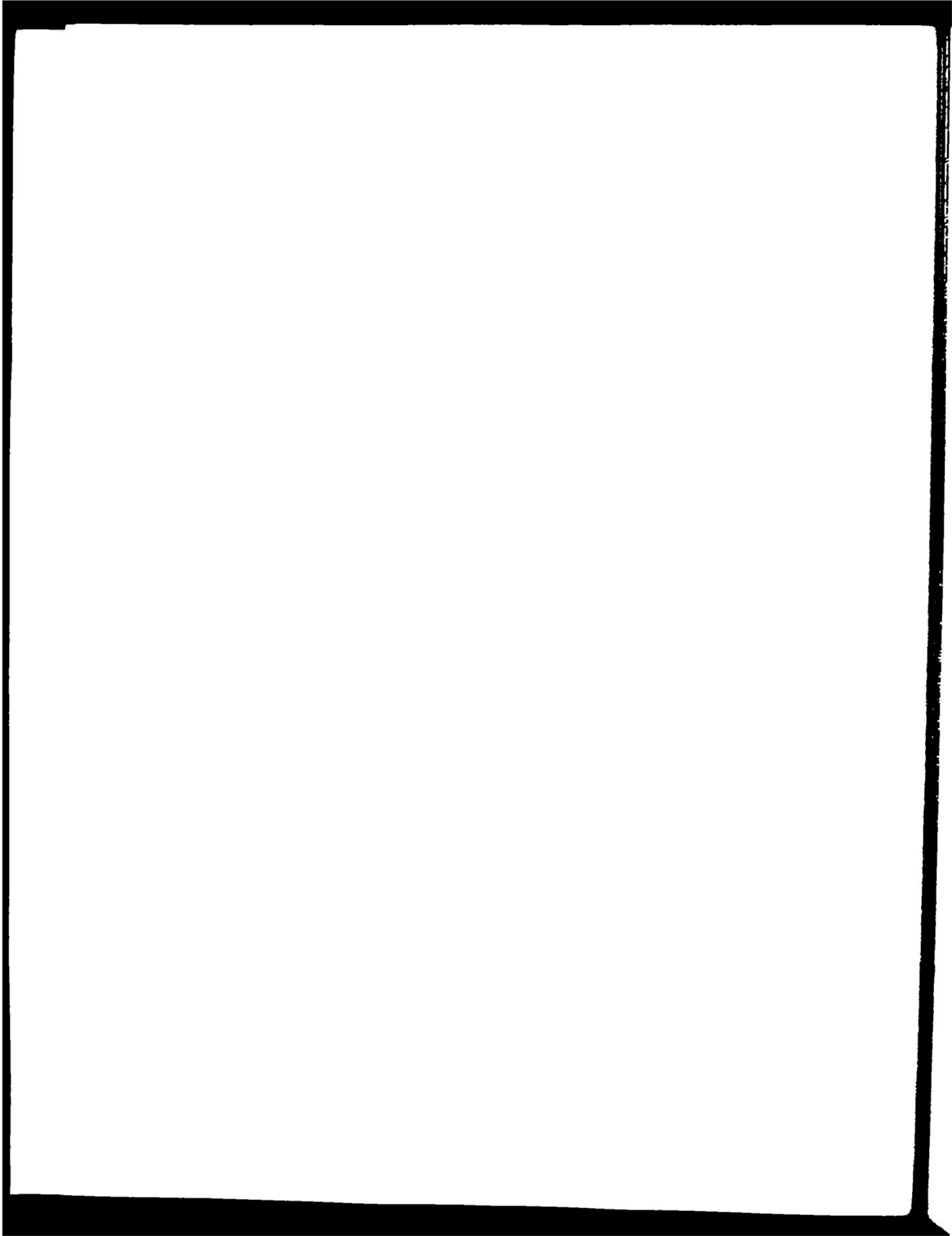
Elliott Crippen continued his life as an itinerant



Methodist minister and married Esther Pierce also of Coldwater on August 12, 1850. They had at least three children, Walter, Henry, who died in infancy, and Mary.²⁰

The family records fail to explain why the first children, Harriet and Bradley, left their father to live with the Littlefields. It may have been simply because Elliott's life as an itinerant preacher was considered an unsuitable one for young children or there may have been some friction between his second wife and his first wife's relations. Furthermore there are no records showing whether the two children went to reside with the Littlefields before or after their father's remarriage and there is little, if any, evidence of communication with or even mention of Elliott Crippen after the children moved to the Littlefield residence. Bradley, Hattie's grandfather, died in 1855 and his wife, Esther, went to live with her daughter, Betsey Ann Littlefield, and the children may have made the move with her at that time.²¹

Hattie, due to her father's influence and the family atmosphere, became active in the Coldwater Methodist Church and served as choir organist for twenty years. Her father before her mother's death had served as chaplain for the state prison at Jackson, Michigan.²² Both Hattie and Bradley apparently accompanied their father and mother on visits to the prison; the entire family earning the respect and liking of the prisoners.



One prisoner made him (Elliott) a beautiful snuffbox with a silver plate on the top of which was Elliott's monogram. Another prisoner carved a perfectly formed wooden doll for his small daughter, Harriet . . . Both Harriet and Bradley were great favorites with the prisoners and wandered among them at will.²³

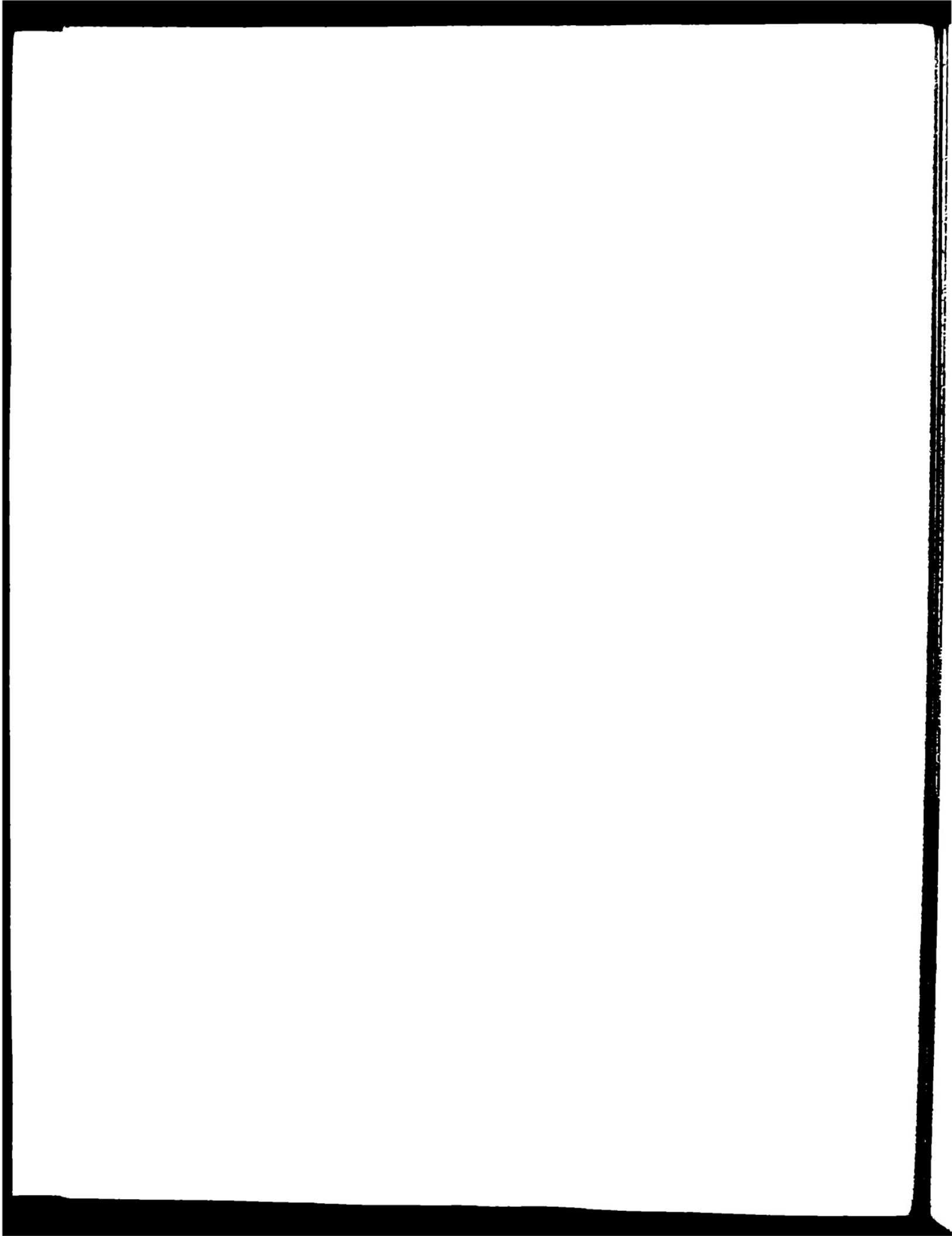
Years later in her correspondence with Captain Paddock, Hattie mentions visits to the prison on several occasions, apparently having continued this philanthropic activity after the break-up of the family.

There is much similarity in Hattie's and Byron's family background and indeed they seem to have been cousins. The Crippen and Paddock families held adjoining farms in Penfield, New York, and Silence Hard, Byron's mother, was the younger sister of Esther Hard, Hattie's grandmother and of Betsy Ann Littlefield who raised Hattie and her brother, Bradley.²⁴

It is not clear how or where Hattie and Byron became acquainted. It may have been through members of both families who had been neighbors in Penfield, or they may have met while Byron was recruiting for the battery in Coldwater. At any rate it was not love at first sight. Hattie's aunt and uncle were disapproving of Byron and tried to prevent Hattie from seeing Byron or even writing to him.

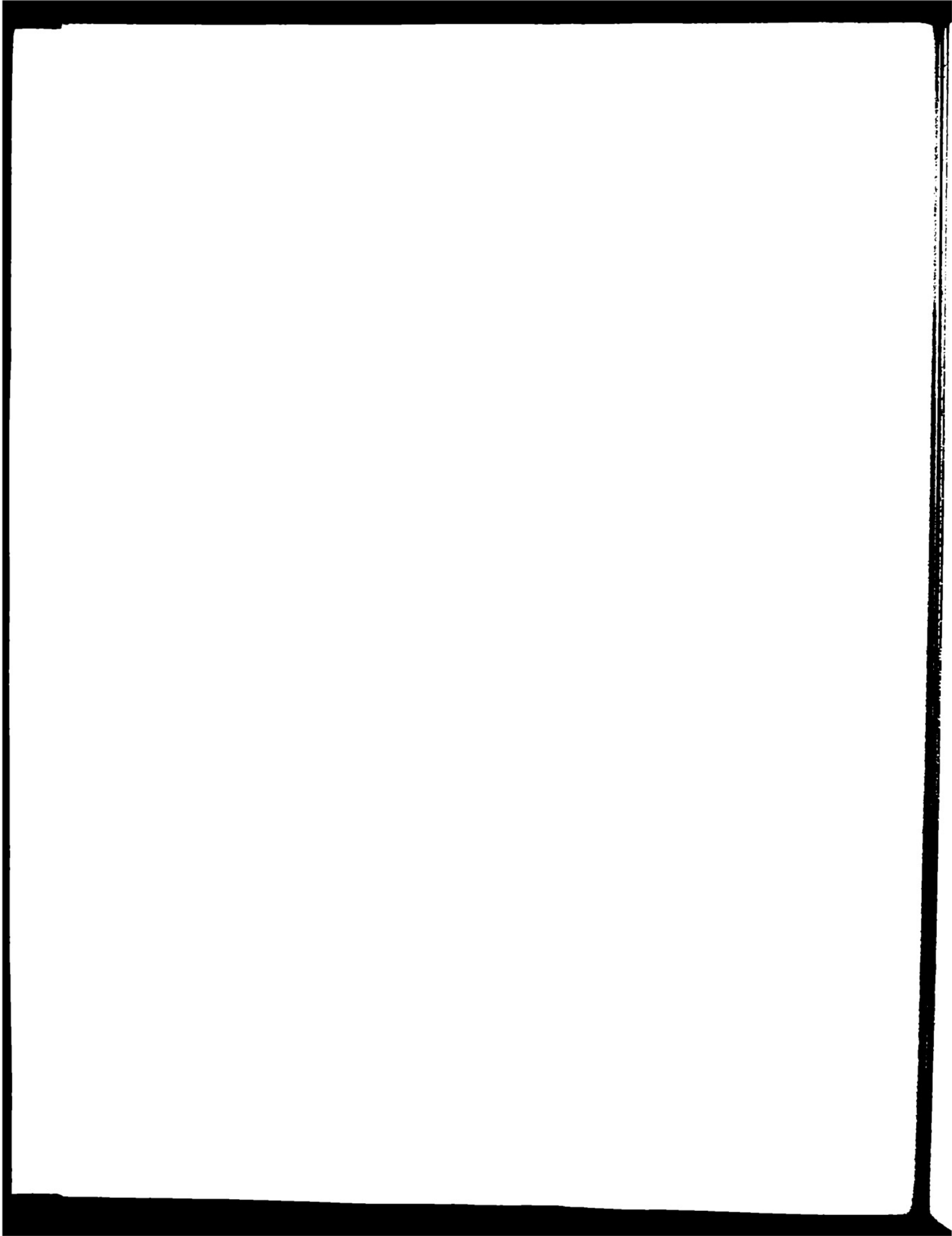
Uncle is home and will be for a week or so and I think it best to wait till he goes back. You know my reason and trust you will see the propriety of my doing as I do but I will see you as soon as possible.²⁵

She indicates that although she spurned his attentions at first she later (for unstated reasons) became determined to



circumvent her Uncle's ban against Byron.

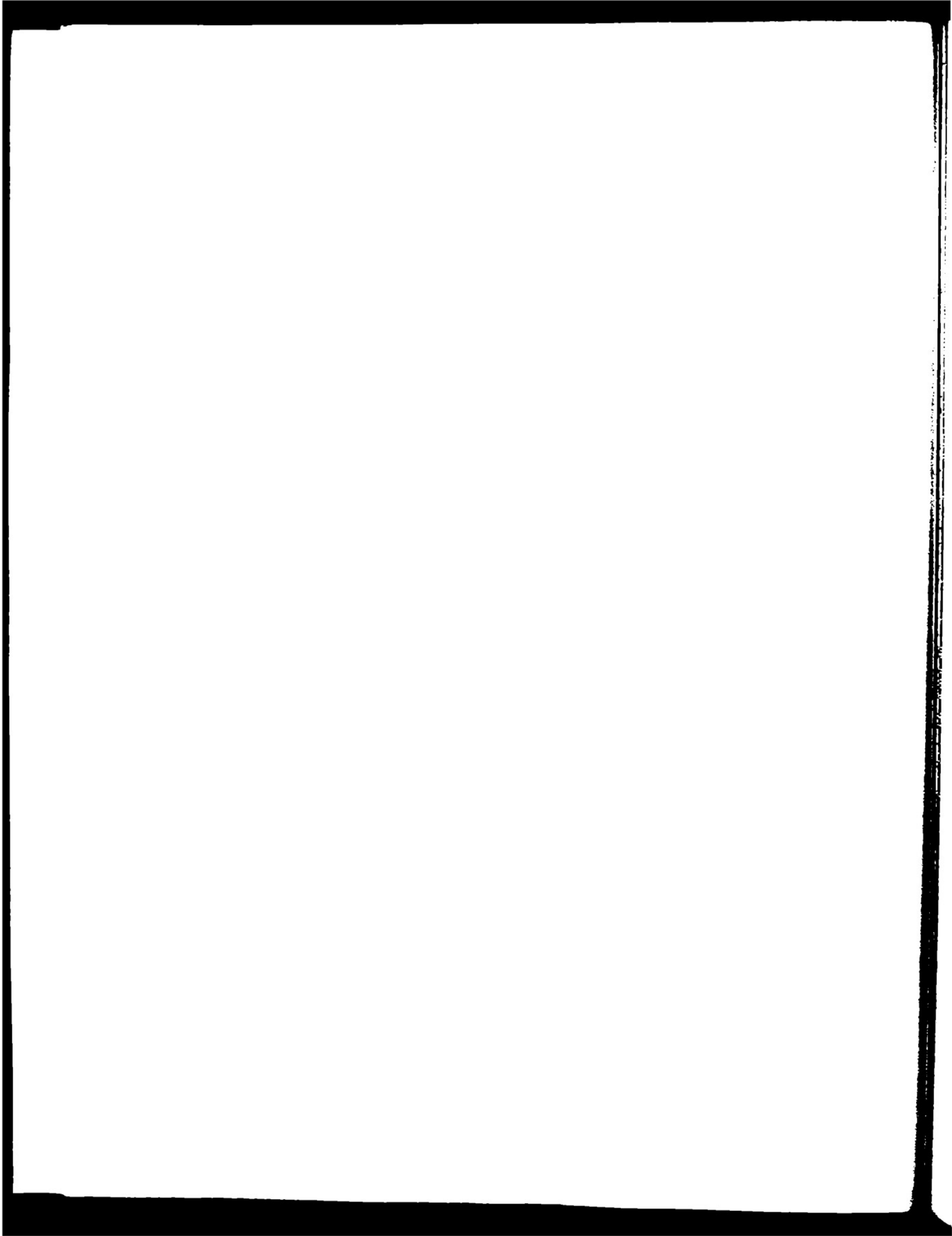
I can think more reasonably tonight than for a long time before and can excuse a great deal that has seemed inexcusable. When I remember their great kindness to me till now I have had no reason to complain, and knowing that I am thwarting the dearest wish of their hearts in loving as I choose yet in time hope they will think of it more favorably . . . Byron with your approval I can bear a great deal but when they speak ill of you, you must allow me to resent it . . . It is certainly a great pleasure to me to see you - but this restraint is so tiresome. I can't endure it much longer and not to be allowed to act as feelings would dictate, even as far as treating you with politeness, I want the liberty of seeing and going with you when I choose, without leaving home to do so. I will try and be patient - but when I think of the manner you have been treated my patience is all gone and anger takes its place. If possible will meet you at Mary's tomorrow at two o'clock. I am in want of your advice more than ever . . . I think they are getting quite suspicious of this letter to Bradley, so good night with love of Hattie.²



L. Bradley Crippen
res: Berkshire Co., N.Y., Fairfield, N.Y., Lima, N.Y.,
Herkimer Co., N.Y., Penfield, N.Y., and Coldwater, Mich.
born: Sept. 25, 1783.
died: Nov. 15, 1855 at Coldwater, Mich. Buried there.
Married: Esther Hard at German Flats, N.Y. on April 20,
1804.
born: Feb. 23, 1787, at Quebec.
died: at Coldwater, Mich. Aug. 22, 1863.
daughter of Philo Hard and Currence (Hawley) Hard.

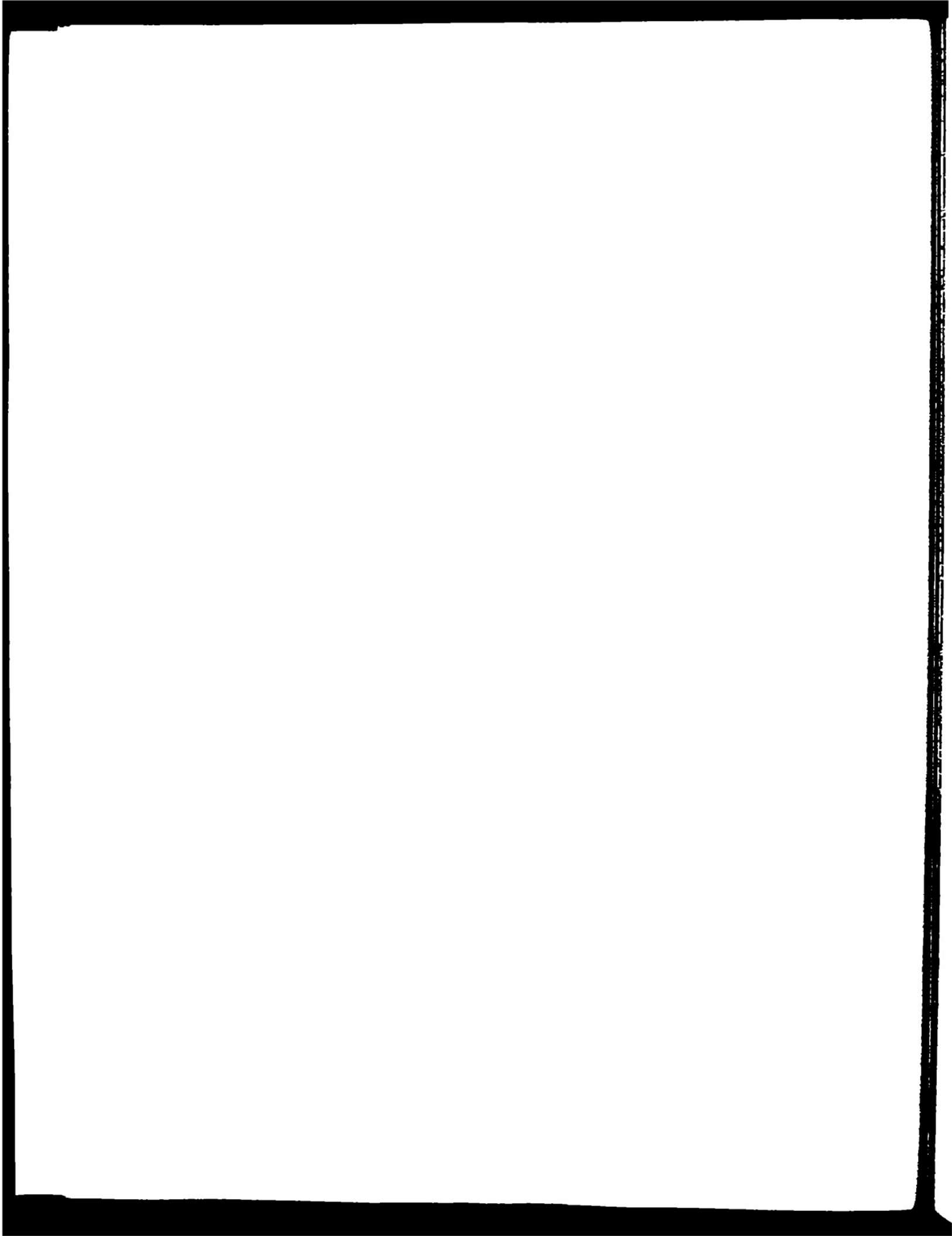
Children:

1. Harriet
2. Lorenzo Dow
3. Philo Hard
4. BETSEY ANN CRIPPEN, b.10/31/1811. d.4/8/1886 at
Coldwater, Mich. m.12/13/1830 at Penfield, N.Y. to
Dr. Darwin Littlefield, b.11/9/1804 at Arlington, Vt.
d. 3/13/1870. Three children died in infancy.
5. ELLIOTT MCHENRY CRIPPEN, b.2/22/1814 at Penfield, N.Y.
d. at Jackson, Mich. 11/19/1878. m.2/3/1834 to Maria
Aelly Halsted. Children Bradley and Harriet Adeline.
mar.² Esther Pierce of Coldwater, Mich., 8/12/1850.
Children Henry, Walter, Mary
6. Benjamin Whitehead Crippen.
7. Currence Adeline.
8. Gideon E.



Footnotes - Chapter II

15. Paddock, Edna Littlefield, (editor), Crippen Genealogy.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. Op. Cit., Crippen Genealogy, "The Crippen Family".
20. Ibid.
Coldwater Daily Reporter. February 14, 1902.
21. Op. Cit., Crippen Genealogy. "The Crippen Family".
22. Ibid., "Elliott McHenry Crippen".
23. Ibid.
24. Paddock, Edna Littlefield (editor), Hard Genealogy. "Philo Hard".
25. Op. Cit., Correspondence, no date.
26. Ibid., Home, Thursday Eve.



Chapter III

Off to War

Byron Paddock joined Battery F, 1st Regiment of the Michigan Light Artillery upon its formation on January 1, 1862²⁷. He accepted his fate philosophically, writing the following entry into his diary on that date:

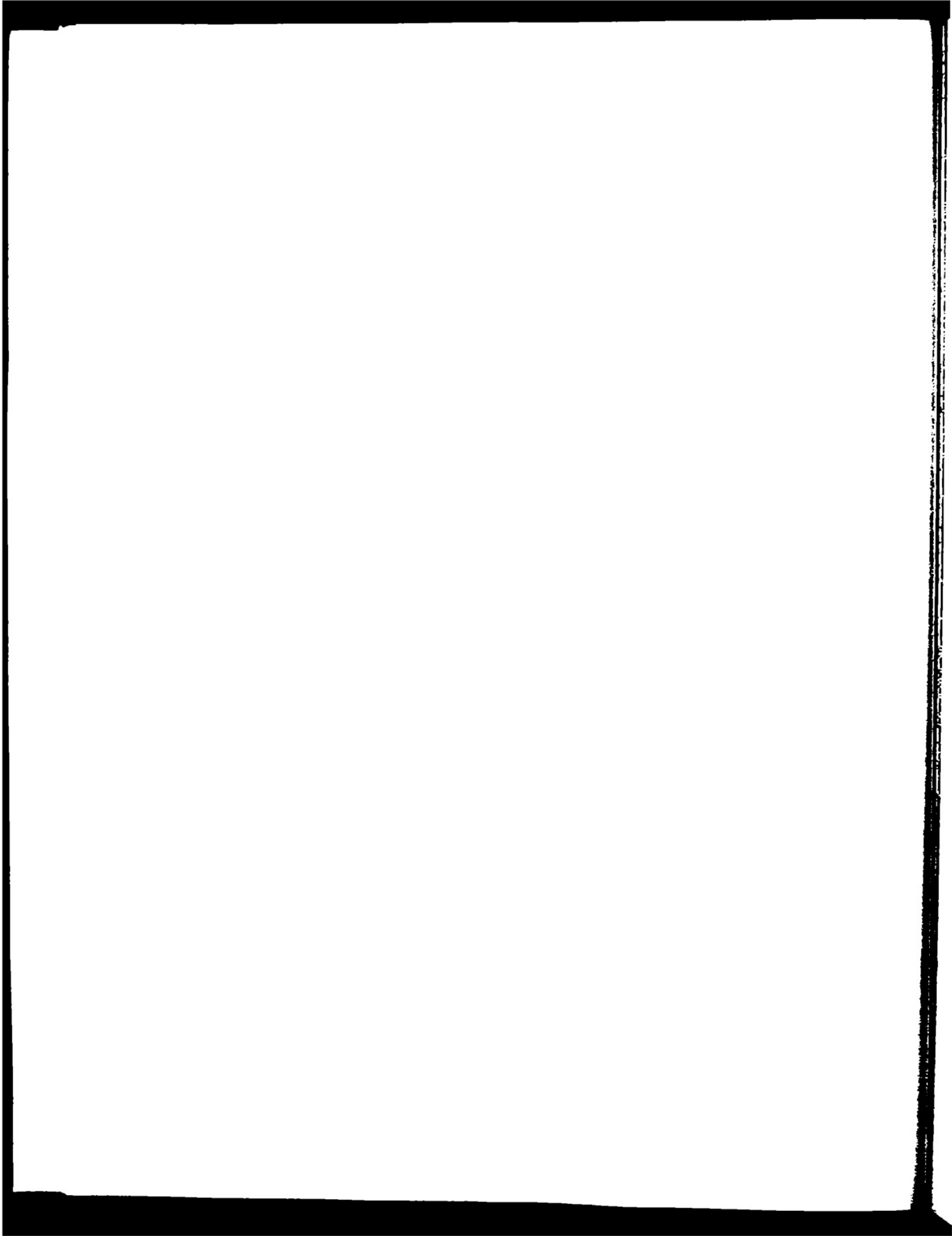
'Today our hopes we number o'er
The worth of each to test & prove;
And countless wishes to offer up
For all we have, or know, or love.'

Am a soldier and expect to go and fight for
Uncle Sam.²⁸

The militia became an official part of the United States army on January 9, 1862, and his term of enlistment was ostensibly scheduled to end on January 9, 1865,²⁹ at which time he planned to return to Coldwater and marry Hattie, although they were not officially engaged until some time later.

At first army life differed little from civilian life. The battery remained at Coldwater until the third of March, 1862.³⁰ During this time he writes of visits to the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member; sleigh riding parties; and of regular attendance at church.³¹ He attended the Baptist Church of which his family had been members,³² and the Methodist Church of which Hattie was a member. On one occasion he writes of attending a service at the Episcopal Church.³³

Although he remained in Coldwater for approximately three



months and Hattie lived with her aunt and uncle just outside of the town, itself, it is not clear how much they saw of each other. His diary entry for January 25, reads:

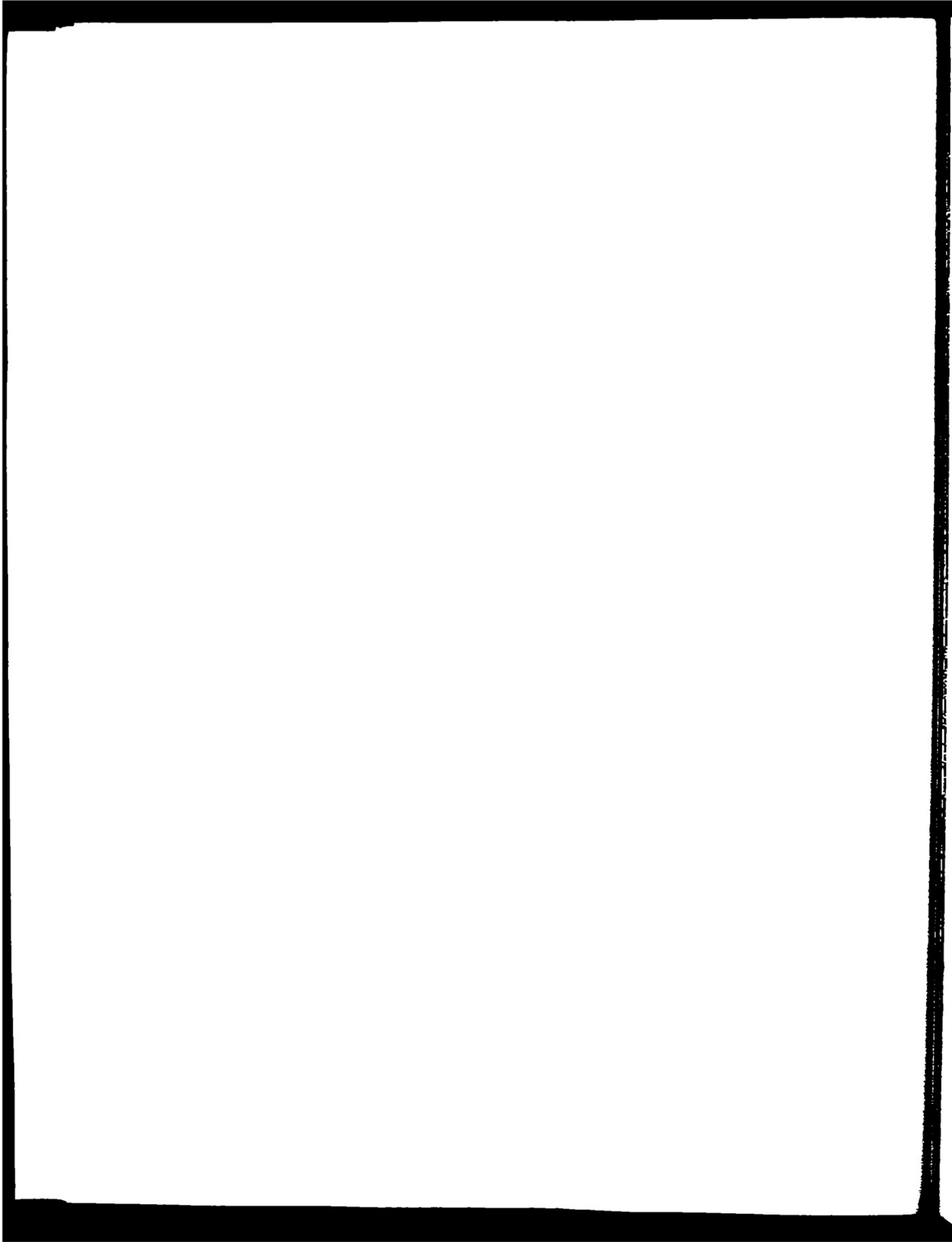
What excellent sleighing we have now
and yet I am not situated as to be able
to enjoy it, and why? because. . . 34.

Her family were apparently unwilling to allow him to call on her, so they were forced to make arrangements to meet at the home of friends, the Holways. They met in this manner on January 30, and "made arrangements for a sleighride".³⁵

The situation was no doubt unpleasant and made meeting difficult for the couple, though they were seemingly as determined for their part. One triumphant diary entry reads: "What a time I had this evening yet I saw her when I most wished in spite of some meddlesome relatives".³⁶

Sometimes a Sunday evening at the Holways would be conveniently concluded with the couple's attending the evening service at the Methodist Church though this was undoubtedly at the risk of her relatives' disapproval. Indeed, such an evening was Sunday, March 2, the night before the battery's departure for Kentucky. They met at the Holways that evening after church and a terse diary entry reads: Called at Mr. Holway's after church and staid quite late.³⁷

At 4:20 A.M. March 3, 1862, the battery left by train for Louisville, Kentucky. They changed trains in Salem and New Albany Crossing and again at Indianapolis, after plowing

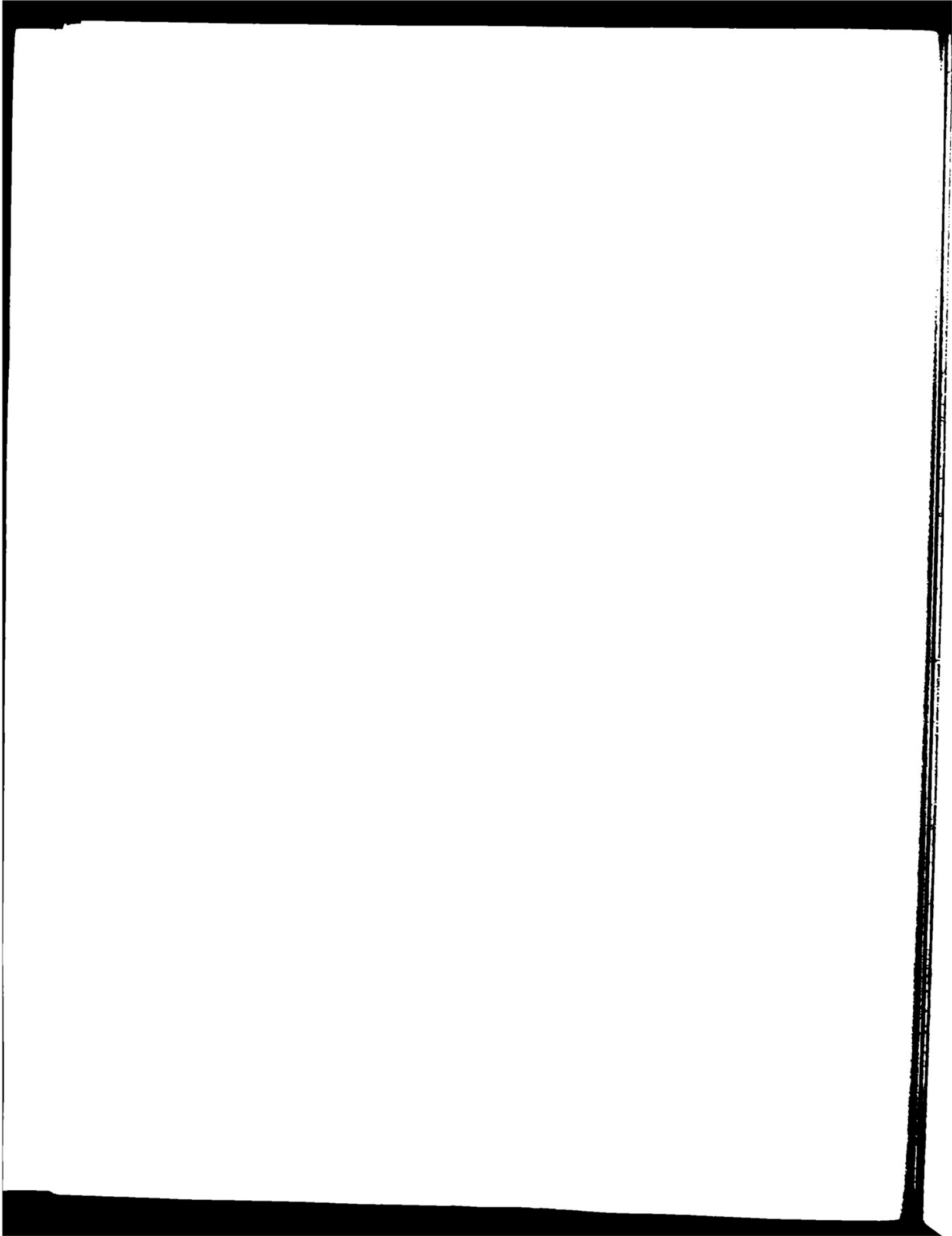


through a heavy snowstorm.³⁸ At Jeffersonville they stayed over night, arriving in Louisville on Wednesday, March 5, and settled in at Camp Gilbert.³⁹

Soon after arriving at Camp Gilbert the weather seems to have temporarily thawed and, having no pressing duties, Byron passed the time by touring the countryside. He visited a "deserted Secesh mansion"⁴⁰, and on March 9, he and Lieutenant Holbrook, went to General Taylor's plantation "and were very kindly shown around by his nephews who took us to the vault that contained all that is mortal of the Old hero; Peace to his ashes."⁴¹

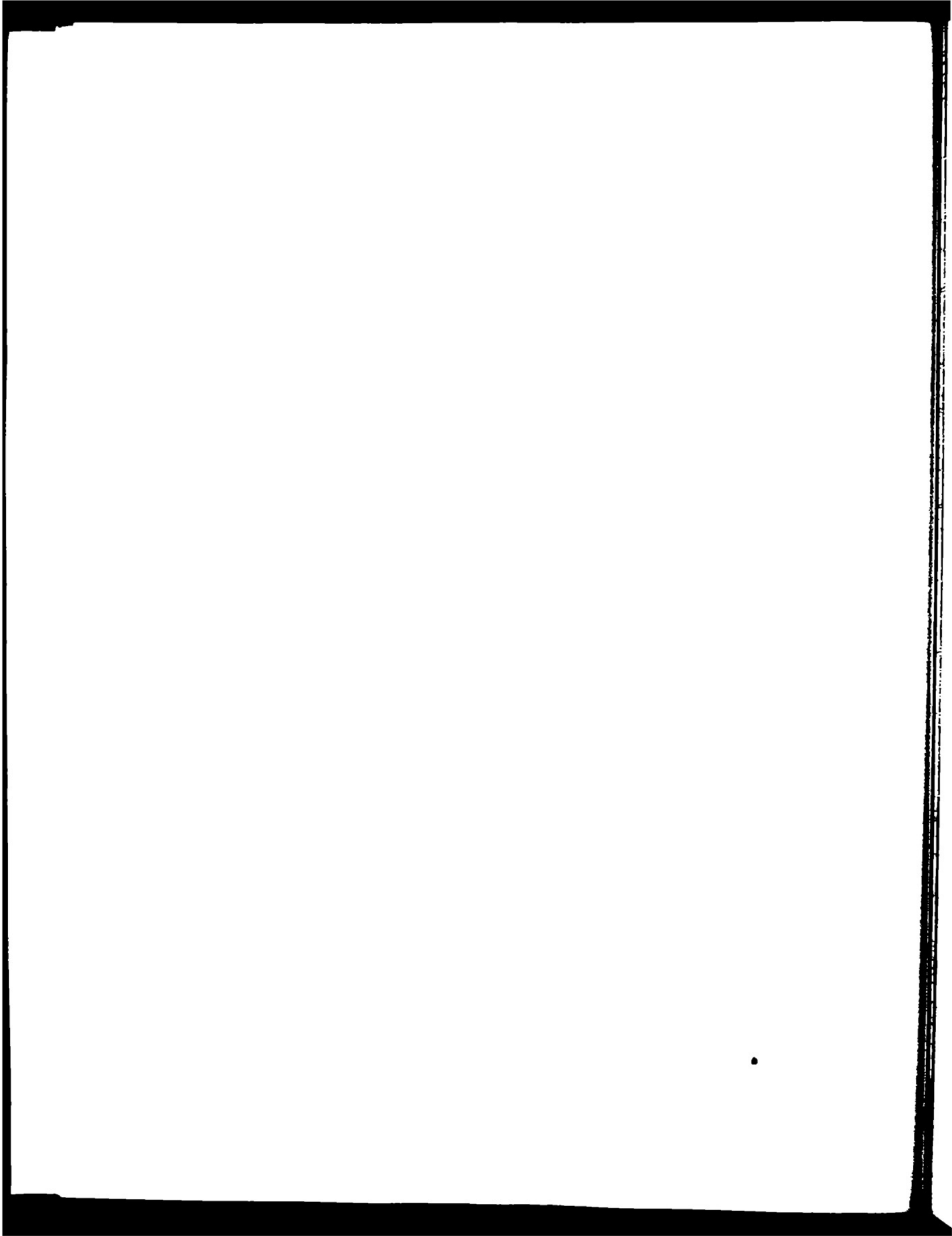
During the late winter and early spring of 1862, two of the biggest problems faced by the battery were the weather, which was continuously cold and rainy, and the sickness of its members. By April 5, sixteen men were hospitalized.⁴² By April 26, thirty men were in the hospital, and Byron, himself, while not hospitalized, had fallen ill, so while only one man died of disease in 1862, twenty-four were discharged in that year due to disability.⁴³ In fact some of these disability discharges may have resulted from disease. Byron's own brother, as previously mentioned was so discharged from service.

On March 31, the battery marched 20 miles to Fort Blair, where they slept the first night without tents or stoves.⁴⁴ Life was little different at the new camp, and Byron's routine seems to have been concerned with handling supplies, super-



vising foraging details, and drilling. Occasionally he would travel to Louisville on business, which usually consisted of ordering further provisions. Although Byron entered the battery as a private, he was made quartermaster sergeant on the mustering in date, January 9, and on November 11, 1862, he was commissioned senior second lieutenant.⁴⁵ The commission dated from Lieutenant Tyler's death.

Morale among the men was apparently not high during this period. At least the officers had relief from the dull routine in a trip to Louisville where they might attend the theater, or even in a short sightseeing tour through the surrounding countryside. However for the enlisted men there seemed to be little relief. The routine consisted of drills, meals, and other unexciting tasks. Consequently, with the sickness and boredom there was some agitation among the men. On Monday, April 29, one man was put on bread and water "for refusing to do duty".⁴⁶ On Tuesday one of the corporals was accidentally shot through the leg. Then on Monday, May 5, "had quite a mutiny. . . Men refused at first to drill with muskets. All quiet now."⁴⁷ Meanwhile there had been reports of a fierce battle at Pittsburgh Landing where many men on both sides were killed. There were also occasional rumors that rebel guerrillas had been sighted in the state. Scouting parties were sent out from the camp, but the battery, as yet, had had no contact with the enemy.



Byron was a strong man who held strong opinions about the people with whom he came in contact. To his mind, while the life of a soldier was not the best, it was a duty to be undertaken honorably. Malingerers, weaklings, and others who tried to evade their duty received little sympathy from him.

Had a company drill marched them all down town whilst manoeuvring one of their guns went off and passed through the side of a house and dropped upon the floor. One man threw his gun down and refused to do duty. Arrested him and he will be punished.⁴⁸

Sent a man to Louisville prison for disobeying commands.⁴⁹

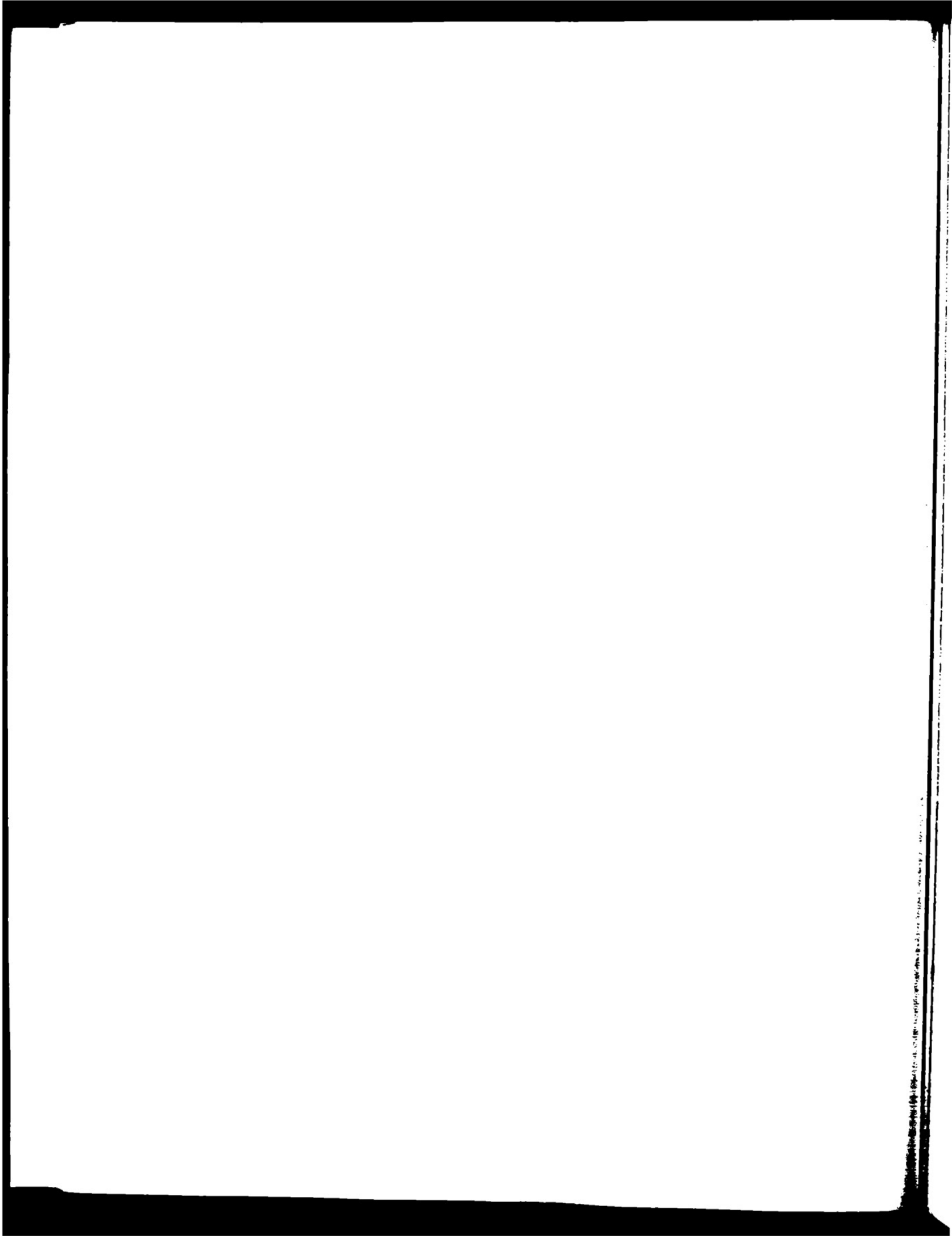
I am glad that they are going to draft in Michigan for it will make some of those milk and water men look pale who have been so anxious to have everybody but themselves go to war.⁵⁰

Apparently he held such an unfavorable view of his tentmate, Junior Second Lieutenant Henry A. Hutson. "Lieut. Hutson is boring me by reading poetry the effusion of some soft and shallow brain similar to his own".⁵¹ The exact story of Hutson is not clear. There are vague references to him in the diary throughout the late spring.

Had a long talk with Hutson on private business.⁵²

. . . came up to the city. Found Lieut. Tyler here we are getting along well with Hutsons case.⁵³

Today an Order came for the arrest of H.A.H. and a good letter from Gov. Blair, All right. Now we will see who is to control affairs.⁵⁴



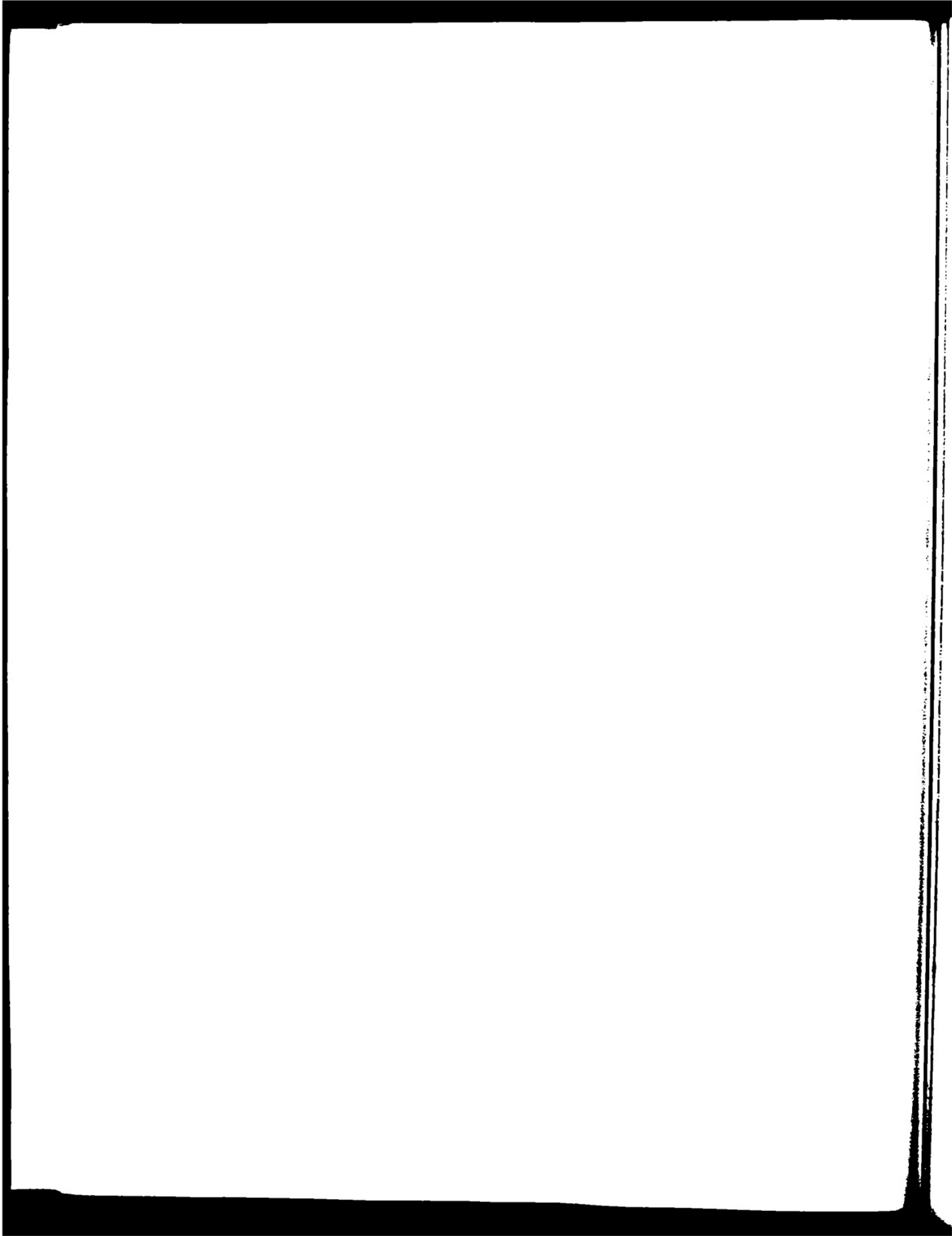
Have got H.A.H. under arrest.⁵⁵

I feel greatly relieved for my tentmate has gone. Yes H.A. Hutson has resigned and gone this morning. Bueno. Bueno.
Hurrah.⁵⁶

Meanwhile, while Byron was working on "Hutsons Case", a scouting party traveled down to Henderson, Kentucky, engaged the enemy and Lieutenant Tyler was killed.⁵⁷ Byron, himself, was sick for some time, and stayed with a "secesh"⁵⁸ family. A hint of scandal had touched the battery as well with reports that Sergeant Brown's wife, who had come down to be with him, and the Captain's servant, Perry, were linked together.⁵⁹ There was also the increasing problem of rebel guerrillas, particularly Morgan. Consequently the routine had undergone a change with reinforcements to the fort's structure and increased guard duty for the men.⁶⁰

August 4, was election day throughout the state of Kentucky, and, because of the threat of disorder from rebel guerrillas and rebel sympathizers, detachments of troops were sent to Garnettsville and Brandenburg to "be there . . . at the election and keep the Secesh quiet".⁶¹ The election passed off without any trouble where they were. "The Secesh all refused to vote".⁶²

Much of the remainder of August was spent in getting equipped. Captain Andrews returned to Michigan to recruit, and lieutenants Hale and Andrews were sent with a section to Lexington. This left Byron in command of the camp.

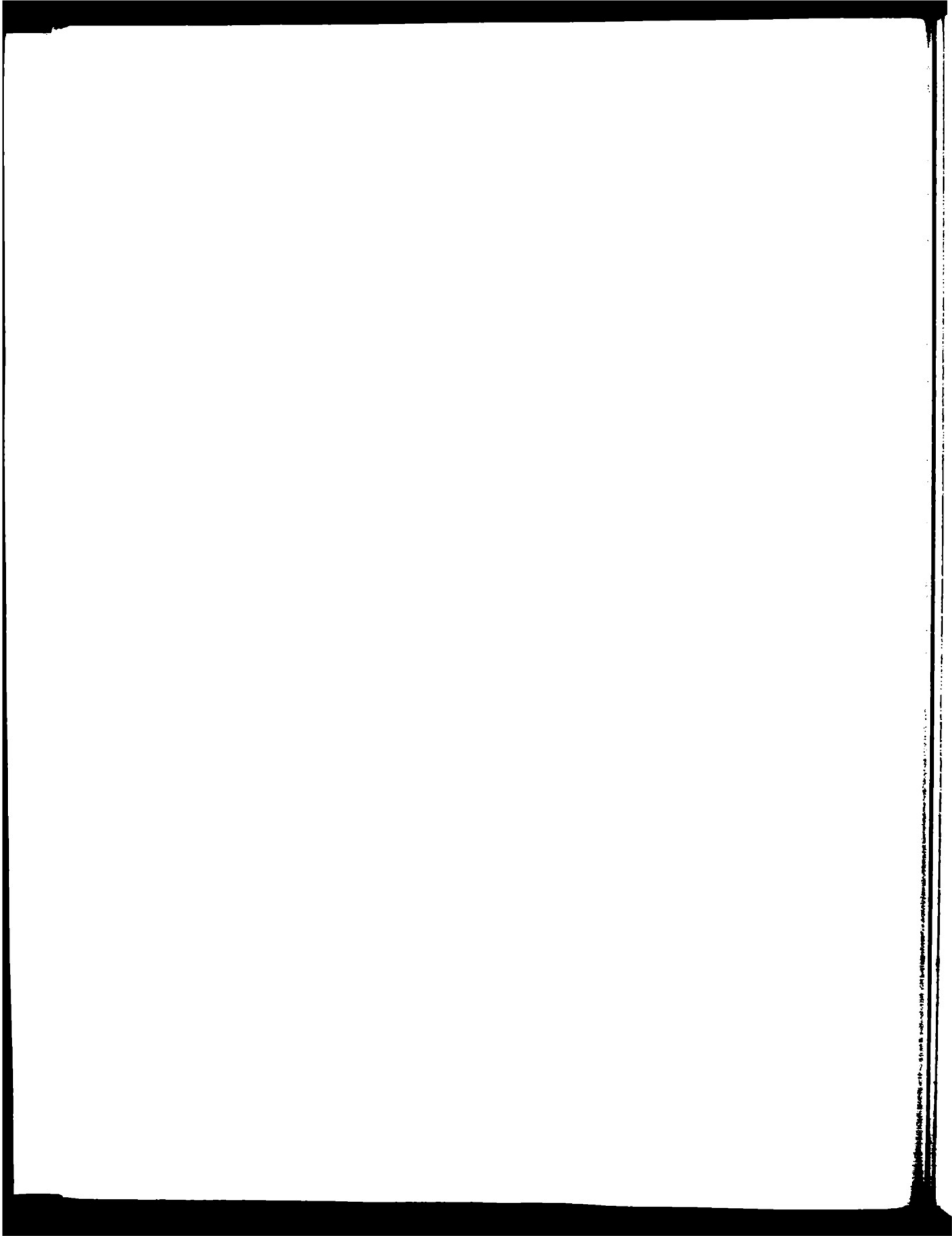


On August 20, Byron moved the remainder of the battery to Lexington to join the first brigade under command of Colonel Lucas. August 25, he moved with the first brigade near Richmond, Kentucky, where he joined Lieutenants Hale and Andrews. On August 29, the union forces met and repulsed a body of rebel cavalry,⁶³ but the next day one of the most disastrous battles of the war occurred at Richmond, Kentucky.

At five this morning our pickets, etc. were driven in and away we went with our Battery. Went about a mile when the Rebels opened fire upon us - fought about three hours when they drove us back and continued to do so - fought all day and at night - they completely victorious with great slaughter.⁶⁴

The Battery was surrounded by Rebels. He (Capt. Paddock) was mounted on a powerful black horse. Realizing that they would be captured he turned to his men and said, 'I am going to try to break through their lines. Fall in behind me and follow, all of you that wish'. With that he started his horse at full speed. His move was unexpected by the Rebels and before they knew what he intended doing, he was upon them. Lt. Paddock charged through the Rebel Lines where they seemed thickest knocking down men. Some of his men followed and escaped with him. The rest of the battery was captured.⁶⁵

The union forces were routed and forced to flee through Kentucky. They left Lexington the evening of September 1, and the rebels were close behind. After traveling through Versailles they paused for rest in Frankfort, September 3.



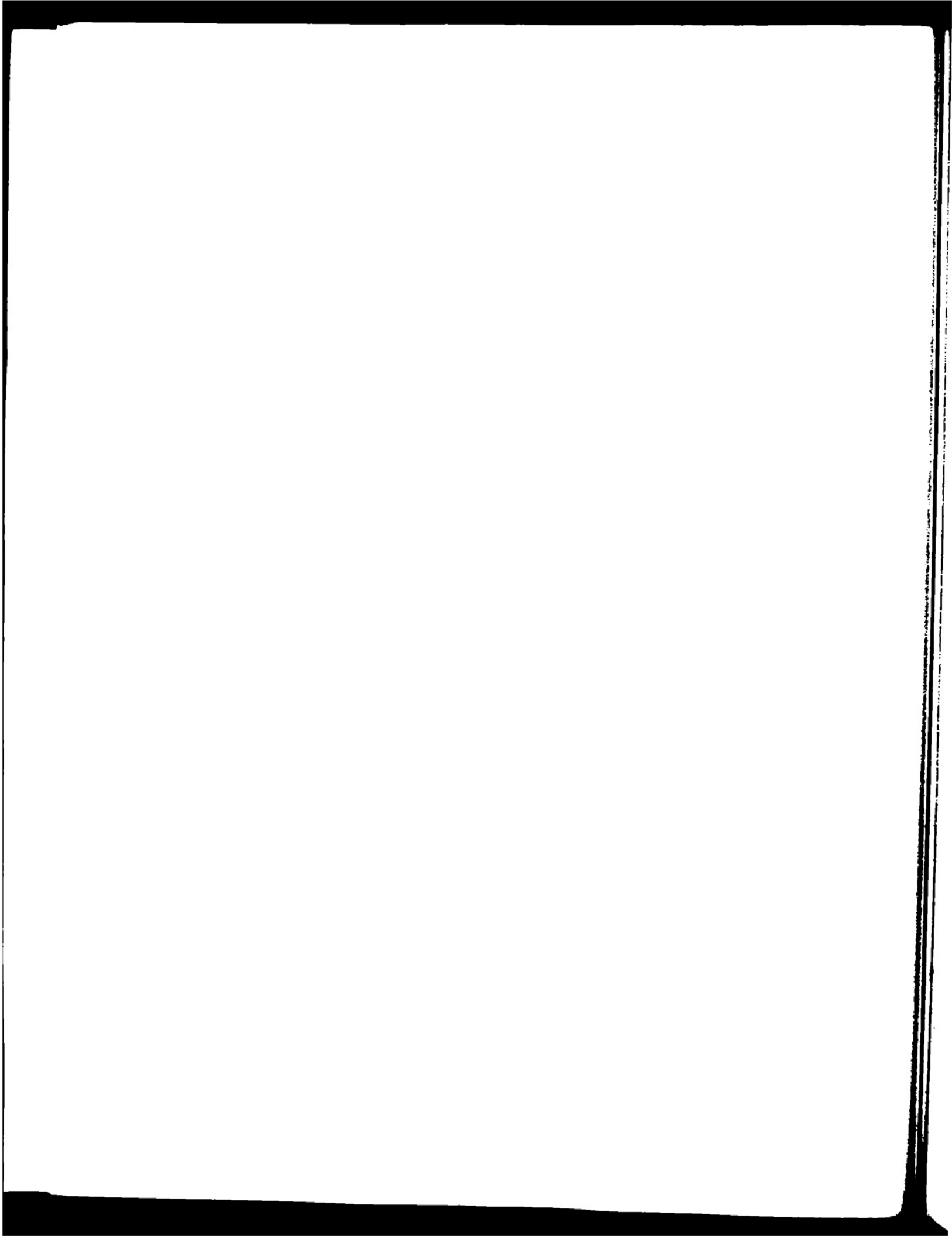
Came in last night at ten o'clock. Planted our guns at the end of the Bridge and laid down on the sidewalk and slept soundly. The Rebels are close upon us and we are off again.⁶⁶

The hurried march to Louisville was hardest on the infantry as many fell behind and were captured by the enemy, but by September 5, . . . "At last we are at Louisville safe. Secesh did not follow us farther than Shelbyville".⁶⁷

Back at Louisville the old camp routine was not resumed. Byron had been back but several hours when he was sent "in command of our piece in company with a Detachment of Cavalry" to search for John Morgan.⁶⁸ During this expedition he managed to keep up his correspondence with Hattie, and it is from this that one feels the frantic pace and the overwhelming weariness that those men must have felt.

. . . It has been a number of days and even weeks since I have had an opportunity to write to you. It is not because you are forgotten but because I could not. Since writing to you last I have seen some hard times and have been in one pretty rough battle and got badly whipped too but am ready to try them again. . . I got your letter at Lexington but we had to commence a retreat the same day, consequently could not then answer it and even now have not time to say what I wish to and will leave it until I return to Louisville which will be in a day or two if Morgan don't take me. Our Battery has been badly cut up. Over half of the men are killed and prisoner. I am very tired and even hungry for provisions are scarce and cannot be had for love nor money in many places . . .⁶⁹

Immediate threat from the rebel forces slackened only



temporarily before reports were circulating that General Bragg was approaching Louisville. Consequently troops were busy fortifying the fort and accesses to it. Meanwhile additional troops were reporting in to replace the large numbers lost at Richmond. Among these new forces was Benson, one of Byron's younger brothers, who arrived with Captain Andrews on September 20.⁷⁰

Sickness was still a big problem among the men, and large numbers of men were on the sick lists throughout the fall.

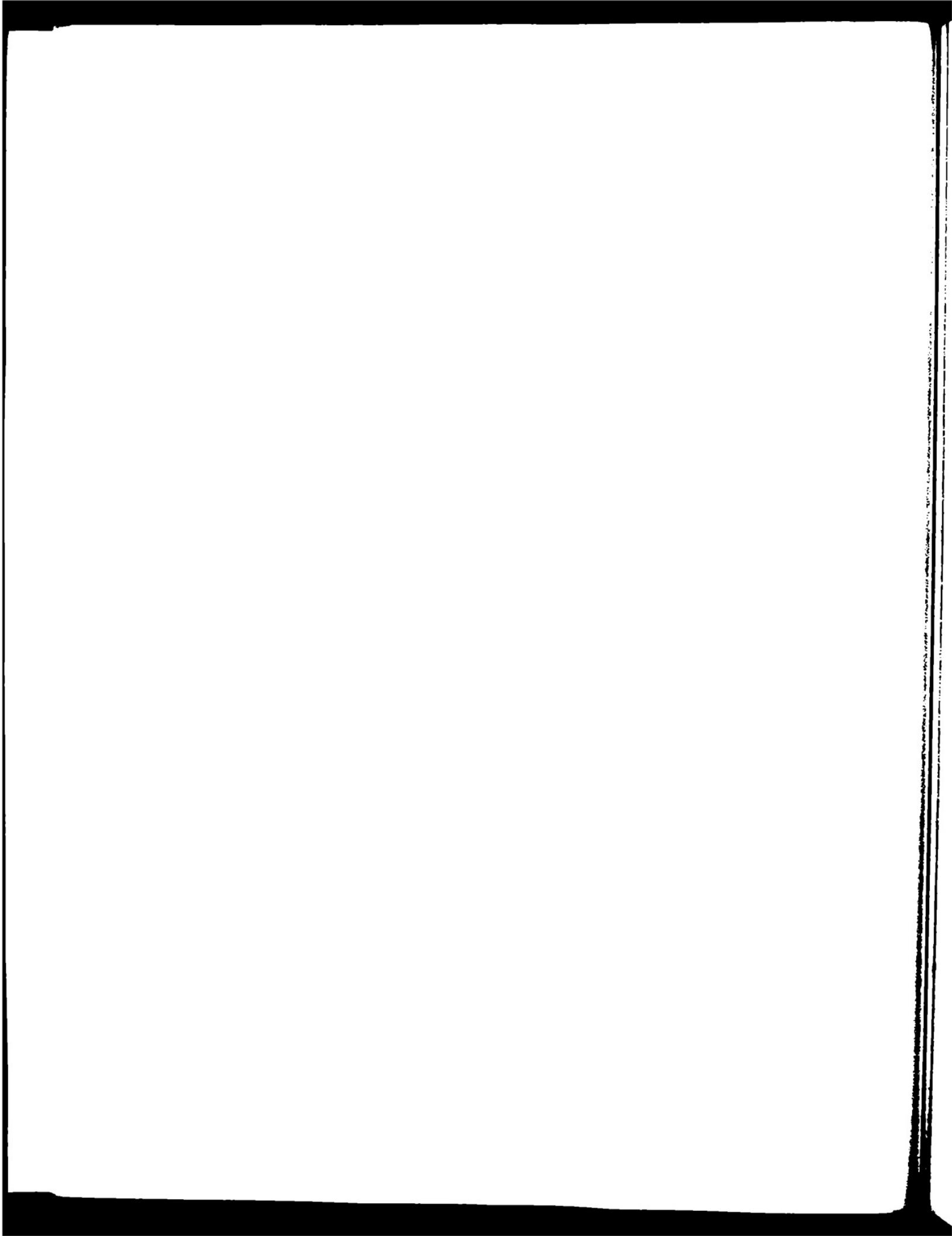
Quite a number of our men are sick with various diseases. Some say the location of our camp is bad. But I judge from appearances that a certain class of women have caused the most sickness.⁷¹

One of those who became chronically ill was Bennie.

Poor Bennie I had the Medical Inspector examine him yesterday he says his lungs are badly diseased and that he needed the comforts of home life instead of enduring the exposures of camp and said that if I would make out his discharge papers he would have him mustered out of the service. I am sorry that it must be so for I like to have him with me. I had no idea that he was so much diseased and fear that he will not live long.⁷²

Shortly after Bennie's discharge Captain Andrews, a personal friend of Byron's resigned and left the service. This was unexpected and came as a blow to Byron. "Received a letter from Lieut. Hale saying that Captain Andrews had resigned. A good man has left us. The company has lost a good officer and I a good friend".⁷³

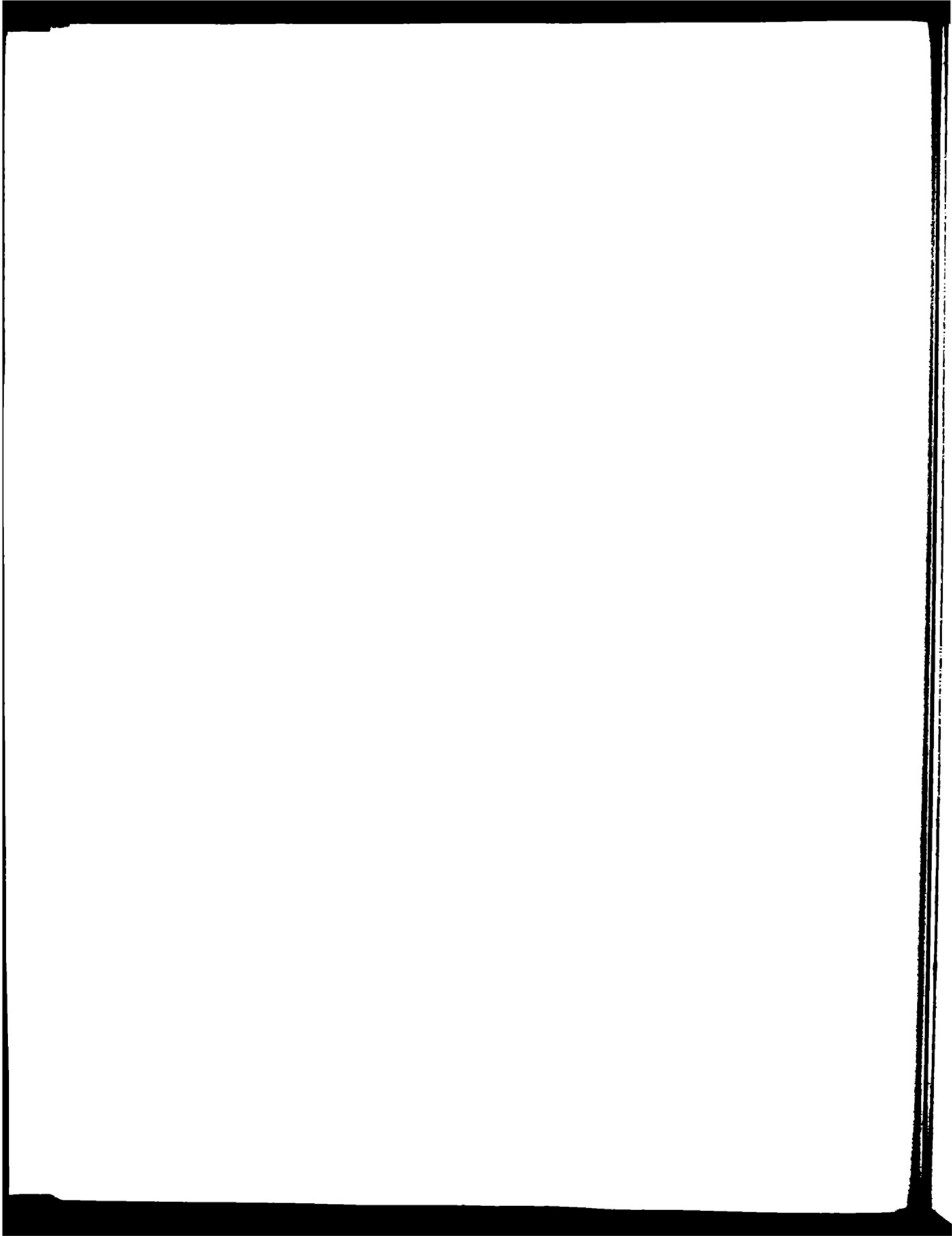
To Hattie the resignation of Captain Andrews was more than



the loss of a good officer and friend, it was the the loss of a strong argument against her family's condemnation of Byron. The captain was apparently a respected man, judged by many, including Hattie's family, of possessing high moral standards. Therefore his friendship and influence represented a point in Byron's favor.

Now Byron you know I have faith in you, haven't I trusted you for a long while at home. I should have no fear but away there and camp life at best must be dull and monotonous and no one around but rough men such as the privates usually are. Am I to blame for fearing just a little. I should fear for Captain just the same if left alone with such a set. Dear Byron you know I have all confidence in you and think your principle just as good as his, but he is older and has never been tried as you. I think there is very few that have never yielded to temptation and should you fall you know how many of my hopes must go with that fall, and if I am over anxious please don't be angry.⁷⁴

You say that you would like to have the Captain back only that you fear for my morals. Now really I don't believe that you have faith in me even to a grain of mustard - and I suppose if the Captain should get a discharge (and that is very doubtful now) you would imagine that I was into all manner of dissipation. Now dear Hattie do you think that the example and influence of the Captain is the sole cause of my morality. If that be the case you will have to hire him to go with me at all times and places. I know Norman's⁷⁵ standard of morals are not what you would like in me, and are not what they should be yet I have the confidence to believe that neither he nor all the profligates in the Army can swerve me from the course



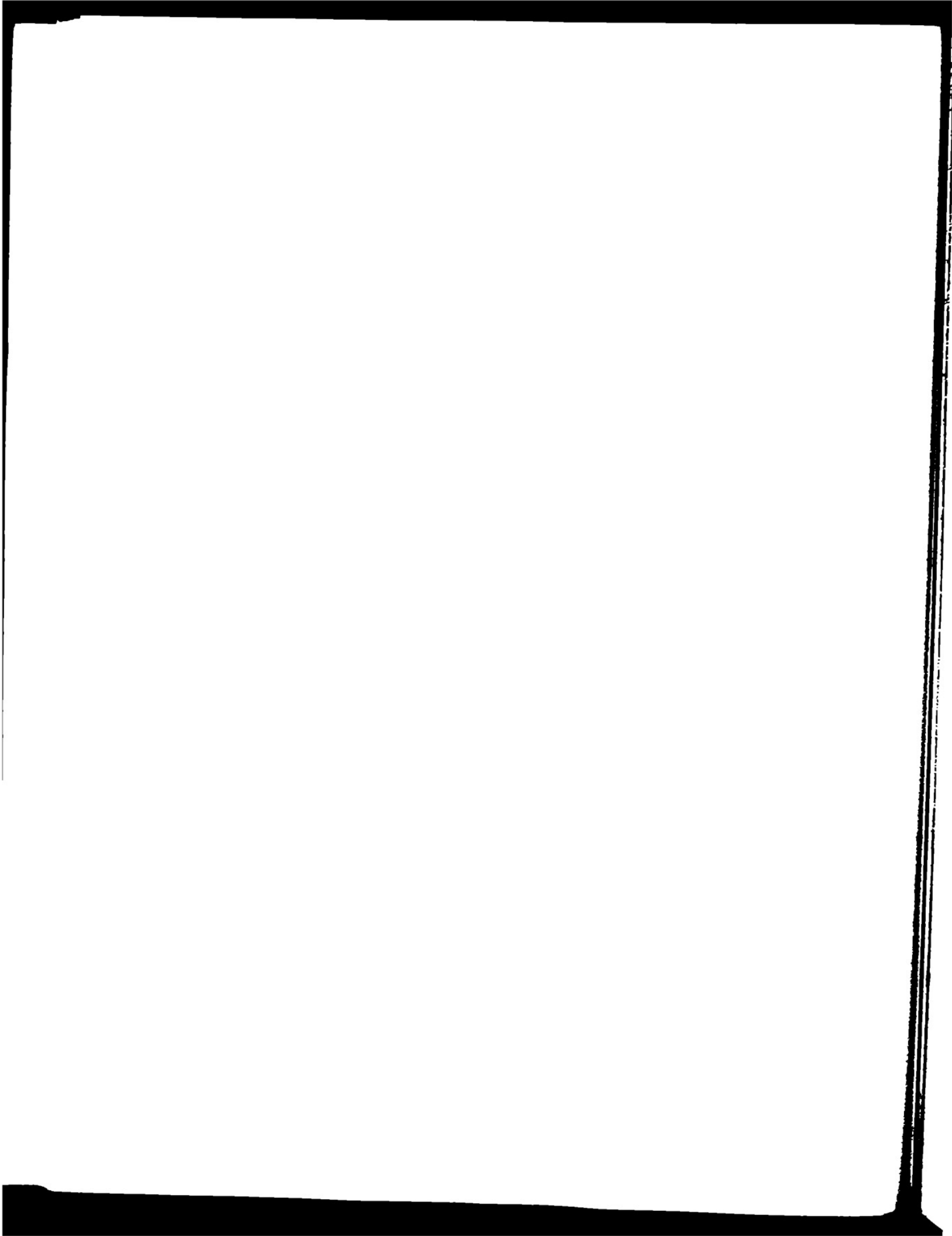
that I have marked out to follow. This is a bold assertion and one must feel sure -
guine of his moral strength. Well I do
for I know that together with your influence
it will carry me safe through free from the
contaminations of camp life.⁷⁶

It is difficult to understand Hattie's or her family's fears for Byron's moral character. His writing reflects a man whose moral and patriotic philosophizing is sometimes carried to dramatic extremes.

We have too many kid glove officers who tarry around the cities and live on the fat of the land than do their duty like men. It makes me almost sick of Shoulder Straps and if I don't wear them with more profit and benefit to the Government and honor to myself; then I want them taken from me for they are intended as a badge of honor and merit and should not be disgraced by poltroons.⁷⁷

Although both Byron and Hattie set high standards for themselves they did not always measure others by these same standards. She wrote to him of "rough men such as privates usually are"⁷⁸ clearly viewing them as a group apart and below Byron's set. He, as quoted above, defines the duties and standards of an officer, but these are not applied to "the men". It is the officers who set the pace and provide the leadership, and it is the officers who achieve success or failure.

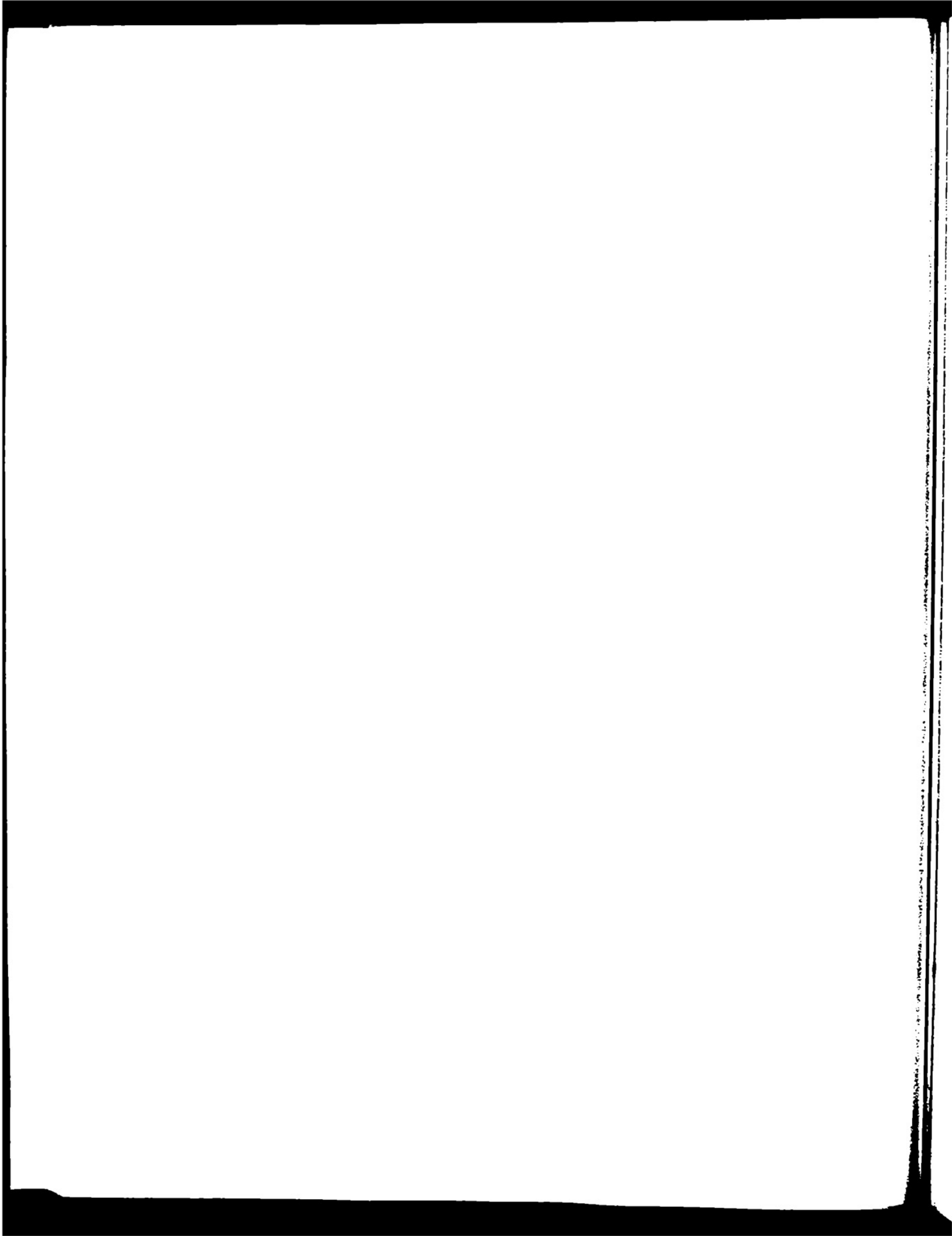
The South for several weeks past has obtained an advantage if not a complete victory . . . Why it is I know not unless it be caused by the inefficiency of a great many of our officers the fault cannot be in the men for they have with but few exceptions fought well and bravely. . .⁷⁹



And fight was all one could or should expect from "the men".

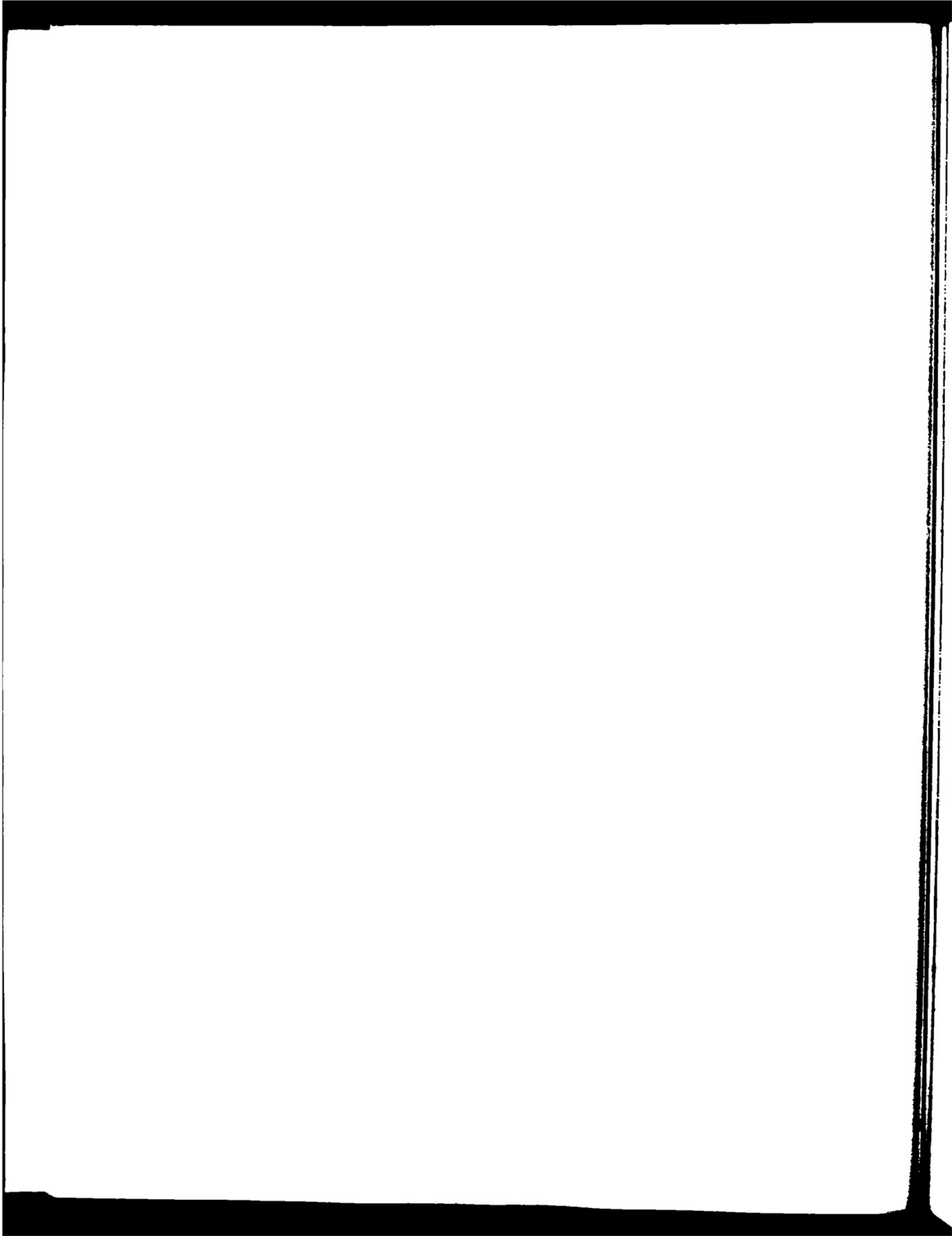
Of his brother officers in the battery Byron expressed no less firm opinions. The captain was his friend and no doubt his model. Of Hutson he was contemptuous and reluctant to waste space to discuss him. Lieutenant Tyler, his predecessor, he had admired, and Lieutenant Hale, the captain's replacement, he seems to have respected. But one officer, Sergeant Brown, soon to be lieutenant, he disliked and distrusted. Brown, who was apparently jealous of Byron, had begun plotting with Norman Andrews, the captain's brother, to thrust himself ahead of Byron in the line for promotion. Working quietly, with falsified signatures, Brown and the younger Andrews were attempting to blacken Byron's record with Governor Blair of Michigan, by whose authority officers were commissioned and promoted. The plot was uncovered months later in 1863 when Byron became eligible for the battery captaincy.

Meanwhile Byron was receiving attention from his superiors. On Wednesday, December 17, General Granger arrived at Bowling Green and ordered Byron to take command of all the artillery in the Brigade. Five days earlier, after an inspection by an officer of General Rosecrans' staff, he was complimented in having "a section of Artillery in the best of order".⁸⁰ This came on the heels of General Granger's earlier compliment to the effect that he wanted Byron to continue as a member of his regiment.⁸¹



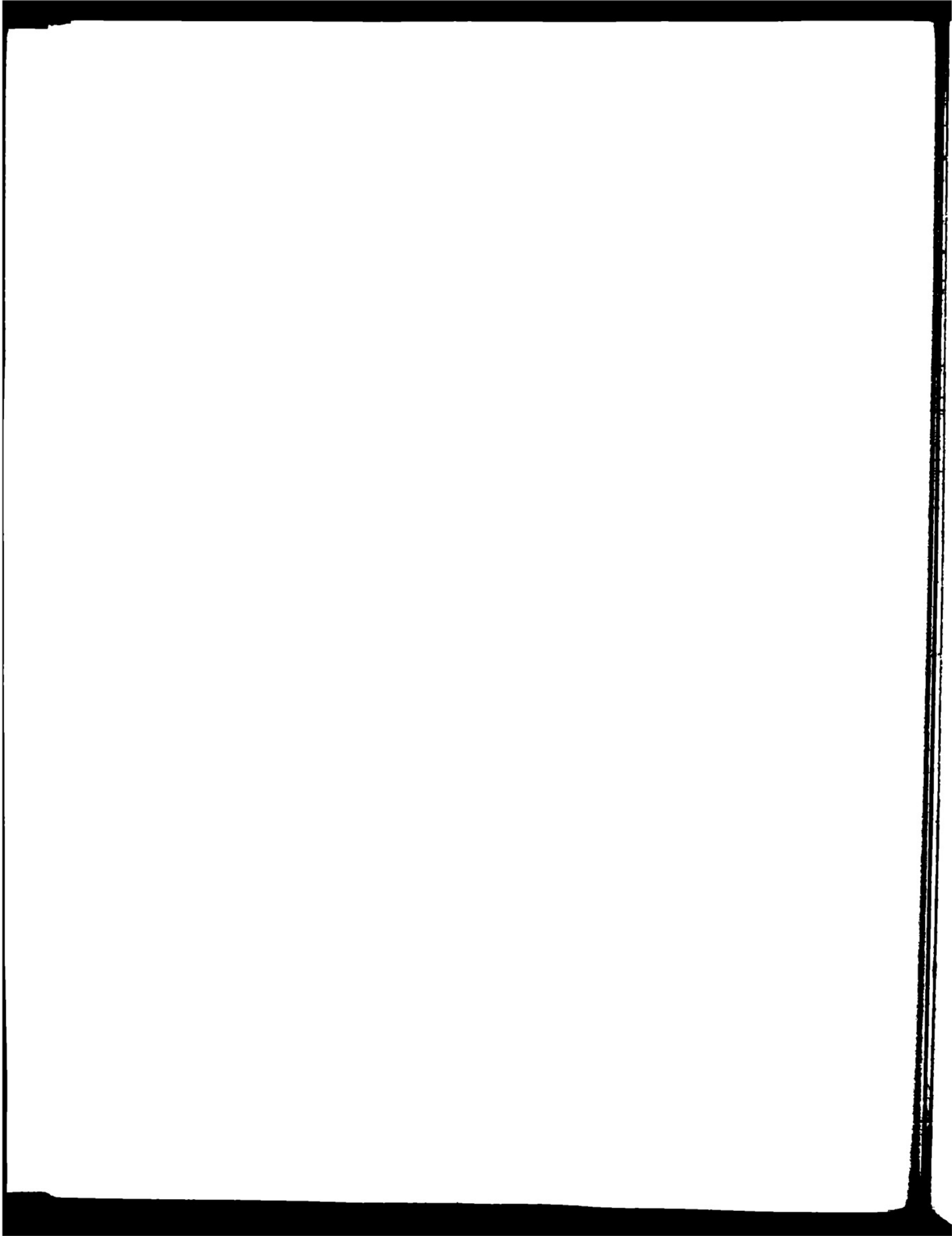
1862 dwindled to an end and, although there were no further battles for the battery, there was little left in December, 1862, to remind the men of the ease and boredom of January, 1862. The war had just begun, and, though the military outlook for the union forces was less than rosy, hopes for an early peace predominated.

My Dear Hearers - I now appear before you for the last time this year. Old Father Time is about to leave us. And another new year will soon be ushered in. What a situation we are in. Surrounded by the enemy with all communication cut off and reduced to $3/4$ rations is certainly delightful. But it is one of the vicissitudes of war. Now my friends, I wish you a Happy New Year. And when another year shall have passed away may Peace have been restored and this glorious Union still stronger cemented than ever. 83



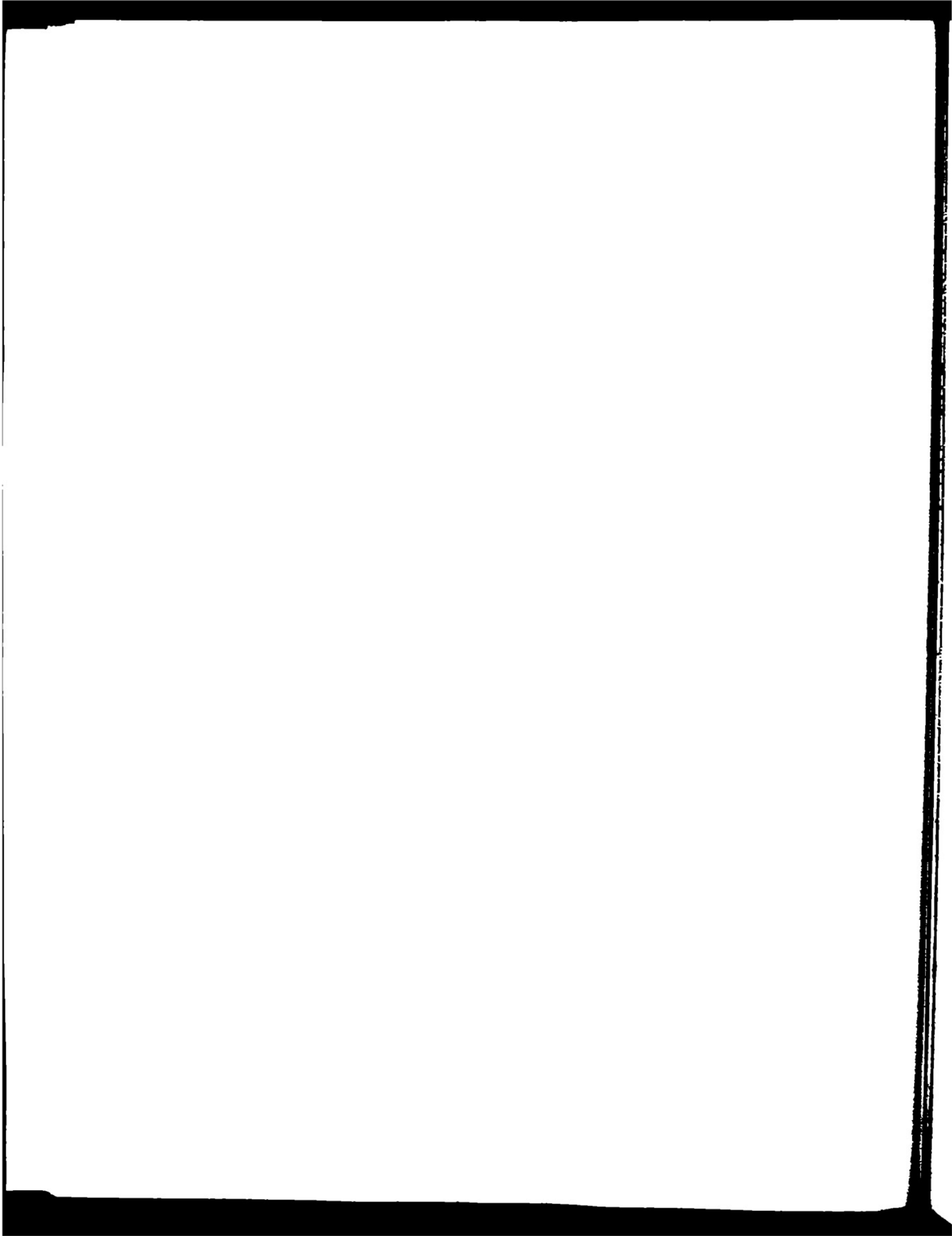
Footnotes - Chapter III

26. Paddock, "Diary".
27. Ibid., p.1.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid., January 3, 1862ff.
31. Hard Genealogy. "Ancestry of Esther and Silence Hard".
32. "Diary", January 19, 1862ff.
33. Ibid., January 25, 1862.
34. Ibid., January 30, 1862.
35. Ibid., February 12, 1862.
36. Ibid., March 2, 1862.
37. Ibid., March 3, 1862.
38. Ibid., March 5, 1862.
39. Ibid., March 7, 1862.
40. Ibid., March 9, 1862.
41. Ibid., April 5, 1862.
42. Paddock, Edna Littlefield (editor), Record of First Michigan Light Artillery in the Civil War.
43. Ibid., March 31, 1862.
44. Op. Cit., Record of First Michigan . . .
45. "Diary", April 28, 1862.
46. Ibid., May 5, 1862.
47. Ibid., May 19, 1862.
48. Ibid.



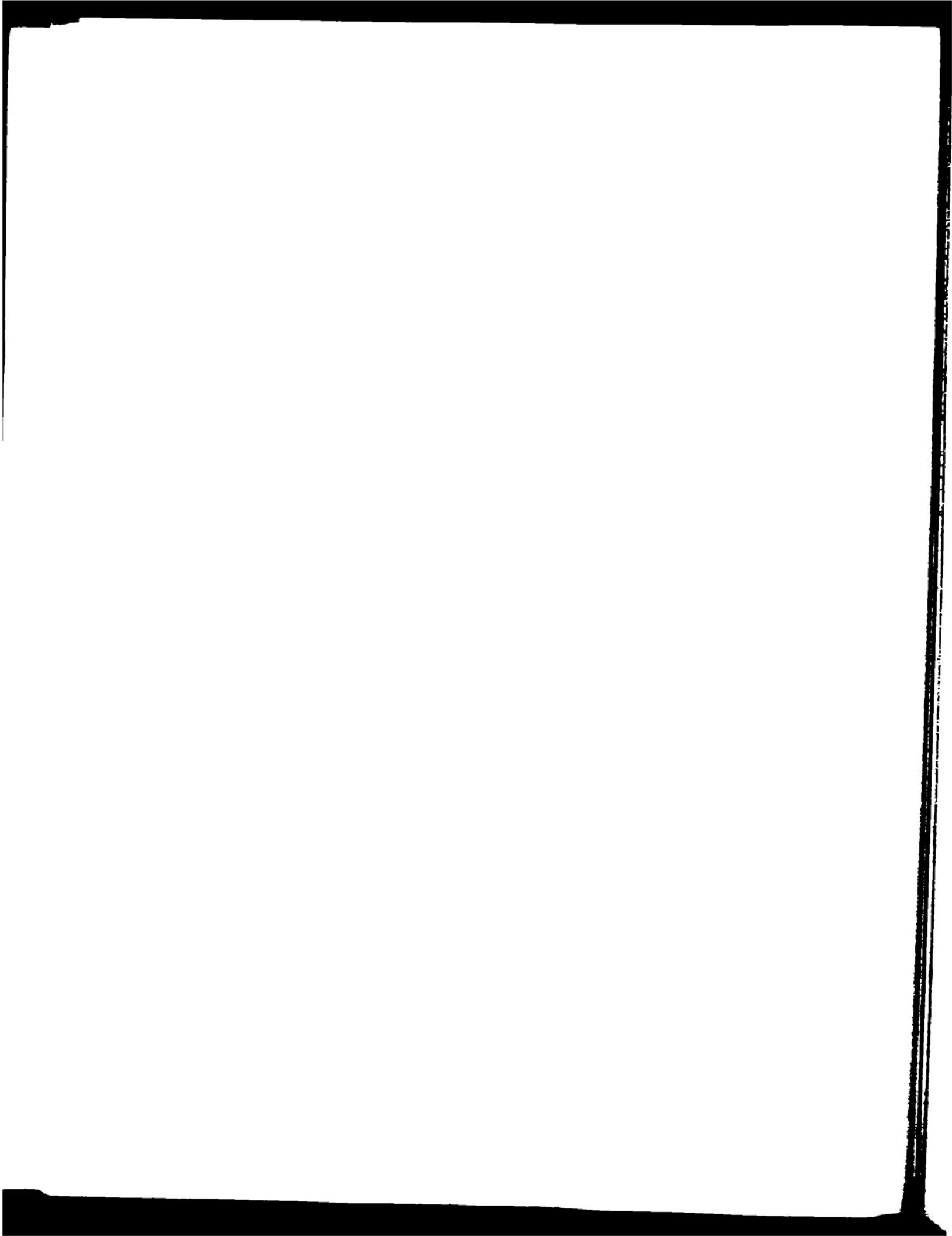
Footnotes - Chapter III (cont.)

49. Correspondence between Paddock and Crippen. 7/28/62.
50. Diary, May 13, 1862.
51. Ibid., June 9, 1862.
52. Ibid., June 17, 1862.
53. Ibid., June 19, 1862.
54. Ibid., June 21, 1862.
55. Diary, July 9, 1862.
56. Ibid., June 30, 1862.
57. Ibid.
58. The term "secesh" refers to secessionist.
59. Correspondence, July 14, 1862.
60. Ibid.
61. Ibid., August 3, 1862.
62. Diary, August 4, 1862.
63. Ibid., August 29, 1862.
64. Ibid., August 30, 1862.
65. Ibid., August 30, 1862, editor's note: Edna L. Paddock.
66. Ibid., September 3, 1862.
67. Ibid., September 5, 1862.
68. Ibid., September 8, 1862.
69. Correspondence, September 9, 1862.
70. Diary, September 20, 1862.
71. Diary, November 7, 1862.
72. Correspondence, November 13, 1862.
73. Diary, December 8, 1862.
74. Correspondence, November 13, 1862.



Footnotes - Chapter III (cont. p.3)

75. Captain Andrews' younger brother.
76. Correspondence, November 13, 1862.
77. Ibid., August 14, 1862.
78. Ibid., November 18, 1862.
79. Correspondence, August 14, 1862.
80. Diary, December 12, 1862.
81. Correspondence, December 9, 1862.
82. Ibid.
83. Diary, December 31, 1862.

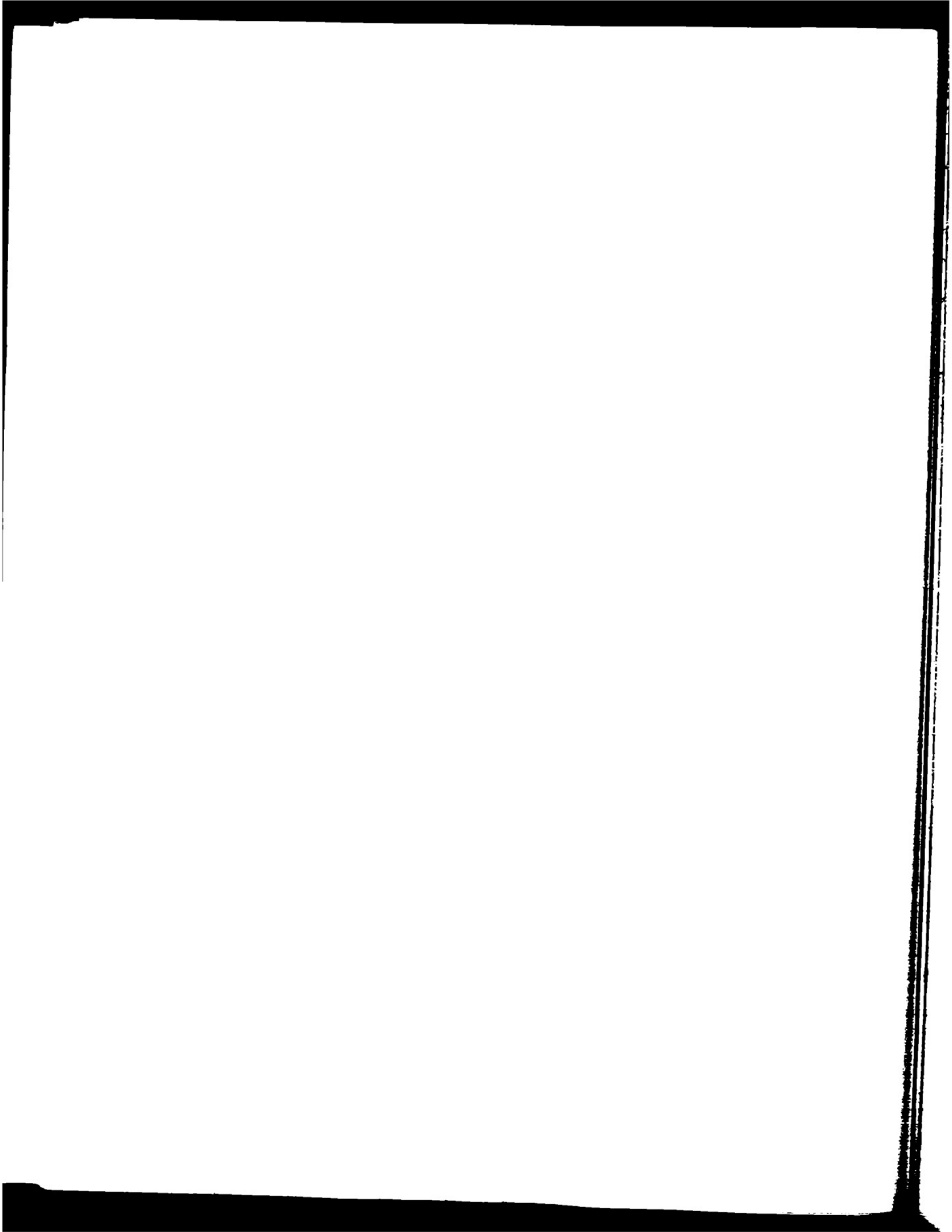


Chapter IV

1863

New Years Day is again with us and a very pleasant one it is too. The atmosphere is clear and warm; and the sun shines so bright that it makes me almost forget that I am a soldier: that this beautiful Country has been and is now being deluged with the blood of its own people. Yes too true it is that Civil War is upon us. Go where you will preparations for war meet you on every hand. When will it cease! When will peace be restored to this now unhappy Country. God grant that it may be soon. Today instead of greeting my friends at home with a "Happy New Year", I have been trying to make myself more efficient with the weapons of death.^{84.}

The year, 1863, began as 1862 had left off. The union forces at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which included Byron with one section of Esttery F, 1st Michigan Regiment, Light Artillery, were surrounded by rebel forces and communication with Louisville, including mail and supplies, was cut off. Even the pleasant, sunny weather was not to last, for by January 3, a long period of rainy, cold weather had set in, alleviated only rarely by sun and warmth. Coupled with the disatreeable weather was increasing sickness amongst the men. The diary entry for January 13, reads: "warm but cloudy. Looks as though it might storm soon. . . . A number of my men are sick (one very dangerous)".^{85.} Almost two weeks later on January 25, "It is Sunday and a lonely day to me. Atmosphere cloudy and damp. It is also very muddy.



Many of the men sick and myself not feeling well and threatened with a fever".⁸⁶ On January 29, Byron reports that he moved the camp to what he hoped would be a healthier spot, and with the change in weather the health of the men began to improve.

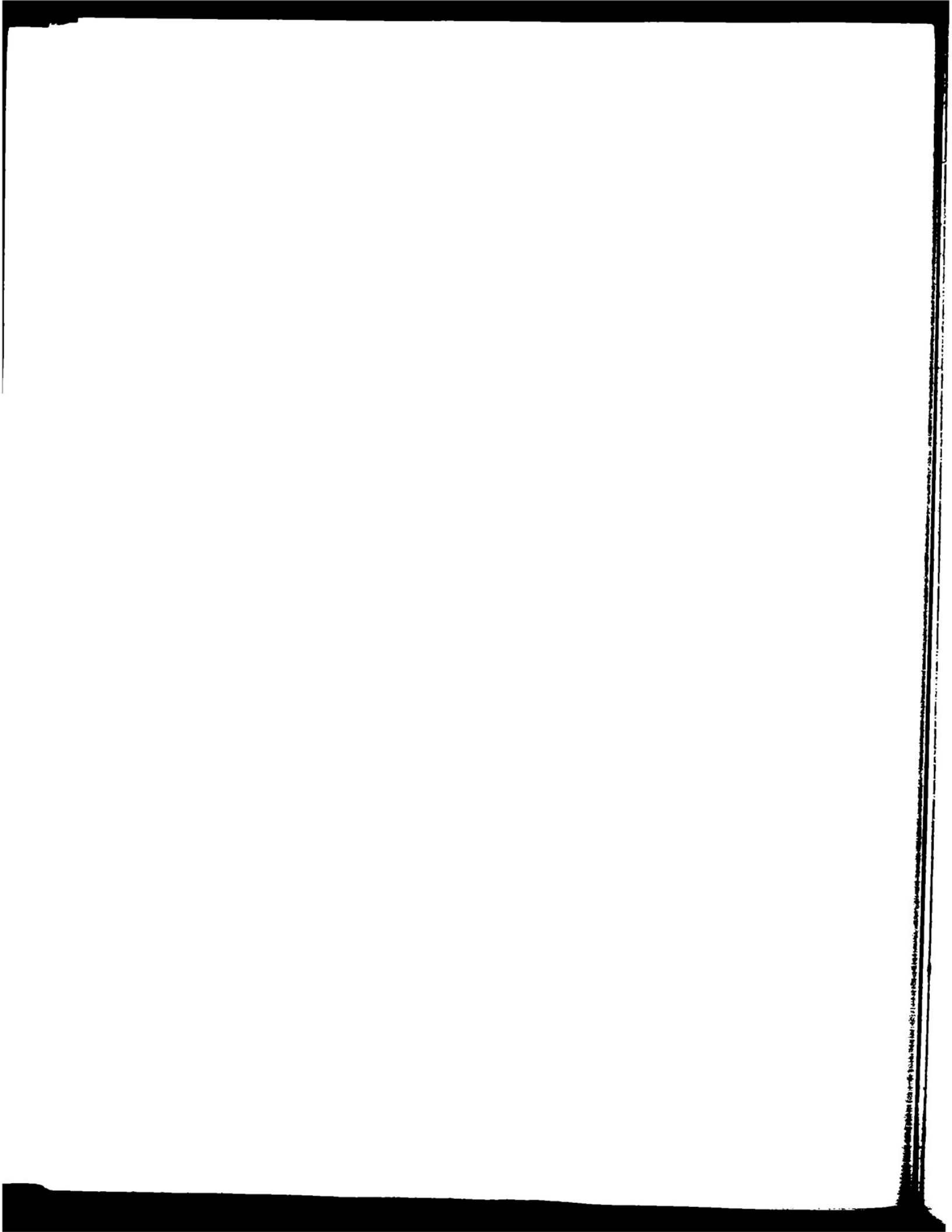
While idle and somewhat isolated at Bowling Green, Byron spent the time organizing the men for target practices and drills. He also writes of having had much paper work for the battery to contend with, and he engages in that timeless perogative of a soldier, complaining.

We cannot get any mail from home - so take it all in all and things don't look particularly bright or pleasant. Why is it that Uncle Sam don't arrange matters so that we can get our mail matter. It looks to me wrong that we who are fighting the battles of our Country and enduring the hardships of a Soldiers life should be deprived of about the only pleasure we have - that of receiving letters from loved ones at home.⁸⁷

Have about given up all hopes of seeing the Paymaster until another two months at least has rolled around. It is too bad to think that good Soldiers should be thus treated when their families need money so badly.⁸⁸

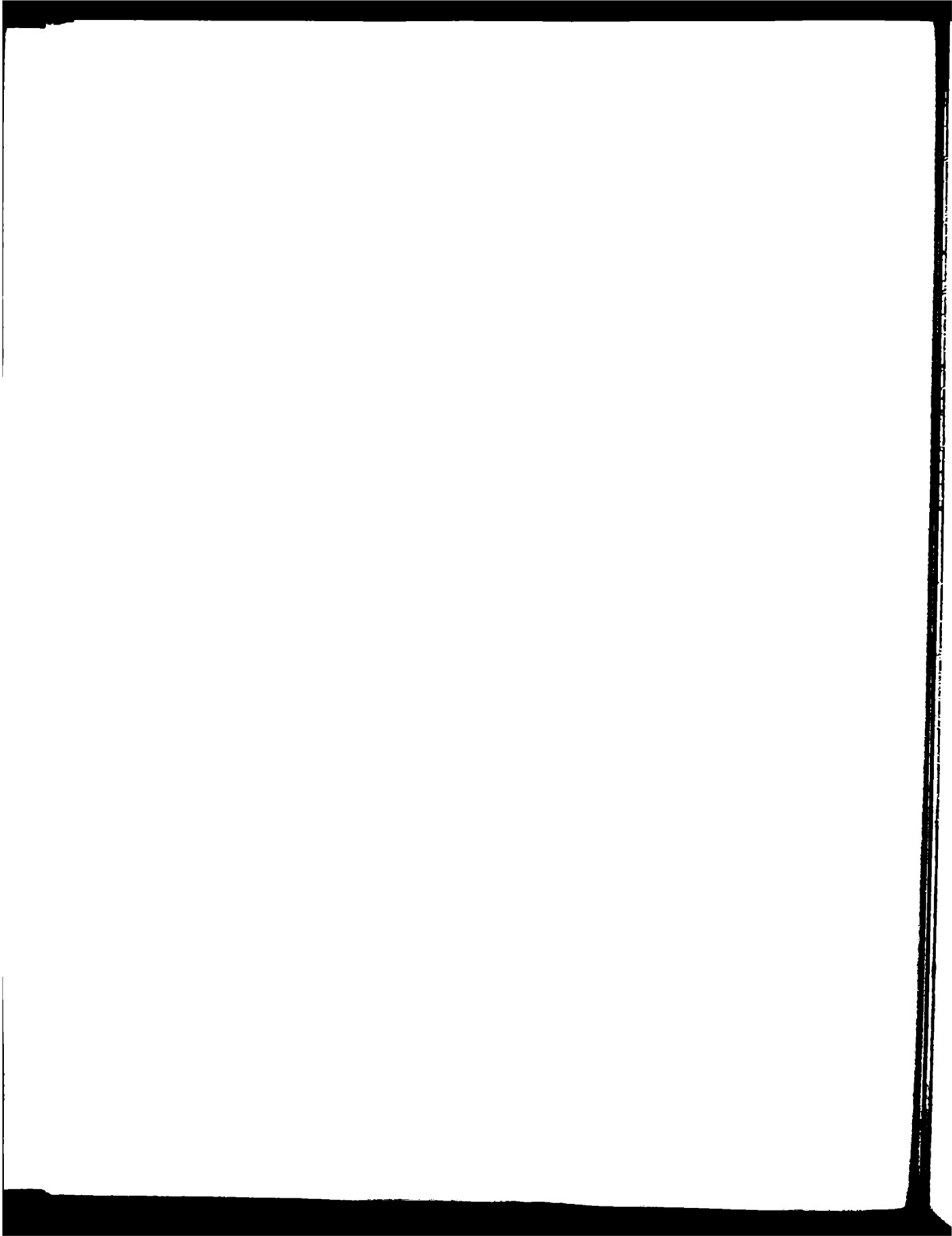
In early 1863 there was a change in the conduct of the war on the part of the federal government which greatly disturbed Byron. This was the proposal by Congress to raise negro regiments. Byron expressed strong opinions on this proposal and on the government, itself, in the following diary entries dated February 5 and 6, respectively.

I see by the papers that the Dear Nigger is the all pervading topic in Congress. Bill has been passed to raise Three Hundred Niggers to fight our battles.⁸⁹



Great God! Can it be that our Congress has become so fanatical as to think nor talk of anything but Niggers. The idea of raising Negro Regiments to fight our battles is a shame and a disgrace to the brave Soldiers of our army. It is enough to discourage any man that has any pride about him. Men that would vote for such a bill ought to be shot.

It is difficult to read with sympathy Byron's views on the negro race if it is done in terms of modern day concepts. It is an all-too common assumption among students and laymen that the Civil War separated an anti-slavery North from a pro-slavery South. Yet Byron's attitude toward the negro was not an unusual one among northern civilians and soldiers, alike. The "causes" of the Civil War may be discussed and debated today among students and historians alike, but for Byron there was no reason for debate. He fought in a uniform of blue, for the cause of the union and because of an abstract sense of honor and patriotism which always seemed to guide him as an officer and a "gentleman". If anyone were so rash as to suggest he fought against the cause of slavery, he would have heatedly rejected such an absurd argument. Though he spoke seldom of the negroes or their plight, his opinion was explicit. He used derisive terms such as nigger, darkey, or wooly-heads, not out of meanness or personal dislike, but because he honestly felt negroes to be something subhuman and deserving of no better treatment. His low opinion of negroes was on an impersonal plane, bred in a social atmosphere prevalent in his time; a



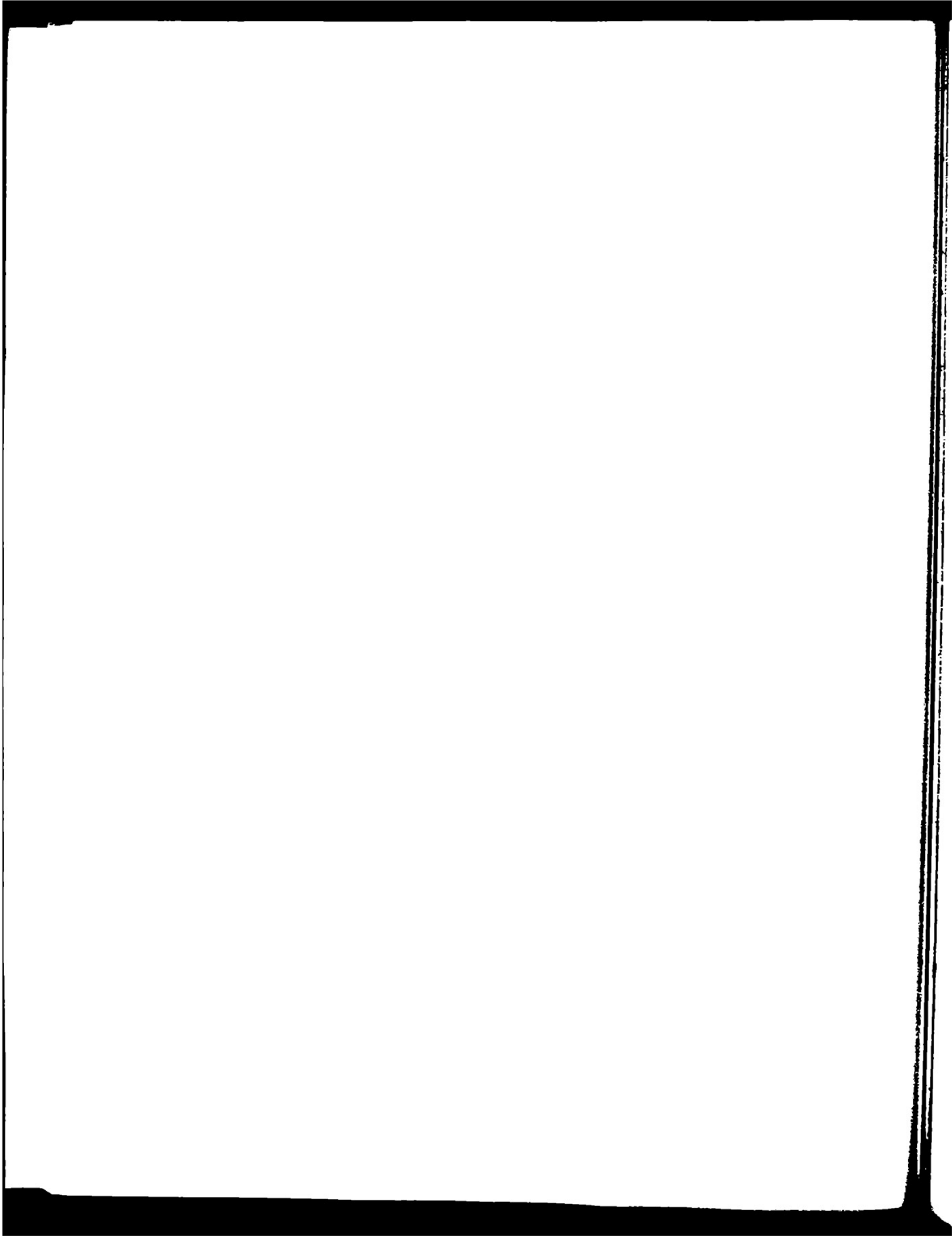
social atmosphere which recognized subtle social distinctions between officer and private as well as between professional man and worker. These distinctions are made evident with such phrases as "the men", which refers to soldiers other than officers, and an upper class phrase such as "an officer and a gentleman". Hattie also showed her awareness of this social atmosphere when she wrote:

I should have no fear but away there and camp life at best must be dull and monotonous and no one around but rough men such as the privates usually are.⁹¹

Byron, as was apparently common with officers, kept a young negro boy to cook and clean for him,⁹² and Hattie's family also had negro servants and stableboys. In fact Byron wrote to Hattie of having attended a negro slave sale of which he reported:

I attended an auction sale of negroes in this town last week. There was nothing so very horrible about it as Mrs. Steven Wendell Phillips and all the Abolitionists try to make the good people believe. On the contrary everything passed off quietly. The negroes both male and female seemed to enjoy it and when there were families to be sold those purchasing would buy them all that is the man that first bought one would always buy the balance of the family. I had a notion to buy a bright little boy that I saw sold for two dollars and send to you so that you would have some one to pick cherries for you.⁹³

It was this attitude toward the negro depicted here in two isolated cases, yet representative of the large gentle white, northern society which Byron and Hattie typify that bred a peculiar empathy between the soldiers of North and South.

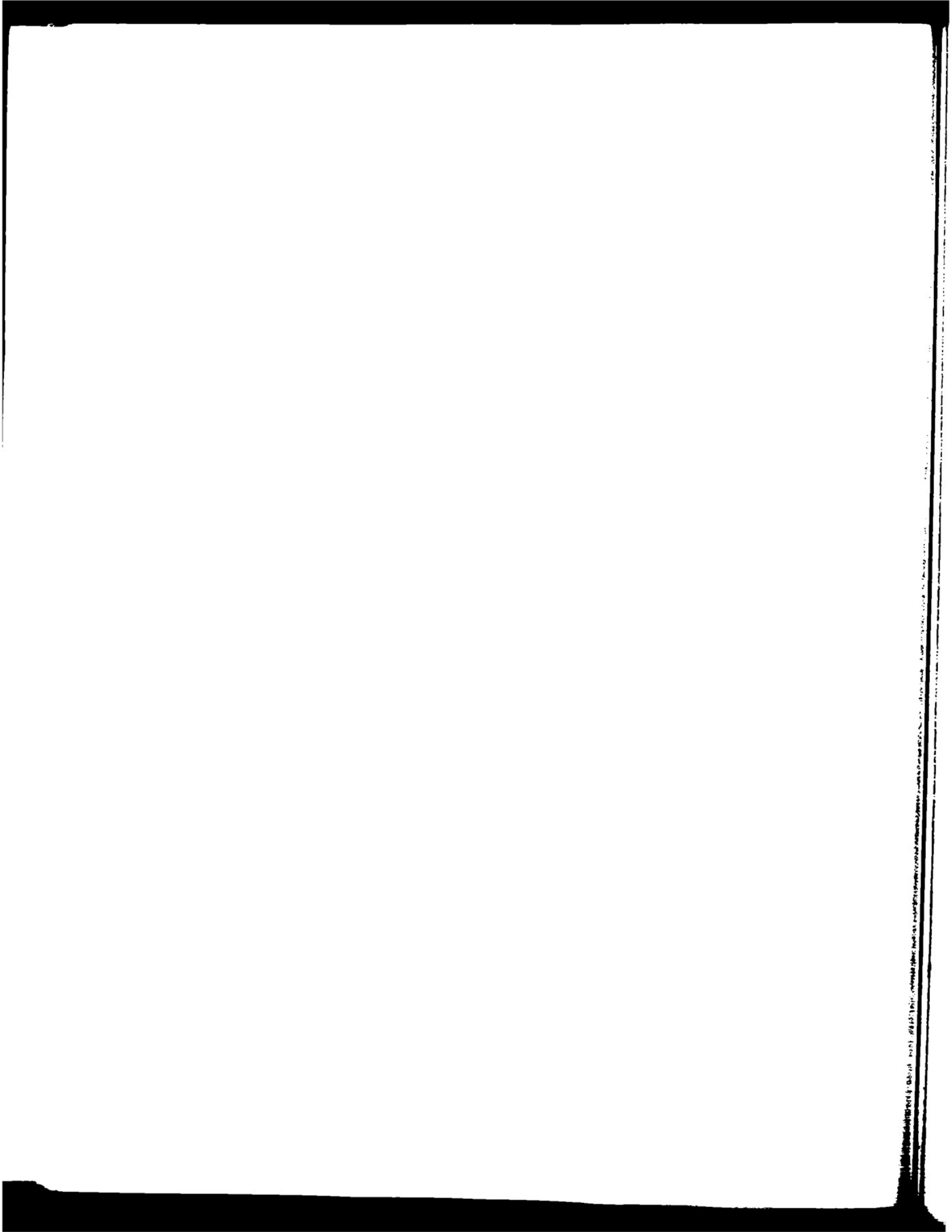


It is this attitude which caused Northern soldiers to refer to Southern soldiers as "secesh" and "rebels". The South is an enemy in a political concept not in a moral one.

Byron's complaints against the government and his strong words against the negro are in part caused by the dreariness of these early days of 1863. What little activity there is, is all of a sedentary nature aside from drills and target practice. The accommodations are, at best uncomfortable, and the weather is ugly. In short, army life has lapsed into complete dullness.

The battery, at this time, seems to have reached a low point, particularly in regard to the officers. Always one for bluntness, he wrote of the sad condition of his battery to Hattie: "I have become completely discouraged for with the present officers there is no prospect of its (the battery) getting into such a shape as to do good service".⁹⁴ Some officers were away on furloughs or for recruiting purposes and others, including Norman Andrews, were on detached service.⁹⁵

Coupled with all the other problems in the battery was the peculiar problem of Sergeant Brown, now Lieutenant Brown. Brown was a somewhat crafty person who, through some double dealing, had managed to have himself promoted over Byron. It is not clear just how this was done, although it was over Byron's protests. Brown's accomplice was Norman Andrews and it may have been that Norman or his brother, the former captain,



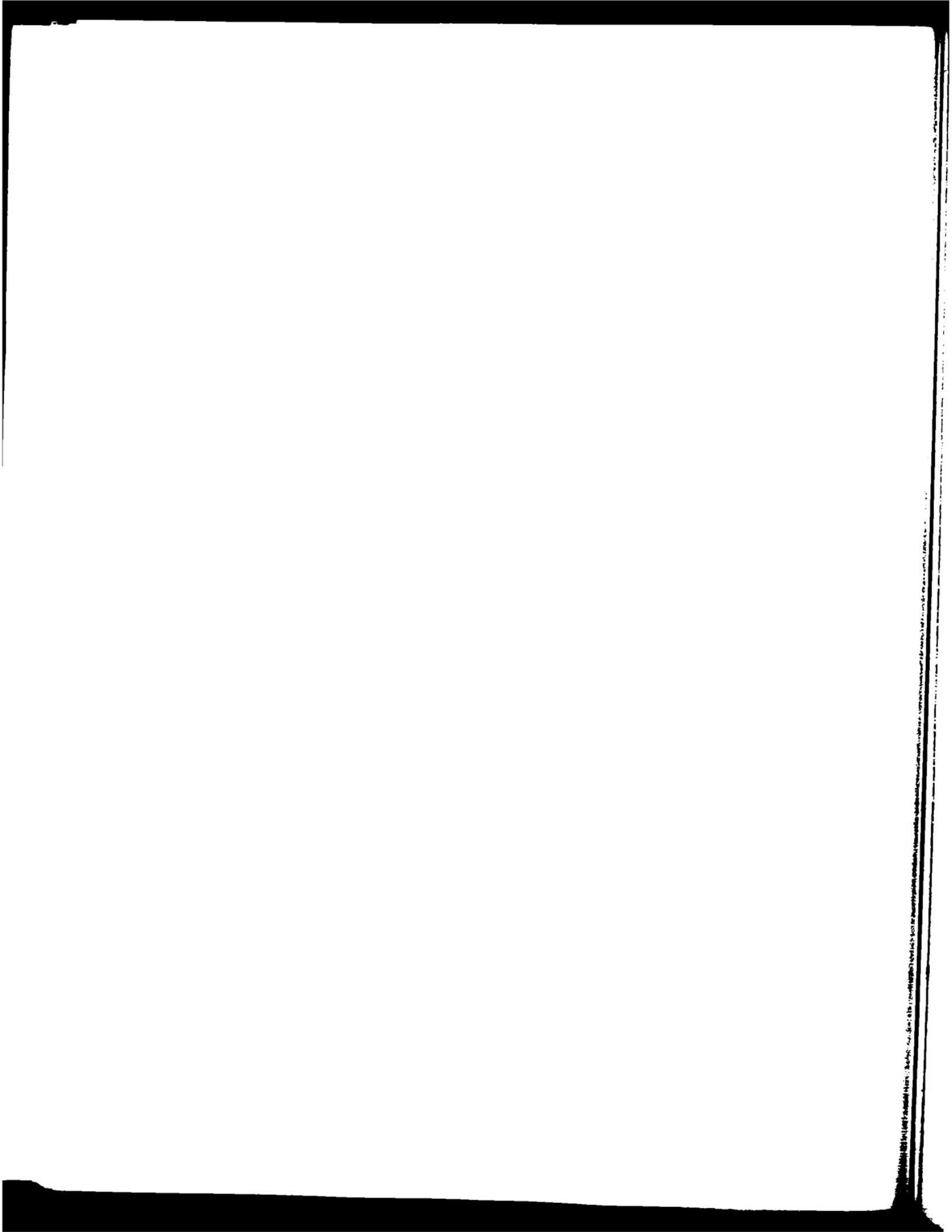
had some inside influence to secure such a promotion from Governor Blair in Michigan. The promotion occurred suddenly in late December, 1862, and writing just days before Byron tells Hattie that such an occurrence is very unlikely. By February, 1863, the news is out and in her letter to Byron, Hattie includes the terse comment, "How do you like Brown's being promoted over you. I for one don't like it a bit. I don't think it is fair".⁹⁶

Byron was less concerned about fairness and more concerned about friendship. In responding to Hattie's indignant statement he says,

I am sorry that Lieut. Andrews has taken such a course for hitherto I had esteemed him highly as a gentleman and a friend; and should he conclude to drop Brown I shall still continue friendly toward him. But he cannot retain my esteem and friendship and uphold such a man.⁹⁷

Norman Andrews, on detached service, apparently turned up in camp several weeks later. Byron had a long, "frank" talk with him and reported to Hattie that Norman denied the whole affair, saying he was unaware of Brown's commission until he saw it for himself. "I, of course, must believe him and conclude that he has acted honorably with me".⁹⁸ He was to learn much later what a poor, untrustworthy friend he was defending.

By mid-July Byron received word that there were reports of marauding, guerrilla bands towards Cave City. Tired of coping with these personal problems, and all too eager for action



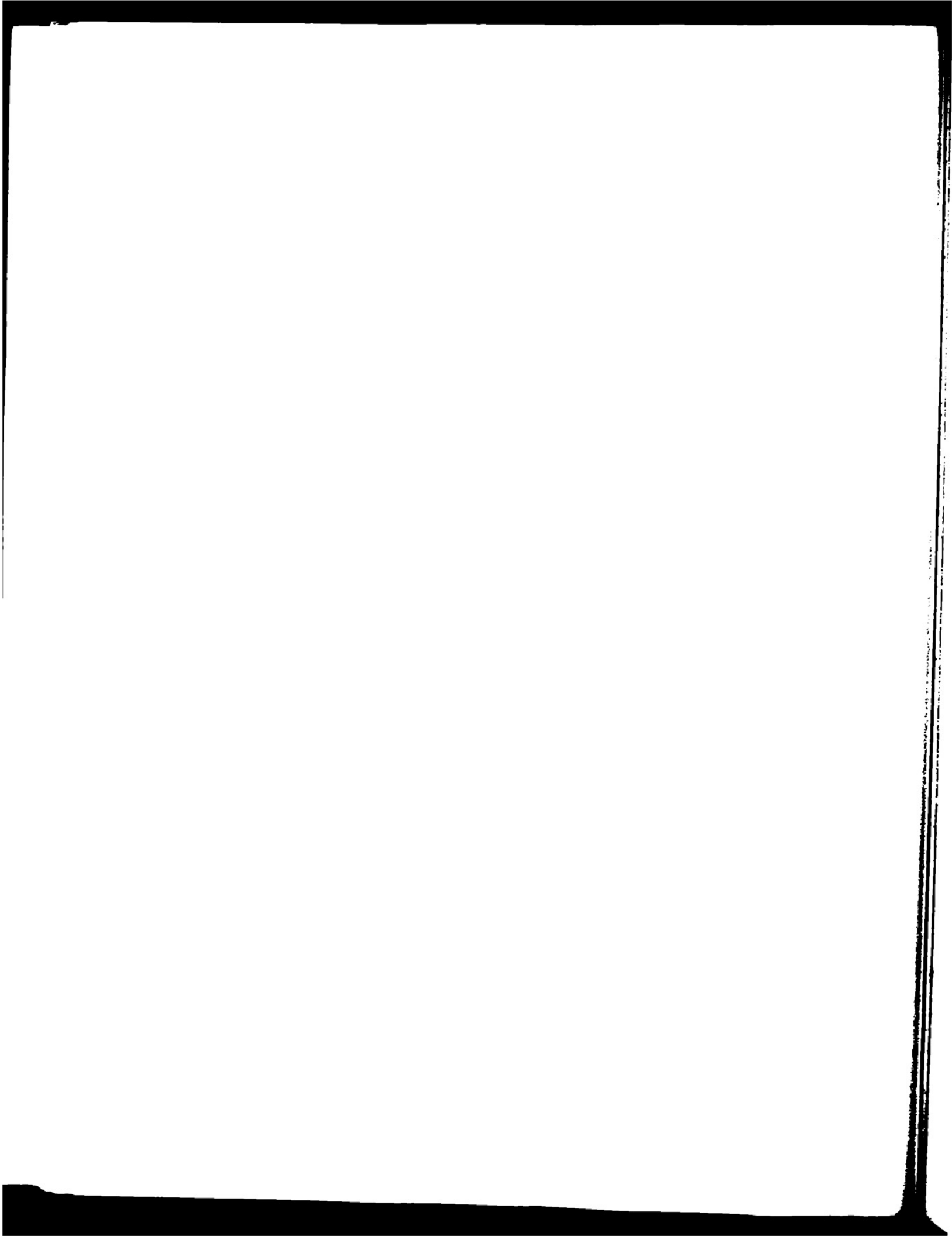
he readied his men for the march, sending the guns and horses by train, per orders. Before leaving Bowling Green, he received a communication from Brigadier General Henry M. Judah, his division commander, concerning a rebel guerrilla force on the road leading to Glasgow. In accordance with his orders, Byron set out with the 34th Kentucky under Colonel Harvey for Glasgow.⁹⁹ They reached Glasgow, "this ancient and dilapidated town (inhabited by Secesh)", at 4 o'clock without engaging rebel forces and after marching "through a very heavy rainstorm shouting Hurrah for the 4th of July now and then . . ." ¹⁰⁰

General Judah, about to move out, placed Col. Harvey in command of the post and Byron in command of Fort Boyle, one half mile outside of the town. He was proud of this new responsibility, though reluctant to admit this.

It (Fort Boyle) has eight large guns and two small howitzers. The command of this together with my own section keeps me busy enough. All I want is to have the rebels attack me now and I will shell the town until not a building is left to shelter the Secesh ruffians.¹⁰¹

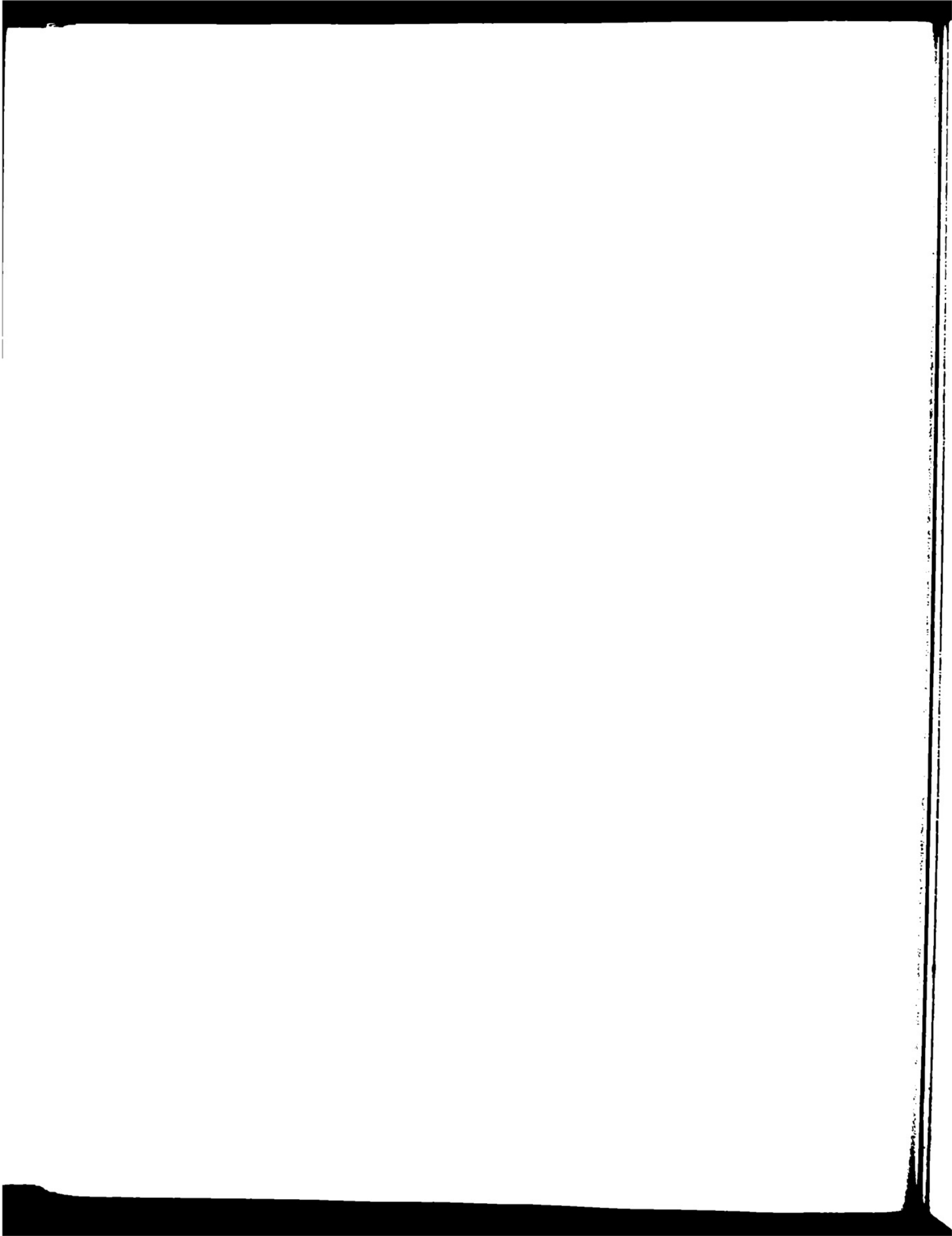
The move to Glasgow and Fort Boyle did not provide a more active position for the battery as the intended conflict with enemy forces did not materialize. Byron traveled back to Louisville to impress upon Captain Hale the poor condition of the battery, but he was apparently unsuccessful.

He is on the contrary quite anxious to be united and go into active service in the field. But he lacks the confidence



and don't care a _____ to go ahead and talk to these Generals and red tape officials and tell them just what he wants and what he is bound to have - that is what is needed and so long as he goes to them and says please do so and so and you will greatly oblige me just so long they will put him off with promises that they never intend to fulfill. I have talked till it is useless to say more and until I am quite out of patience and considerably "mad" and now I am going to let the Captain work out his own salvation and I will "paddle my own canoe" till he goes to work in earnest.¹⁰²

From Louisville he moved to Mumfordsville, where he witnessed the execution of five deserters. His next letter to Hattie dealt with the procedures involved as well as his personal reaction. Because it provides such an unusually poignant view of one aspect of the life and society of this time and of Byron himself, it is included here in its entirety rather than in the appendix.



Munfordville, Ky.
September 4, 1863

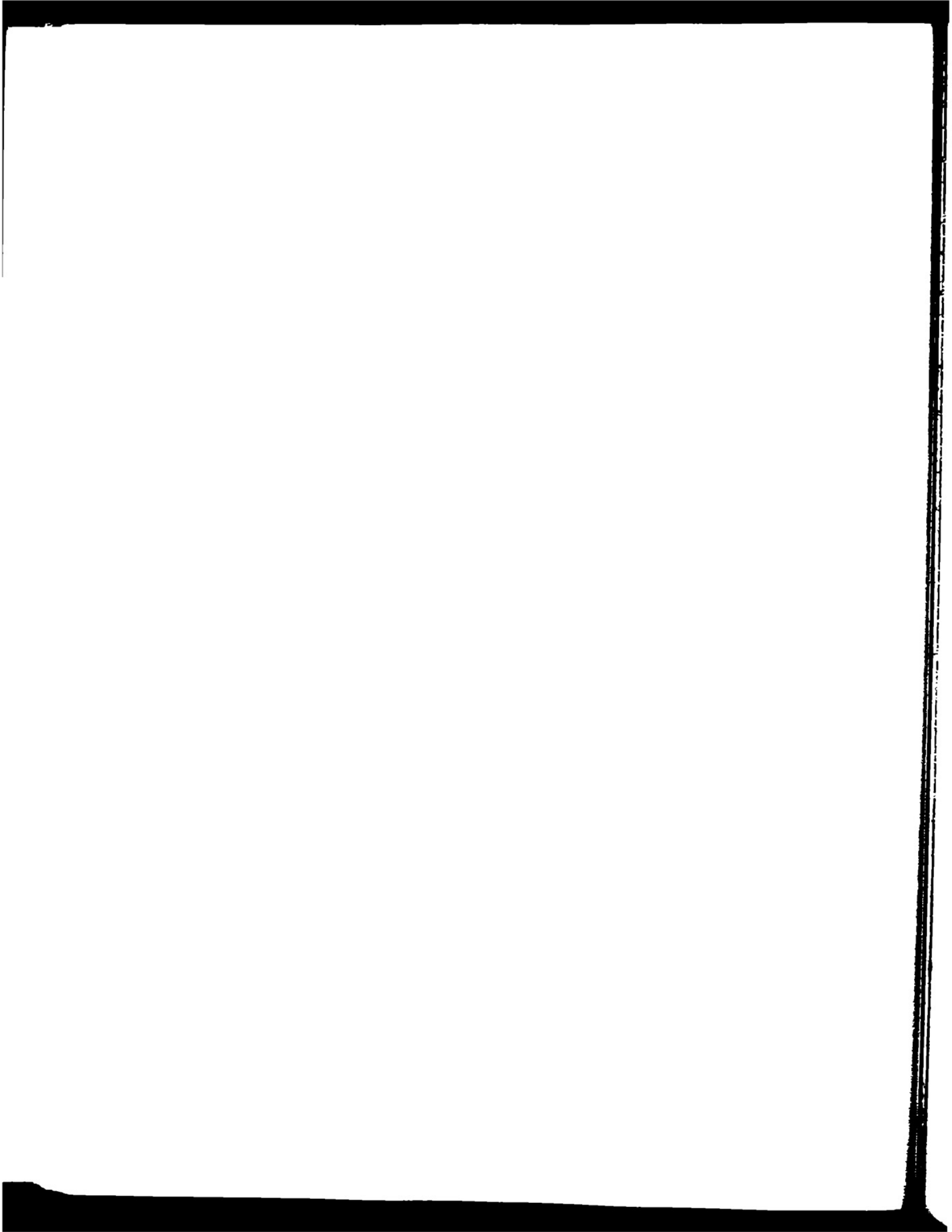
Dear Hattie;

I had just returned from attending the execution of those five deserters that I wrote to you about when your letter of the 1st inst. was handed me.

I have witnessed the execution of a number of men and in various ways yet this one that occurred today was the most solemn and sad sight that I ever beheld. The programme of the day was as follows, viz - At 11:15 A.M. the assembly sounded and the troops took up the line of march arriving at the place of execution at 11:30 A.M. where they formed three sides of a square. Soon after the Provost Marshall with the shooting party marched to the ground followed by men bearing the coffins and then the prisoners came next accompanied by the chaplain and guards. The procession began at one side and passed along between the open ranks of the troops and then formed the fourth side of the square. The coffins were then placed about 20 feet apart and the prisoners required to sit down one on each coffin. The Chaplain then engaged in prayer with the prisoners for a short time. The execution party consisting of forty men were formed in five squads of eight each in front of and six paces from the culprits - a white cloth was then tied over the face of each prisoner and the signal given when the whole forty fired and the men fell backwards upon the ground with their feet resting across the coffins all with one exception being instantly killed and that one the Provost Marshall then shot through the head with his pistol.

The troops then broke into column and passed slowly by the now inanimate bodies of those who in the hour of need deserted their Country and paid the penalty with their lives. Two of them were brothers and their aged father stood near by and witnessed the awful scene. The wives of two stood on the hillside near by and saw their husbands shot to death whilst their shrieks of agony could be heard by us all but too plainly. As we passed through them on our return I saw the wife of another sitting at the door of a house and looking and acting more like a raving maniac than a human being. They were all married men and some had large families who are much to be pitied. The execution of the men I did not mind so much but the shrieks of those poor women will ring in my ears for days to come. You want to know why I can't be contented here when the Government needs me. Well I do try to be patient but you know that I am ambitious and proud - and that whilst I fought for my country I also wished to write my name "high upon the scroll of fame" and therefore this inactivity and distance from the danger does not suit one of my disposition. Besides were we ordered to the front those officers who prefer to hang around Louisville and Bowling Green rather than do their duty in the Battery to which they belong would then be ordered to report to the company for duty whilst now they whiningly cry that they didn't want to be detached but couldn't help it. I am provoked at such men and I can't avoid it.

Holtbrook left for Greenburg today and don't know whether he will be ordered back to the Battery or still continue on detached



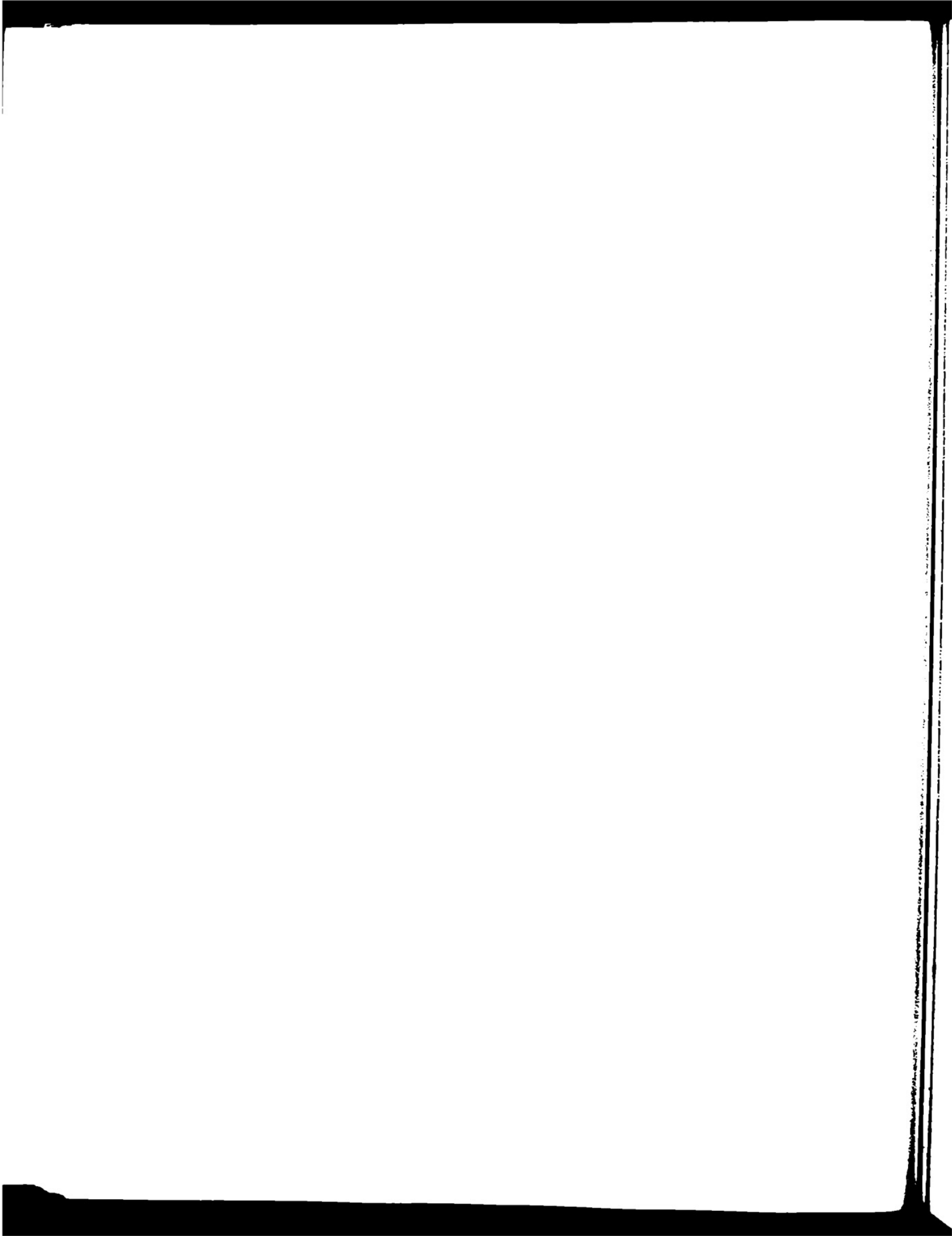
service with General Hobson. A telegram came here for him from his wife asking if she should come down here with Col. Gilbert who starts Monday; I answered it stating where he had gone. She will doubtless be disappointed. Captain and Mrs. Hale have been to Monmouth Cove and returned well pleased with their visit.

Lieut. Andrews has figured around until he got things arranged so that he thinks he will be able to stay away from the Battery until our term expires. One of our men died on the morning of the 2nd very suddenly and as Capt. Hale was absent it became my painful duty to write to his friends and inform them of it. I had him buried in the Fort near my tent and in such a manner that his friends can have him removed with but little trouble if they wish.

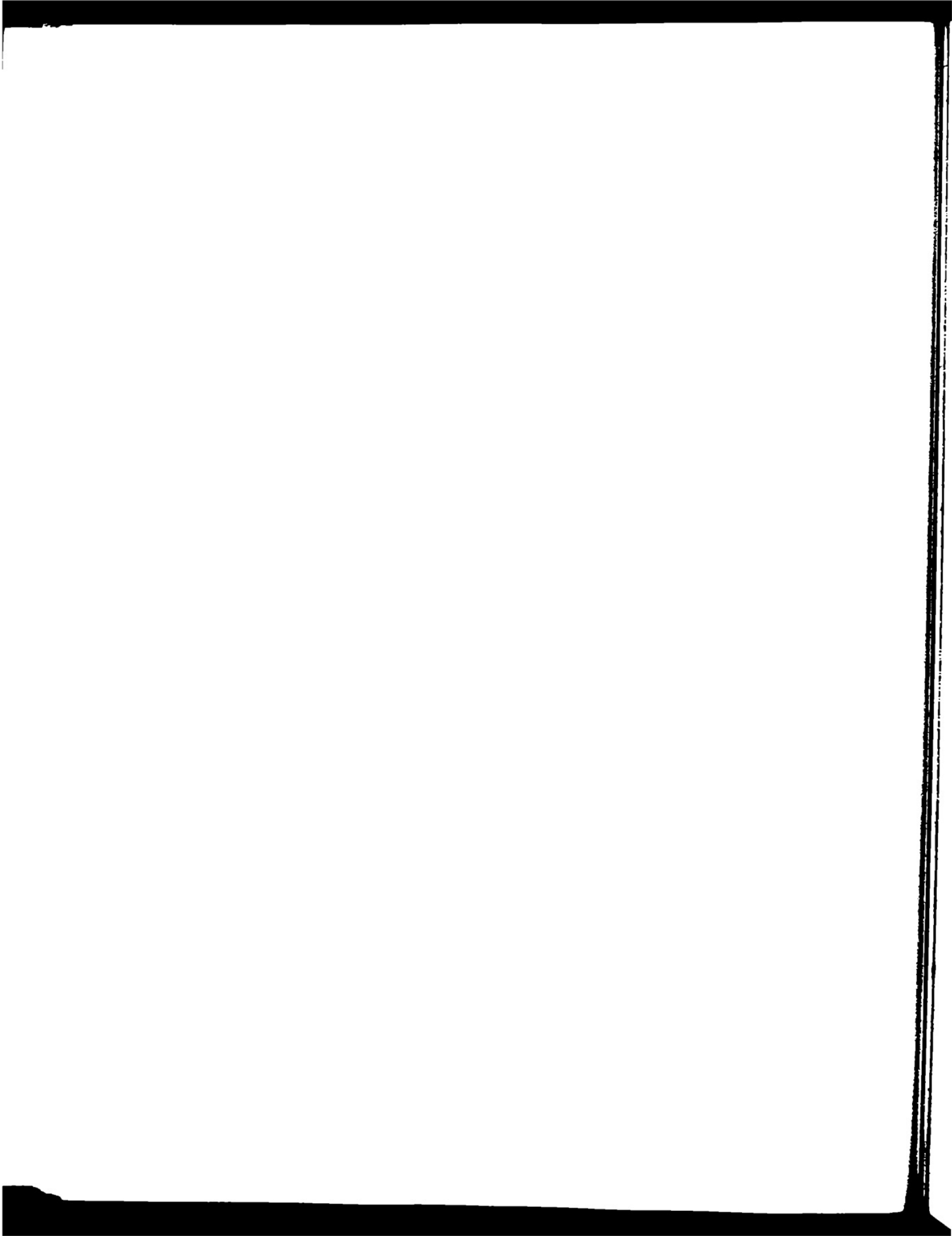
I see that you don't favor the idea of my going into the regular army. Guess when my three years are up like you I too shall be "tired of soldiering". Will try and decide between now and Christmas whether it will be best for me to come and see you or not - but expect by that time I shall be so anxious to visit you that nothing short of Uncle Sam will stop me. Perhaps I have not as much charity as I should have if so will endeavor to be as charitable as possible under the circumstances.

My letter is not as long nor as interesting as your last one but I have written all the news that I can think of and will bid you good night with love of

Byron

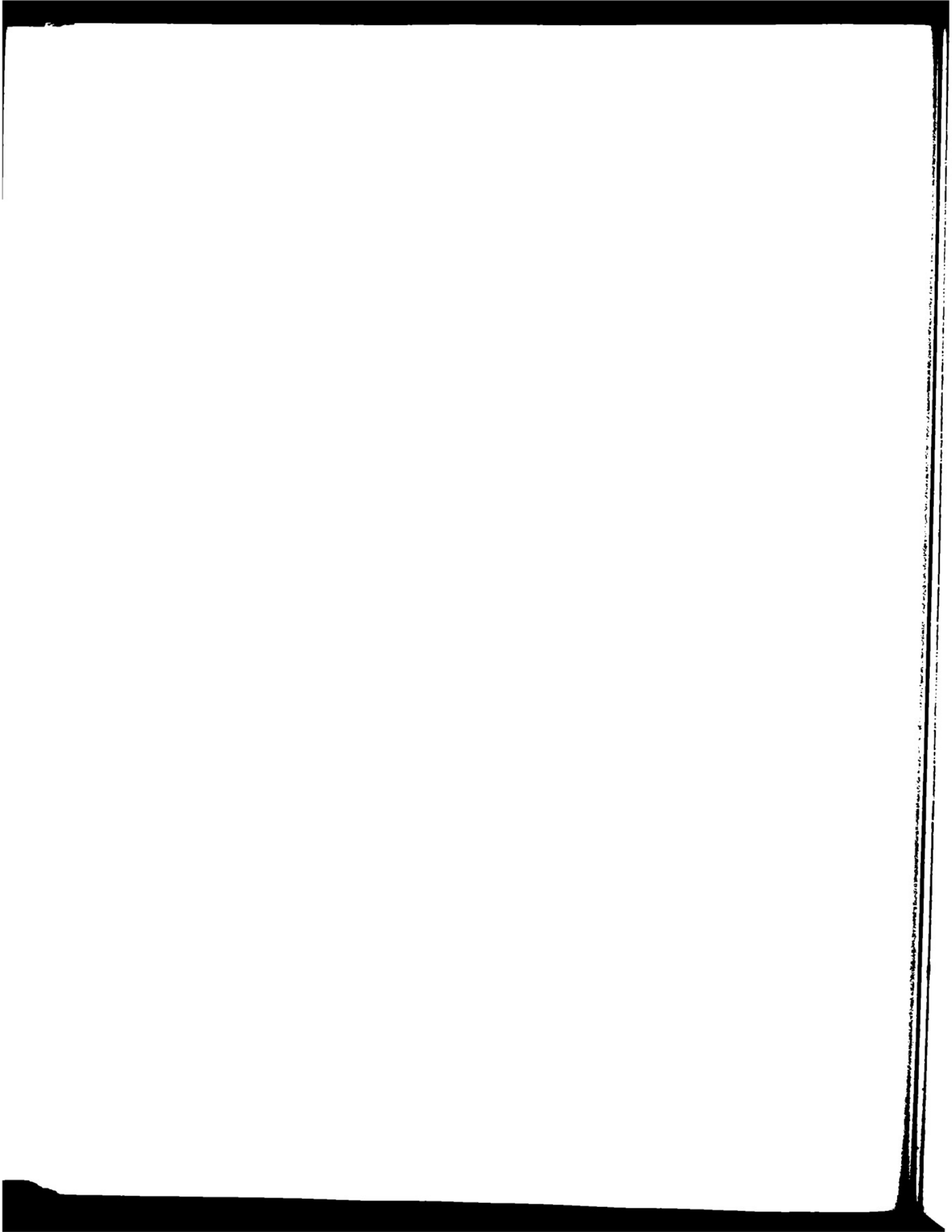


The correspondence between Byron and Hattie for 1863 ends with a letter dated November 23, and the diary is very incomplete for this year. However this was a year spent in a kind of limbo. The light, bantering tone which characterized much of the earlier exchanges between these two had disappeared. Byron had seen the hard facts of life first hand, and it was as if they suddenly realized that the war would not be over quickly. Complaints were more frequent and more bitter, and there was a tone of desperation, of fear of what the future might hold, or worse, not hold.



Footnotes - Chapter IV

84. "Diary", January 1, 1863.
85. Ibid., January 13, 1863.
86. Ibid., January 25, 1863.
87. Ibid.
88. Ibid., February 16, 1863.
89. Ibid., February 5, 1863.
90. Ibid., February 6, 1863.
91. Correspondance between B. Paddock and H. Crippen, November 11, 1863.
92. Ibid., November 13, 1862.
93. Ibid., July 24, 1863.
94. Ibid., April 18, 1863.
95. Ibid.
96. Ibid., February 17, 1863.
97. Ibid., March 22, 1863.
98. Ibid.
99. Ibid., July 15, 1863.
100. Ibid.
101. Ibid., July 15, 1863.
102. Ibid., July 24, 1863.



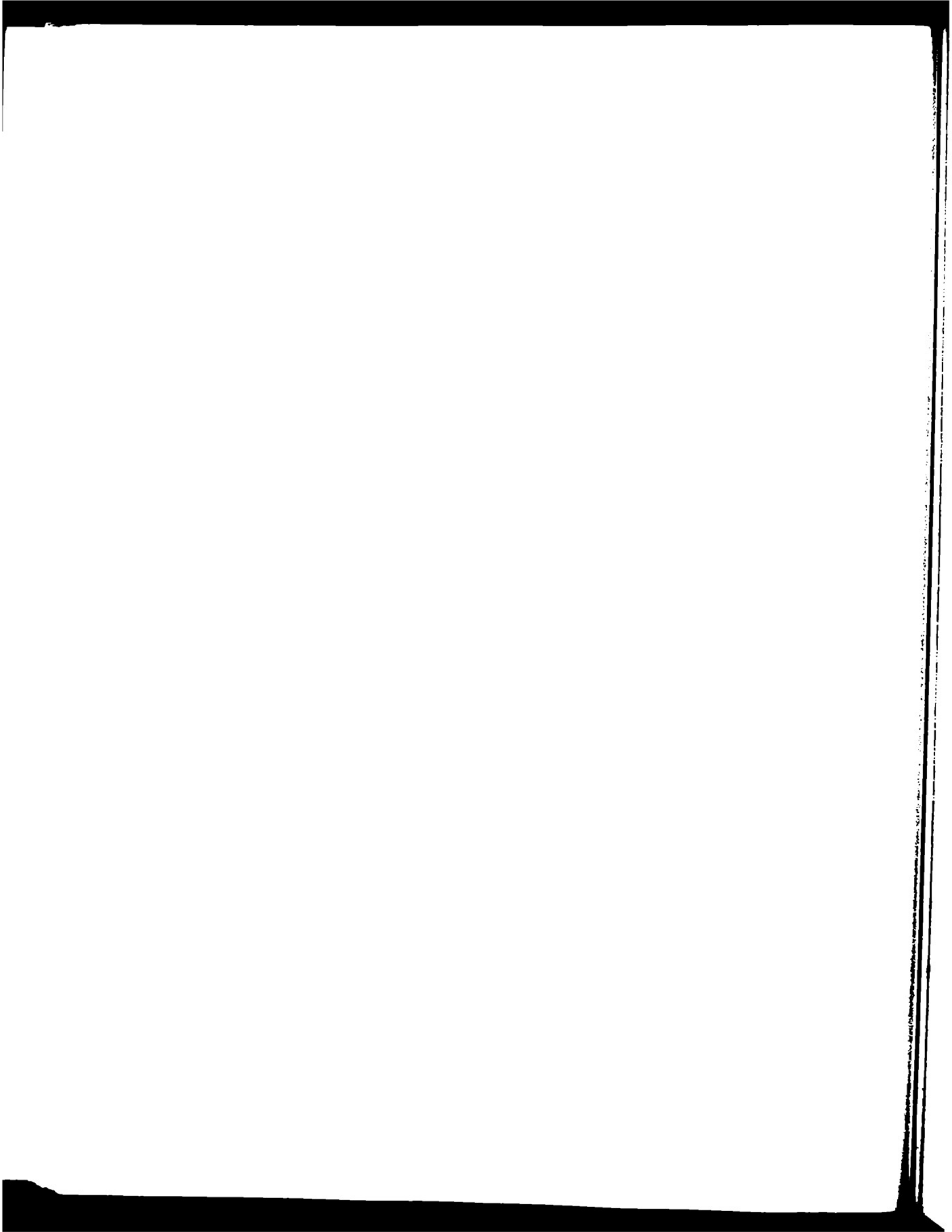
Chapter V

1864

For Byron and the men of his command 1864 was their peak year. The boredom of past years was obliterated in a matter of months. In 1862 he had written Hattie, ". . . I have endured but few hardships and run but little danger compared with many".¹⁰² Such a lightly spoken statement would have no place in the long year of 1864.

By February Byron had moved his section of the battery from Bowling Green to Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Now captain,¹⁰³ he was preparing, on February 7, to move to Knoxville.¹⁰⁴ His command now consisted of 500 men but only part of them were armed. There was quite shortage of forage for horses and he had to give up his own horse and travel by foot. Although he was displeased with this, by the 14th, word was received that horses were being sent back from Knoxville and no officer below the rank of Brigadier General was permitted a horse for his personal use.¹⁰⁵

Byron arrived with his men in Point Burnside, Kentucky, which was located on the Cumberland River. This little known locale had been designated as a military depot and quartermasters headquarters for stores being situated on the road to Knoxville and



in a position favorable to steamboat navigation.^{106.}

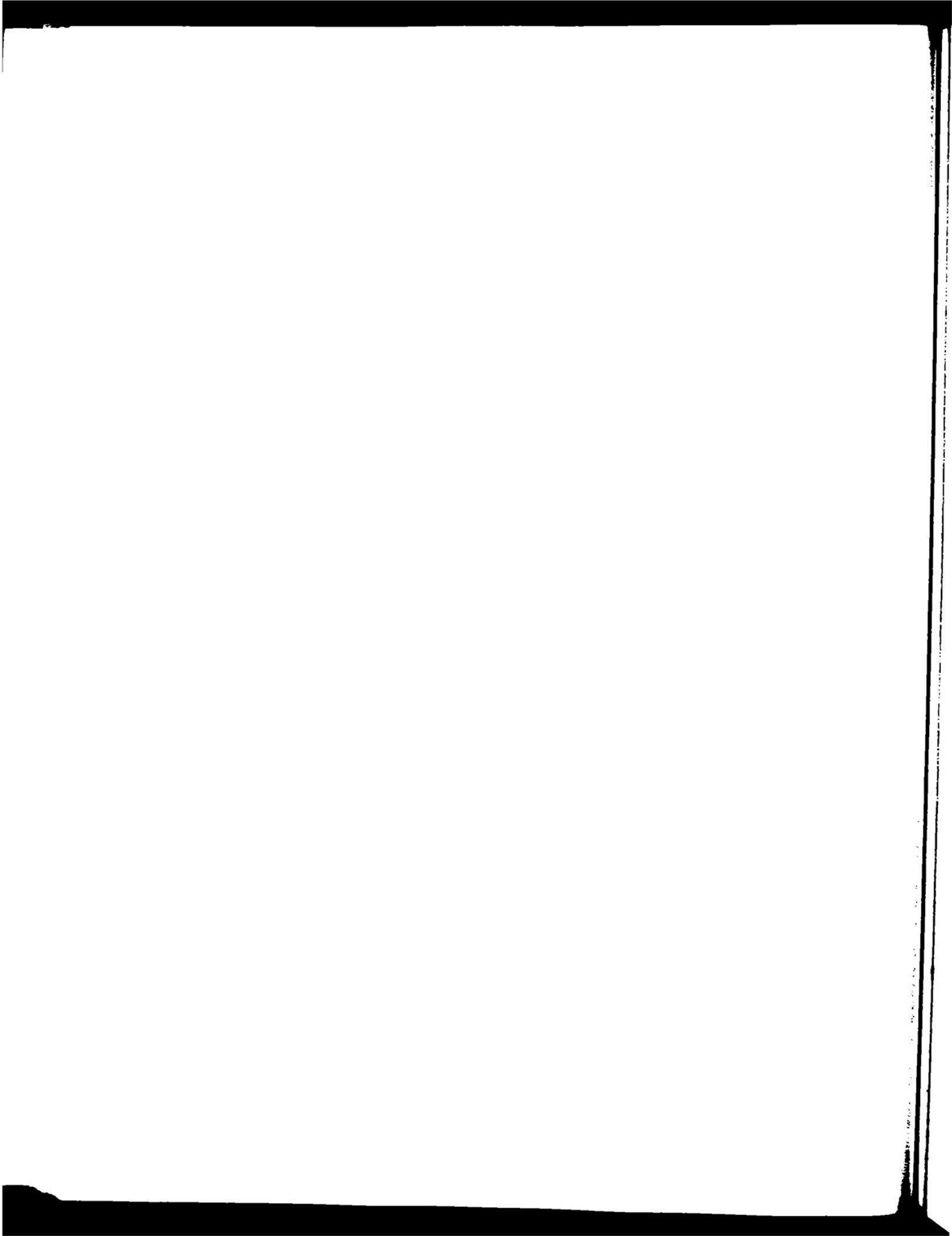
Road conditions from Camp Nelson, a distance of about seventy-five miles, had been bad, but they were reportedly worse from Point Burnside to Knoxville, an additional distance of 105 miles.^{107.} To make matters worse sickness was spreading among the men. From an initial group of 500, only about 300 were fit to travel on to Knoxville.^{108.} Illness had necessitated Byron's leaving men along the road as the battery traveled, and new outbreaks of sickness occurred every day.

The outlook seemed more dismal and the hardships were more difficult to bear because the battery, while traveling, could not receive mail from home. This was a particularly irksome burden for Byron, because he had just returned from a furlough, perhaps granted under the Veteran Volunteer Act,^{109.} a furlough spent with Hattie in Coldwater, and he was obviously restless.

Dear Hattie I am very lonely and all on account of you. I used to go away from home and be gone even years without seeing to return but now days seem like years.^{110.}

*reference here
M. F. Steele
American
Campaign*

They had apparently reached some permanent agreement during this "vacation" period, perhaps a formal engagement. They wanted to gain a closer communication and so they agreed to read the Bible during the year, keeping pace with one another and completing the task at the close of the year. This seemed to strengthen their faith in God as well as each other, and for Hattie it was almost a bargain with Divine Providence to keep Byron safe and thus insure their future. Furthermore the hostile attitude of her family seems to have lessened, at least on the part of her aunt, who, Hattie claims, began to speak more

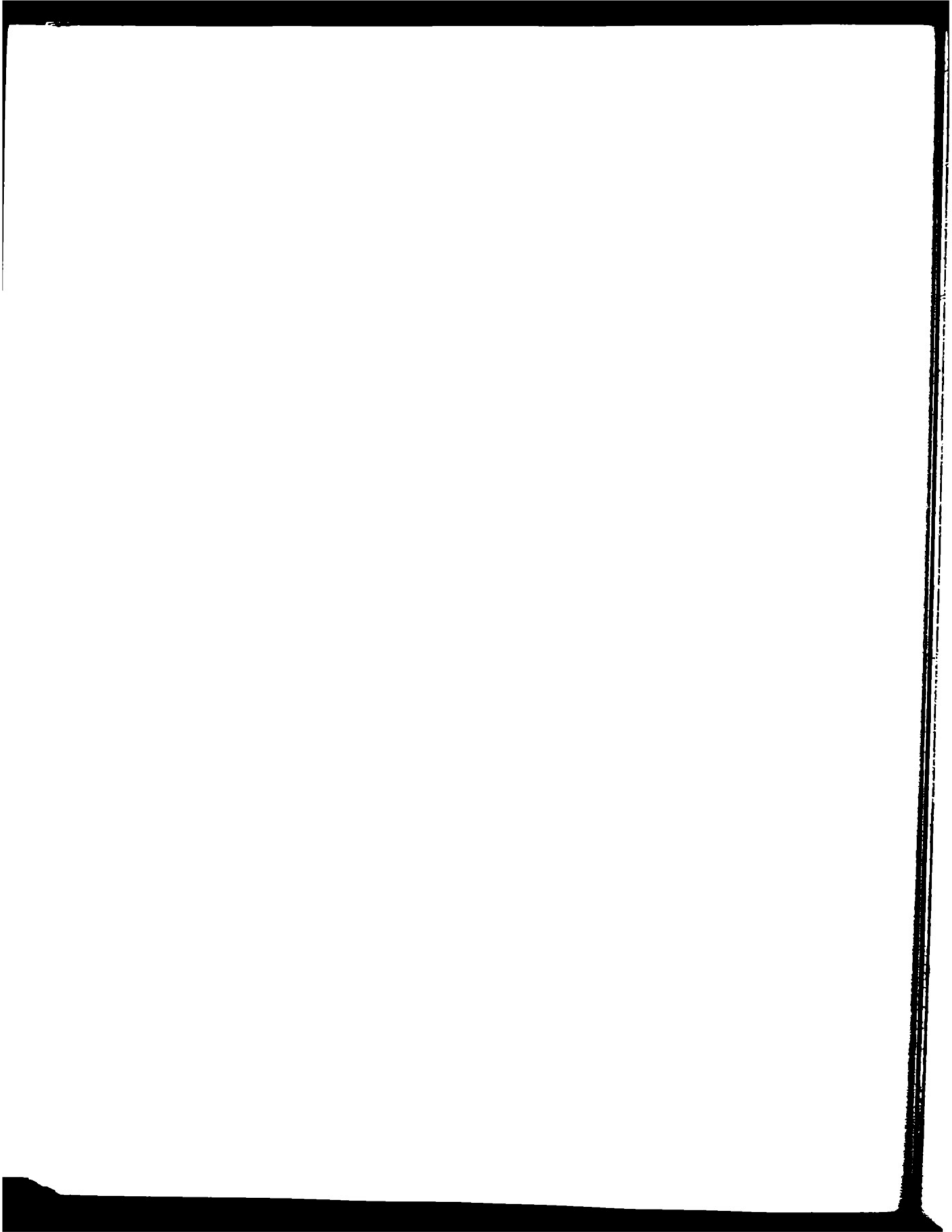


favorably of him. Perhaps he had proved himself an officer and a gentleman rather than a weak charactered individual exposed to the immoral temptations of camp life.

His personal problems had diminished giving him happy hopes and dreams of the future, but his worries and problems with the battery had not completely disappeared. Recruitment was still being actively pursued in northern states and one result of the Emancipation Proclamation was the creation of negro regiments.¹¹¹ Byron was scornful of such a practice saying such a thing was an insult to the brave Union soldiers. However, these regiments did create many new openings for experienced white soldiers to accept commissions. Many men shared Byron's sentiments, but for some, such commissions offered not-to-be-missed opportunities. Lieutenant Holbrook, senior lieutenant in Battery F, applied for such a commission in a heavy artillery, negro battery.¹¹² He was offered a major's commission, but he hesitated in accepting it, perhaps feeling some guilt in leaving the Michigan battery. Byron heard of the situation and wrote to Hattie of it saying cryptically, "Lt. Holbrook has (as I tell him) got 'nigger on the brain'."¹¹³

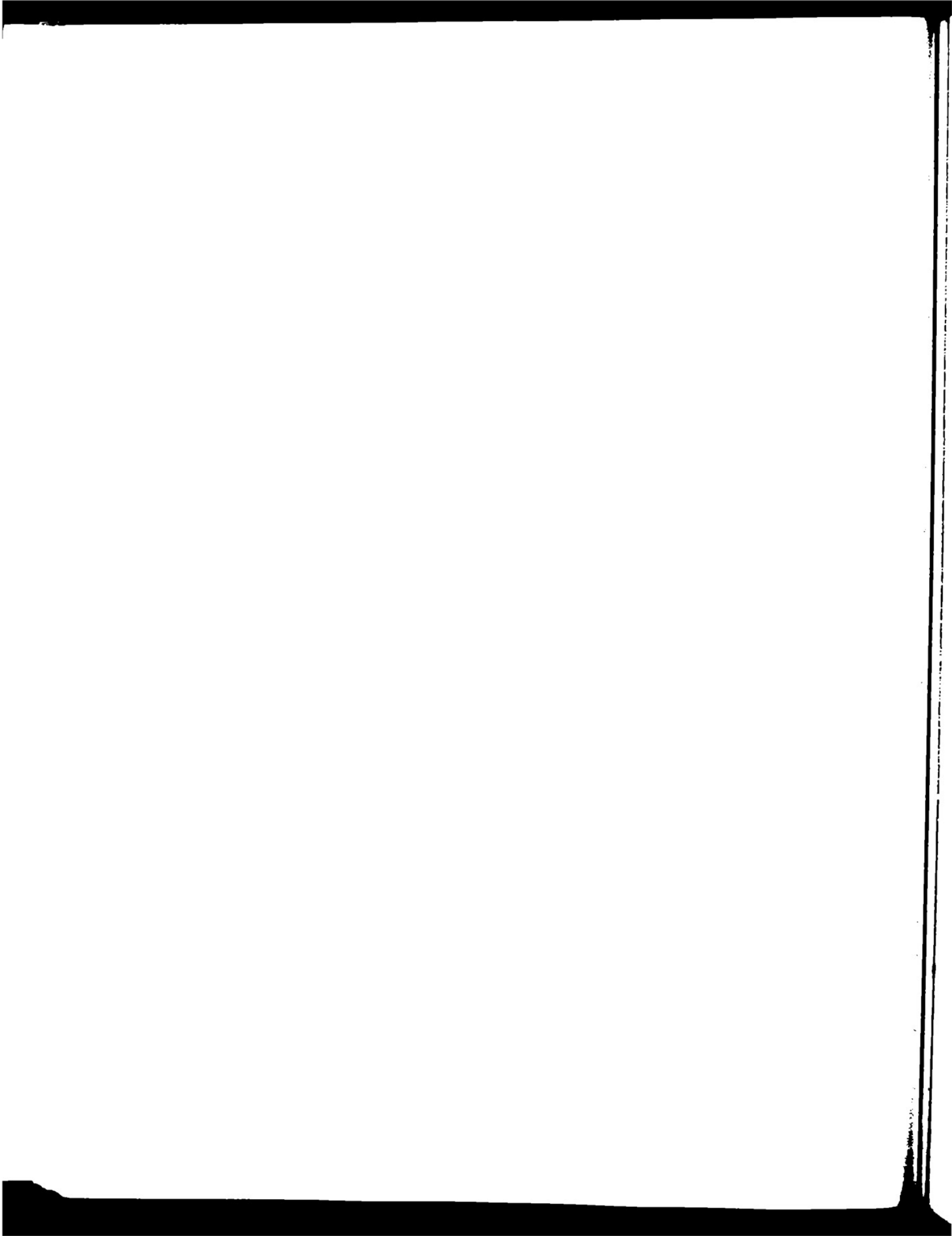
reference to
B. Co. 1st
Holbrook
from

Meanwhile the situation with Lieutenants Brown and Andrews had not improved as Byron had thought it would. In fact after being commissioned captain, Byron uncovered a plot instituted by the two which was designed to make Andrews captain and allow them to run the battery between them as they wished. He confided the situation to Hattie saying that Brown and Andrews had cir-



culated a petition urging Governor Blair to make Andrews captain because of a popular mandate from the men. Some of the men were new and signed the paper not knowing any better or because the scoundrels told them it had been ordered by Major Hale. Others were told Byron would not accept the captaincy and signed thinking they were indicating Andrews as their second choice. Still others who initially refused to sign, found their names had been placed on the petition for them. Andrews then forwarded the petition to Governor Blair and wrote to Byron saying he had this petition containing over ninety names, perhaps hoping to bluff Byron into relinquishing the captaincy.¹¹⁷

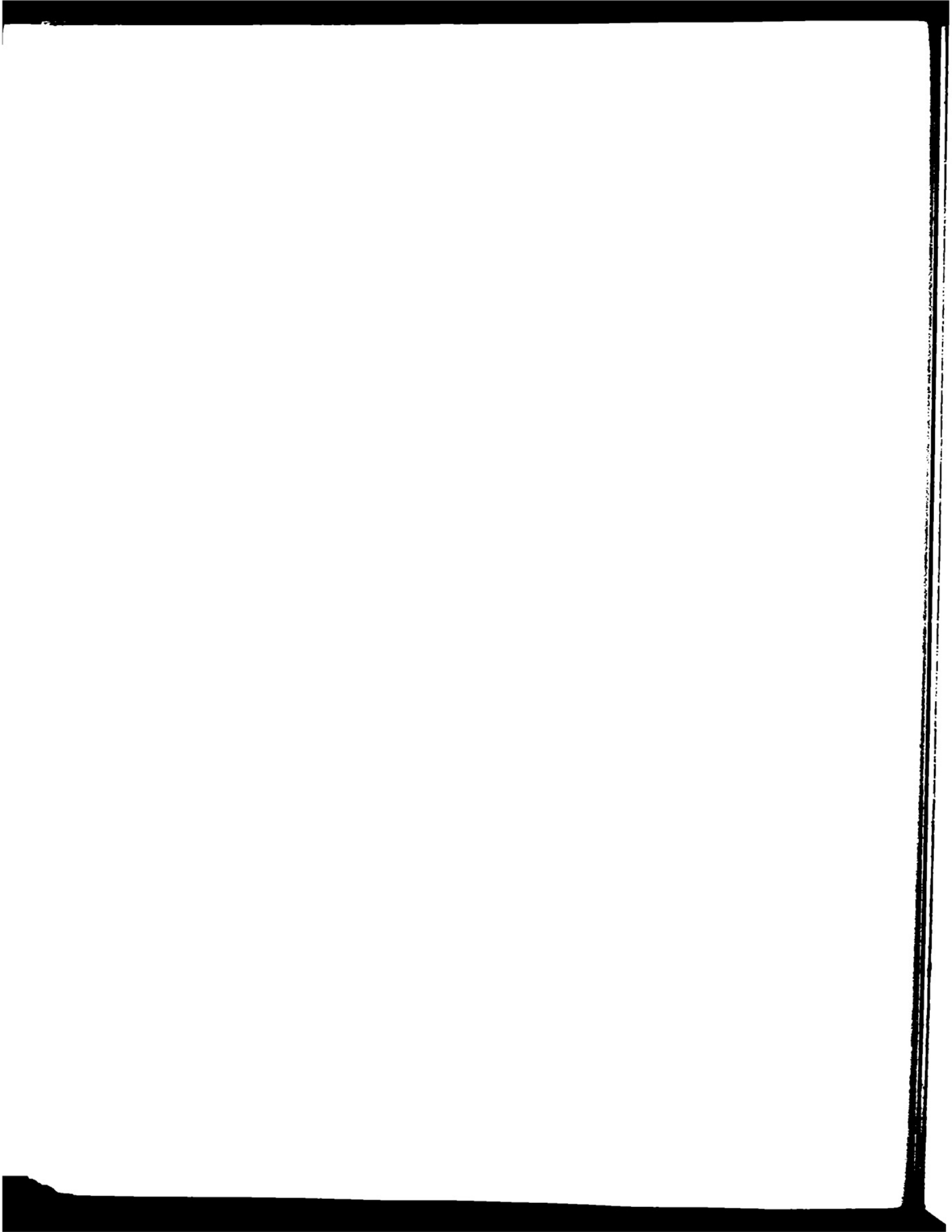
With the departure of Brown and the continued absence of Andrews the moral of the battery no doubt improved. Yet the resolution of one difficulty seemed only to lead to new problems. Communications between the Michigan battery and the people of Coldwater were temporarily severed during the month of April. Plans were afoot to strike at the heart of the Confederacy - Atlanta. Byron and the rest of Sherman's troops were kept on the move almost constantly. Meanwhile rumors and speculations regarding the army's activities kept those at home in alternating moods of hope and despair. On April 5, Hattie wrote jubilantly that General Lee was reported captured and that Sherman expected and that Sherman expected to muster out his army within four months. "It is a perfect pandemonium downtown. Everything that is capable of making a noise seems to have gone crazy and I believe nothing ever sounded half so sweet to me although the



horrid gong all the dinner bells, church bells, engine whistles, fire works, anvils are in full blast yet they all say peace and that my own dear boy will soon come back to me. Byron my heart stands till even at the thought that Sherman may have had another battle and that you are not safe and if ever I prayed earnestly it is now, that all may be well with you".¹¹⁸ Just a few short hours later she reflected the bitter mood of despair. ". . . it isn't Gen. Robert Lee but F.H. Lee that is captured. We have had him once before and I don't know that it hastened the closing of the war and had it been the other one am sure it would have done. Why can't the Rebels knowing as they do the hopelessness of their cause give up without sacrificing any more".¹¹⁹

Not until mid May did Byron have time to write Hattie as to his whereabouts. The troops had moved out of Red Clay, Georgia, on May 7, and were on the move almost constantly until May 21, when General Sherman allowed a two day rest for the army.¹²⁰ They had moved near Kingston, Georgia, meeting heavy resistance from the retreating rebel forces. The campaign was particularly hard on the artillery batteries because of the rough terrain and because to them was given the duty of dislodging rebel artillery emplacements. Skirmishes occurred at any hour of the day or night and at times became heavy, indeed.

Had just gone into camp when the order was given to move forward and meet them. Our line of battle was soon formed and off we went over hills, across creeks and through swamps until dark whilst the enemy fell back slowly. Here we bivouacked by our guns in the road till morning. The Cavalry and pickets were skirmishing all night.¹²¹



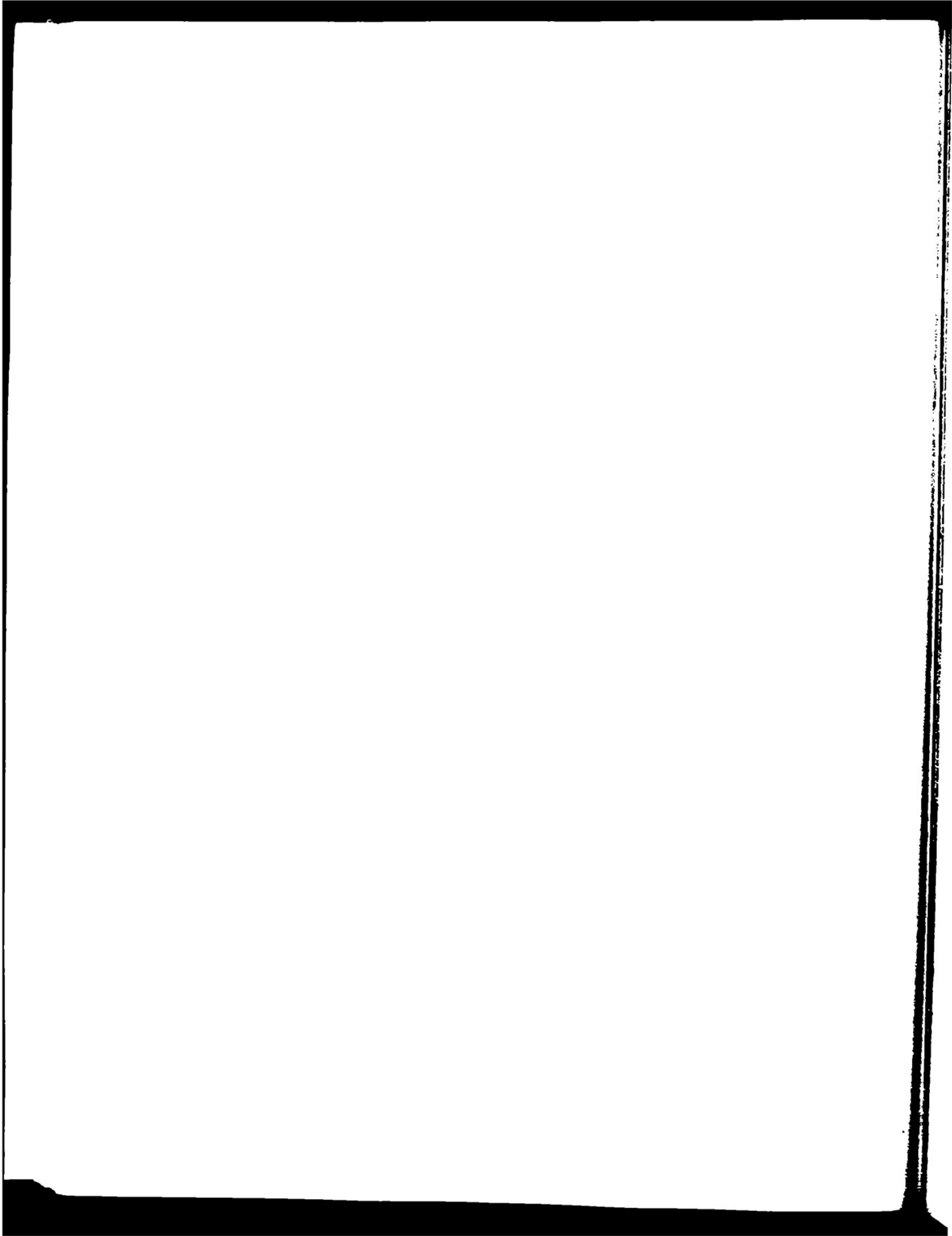
Selecting a campsite had become little more than halting and lying down to sleep in the line of march. They slept by their guns, sometimes in fields, sometimes on the road. They were at times without tents, stoves or other "comforts", and they slept out in the open.

" . . . and camped in a large cornfield. The hills of corn made rather a rough bed but being tired soon went to sleep but was awoke toward morning by the rain drops striking me in the face. I was too tired to get up and lay out in the storm till morning.¹²²

Other times the enemy attacked while they were encamped for the night, but this became so commonplace that they performed their soldierly duties without entirely disturbing their own sleep.

During the night the enemy charged our lines but were repulsed after a sharp fight of half an hour. I was sleeping firmly when the roar of musketry awoke me when I had the bugle sounded and in ten minutes my battery was ready to move or fight. But they fell back before the fire of our infantry, and I again laid down and went to sleep. . . . there has been but one day but that we have either been in a fight or in hearing of either musketry, artillery or of both. Have got so accustomed to it that we don't care anything about it at all. In fact don't think that I could sleep soundly unless I could hear the sharp crack of musketry or the roar of Artillery.¹²³

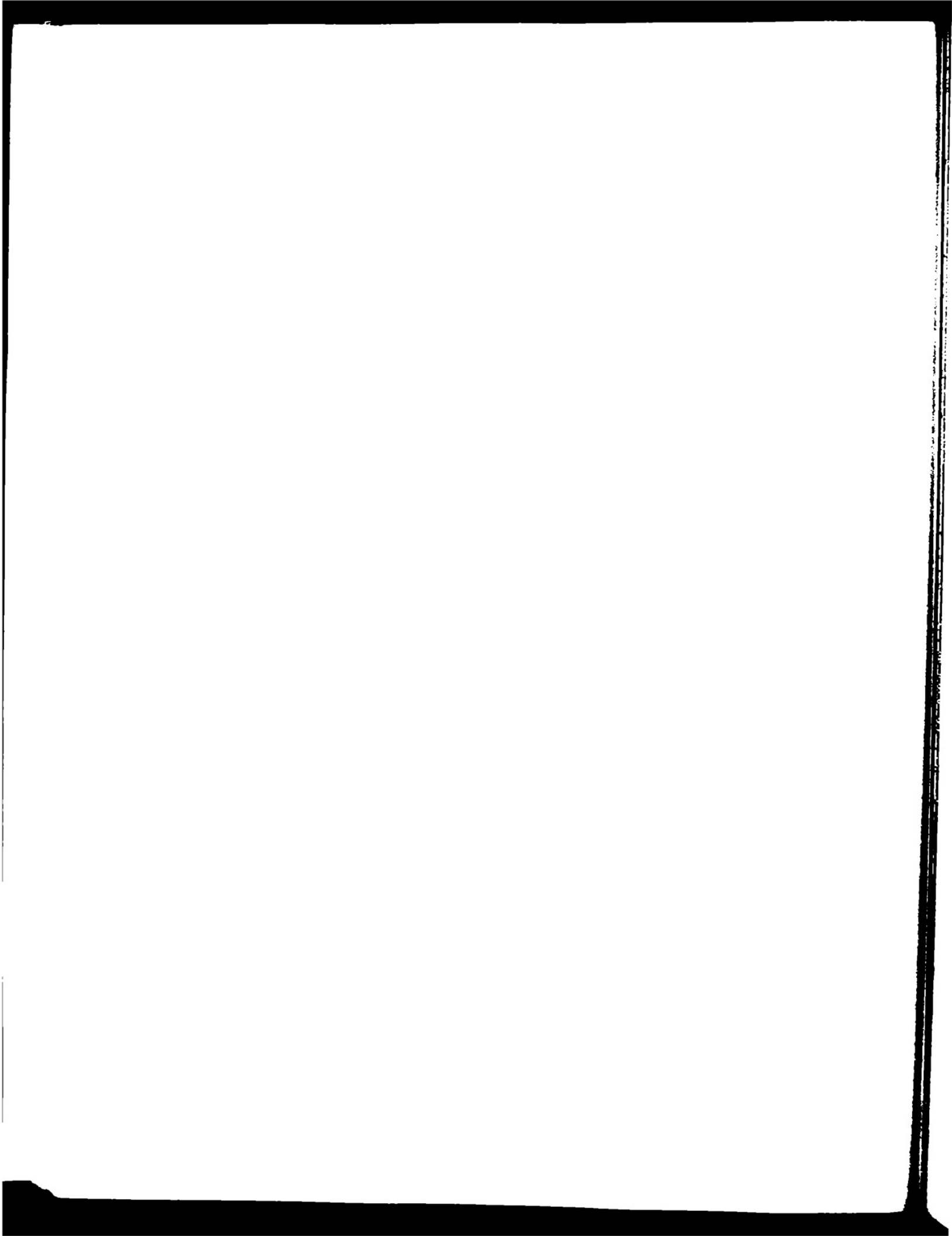
The pace was a tough one and the men existed on short rations, plus what they could get through foraging the countryside, a process which could not be relied upon. "For the next twenty days we are to have 1 lb. hard bread, full ration coffee



and sugar per day and pork 2 days each week."¹²⁴ Horses too were scarce and forage for these animals was scarcer still than for the men. This meant that the wounded had to lie in wait on the battlefield for the few ambulances available. Byron wrote on several occasions of moving past the dead and wounded "of friend and foe who were lying in large numbers on all sides".¹²⁵

For Byron there was an additional hardship of ill health. He had contracted an eye illness which was later diagnosed as chronic conjunctivitis and granular lids. It was an uncomfortable condition irritated by conditions on the battlefield. There was some fear that he might become blind, which he did in later life, and he was told to avoid close work. This was nearly impossible because of the amount of paper work - dispatches, communications, etc. and the condition of his eyes grew progressively worse and more bothersome.

Meanwhile there was an interesting incident with the division commander, Brigadier General Henry M. Judah. The Army of the Ohio, consisting of the twenty-third Army Corps had been reorganized, as had most of the armies when Grant became commander-in-chief of the federal forces. He had met with General Sherman regarding the conduct of the war and the organization of the union forces.¹²⁶ One result of this meeting had been the appointment of General John Scholfield as commander of the Army of the Ohio, twenty-third Army Corps. This corps was divided into two divisions of infantry plus two batteries of artillery, the 6th (F) Michigan commanded by Byron and the



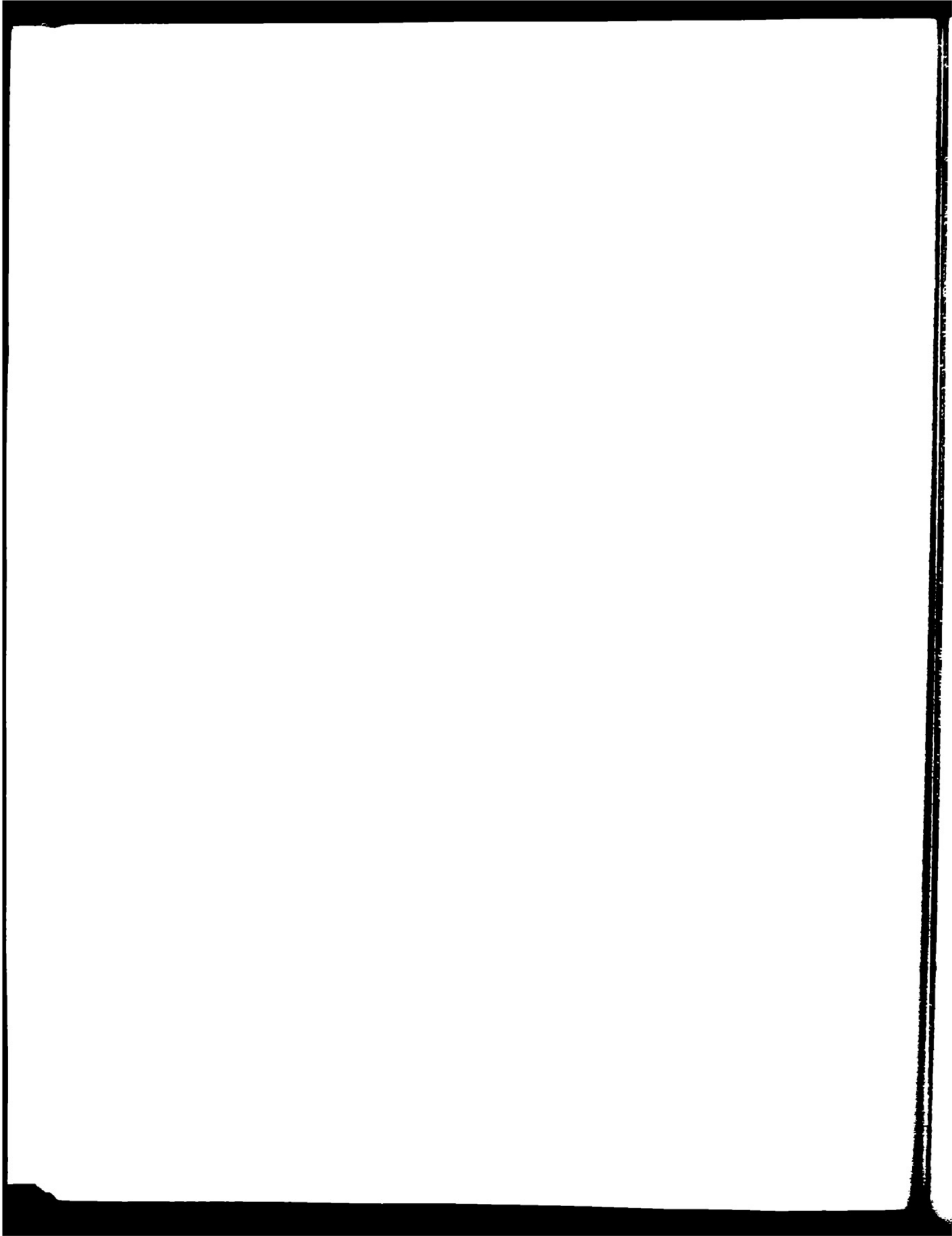
19th Ohio commanded by a Captain Shields.¹²⁷ General Judah, commissioned in both the volunteer and regular army, commanded the second division.¹²⁸

Judah had been a West Point classmate of Grant's, and had gained command of a division under General Halleck before the battle of Corinth.¹²⁹ Byron reportedly said of Judah in later life that he was often so intoxicated that he was incapable of commanding. One particular incident between Byron and Judah is reported as follows:

All the batteries and men were in position ready for action. The Southerners were outflanking them and still no orders were given to go into action. Finally Capt. Paddock went to Gen. Judah and said 'Gen. Judah, the enemy are outflanking us. Shall we go into action?' Gen. Judah replied, 'I know my business. No one can tell me that.' The rebels succeeded in outflanking the Northern army and the result was a defeat and retreat. For this Gen. Judah was relieved of his command.¹³⁰

Whether he was intoxicated or not is open to doubt, yet the records do show that he lost his command because his leadership "left something to be desired".¹³¹ He maintained his commission in the regular army, although he was mustered out of the volunteer army and continued to serve in an administrative position until his death in 1866.¹³²

Byron is surprisingly reticent on the change of division commander, although he had written earlier to Hattie that the threat of courtmartial hung heavy over them all,¹³³ and he felt

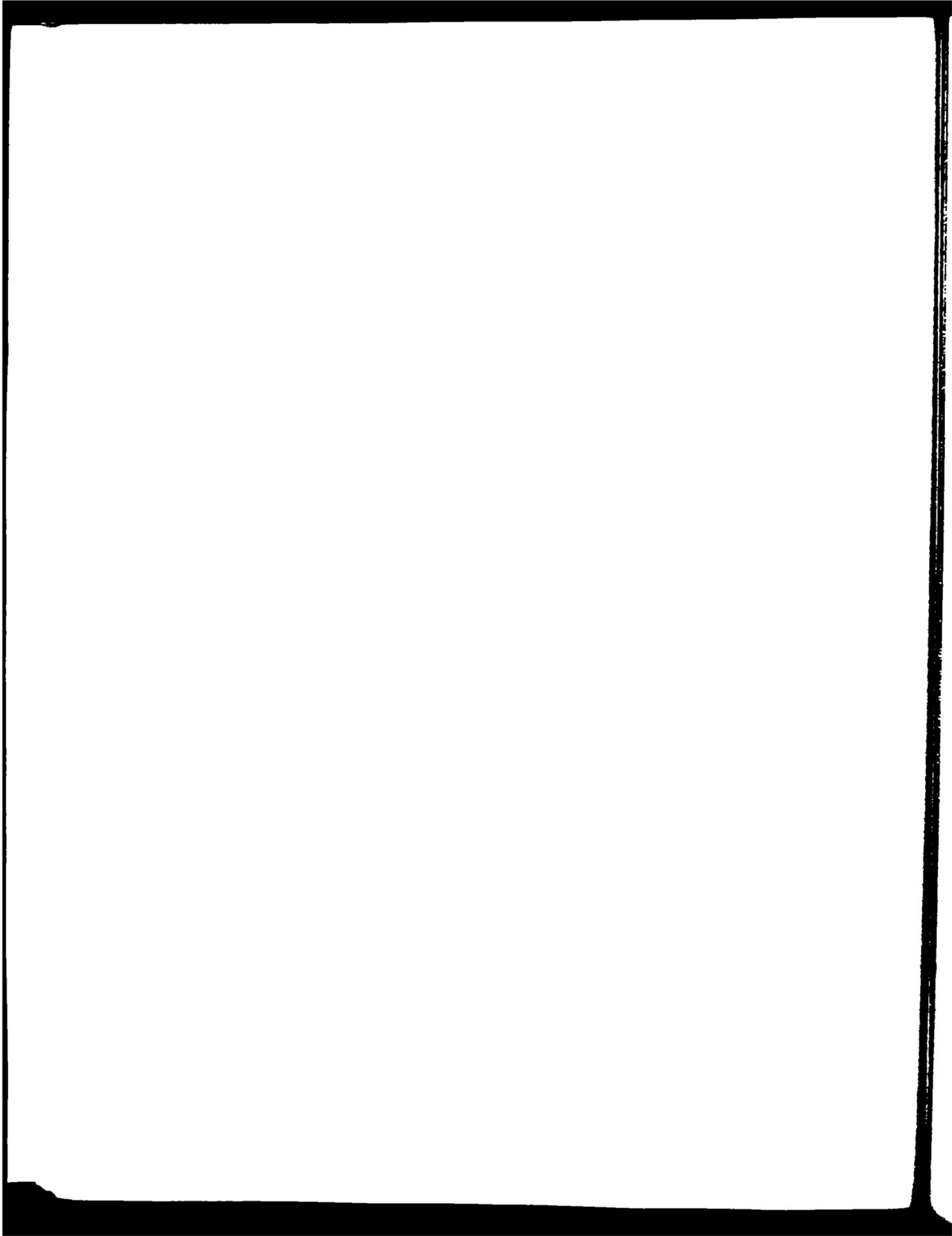


the necessity of keeping his own counsel. It is to be remembered, too, that times were hard and soldiers and officers, alike, below the top command level were concerned only with their own immediate responsibilities in a time of crisis. Byron, therefore, had less time to speculate on occurrences other than the enemy's movements than he had had in previous, less active days.

After the brief respite in mid-May, the army was on the move again through Georgia with its goal - the city of Atlanta. Atlanta was the second capital of the Confederacy, and was of great strategical importance in at least two ways. First it was at the junction of rail communication with tracks to both Chattanooga and Richmond. Secondly, as phrased by General Sherman, "Atlanta was known as the Gate-City, of the South, was full of foundries, arsenals, and machine-shops, and I knew that its capture would be the death-knell of the Southern Confederacy"¹³⁴

By June 20, when Byron was next heard from, the battery had moved near Marietta. They had passed through Burnt Hickory and New Hope Church slightly to the south and west of the city, and they were now approaching the Chattahoochee River.¹³⁵ Skirmishes occurred almost daily and the mail was quite irregular both ways. The uncooperative weather, it had rained for two weeks out of the previous twenty days, had reduced the land to a morass of mud.

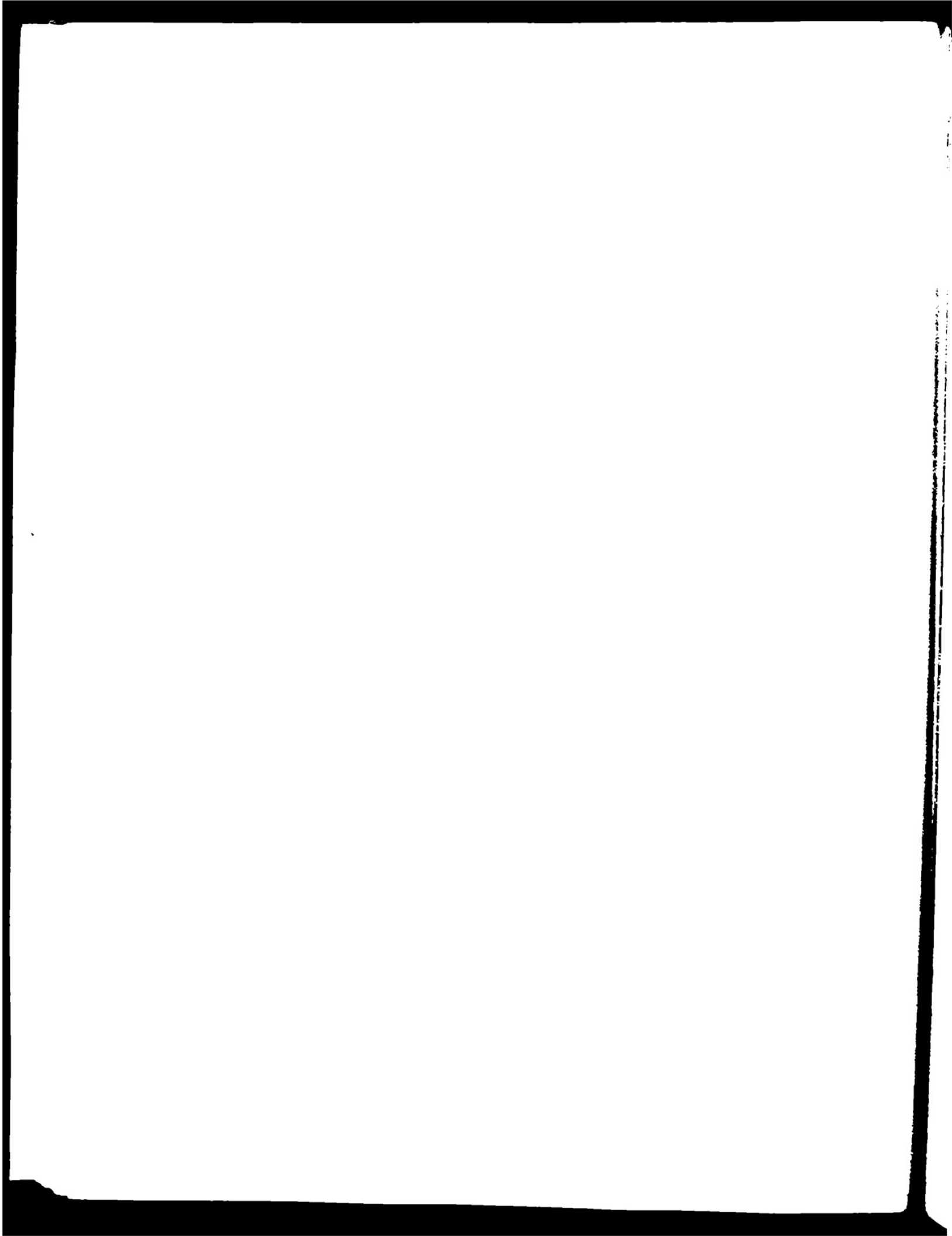
. . . it is so very muddy that it is almost impossible to move at all. Yesterday . . . got marching orders at 2 o'clock P.M. and moved forward in the mud and rain till 10 o'clock at night and made the unprecedented distance of 2½ miles - killing in the mean time two horses.¹³⁶



Despite the bad conditions and the tenacity of the enemy, casualties were light. As of the 10th, Byron wrote that he had had no men wounded, although he had lost several guns. However, he felt this was more than made up for by "dismounting" several of the rebel guns taking into camp a number of deserters. Unfortunately a tragic occurrence offset this early optimism on June 25. Light skirmishing on the Dallas and Marietta road became critical when the rebels threatened to overrun the union lines. General Hascall ordered Byron's artillery to the front immediately.

To the front we went at a run and in ten minutes had one section in position but not a moment too soon for ere I could get Lt. Holbrook's section in position the enemy were driving our skirmish line back and the bullets flew thick and fast and uncomfortably close. By the time I had got all things ready the infantry were nearly all driven in and as the enemy emerged from the woods into the open country about 400 yards distant I gave the orders to load with case shot: and commence firing. Away flew the iron missiles right to the mark but still on they came nearer and nearer when I gave the order to fire cannister shot. This they stood for a few minutes when their lines began to waver and fall back to their fortifications leaving their dead and a part of the wounded on the field.¹³⁷

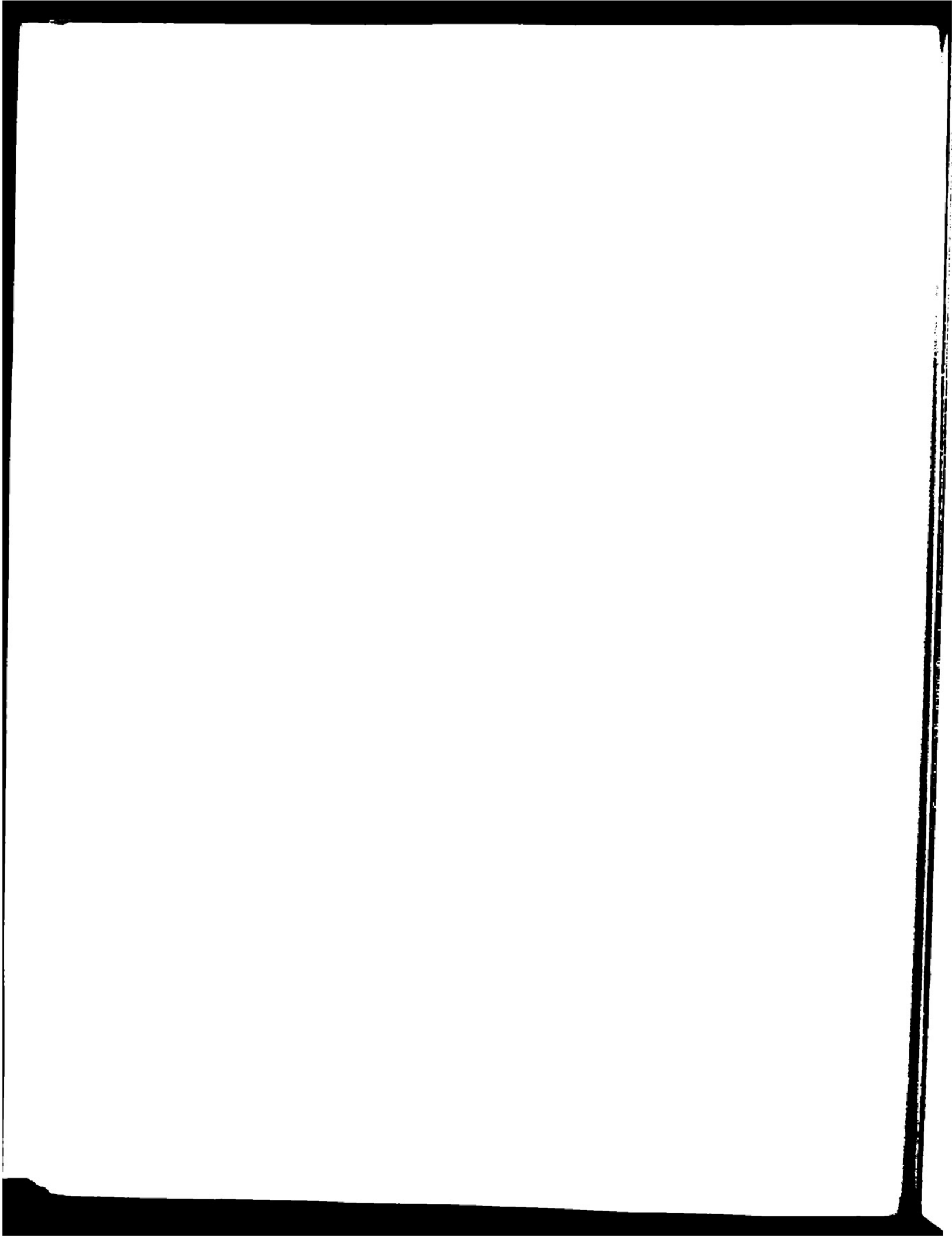
Miraculously no one in Byron's battery was killed or wounded, but the loss among the infantry was heavy; particularly so because the imminence of the enemy had forced Byron to fire on his own men. Captain Shields, commanding the other artillery



battery, had been in the same position, and had also fired on union soldiers. Consequently it was a victory with tragic overtones.¹³⁸

Between battles and shifting of positions, Byron, like the other commanders, had to worry about constantly replenishing a continually low amount of food supplies. In unfriendly country this was not an easy task. However, people being people, there sometimes emerged a note of humor out of all the bitterness. Such was the case when Byron led a foraging party on the 19th. At this time they were deep in the heart of the Confederacy being only twelve miles from the Chattahoochee River and 18 from the city, itself. Under such conditions additional supplies were taken, not donated.

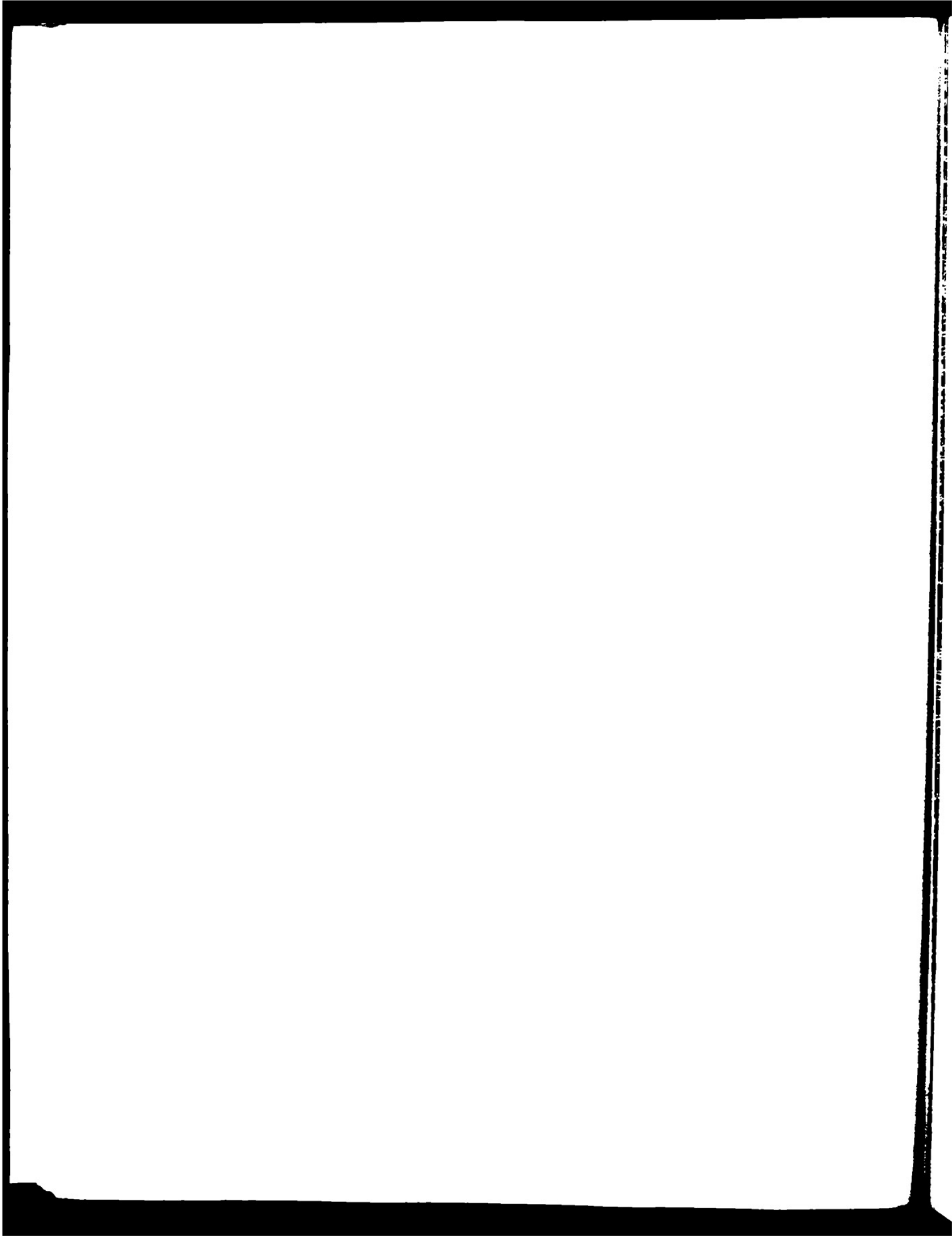
After going some two miles I came to a Plantation and found any number of women & children but only one man - the others had all gone to war. I went in & asked them if they had any corn. One woman said they had a little in a corn crib. So I sent some men to get it. I then said that I thought they had more and that if they would tell me where it was I would not search the house. So the old lady took me into a room and under one bed they had some 20 bushels - up stairs some 30 more and in other places I found some. I took all but 20 bushels - gave them a receipt for it and a safe guard for her property to secure it against soldiers which so pleased the whole family that they went to work and got me up quite a good dinner to which I did justice, gave my thanks and off I started for camp.¹³⁹



The next obstacle for the union forces was the Chattahoochee River. On July 9, Schofield began sending his troops across under the protection of the 6th Michigan. The biggest problem was rebel battery firmly implanted on the opposite bank shelling the boatload of Yankees. It was Byron's job to knock out this rebel force and send them packing. Heading for the river bank General Schofield remarked to Byron that the 6th Michigan Battery was in for "a warm time of it".¹⁴⁰ But as it turned out their shots were so accurate that the rebels fled without firing a shot at the union guns, which were then bolstered by the one secesh cannon left behind.

The next day was spent resting and the battery did not move on to a new position. Such days, though few and far between, were spent in catching up on sleep, personal correspondence, and other personal occupations by most of the men. For Byron, however, there was always a pile of paper work to be attended to. Yet the atmosphere was one of relief and relaxation. Byron, himself, unwittingly added to the lighter atmosphere through an incident with a wandering pig. He was sitting by himself, under a tree, at his company desk. One of the men requested that he be allowed to shoot a "secesh pig" that he had found and Byron agreed. Shortly came the sound of a gun and the squeal of the pig.

. . . the next thing I was aware of was
that Mr. Pig made a charge on us and



striking me on the breast knocked me over backward and falling on me he began to jump and squeal to get away and I kicked and struggled and was equally anxious that he should leave but unfortunately his nose had become entangled in my clothing and it was several minutes ere we dissolved partnership. The pig although wounded came out first best besides getting my clothing somewhat bloody and dusty. The boys all laughed heartily and I joined in the chorus although I would have preferred to had Mr. Pig wait until I got well before making a charge on me. . . . General Sherman is noted for making flank movements but the Secesh hogs make their charges directly in the face of the enemy. I shall hereafter throw up fortifications around my writing desk, ¹⁴¹

Matching his flash of humor, Hattie replied to Byron's incident with the pig.

'A laughable incident' certainly! A Captain been beaten in fair fight with a pig. Haven't your men lost confidence in your fighting qualities. If those pigs fight so well why not organize an army of them to take Atlanta and not wait for Gen. Sherman to make a flank movement. ¹⁴²

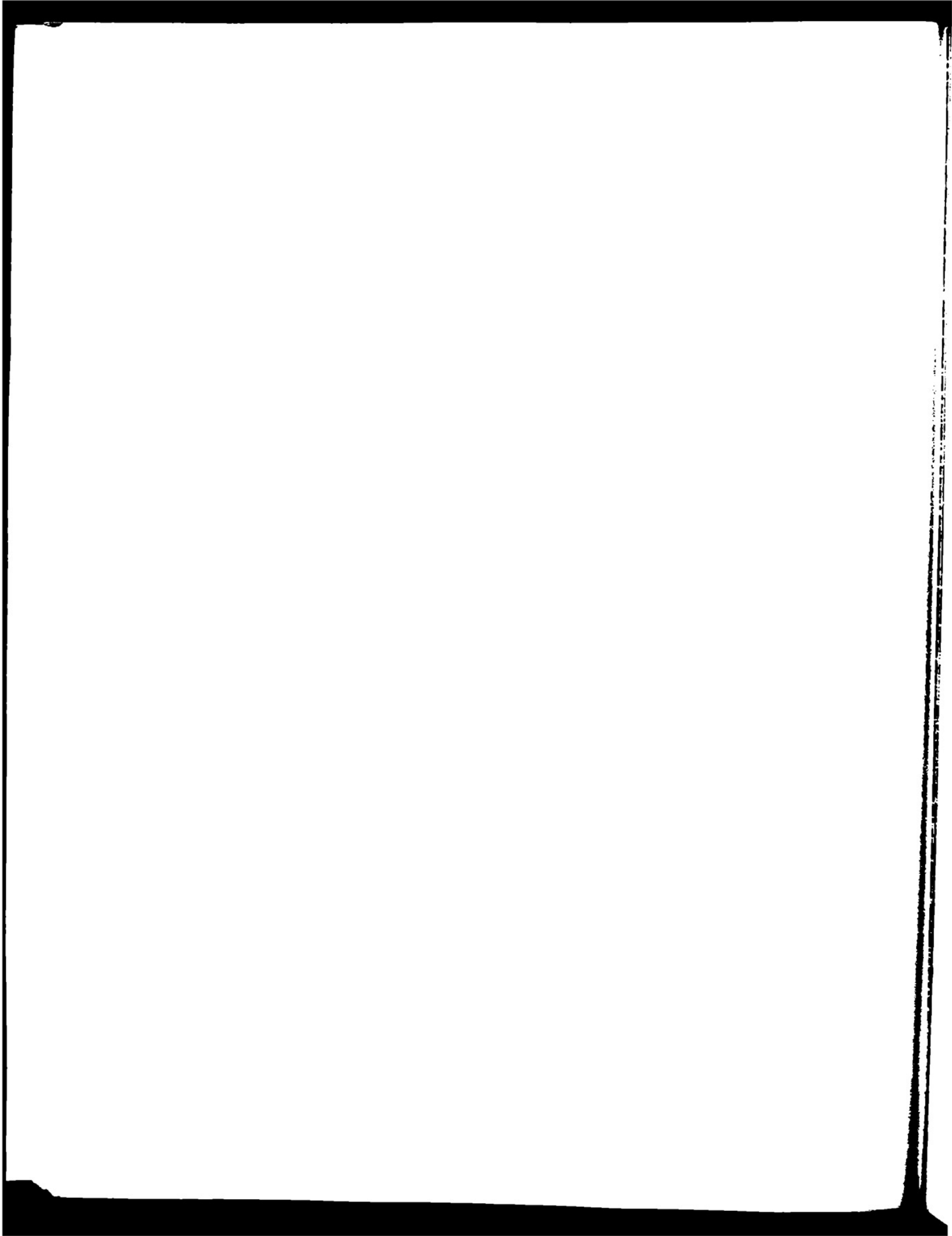
By mid-July they were across the Chattahoochee and moving on the railroad in front of Atlanta. By July 19, after some heavy fighting they took the town of Decatur and moved 2½ miles nearer Atlanta. ¹⁴³ On July 22, the rebels holding a superior ridge position, drove the federal forces back beyond Decatur, captured several batteries, and killed Major General McPherson. ¹⁴⁴ And so it went - the rebels fiercely defending Atlanta and the Yankees slowly and inevitably pushing forward. Losses of men

[The statement about firing the first shot
into Atlanta does not appear in the original
diary but is an insertion in the typed diary
probably E.L. Paddock's. I personally fail to see why
it would be an "honor" to be the first battery ordered
to shell a city. S.L.]

and equipment were costly, but any setbacks that occurred could only be temporary. By July 23, the rebels were driven back into the city and a steady shelling from the union forces began. This was the beginning of the end. "Rec'd. orders to fire one shot every 15 minutes into the city during the day, this I did with good effect".¹⁴⁵ To Byron and his battery went the honor of firing the first shots on Atlanta.¹⁴⁶

During the hectic summer of 1864, poor communication created a tense atmosphere for families at home as they waited, sometimes in vain, for news of the army's activities. For Hattie these months were doubly difficult. Her older brother, Bradley, was with his battery and in poor health. From Byron she received scant reports and was never sure her own letters reached him. She wryly described herself on several occasions as corresponding with the Dead Letter Office. To make matters worse many other officers came home on leaves. Andrews, after lounging around Coldwater, accepted a commission with a negro regiment. Holbrook having spent many of recent weeks malingering in the hospital,¹⁴⁷ suddenly took off for home claiming his mother was gravely ill.¹⁴⁸ Another officer, Corporal Monroe, was killed by enemy shell while standing right next to Byron.

I had just given him directions in regard to cutting some timber to build a fort when a shell struck him on the head tearing the whole top off and he fell dead at my feet. It was a horrid sight and made me faint and sick for a moment but I saw that I must control my feelings



for it had created a feeling of dread and fear for the time among my men and even the officers Poor Monroe - he was a gentleman and more he was a Christian and I trust prepared to die. 149

Byron was in ill health, short-handed, and almost constantly under fire. Knowing this, it was indeed hard for Hattie to carry on her normal routine of living, and perhaps this explains her surge of religious fervor.

I promised you I would read my Bible through. . . . I am ashamed that I have never done so before. We profess to believe its contents and I am sure we ought to understand it that we may be guided by them. . . . I am sure I owe a great debt of gratitude to the Providence that has kept you amid so many dangers and if I cannot do so little how can I expect that He will care for my darling. . . I fear my life has been a very careless, thoughtless kind of a one. 150

Her situation was particularly frustrating knowing that Byron's eyes were getting worse. She wrote him of various home remedies and of rumors of other people suffering the same affliction who had gone blind. Every letter was a plea to apply for sick leave. For his part he staunchly maintained he could not leave his battery at such a critical time, particularly with the shortage of capable officers. He visited the surgeons occasionally and was told that a film had formed which would eventually require an operation, but for the time being he was told to continue to avoid close work. Conditions on the road were dirty and dusty to say the least, and Byron continued to be swamped with paper work. Consequently, on August 26, he was

[Sherman's forces were at this time - Col. '64 -
well, of course, still in Georgia and did not set out
for Savannah till November 15. SL]

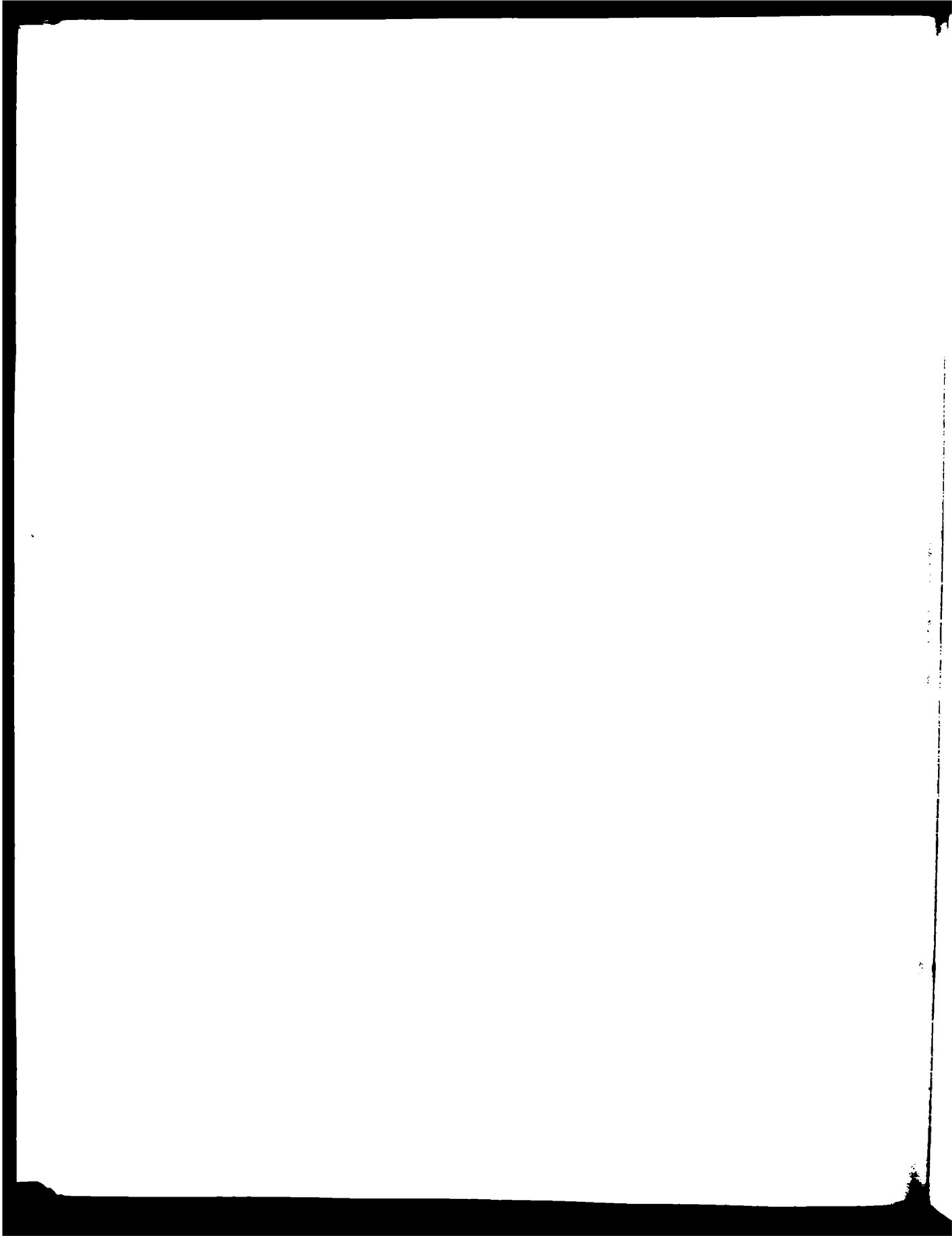
[The diary references say nothing about General
Scolfield. SL]

given thirty days sick leave on the surgeons' orders and sent to Detroit for treatment.¹⁵¹ Writing from Detroit on September 1, he explained the sudden turn of events to Hattie only a short distance away in Coldwater.

I left the army last Friday night at the urgent request of several surgeons who are friends of mine and feared that I would lose my eyesight but Dr. Green . . . thinks it will take 60 days to perfect a cure. . . . I must now obey my physician or go blind.¹⁵²

As it turned out he remained North until early October, the latter part of which he spent in Coldwater. The war in the south progressed beyond Atlanta, the final capture of which Byron had missed, and Sherman's forces proceeded into the Carolines.* Communication was still bad and it took Byron quite some time to rejoin his battery. ✓

On October 7, he left Coldwater on his way to Louisville, Kentucky.¹⁵³ He stopped in Indianapolis on the 8th and reached Louisville the next night.¹⁵⁴ He was able to make connections in this early part of the journey and finally reached Knoxville on the 13th.¹⁵⁵ Here he remained for a visit with Colonel Hale until the 19th.¹⁵⁶ He stayed in very comfortable, private lodgings, and met a number of other officers trying in vain to make their way back to the front. One of those he met was Major General Schofield who had been home on leave of absence, and was also in the dark as to where his forces were.¹⁵⁷ Another



who turned up in Knoxville for a few days was Lieutenant Holbrook denying that he was aware of the major's commission being offered him.¹⁵⁸ Byron had been somewhat sympathetic with Holbrook's reluctance to face the enemy, but this time he was determined to put his foot down. "Don't know whether he will go to the battery or not if not then I shall apply to the 'powers that be' and have him ordered back. He must stay with the battery so long as he is a member of it and I its captain."¹⁵⁹

By October 24th communications were reported open and he left Chattanooga for his battery which he had heard was in Kingston. He rode to Dalton, but the track on to Tilton was torn up and he was forced to walk the twelve miles to Tilton. Here he made connections to Kingston. Arriving in Kingston on October 25, with blistered feet, he learned the battery had moved on. He spent a comfortable night in a private home. The next day he rode by train along the Etowah River to Rome and stayed the night. Then on the morning of the 28th he had walked sixteen miles out of Rome when he came upon General Sherman, who told him the battery had left Cedar Bluffs the day before for Chattanooga. Decidedly depressed he retraced his steps back to Chattanooga which he had left about one week past, and which he returned to on November 1st. ^{Oct 30} and joined the battery. He went into camp here for several days awaiting new orders. In the interim he had been made Chief of Artillery, and Schofield told him to reequip his battery as they were soon to move out for Schofield



The whole section from Paddock's return from his August 31, 1864, leave to the end is unexplained and a puzzle.

After seeing of the battery about a month, Paddock arrived at Chattanooga on October 30. On November 1st, General Thomas for 1st and 2nd General Scales stated he was ordered to have the battery go with him again to the field. The battery is still in the hands of the 1st and 2nd General Scales. On the 6th he writes Scales on a preparing to go to the field. On the 8th the battery was placed in the cars (train) and was off to the field where it arrived on the 10th at 4 am. Paddock reported to General Scales and presumably received orders to go to the field which was some 80 miles almost due west of Chattanooga. The battery along with other units of the 1st and 2nd General Scales were those dispatched by Thomas to replace or perhaps to strengthen the existing batteries which had panicked and fled when Forrest and his cavalry appeared across the river from the town in late October. The battery set up camp.

Wesley's family
asked to be a
Dec. 14 Giffen

- 52
10/15

all this
was
at the
of the
the
the
the

wanted the 6th Michigan with him. 160 With this surge of renewed responsibilities, the happiness of his vacation quickly faded, and the infection in his eyes returned. He was discouraged and somewhat disappointed, as both he and Hattie had surmised that with the fall of Atlanta, his battery would remain relatively inactive until his muster out date in early January. But soon they were on the move to the front again. * [not to front there was none at time]

no diary
his diary
he wrote
later when
time up

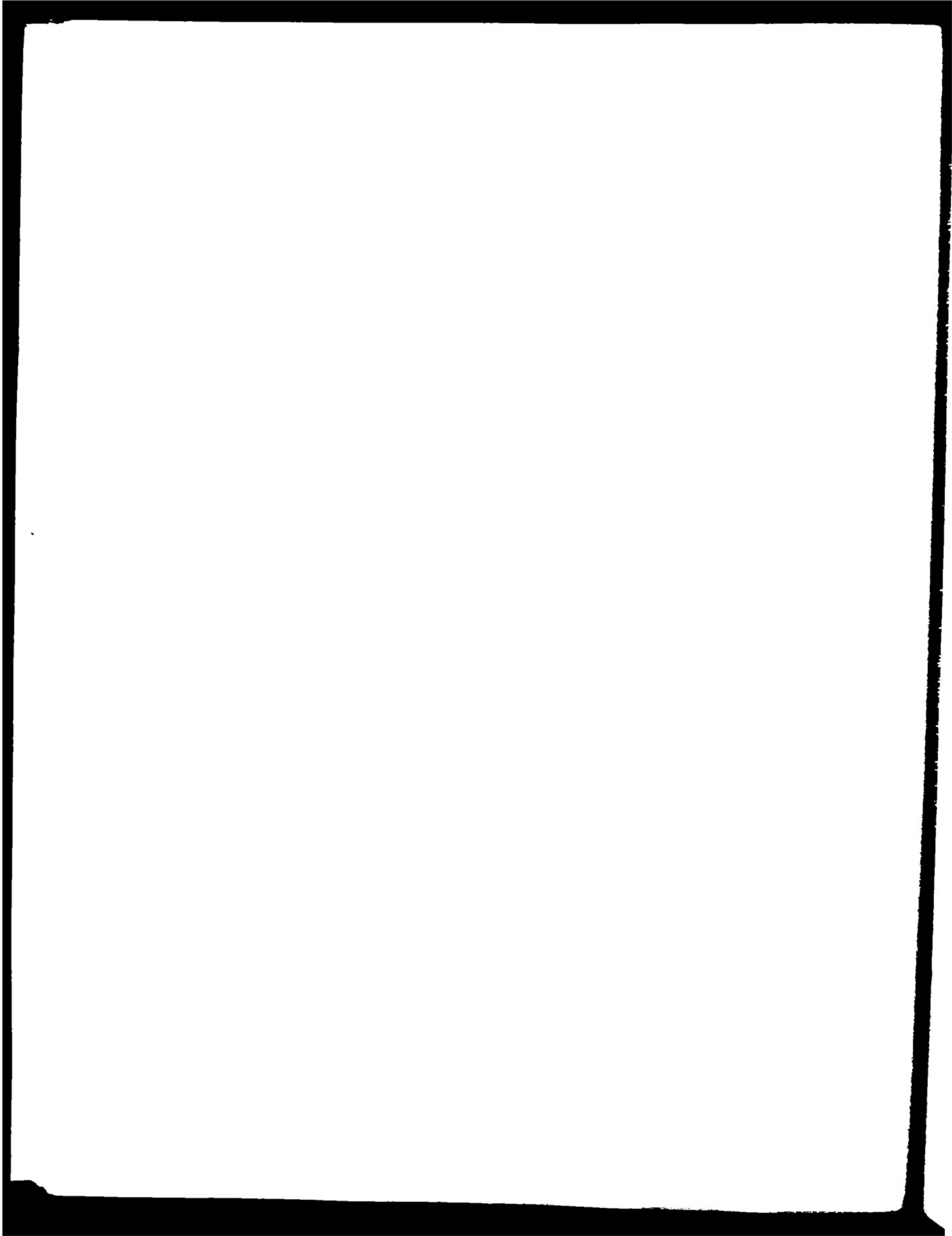
Again continuous rain and seas of mud added to the discouraging atmosphere. Also, the amount of paper work was heavy and preparations had to be made for the arrival of the paymaster. In the midst of these frantic preparations came Election Day, in which Byron opened polls for the men. In a brief diary entry he recorded the results as Lincoln fifty votes, McClellan twenty-three. 161 Civilian affairs seemed far removed from army life.

no diary

Much of November was spent in gathering supplies and replenishing the ranks of the battery. By November 26, they prepared to move out towards the Carolinas and Byron realized that he might have to stay in the service beyond his expiration date, a circumstance which, though a duty, did not please him. The weather was cold and rainy but there was little contact with the enemy. Despite the constant movement and bad weather, food was more plentiful and he writes of having honey, milk, butter, chickens, and turkeys.

absolutely wrong
off the wall

One close call occurred on December 2, when they were forced to march fifty-six miles in thirty-six hours to avoid



*The whole of the
Army of the
Tennessee*

*Franklin was a
Union victory*

an enemy force. The rest of the army had been routed in a heavy battle at Franklin and had been forced back to Nashville.

*it was
going
to
Nashville*

Primary To avoid capture Byron's men out scouting with General Cooper were forced to flee in rapid march. They made it safely back to Nashville by December 9, having covered a distance of over 200 miles.¹⁶² Still, hard work lay ahead.

I am tired and almost worn out but there is no rest for me. I must now draw a new battery and be ready for the field. Besides being Chief of Artillery of the Division I have to take charge of two other batteries. I have now over thirty official communications to answer and still they come.¹⁶³

*cut to
writing*

On December 15, a fierce battle ensued with the rebel forces which had moved into positions on the outskirts of Nashville.¹⁶⁴ Although the enemy were finally driven back, there was great loss of men and equipment, which was heavier on the union side because they fought in the open, charging the enemy's earthworks. This was the last battle of 1864, the crisis year, and December of 1864 slid into January and February of 1865 without marked change. This should have been a time of relief for Byron as his enlistment was scheduled to end on January 9. However, he had met the Chief Mustering Officer on December 13, at General Schofield's headquarters, and was informed that his three year term in service dated from his commission as captain.¹⁶⁵ "If that be the case Uncle Sam can hold me till September 1, 1866. But I will not stay so long. I am bound to get out if possible in June next".¹⁶⁶ Consequently

*De file
to
Nash*

* The year 1864 hardly ended ~~with no end to it~~ in
despair and uncertainty with no end of the war
in sight." The Confederate Army of Tennessee was
destroyed; Savannah had fallen, Lee was
effectively immobilized and just hanging on
at Petersburg. . . . As Bruce Catton wrote
in the American Heritage "The Civil War" pg 548. "So
1864 came to an end, and as it did the approaching
end of the war was visible for all to see."

the year of 1864, ended much as it had begun in despair and uncertainty, with no end to the war in sight.* -

year hardly ended in despair with
no end of war in sight.

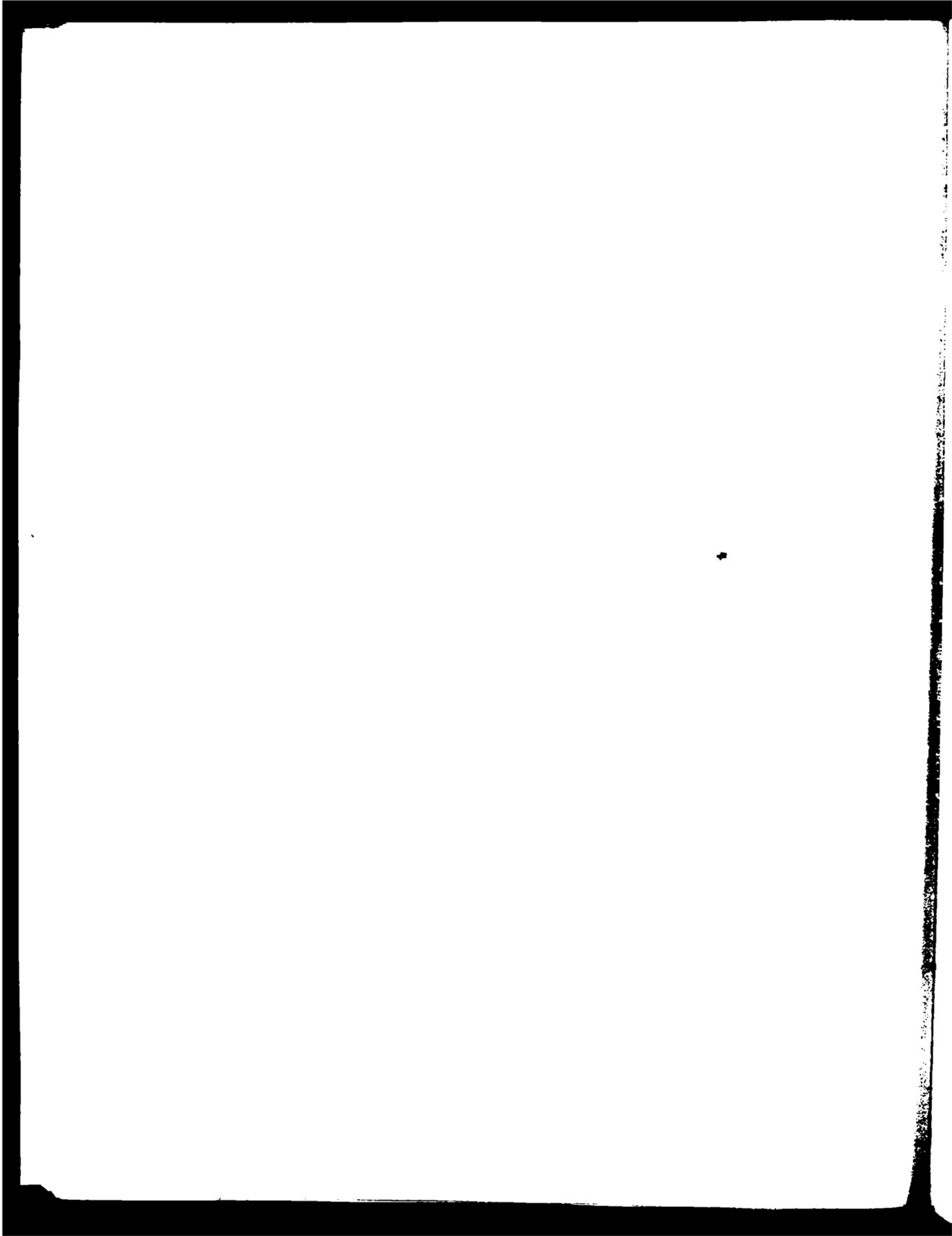
The Confederation Army of Tennessee is
as a result of the

serious depletion of the

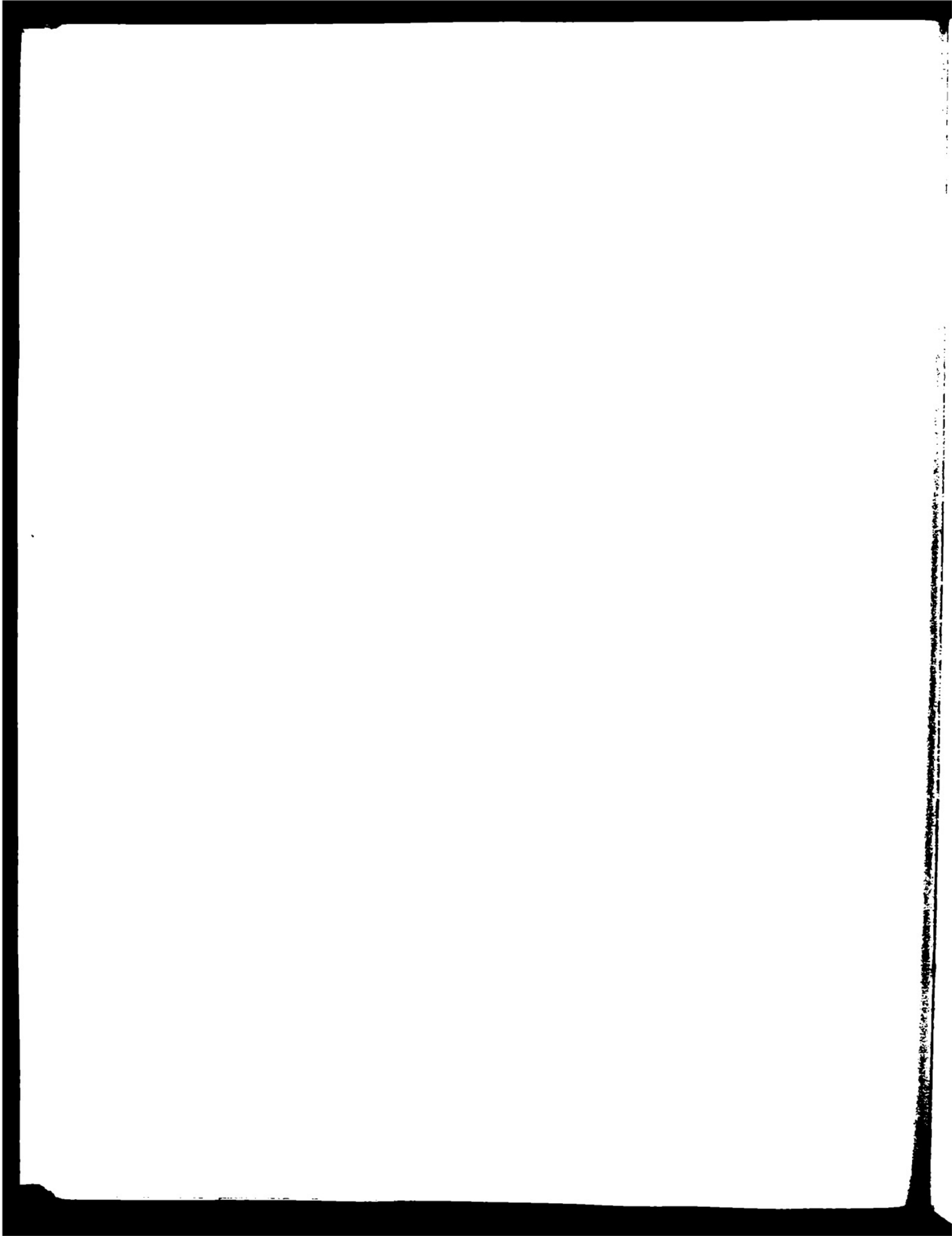
Savannah -

Lee unmobilized at Petersburg

etc



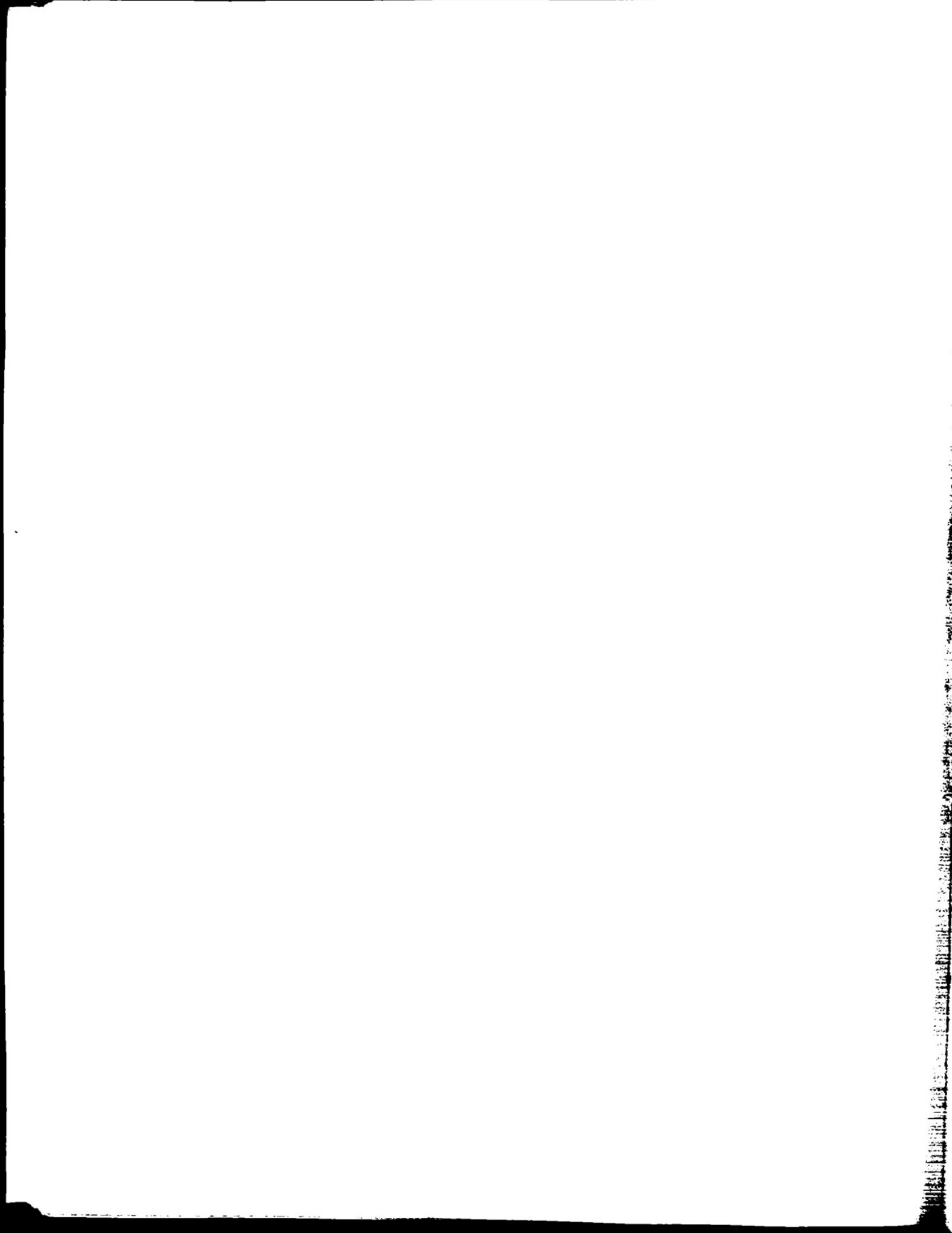
103. Correspondence, July 23, 1862.
104. He was commissioned captain of the battery on December 19, 1863.
105. Correspondence, February 7, 1864.
106. Ibid.
107. Ibid., February 7, 1864.
108. Ibid.
109. Ibid.
110. Steele, Matthew F., American Campaigns, Vol. I.
111. Correspondence, February 14, 1864.
112. Catton, Bruce, This Hallowed Ground, p.223.
113. Correspondence, March 12, 1864.
114. Ibid.
115. Correspondence, March 12, 1864.
116. Ibid.
117. Correspondence, March 31, 1864.
118. see appendix.
119. Correspondence, April 5, 1864.
120. Ibid.
121. Correspondence, May 21, 1864.
122. Ibid.
123. Ibid.
124. Ibid.



56

Footnotes - Chapter V (cont.)

125. Correspondance, May 21, 1864.
126. Ibid.
127. Cn. Cit., Catton, p.434.
128. Correspondence, May 21, 1864.
129. Catton, Bruce, letter - 10/22/68.
130. Williams, Kenneth P., Lincoln Finds A General, p.410.
131. Peddock, Edna Littlefield (editor), Record of First Michigan Light Artillery in the Civil War, p.4.
132. Catton, Burce, letter - 10/22/68.
133. Ibid.
134. Correspondence, March 22, 1863.
135. Steele, p.537.
136. Correspondence, June 20, 1864.
137. Ibid.
138. Ibid., June 25, 1864.
139. Ibid..
140. Ibid., June 20, 1864.
141. Ibid., July 9, 1864.
142. Ibid.
143. Ibid., July 24, 1864.
144. "Diary", July 22, 1864.
145. Ibid., July 23, 1864.
146. Ibid.



147. Ibid., editor's note.
148. Correspondence, July 9, 1864.
149. Ibid., August 10, 1864.
150. Ibid.
151. Correspondence, August 28, 1864.
152. see appendix
153. Correspondence, September 1, 1864.
154. "Diary", October 25, 1864.
155. Ibid.
156. Ibid.
157. Ibid.
158. Correspondence, October 13, 1864.
159. Ibid , October 18, 1864.
160. Correspondence, October 18, 1864.
161. "Diary", November 3, 1864.
162. Ibid., November 8, 1864.
163. Ibid., December 9, 1864.
164. Correspondence, December 9, 1864.
165. "Diary", December 15, 1864.
166. Correspondence, December 14, 1864.
167. Ibid.

see correct reference

As earlier ^{noted} stated by SL, this statement by Schofield apparently was made on November 3rd and had nothing to do with Sherman. S.L.]

ixx There is nothing in the diary about this. The citation refers to the diary for November 3 and obviously does not refer to events in '65. S.L.]

Chapter VI

1865

The year, 1865, found Byron still in Nashville and still unsure of how much longer he would be a soldier. It was apparent that he could not make arrangements for the planned January 9 mustering out, even had it been allowed. Furthermore, it was also apparent that Sherman's Southern campaign was not complete, and Major General Schofield told Byron that when they went back into battle he wanted the 6th Michigan with him. 167

*that had
nothing to
do w/
Sherman*

*(2nd and 3rd regts
referred to)*

Many of the men in the battery were mustered out and replacements for these men as well as of equipment had to be arranged before the battery could see service again. There was some confusion regarding this transition period as an order had gone out changing many artillery batteries to infantry. Byron was against this and apparently succeeded in having his battery exempted from this order. 168

(refers to Tracy Nov 3, 64)

There was a shortage of officers for the battery, as both Holtbrook and Andrews had succumbed to "nigger on the brain". 169 Byron had to fill such vacancies by making recommendations for commissions in writing to Governor Blair of Michigan.

On January 19, the transfer of the battery was completed and they were loaded on cars at the Nashville depot to depart for Louisville. ~~and supplies.~~ 170 Leaving Louisville they traveled

XX | Footnotes 172 and 173 refer to the diary
for February 3. There is no diary entry for that
date. S.L.]

X | There is no way to go to Washington from Louisville
by steamer ~~via~~ through Ohio and Virginia. The battery
went by steamer to Cincinnati and then by train
to Washington where it stayed at Camp Stearns which
was in the area of Anacostia. S.L.]

XXX | The battery travelled by ship to "Northhead" City N.C. and then
by car to "Newbern". ~~As the diary notes~~ There was no "bad"
weather but as the diary notes they ran into the usual
rough seas found off Hatteras. Men got sick and the
horses suffered much. Diary February 22, also the 23rd.
Footnotes 176 & 177, ^{and 178} are mis-cites. 177 should refer ~~to~~ to
the diary for February 22 and 23; 178 should refer
to February 26. S.L.]

Misc

to Cincinnati - 59 - and by train (cars) to Washington

by steamer through Ohio and Virginia, reaching Washington on February 2. ¹⁷¹ They remained at Camp Stoneman through the early part of February, there receiving four months pay through December, 1864. ¹⁷² Byron drew a complete new battery with horses and equipment, and by February 14, was ready for the field again. ¹⁷³

He was now attached to the Provisional Corps - Department of North Carolina, 1st Division, 3rd Brigade, ¹⁷⁴ the term, provisional, was later dropped.

Back in Coldwater, Hattie had to content herself with occasional word from Byron. Since he had no set address, she could not write him again until he joined Sherman's forces in March. However, aside from missing him and worrying about his eyes, her home life seems to have become a bit happier. She wrote in January that her aunt had told visitors what a wonderful boy he was, and even though she had been telling a different story just a short while ago to the same people, ". . . queer as it seems I rather like the change for the better and wonder if it isn't all a dream". ¹⁷⁵

Traveling alternately by steamer and rail Byron reached Newbern, on February 26. ¹⁷⁶ Bad weather en route injured and killed some of the horses, and the men had suffered from the severe cold. ¹⁷⁷ At Newbern the weather was warm and pleasant, and Byron described the city as ". . . pretty but unhealthy . . . Here are colonies of Negroes and wherever you may turn a host of Niggers stands staring you in the face. The surrounding country is low and sandy soil Yellow fever is a prevailing disease". ¹⁷⁸ Despite this criticism, they were at first in-

[The diary March 21. "We are marching to his [Stouran's]
relief"... not to relieve him. SL]

inactive and food was plentiful.

Skirmishing began on March 7, and lasted through the next few days. By March 10, the battery had moved to British Cross Roads, and a heavy battle was fought.

Yesterday the 10th as we were about to eat our dinner the alarm was given that the enemy were advancing in heavy force on our left flank and in a few minutes they were on our pickets who retreated back to the main line. I gave the order to harness and in a few minutes went down the road on the run and had got into battery in an open field in front of a heavily timbered swamp when the rebels came pouring out into the clearing like a swarm of bees and then a fierce battle began lasting from 12 noon till 4¹/₂ o'clock P.M. 179

179 refer to Feb 26

The battle was fought largely in the open on the part of the union forces, and, although the enemy was driven back, there were severe losses. Byron's battery lost one man and three horses, with two men and three horses wounded. 180

* There were no further engagements with the enemy until the battery received orders to relieve General Sherman in the vicinity of Goldsboro. They drove the Rebel Cavalry before them and were in hearing of heavy fighting when they were suddenly ordered to make camp.

Man proposes but Genl. Sherman disposes of this army according to his own ideas of military tactics. When I last wrote you at Goldsboro we expected to have marched the next day to the assistance of Sherman; but lo and behold the army halted and threw up fortifications. On the second day thereafter (this 24th) the general himself and staff arrived and reviewed our corps and on the 25th the whole army came in and went into camp. 181

[as Lee did not surrender till the 12th the battery hardly could have heard of it on the 7th. The citations are confused. The note a man whose is found in the diary for April 12. S.L.]

182 refers to Ward
to see which
book he has covered
Apr 7 & Feb 12 was

The battery saw no further action, and on April 7, received
the glad news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. 182

The dispatch was read and an order issued
that any man found on the streets after
half past four P.M. sober would be arrested.
I pride myself on strictly obeying orders
but failed to do so that time although
most every person promptly obeyed and got
intoxicated as soon as possible. Last
evening drunken officers on horseback
were riding into the barroom of the
Gaston Hotel to drink and out again into
the streets making night hideous with
their orgies. It may be a proper way of
celebrating great events but I have my
doubts of it. 183

See above and
April 12

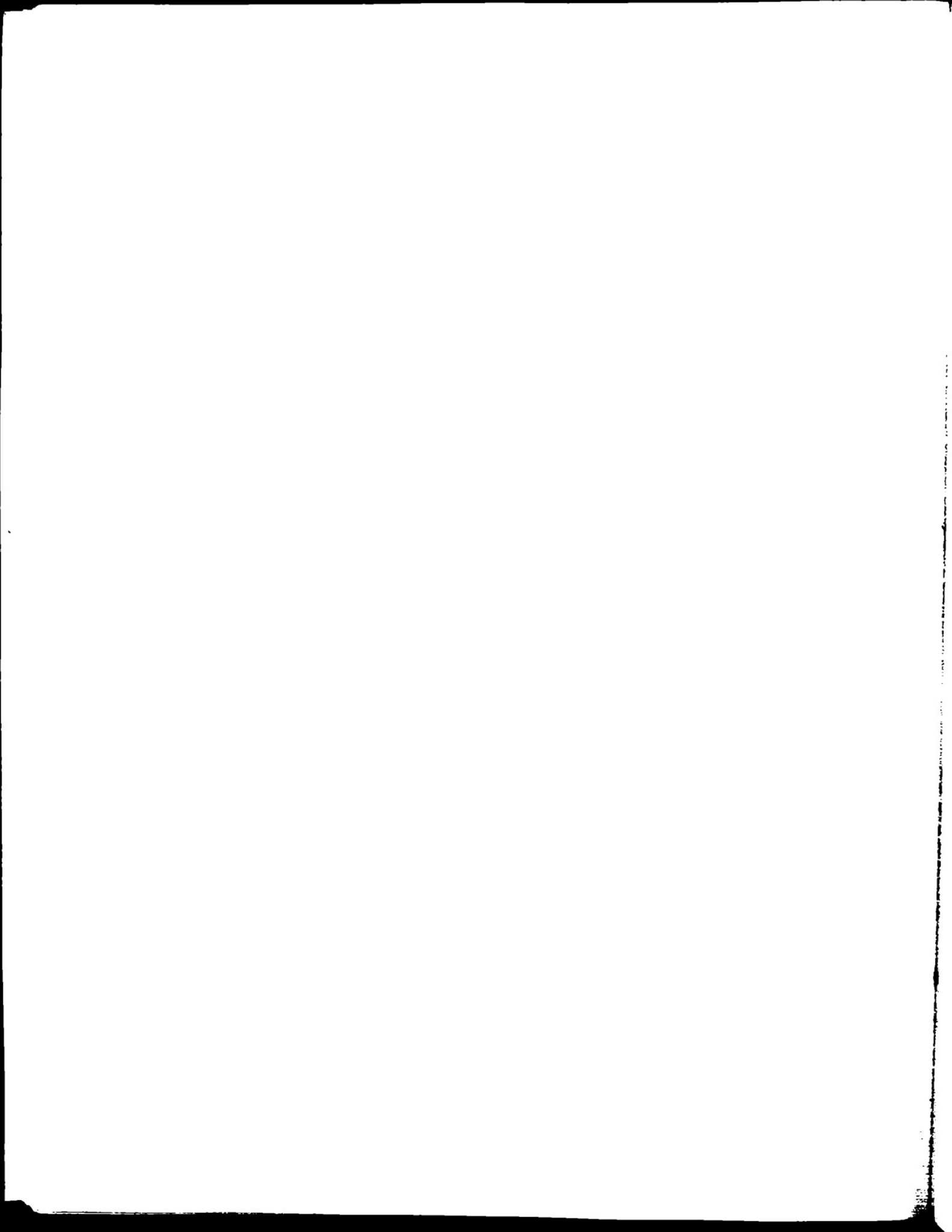
← was the day
of the ... to April
a ... and
last ...

April 12 only refers to
see above and a ...

With the apparent end to the war, Byron spent most of May
settling his accounts and preparing to muster out.

Communications were, as usual, poor, and Byron found
this handicap in preparing to be ready to leave the service
as soon as the opportunity arose. Even army communications
were irregular. Both Hattie and Byron became impatient with
the mails, Byron saying mail was the least the hard working
soldiers deserved, and Hattie impatient for word of his safety
and impending resignation.

Many soldiers from Coldwater were being mustered out
throughout the early spring, including Hattie's older brother,
Bradley. She was glad enough to have Bradley home, particularly
as he was in ill health, and she wrote on March 12, of nursing
him through the night while her thoughts strayed "to my far off
soldier boy and wonder if he is sick; who is sitting with him
this long night". 184

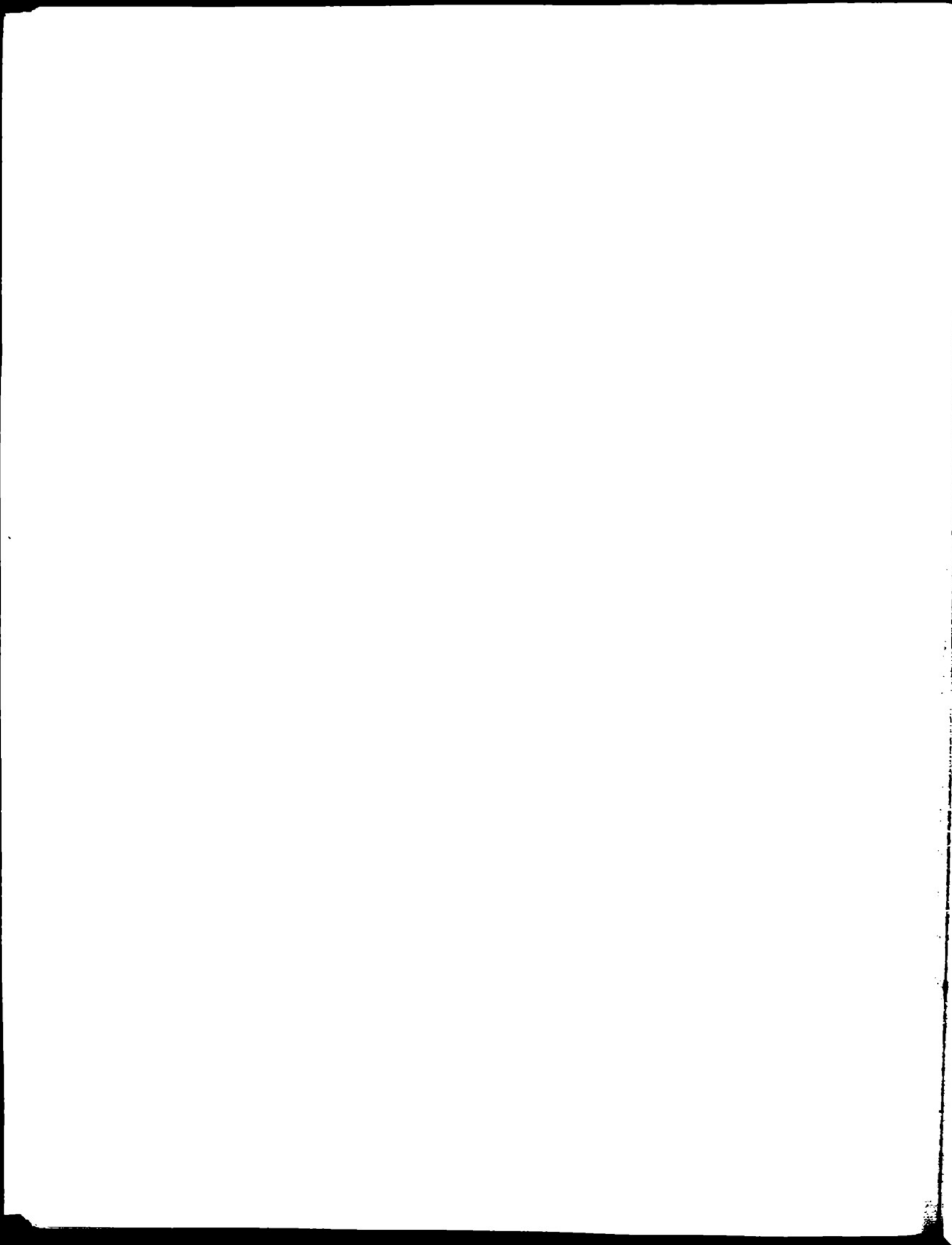


The long night was made considerably shorter and cheerier by the outbreak of a fire on the main street of Coldwater.

The fire was on the north side of main street below Hale & Chendlers took all the homes and buildings to the corner. The old Billiard saloon and I don't think there is a single regret am sure I am glad of it and wouldn't care if the other should meet with like fate. We need a fire now and then to rid us of these nuisances.¹⁸⁵

Similar exciting events plus the move back into town, worked to make 1865, a generally happier year for Hattie. There seemed to be a common feeling among those at home that the war would end before too long, and she waited anxiously, expecting Byron to arrive almost any day. Furthermore her family's attitude towards Byron had done a complete about face, and she could allow herself to daydream of their future together.

Meanwhile a draft had been held in the Coldwater area and ". . . out of thirty drafted it is reported that only seven passed".¹⁸⁶ Some of those drafted furnished substitutes, and such was the case with Jay Crippen, a notorious cousin of Hattie's. Jay's father had left him a farm and money which he had squandered, mostly on drink. His brother, James, a more sober sort, had apparently tried to help Jay return to the straight and narrow, including providing him with a substitute, but all of this was greatly resented. He had threatened James, who then took care to stay at home, but Jay got hold of a revolver



and came after James with the intention of killing him. Jay's wife, Esther, knowing of her husband's intention sent someone to warn James. James called in law officers who arrested Jay but not without a struggle.

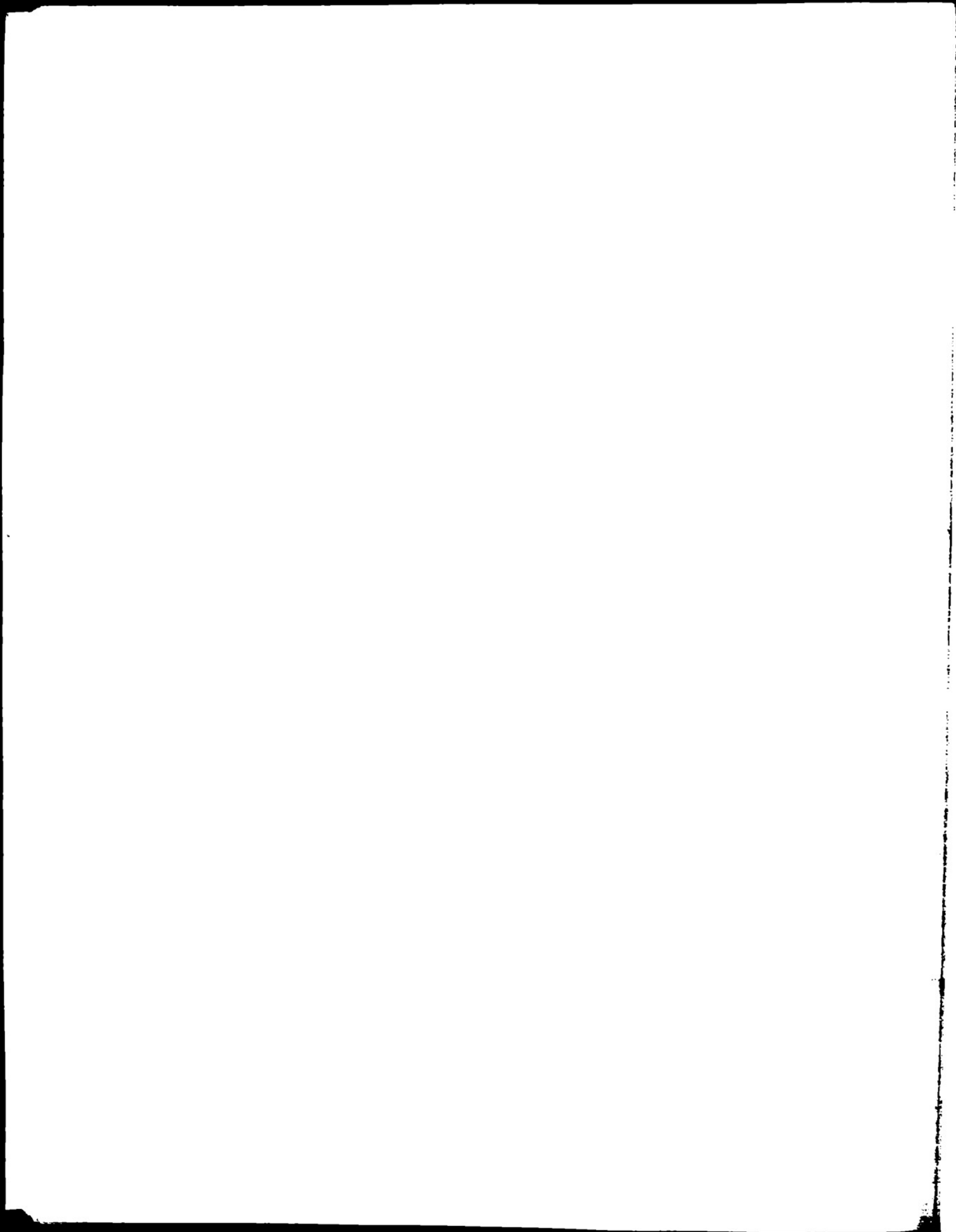
Since his father's death he has been worse than ever and has lost every particle of manliness (if he ever had any) . . . He has spent over eleven hundred this winter and has hardly had a sober moment. If it was anyone else I suppose it would go very hard with them as it is I think James will be lenient as he can be with safety to himself. They hardly knew which would be best to put him in the army or have him sent to Jackson four or five years or keep him in Jail for a while and see if he will come to his senses. 187

On May 20, there was another big fire in Coldwater, this one at the prison.

Last night our jail was burned with two homes one belonging to the county the other to Mr. Peterson. It made a bright nice fire. It is thought it was fired by one of the inmates who thought probably the place needed purifying even by fire. We have lost one of the most useful public buildings. 188

Perhaps the burning of the Coldwater prison was a bright omen to Hattie, who had received, on the same day, news of Byron's resignation from the army.

I can't realize any thing of it, almost believe it is a dream from which I must waken soon and dare not enjoy or hope to see you soon with the promise that you will stay. When I ought to be so very grateful to God I find myself doubting and wondering not even willing to believe that he can have been so merciful. . . . I am waiting now till you come home then I know I shall be surely happy till then happiness like Truth's cup is so near and yet so far. 189



Footnotes - Chapter VI

168. "Diary", November 3, 1864.
169. Correspondence, January 12, 1865.
170. Ibid.
171. "Diary", January 19, 1865.
172. Ibid., February 2, 1865.
173. Ibid., February 3, 1865.
174. Ibid.
175. Dyer, Frederick H., Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, p.358.
176. Correspondence, January 14, 1865.
177. "Diary", February 26, 1865.
178. Ibid., February 23, 1865.
179. Ibid., February 26, 1865.
180. Correspondence, March 11, 1865.
181. Ibid.
182. Ibid.
183. "Diary", April 7, 1865.
184. Correspondence, April 13, 1865.
185. Correspondence, March 12, 1865.
186. Ibid.
187. Correspondence, March 23, 1865.
188. Ibid.
189. Ibid., May 20, 1865.

* Γ₀ bluish at such hyperbola. S.L.]

[Maybe in the 1960s when the thesis was written. But in 1991??
SL]

Byron Paddock would be an outcast if he lived today.*
Staunchly patriotic, strongly religious, and frighteningly outspoken, he judged everything and everybody in terms of absolute moral rights and wrongs. His character and his way of life were based on abstract, outmoded concepts like duty, honor, truth, and, most particularly, hard work.^X Doubtlessly it was these very qualities which enabled him to survive so handily in the time in which he lived; enabled him to live life in its darkest hours and come out unscathed. He saw all the horrors of war, even experienced some of them, and yet he did not let these temporary experiences change or warp him. He senses something of this in himself when he talks of a comrade who committed suicide after the battle at Richmond, Kentucky.

Poor boy he must have either been very sick of a soldier's life or deranged. . . if it has that effect I greatly fear for the reason of half the soldiers in that battle. . . Don't you fear that I shall become deranged from the same cause.¹⁹¹

Byron possessed a strength of character and determination that were indeed unique. After the battle of Richmond, in which the North was rather severely beaten, he remarked simply, ". . . have seen some hard times and have been in one pretty rough battle and got badly whipped too but am ready to try them again".¹⁹² This great resiliency seems to have been a part of his make-up throughout his life. It had been with him when only 17 he set out all alone from Penfield, New York, for California. It was with him throughout the war when he rose from quartermaster

* Found when several hundred thousand other men were
and sunk also managed to get through the lines and
home by war. 54.]

Mrs. Frederic P. Lee
7401 Glenbrook Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20014 July 20, 1969

I knew Byron Paddock when he was
an elderly gentleman living with
his daughter, Maud Paddock Lee. I was
his grand-daughter-in-law - being the
wife of Frederic Paddock Lee.

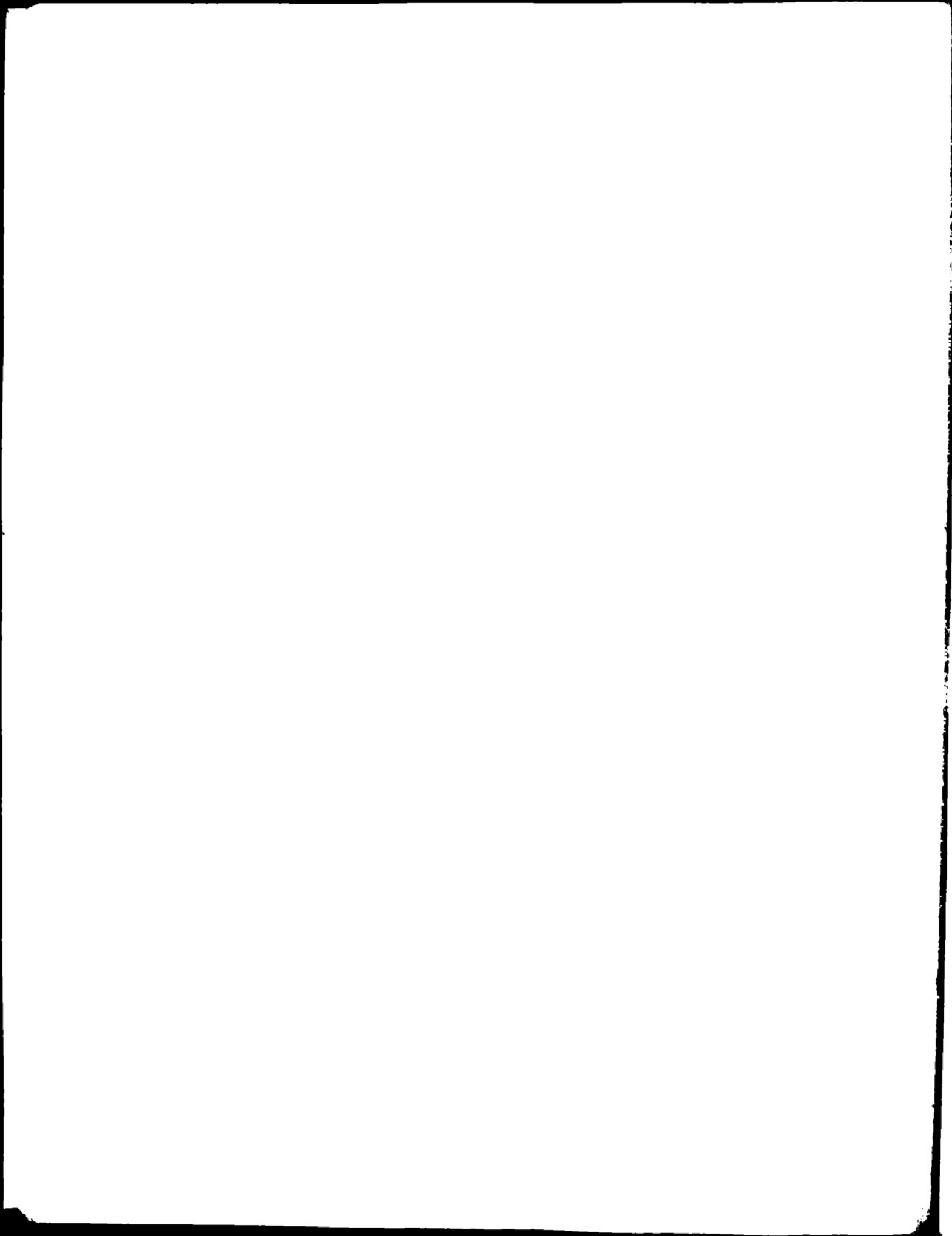
I remember Grandfather Paddock as
a delightful, soft spoken, quiet and
unassuming gentleman. He had a
keen sense of humor and when
amused his face would light up
and his eyes twinkle. I often enjoyed
listening to his stories of his life in
California during the gold rush in
1849 and his tales of the Civil War.

He died July 31, 1920 at the age
of 87.

Marian Armstrong Lee

Sergeant to Captain, and this same resiliency was still with him in later years when he won a wife whose family and friends were deadset against him. But, most of all, it was what carried him through the agony and exhaustion of war when lesser men bought substitutes or faked an illness.*

Byron Paddock, a man with little formal education, but much common sense and practicality, belonged to an earlier age; an age where life and living depended on human life, and living depended on human talents and human ingenuity, rather than on the flick of a switch or the turning of a dial. He spent his last years with his oldest daughter's family, my mother's mother, in Rutherford, New Jersey, and my mother remembers him as an arthritic old man whose favorite pastime was playing old civil war songs on a phonograph while thumping out the rhythm with his hardwood cane.* *



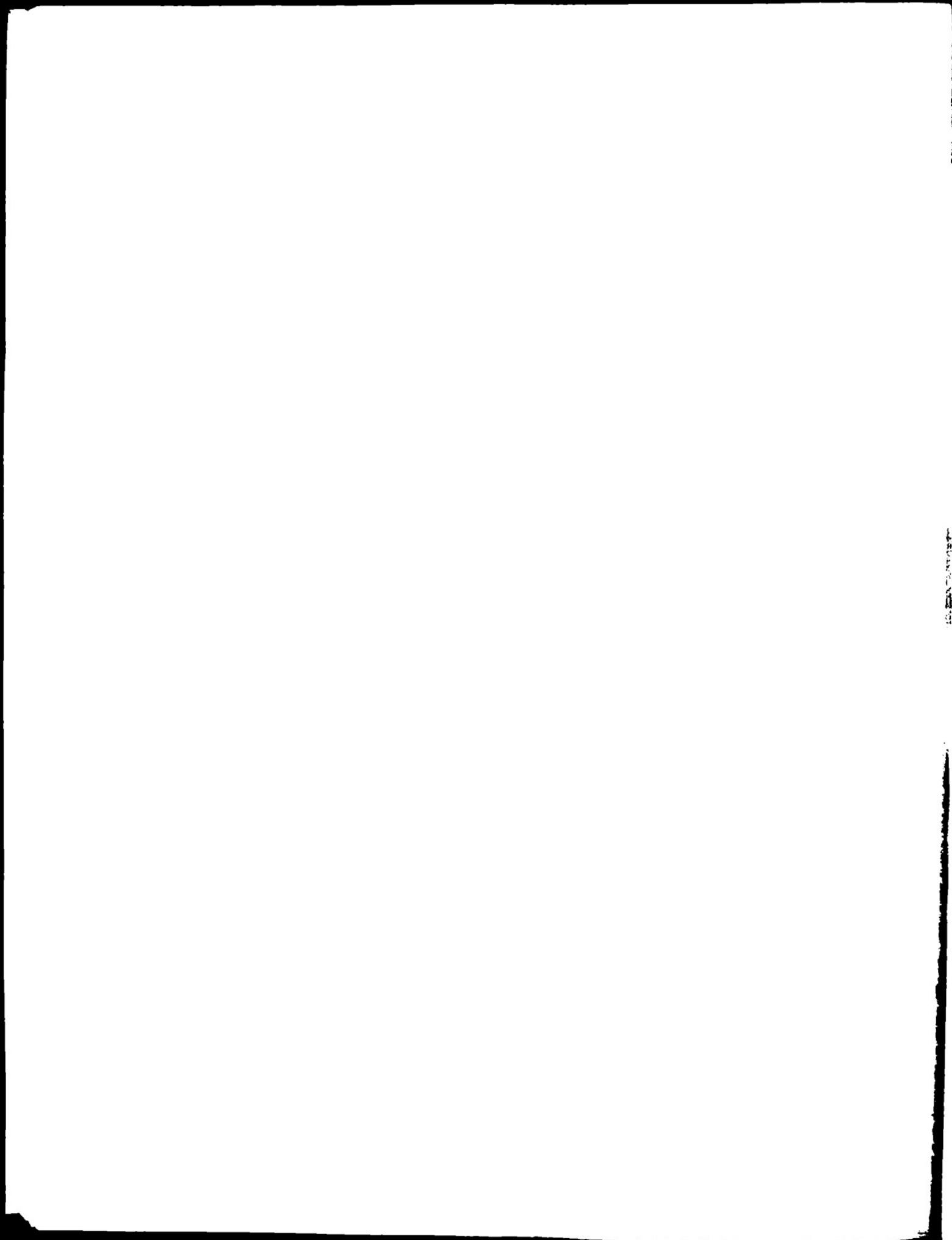
Footnotes - Epilogue

185

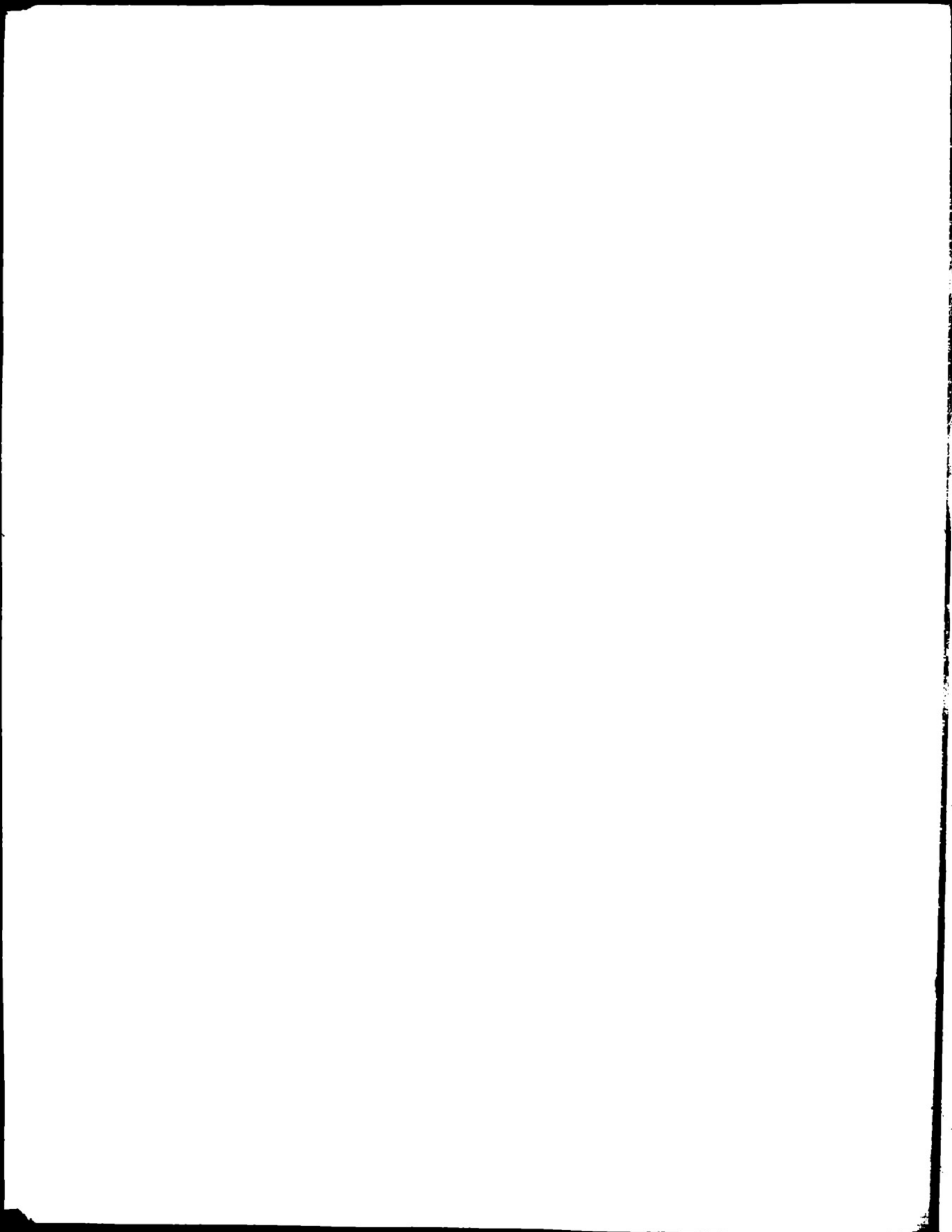
190. Correspondence, December, 1865.

191. Ibid., September 3, 1862.

192. Ibid.



Appendix



Head Quarters
Memphis Tenn. Sept. 4th 1863.

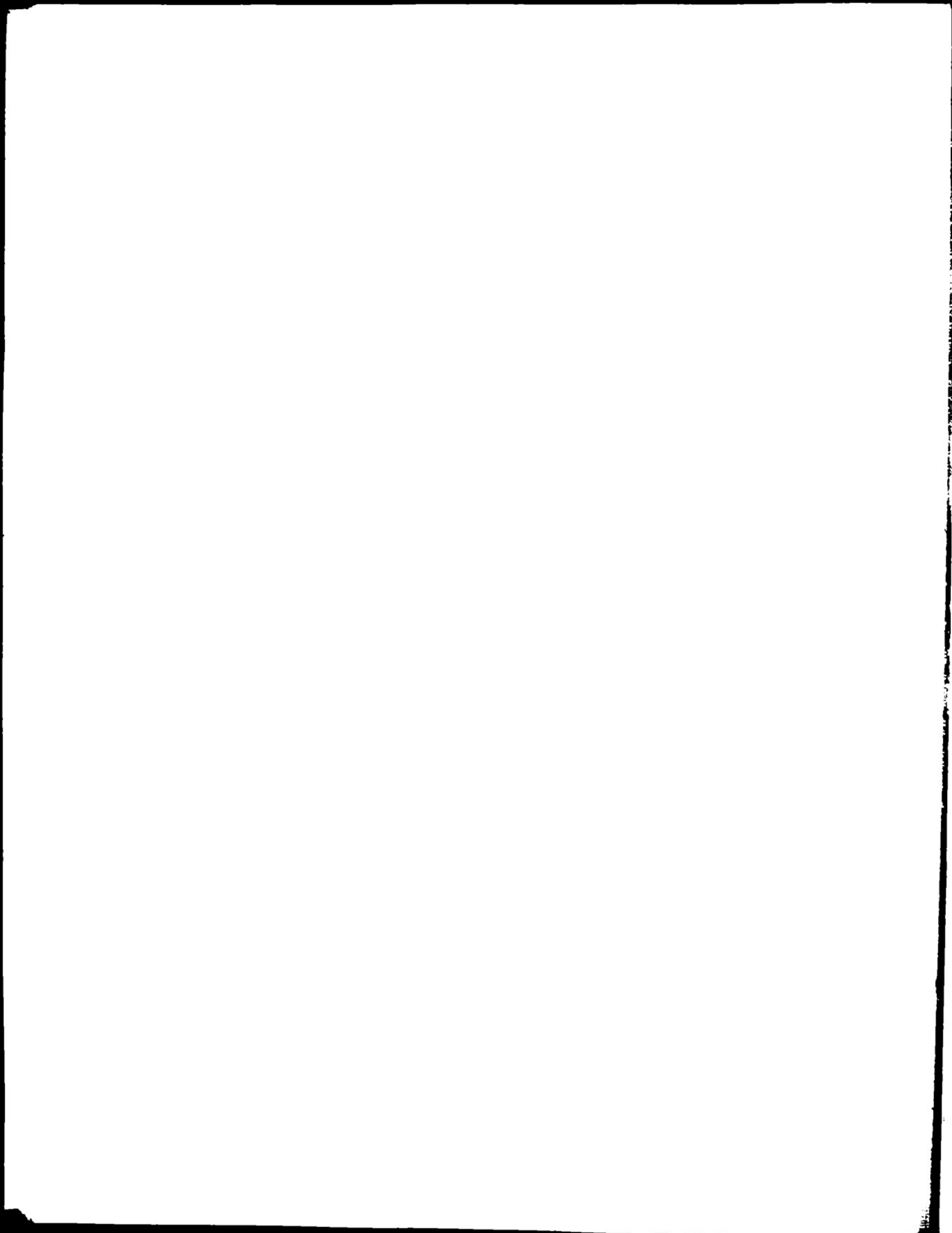
General Order
No. 24

It is the duty of the troops of this command, in accordance with General Order

Quarters Dept. of the
to witness the execution of five men, viz: 4 privates
Trazier, Carman of Company F, James M. Anderson
and James A. Printer, of Company H, and
John W. Coffey and Christopher Coffey of Company G,
27th Regiment Ky. Vols. Infy. for the crime of
desertion: this crime, in all civilized countries, has
merited and received the highest punishment
known to military law - death.

The troops will form on the

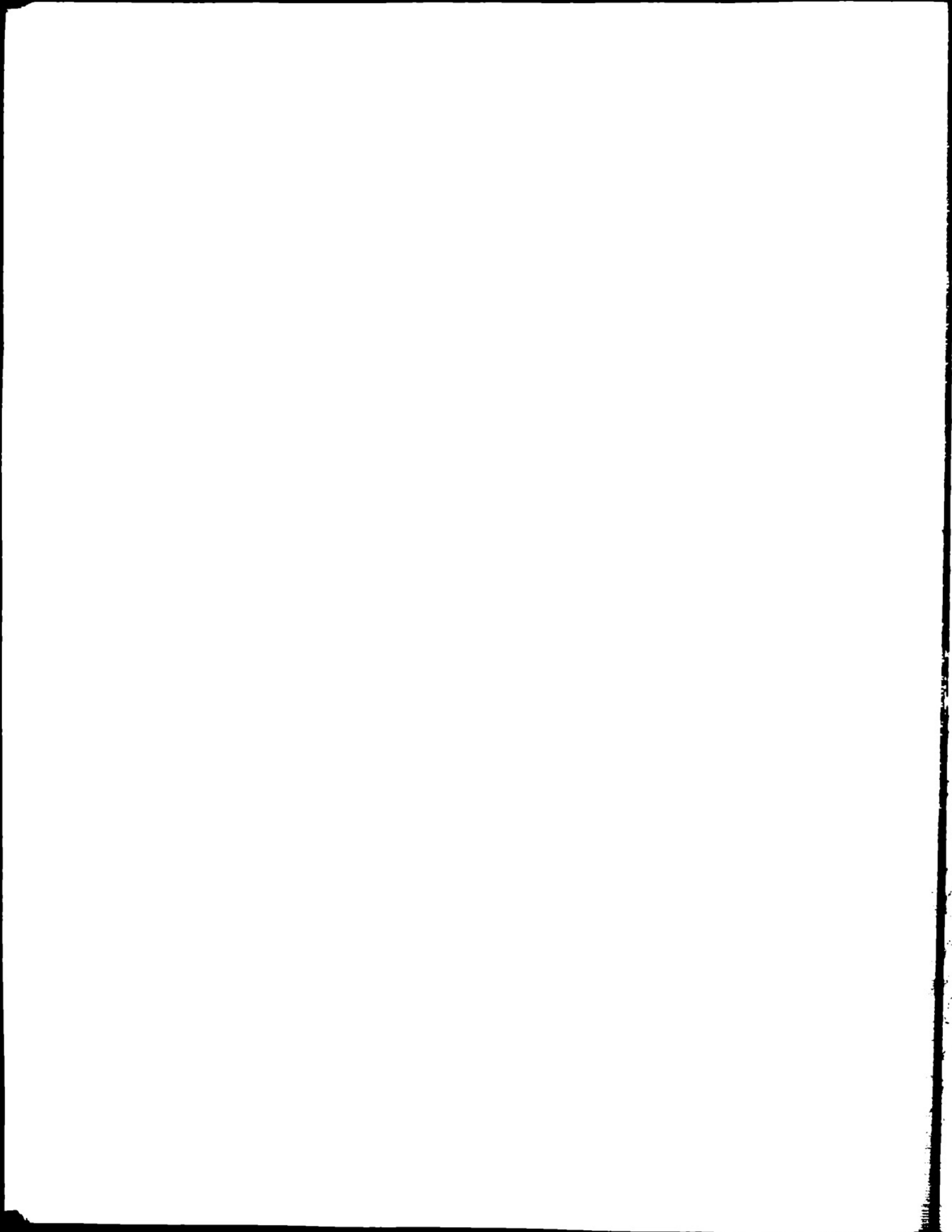
to the left of the main road as
the pontoon bridge on three sides of a square: the
27th Regt. Ky. Vols. Infy. on the right, the 6th
Michigan Battery on the rear, the 33rd Regt.
Ky. Vols. Infy. on the left: the troops will form in
the lines, with intervals of twenty paces between
them. The execution party will consist of forty
men, to be selected from the 27th Regt. Ky. Vols.
Infy. for their soldierly qualities and uni-



flinching integrity, under five sergeants each
to command eight men, under the orders
of Lieut. James H. Figgert, Provost Marshal. The
pieces will be loaded in the most careful manner
under the directions of the provost-marshal out
of sight of the firing party; he will see that one
piece in each sergeants' command is loaded
with a blank cartridge. The procession will,
~~obey the following order, viz:~~ obey the following order, viz:

1. Provost marshal.
2. Band of 27" Ky. Vols. Drums playing a funeral ^{march}
3. Firing party
4. Coffins, borne by four men, each.
5. Prisoners and Chaplain.
6. Escort.

When the procession shall have reach the
right of the division, the front lines of the battalions
~~shall~~ ^{shall} move to the rear, and the procession will
pass between the lines of the battalions arriv-
ing to the left of the division. It will halt and
form, facing outward, on the vacant side
of the square. During its passage, the bands
of the regiments which it passes shall, in
succession play funeral marches, and as
it passes, each line in the front rank
will, in succession, face to the front.
On arriving at the open space, the music



cases; the prisoners will be placed on the
fatal spot marked by their coffins; the
charge, findings and sentences of the court-martial,
the order for their execution, in each case,
will be read to the culprits by the provost-marshal
and also, at the same time to each regiment by its
sutant, and to the battery by its first sergeant;
chaplain having engaged in prayer with the
condemned, retires; the execution party will be
moved at six paces from the prisoners, and then
gives the signal from the provost-marshal.

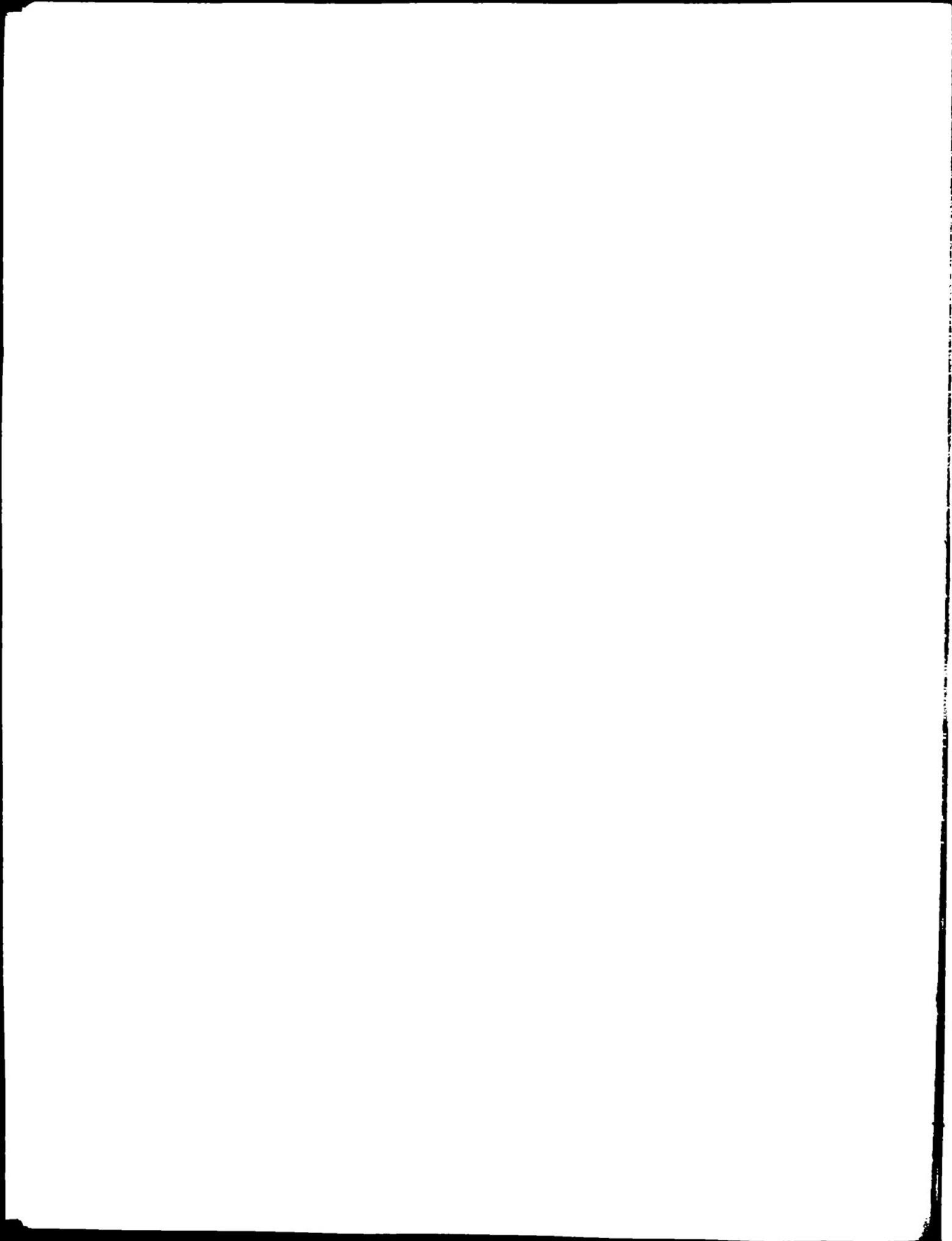
If fire does not prove instantaneously effectual
it will be the duty of the provost-marshal to complete
sentence with his pistol. The fire of his pieces
will be reserved for this painful contingency.

At the execution, the troops will break into column
to the right, and move past the corpse in slow time.

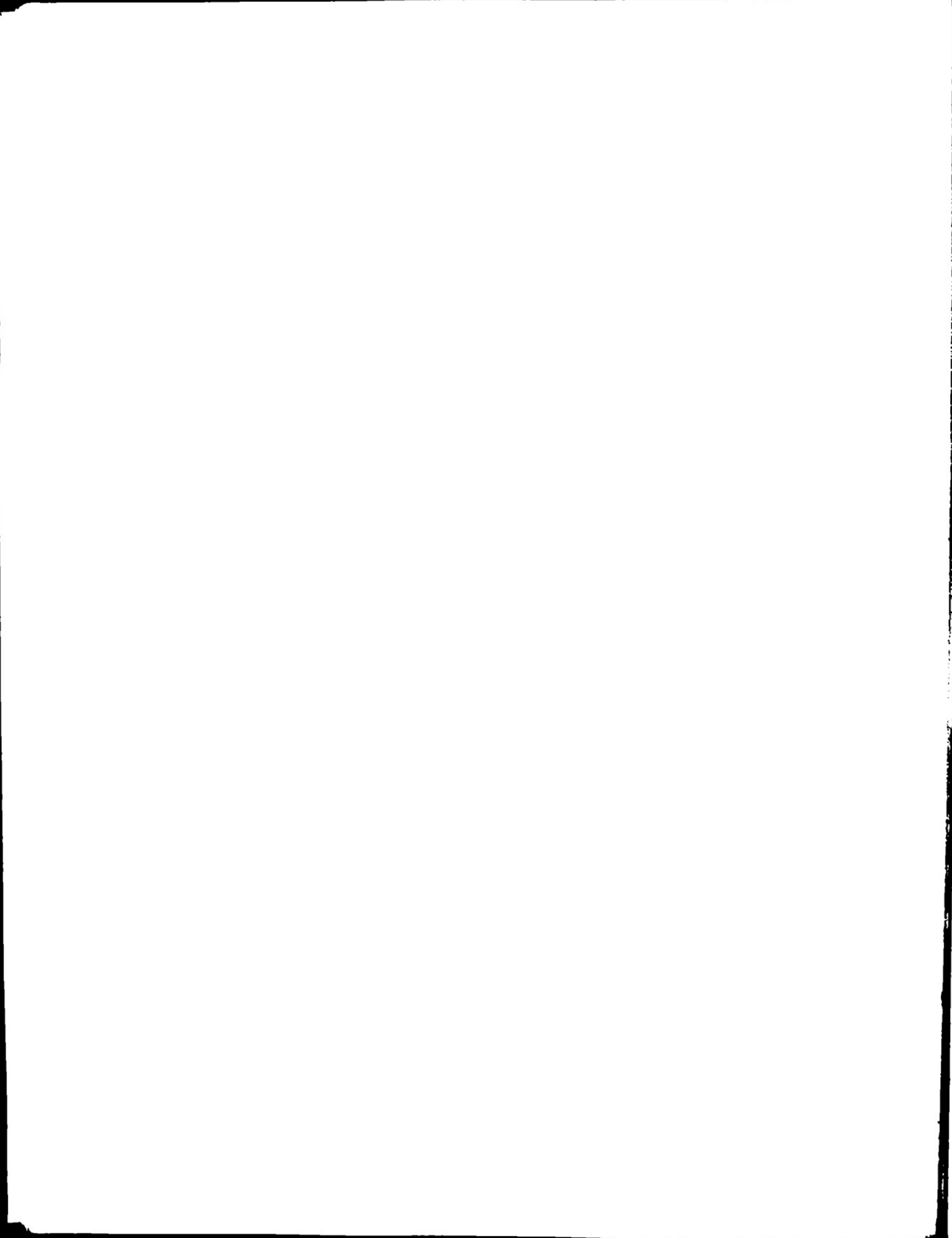
The assembly will be sounded at 11.15 A.M.
and the regiments and batteries will take position
in the place and in manner prescribed, at 11.30 A.M.
The procession will leave the Jail at 11.45 A.M. The
execution to take place at 12.15 P.M.

The regimental Surgeon, R. K. Weston and
at Surg. M. N. Jell will approach the bodies
soon as the volley is fired and advise the
provost-marshal if necessary

By command of
W. D. F. Drake
Adj. Genl.



Special Order
no 72
Accepted by
Resignation



Headquarters Department of the Ohio,

Knoxville, Tenn, March 12, 1864

SPECIAL ORDERS,

No. 7

[Extract.]

The resignation of William M. McEwen, Captain 7th Michigan Light Artillery

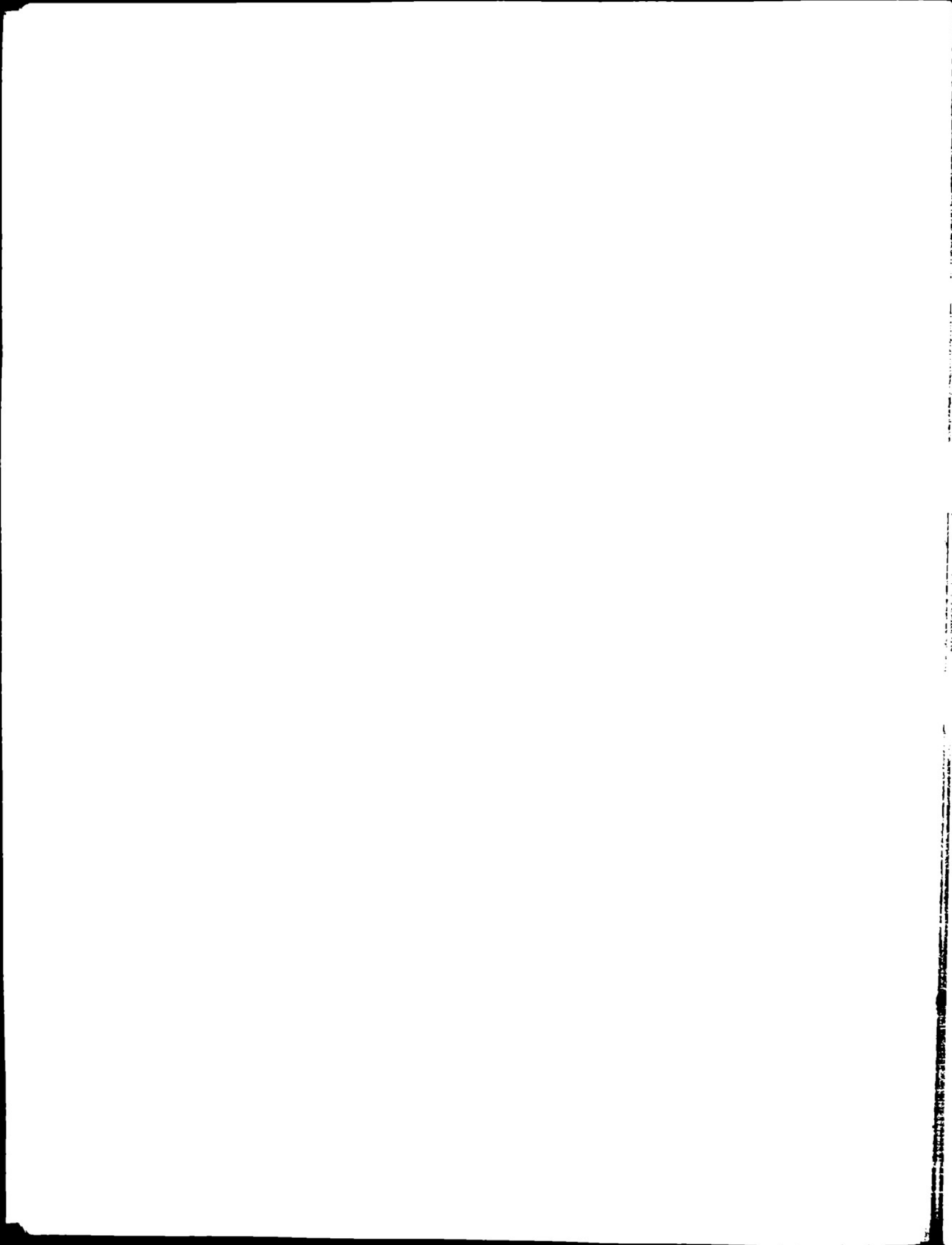
is hereby accepted, to take effect March 15 1864, with the condition that he shall receive no final payment until he exhibits satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department, and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, that he has made all prescribed returns, and is in no wise indebted to the Government.

John Foster

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER.

Henry Curtis Jr.
Assistant Adjutant General.

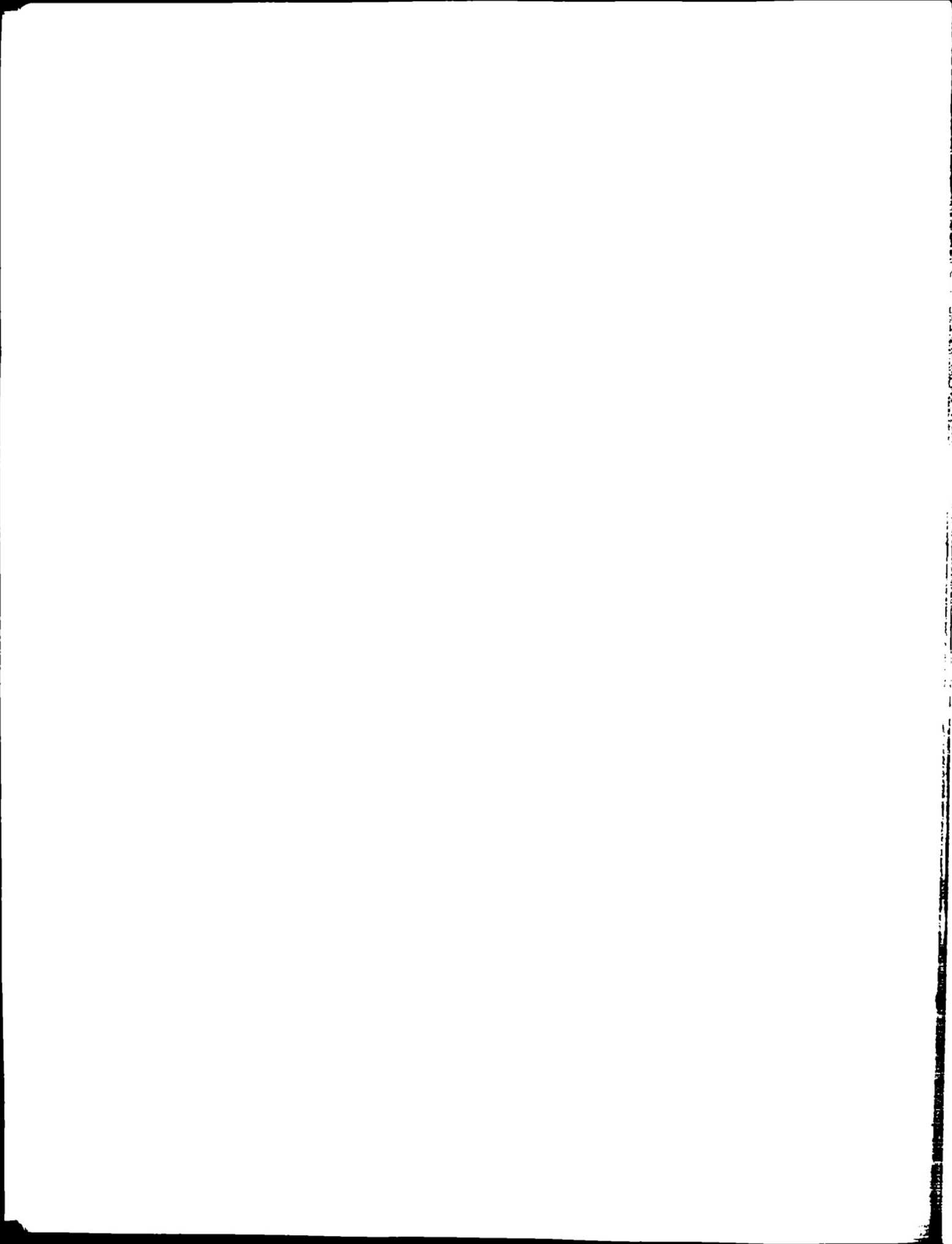
*By Order of Gen. F. J. Johnson
Chief Clerk*



Head Quarters Army of the United States
In the field, Cavalry, Sept 18th 64

Special Field Order
104

Relative to the Congratulation
of Maj Gen Schofield
to the 23rd A.C. for their Bravery
in present Campaign



Head Qu Army of the Ohio
In the Field Decatur Mo Sept 9. 1864

Special Duty Order

No 104

It is the Command General deems this a proper occasion to express to the Officers & men of the 23rd Army Corps his admiration of their patient endurance of great hardships & privation during a Winter Campaign in East Tennessee & the pride & satisfaction with which he has witnessed their uniform good conduct & conspicuous gallantry during the memorable Campaign which was ended in the capture of Atlanta

The 23rd Corps has won for itself an honorable name as a proud place in the history of the Nation.

In accordance with a suggestion of the Major General Commanding the Mil Div of the Mass, "Knoxville" & "Atlanta" will be inscribed together upon the flag of the Corps

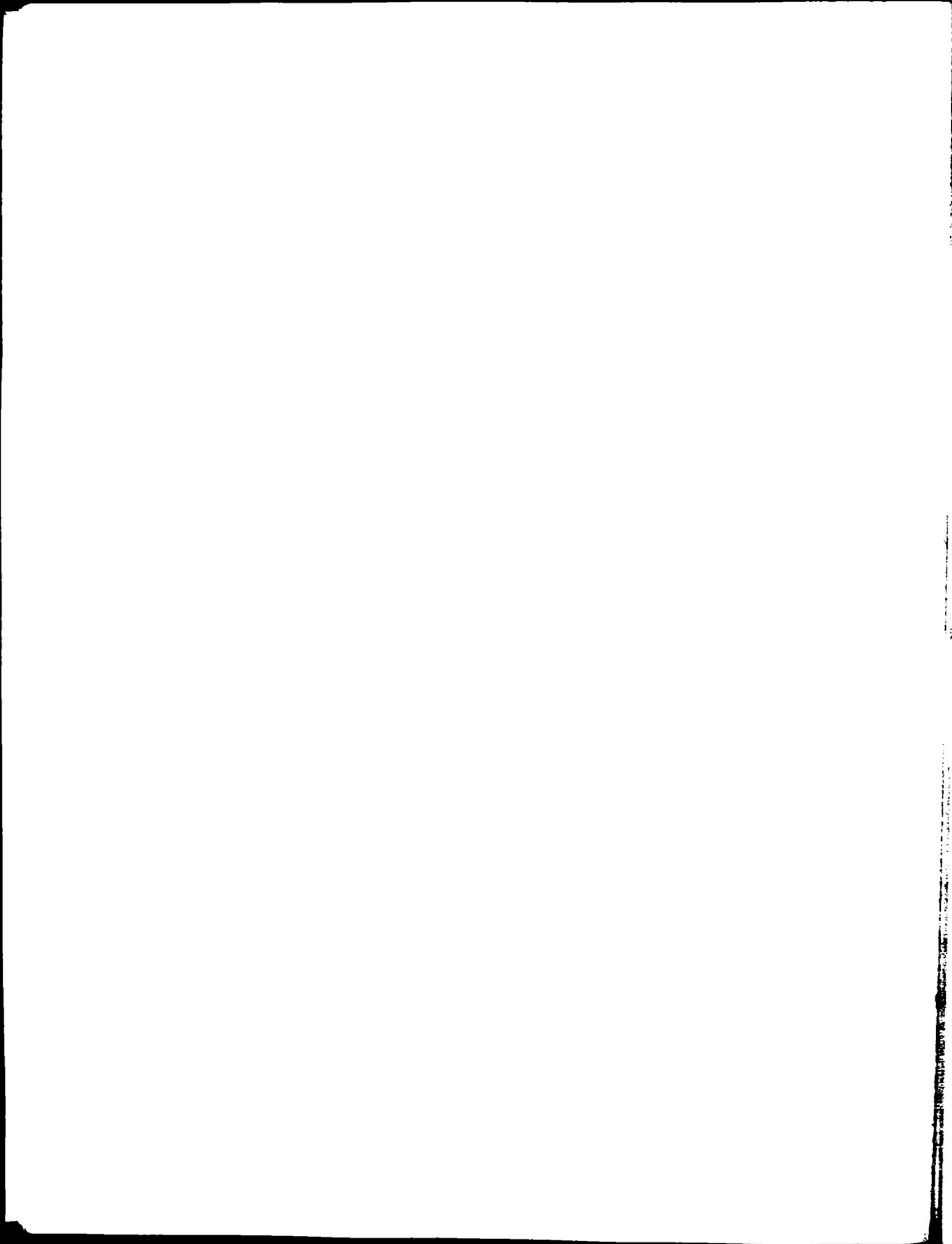
By Command of Major General Schofield

(Signed) J. H. Campbell
Major, U. S. A.

Captain

Est. Co. Kerstetter

Capt. G. A. Campbell



Medical Certificate
in the case of

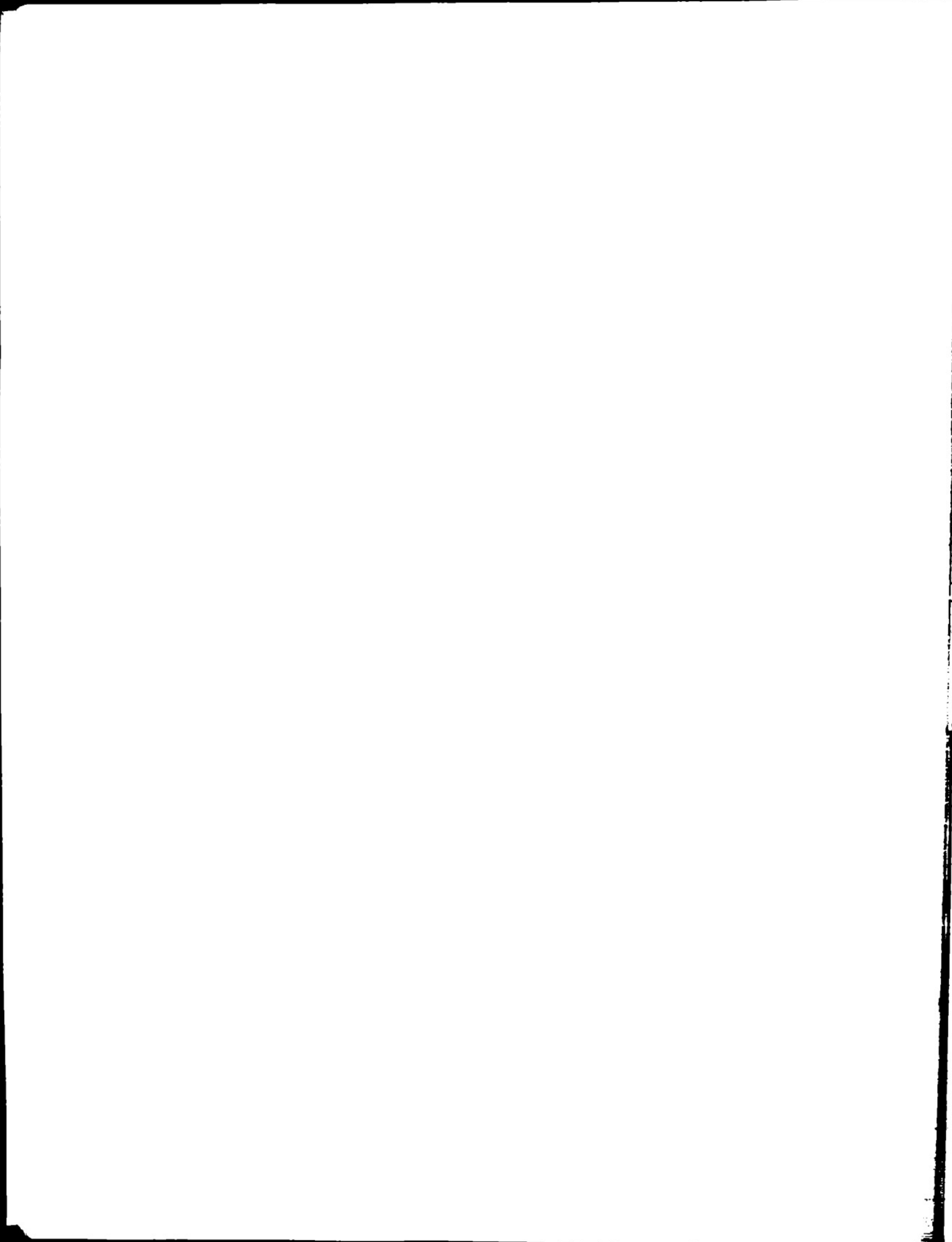
Capt B S Paddock
Battery 71st Mich Art'y

Given at Fort Smith Sept 33^d 1864

By

John A. Kaneh

Surgeon U. S. A.



Capt. B. D. Paddock Battery 7th 1st
Regiment of Michigan Artillery having
applied for a certificate - I do hereby
certify that I have carefully examined
this Officer and find that he is suffering
from Chronic Conjunctivitis and Granular
Lids (and has suffered from the same since
last April.)

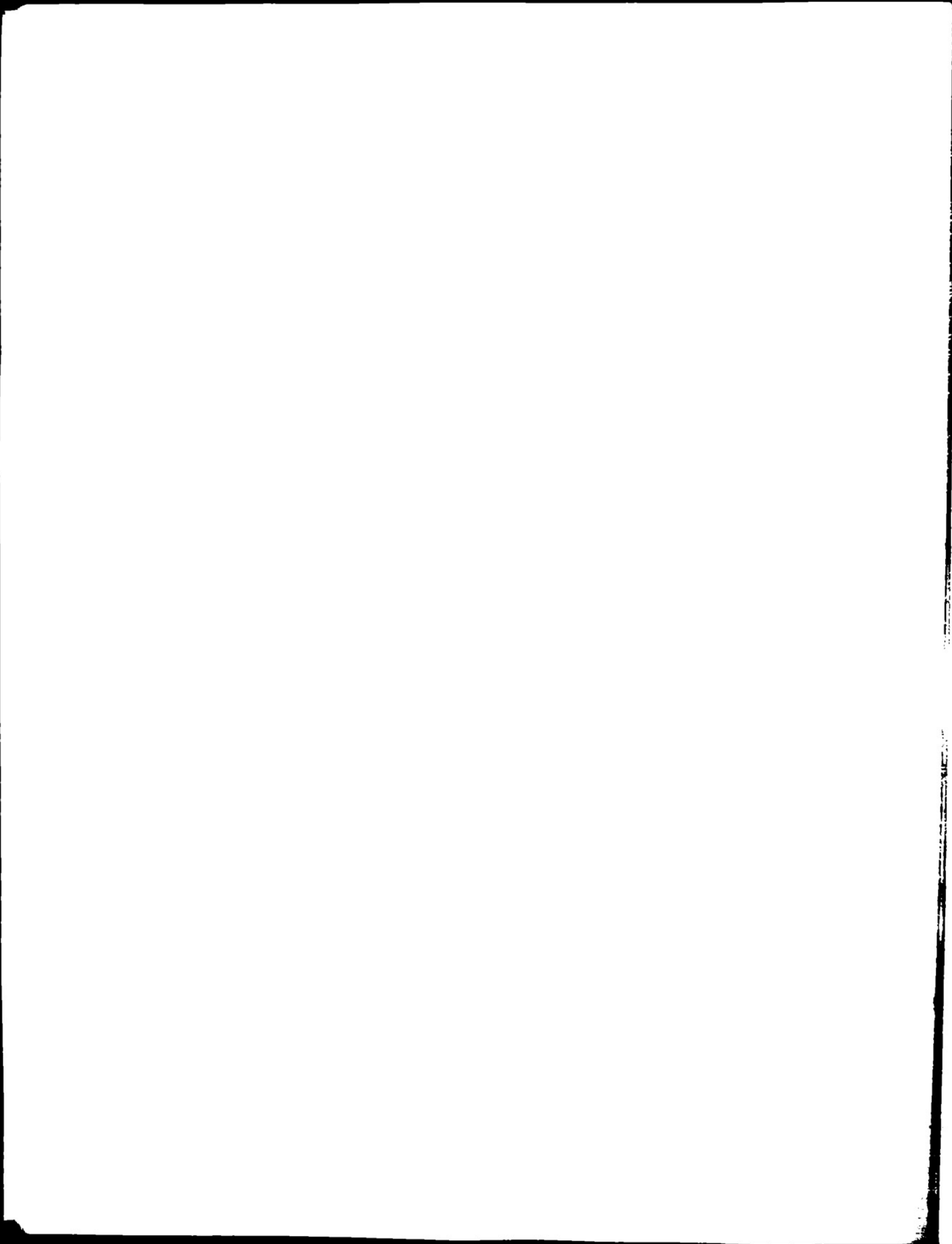
And that in consequence thereof
he is in my opinion unfit for duty and
unable to travel - I further declare my
belief that he will not be able to resume
his duties in a less period than twenty
days -

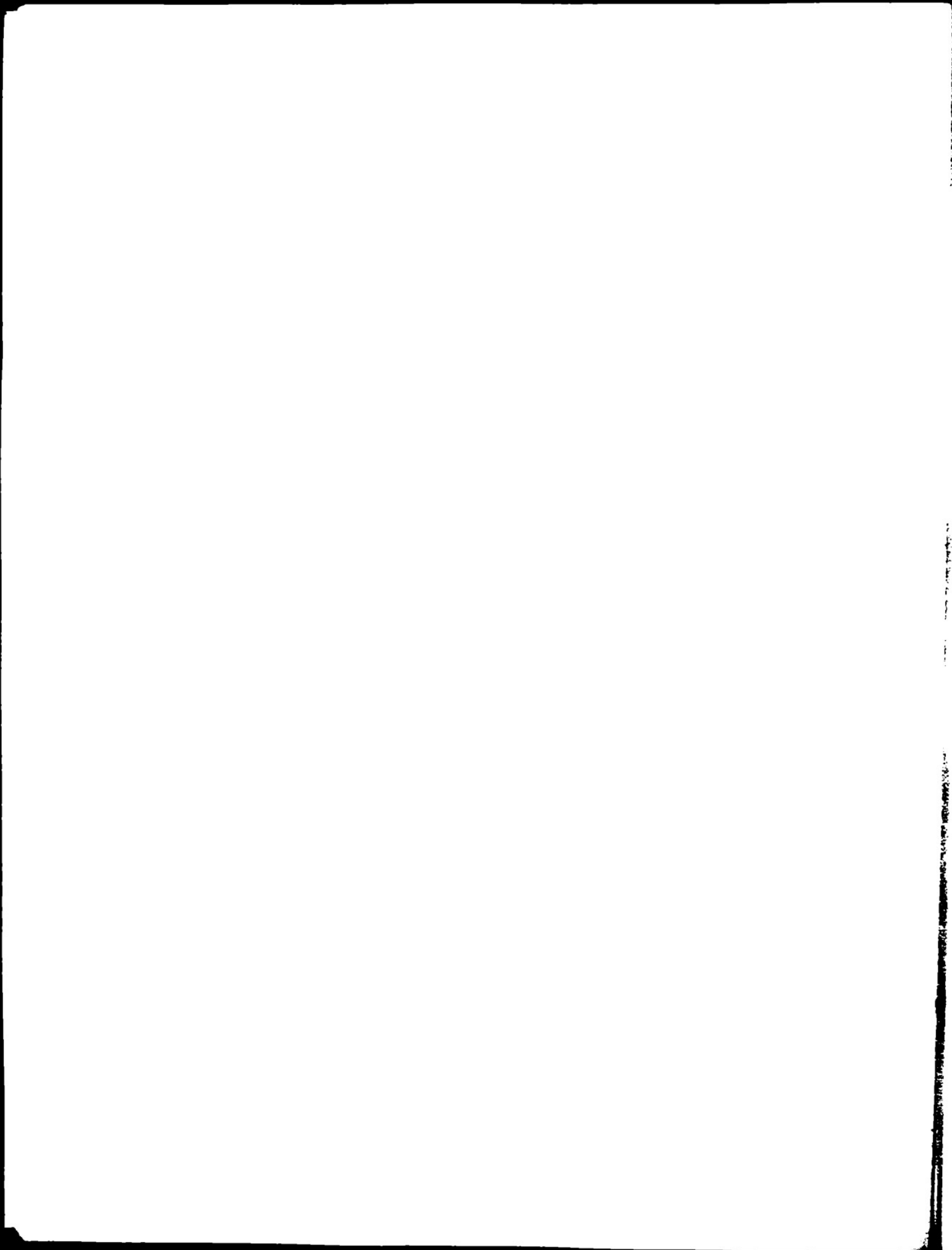
Dated at Detroit this 23rd day of September
1864 -

John H. Ranch
Surgeon U.S.A.

I certify that the above is a true copy of
the original -

B. D. Paddock Capt.
Battery 7th 1st Mich. St. Artillery







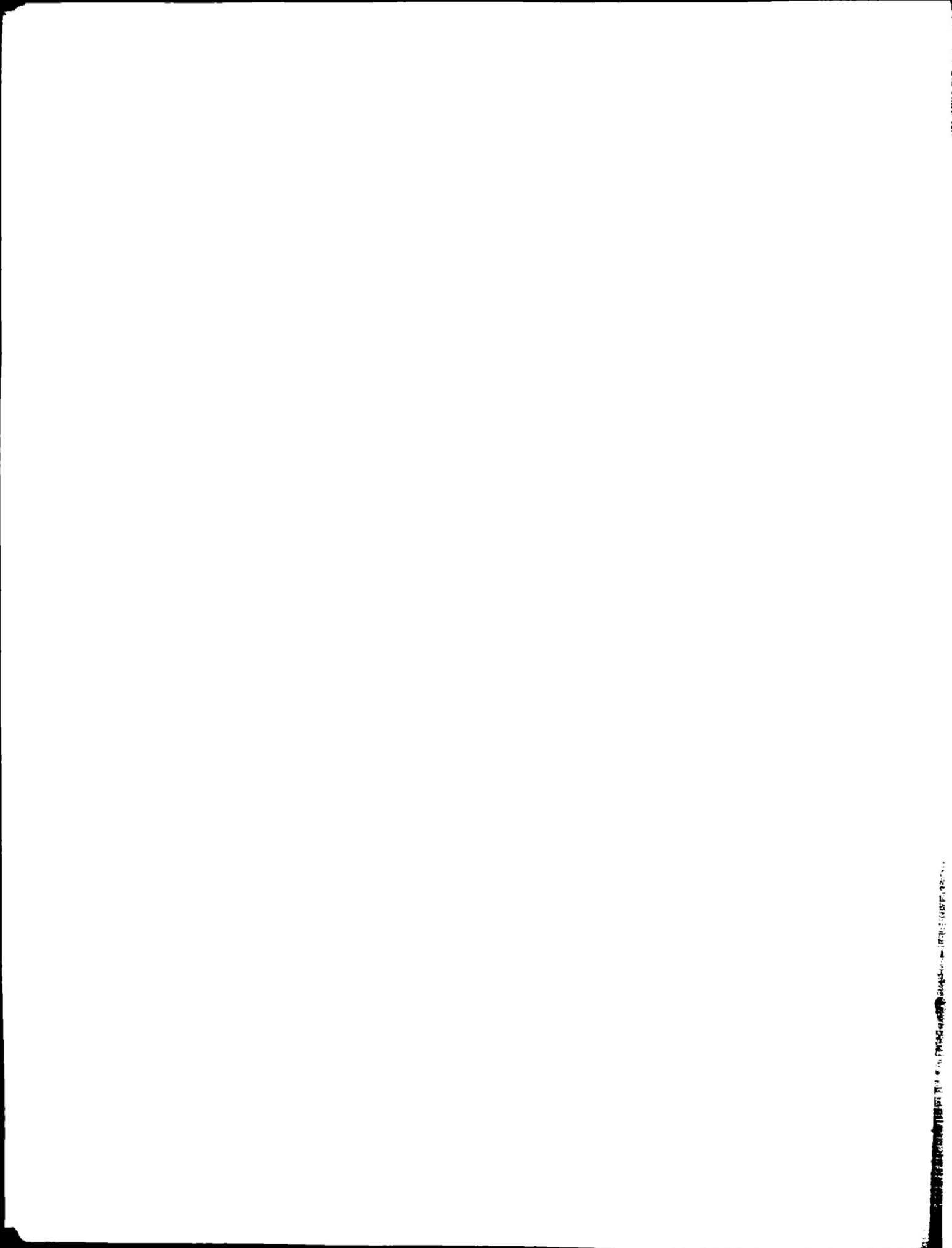
Commanders are authorized whenever they find
their men violating orders in these respects to
have them tied and given the lash at once.
If it is done in the presence of their officers
and with their knowledge, treat them in the same
manner. I have already had 15 or 20 men confined
in the last ten days on account of the risks
they have taken for the purpose of plundering
& marauding. Courts Martial are altogether
slow a remedy for these monstrous evils and
the lash must be applied at once. There is a
better remedy but it is better than to have
the Command demoralized, defeated and disor-
ganized. The Division in other respects is all
that could be desired and I confidently believe
if these evils I have alluded to could be pre-
vented would be the best in the service. It may
be and probably is the case that other Divi-
sions are as bad as ours in this respect,
but that is no concern for me.

Battery Commanders will punish their men
the same as Brigade Commanders and will be
held in the same manner responsible for their
conduct.

Wm. S. Harcourt
Brig. Genl. U.S.A.
Genl. Wm. S. Harcourt

To Capt. Parmenter

Genl. Wm. S. Harcourt



Capt. O.

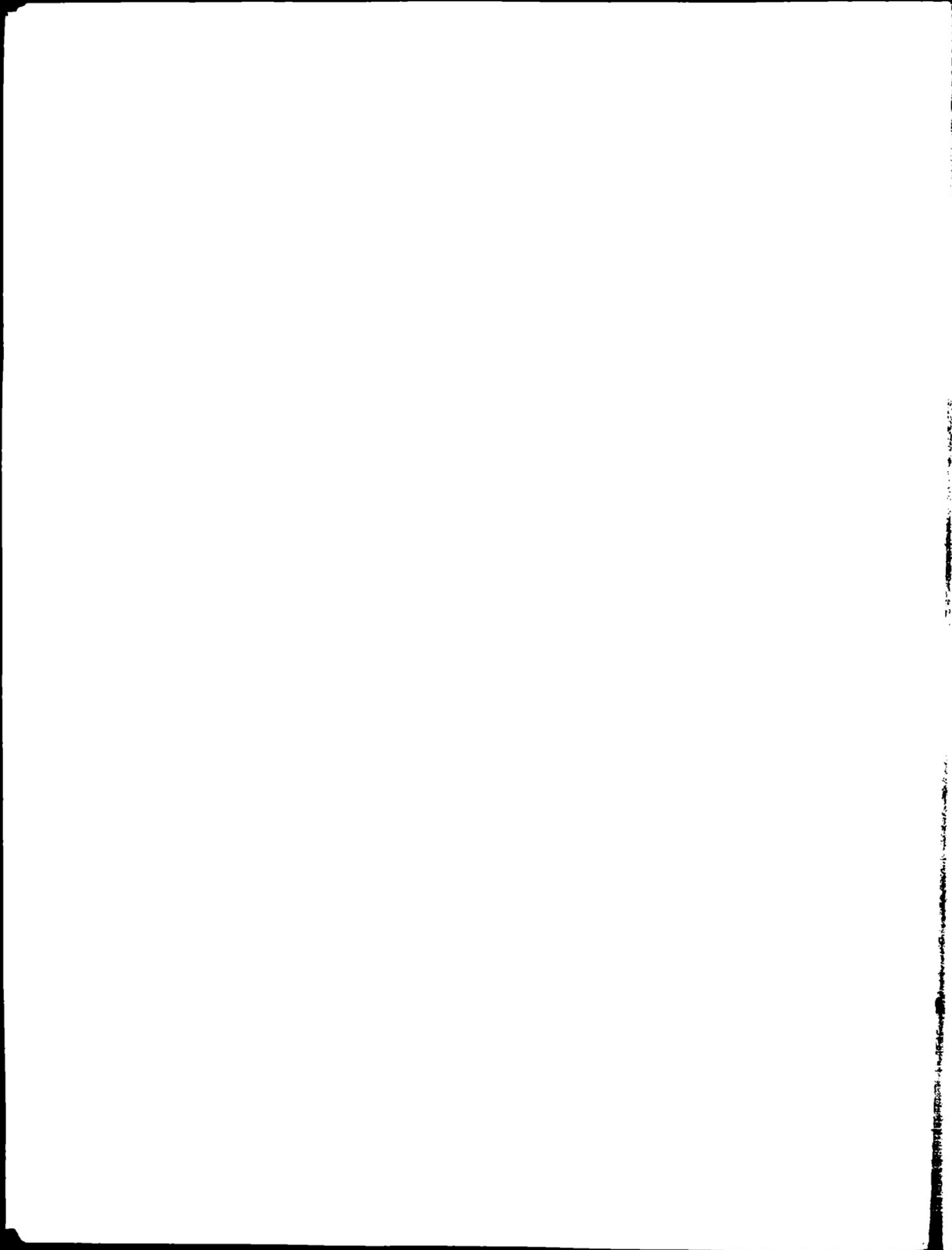
MUSTER-OUT ROLL

OF .

*Regt. A. Caddox
First Light Arty
1st Mich. Arty*

Feb. 29, 1864

Received A. G. O. _____, 186 .

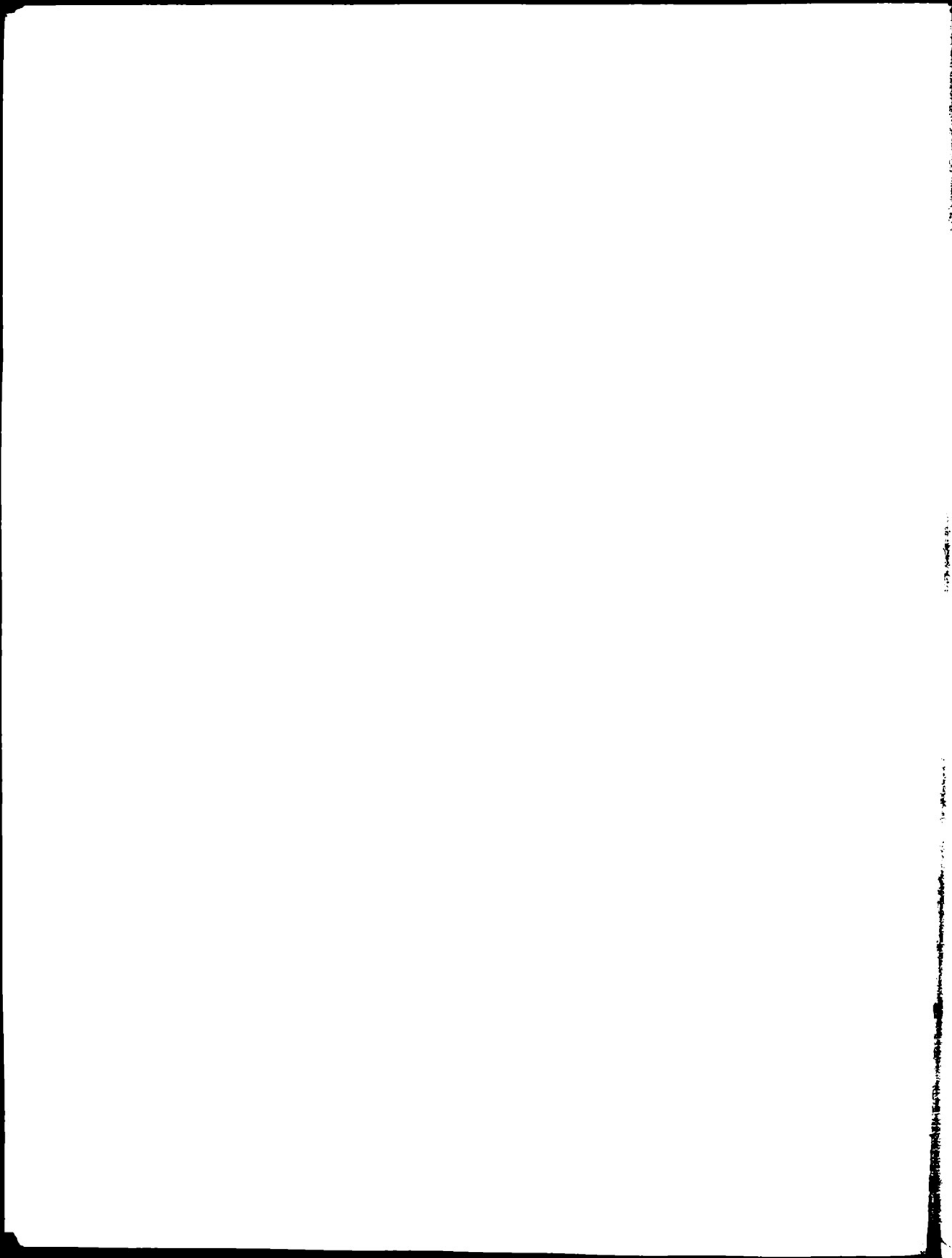


MUSTER-OUT ROLL of *Byron D. Paddock*
 at *Ledd Water Michigan* (the place of general r
 (when *mustered in*) to the *18th* day of *July*
 thence to *Lionsville Ky*, where it

NUMBER OF EACH GRADE.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order—the first christian name to be written full length.)	RANK.	AGE.	JOINED FOR SERVICE AND ENROL COMMENCEMENT OF PI	
				WHEN.	WHERE.
1	<i>Byron D. Paddock</i>	<i>1st Lt</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>19th Dec 1861</i>	<i>Ledd Water Mich</i>

RECAPITULATION.		RECAPITULATION
PRESENT.	For duty.....	
	Extra duty.....	
	Sick.....	
	In arrest or confinement.....	
ABSENT.	Detached service.....	
	Furlough.....	
	In arrest or confinement.....	
	Sick.....	
	Prisoners of war.....	

ALTERATIONS AND CASUALTIES SINCE LAST MUSTER.		STRENGTH—PRESENT			
No. JOINED.	By S By I From	No. DISCHARGED	By S By I From		
				No.	By S By I From



"Bounty Book"

L. L. in the *Troop* (ment of *Michigan Light Artillery* Vol
 rendezvous) on the *19th* day of *Oct*, 186*1*, to serve for th
year, 186*3*, date of this *discharge*. The Company was o.
 arrived the *5th* of *March* 186*2*, a distance of _____

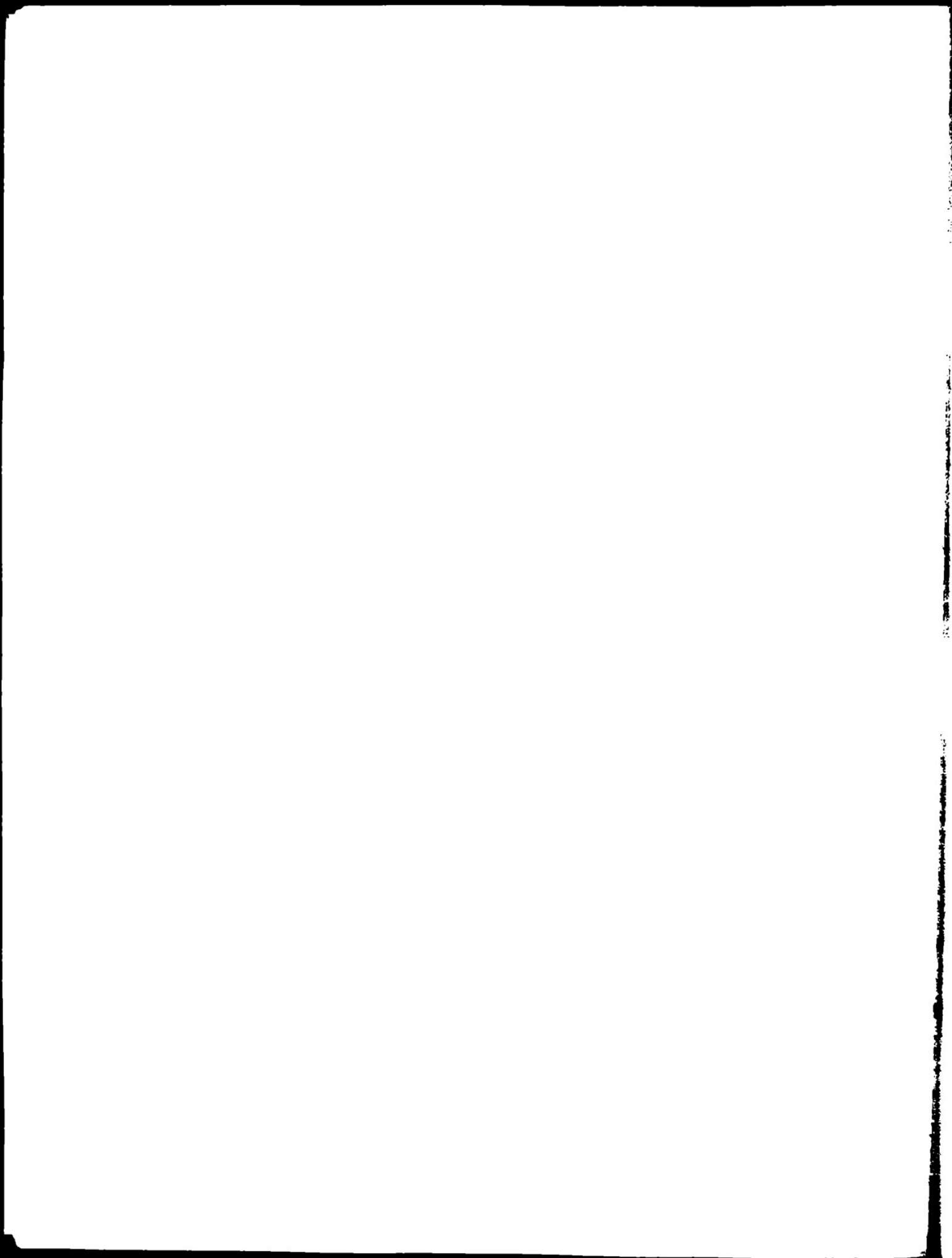
MUSTERED OUT AT GENERAL RENDEZVOUS— LAST PAYMENT BY TIME.				MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.			LAST PAID.		
BY WHOM.	PERIOD.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.	BY PAYMASTER.	TO WHAT TIME.			
<i>Capt. Cleaves</i>	<i>3/4/62</i>	<i>9 Jan 1862</i>	<i>Co. A</i>	<i>Capt. Mizner</i>	<i>Major Howard</i>	<i>Oct 31 1863</i>			

Absent Ill Detached On furlough On leave On sick leave On detail On detached service On detached duty On detached assignment On detached command On detached service On detached duty On detached assignment On detached command	Captain Lieutenant Sergeant Corporal Private Drummer Musician Sergeant Corporal Private Drummer Musician	No. of Troops No. of Men No. of Horses No. of Mules No. of Cattle No. of Sheep No. of Swine No. of Poultry No. of Other Animals
--	---	---

INSTRUCTIONS TO MUSTERING OFFICERS.

The Mustering Officer will see that five copies of this Roll are made, four of which he will retain, the fifth will be retained by the Company for muster, or, in case of full and Staff and Officers and Private, mustered out of service separately or in squads, by the Senior Non-commissioned Officer, or Private standing first on the list of men to be mustered out. The Mustering Officer will dispose of the four copies retained by him, as follows: One will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, and one to the "Bounty Bureau," Washington, D. C., and two to the Paymaster by whom the troops are to be mustered out.

that
 offic
 mu



teers, commanded by Colonel L. O. Lopez called into the
 term of 3 years, from the date of enrollment, unless sooner
 unized by Capt. John S. Andrews at Cond. Wat
 miles.

TRAVELLING.		SUBSISTENCE AND FORAGE, Furnished by themselves since the muster into service.		AMOUNT for clothing in kind, or in money advanced.		VALUE OF equiptment, &c., furnished to the soldier or if lost or destroyed		VALUATION in dollars, &c.	
To place of rendezvous, No. of miles.	From place of discharge home, No. of miles.	SUBSISTENCE. No. days.	FORAGE. No. days.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Horse.	Horse equip- ment.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

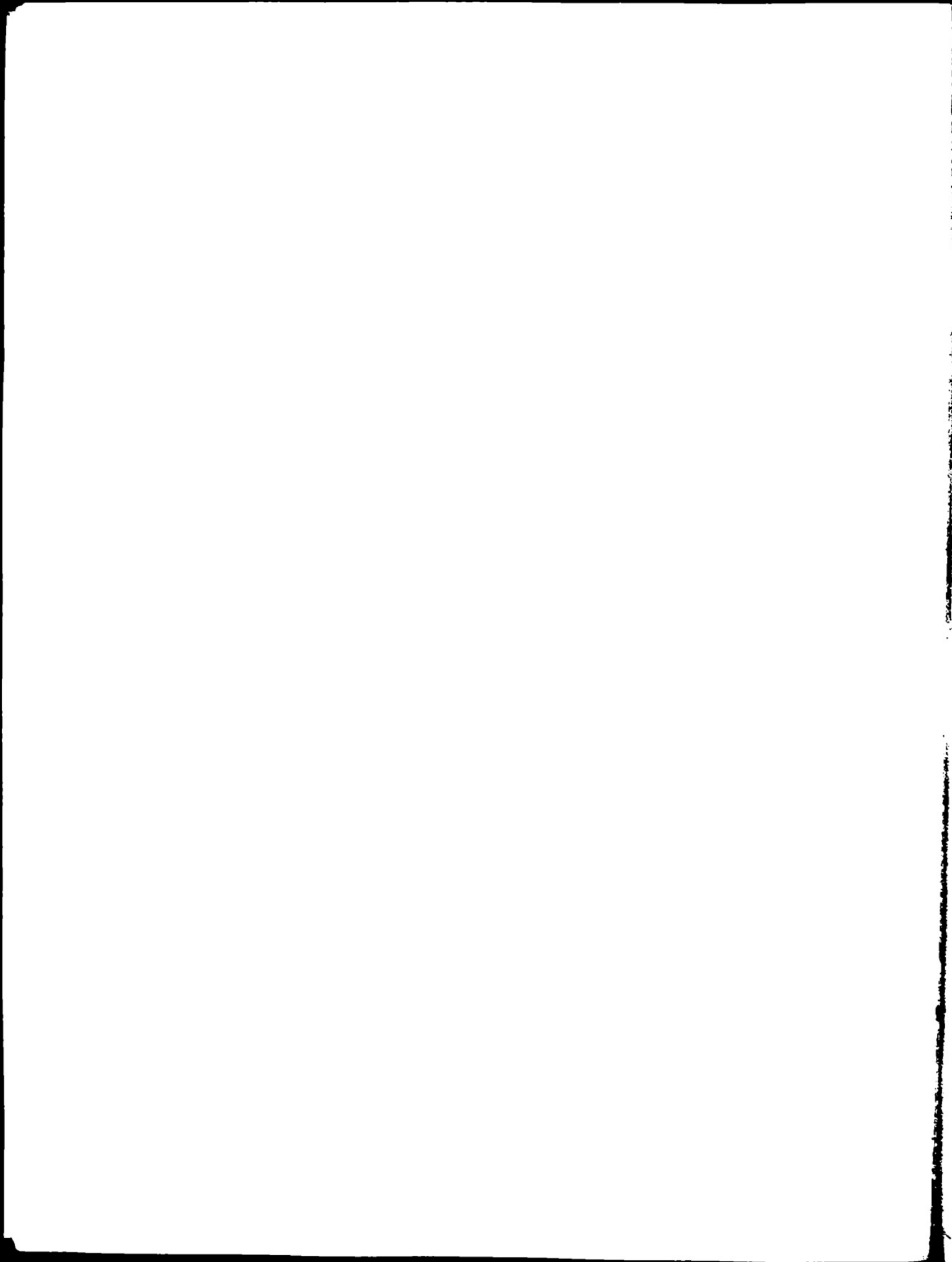
1. Under the head of RENEWS the date of an officer or soldier's discharge, or other officers may be: all changes of rank, by promotion, demotion, No. date, &c., of order, and period assigned to the name of the person concerned, with a view to the name of the person concerned.
2. A column which are to be paid for will be stated by the captain.
3. Every man whose issue in any previous rolls must be accounted for.

Mustered out of ser-
vice of said bat-
alment recd, accy
of Mr. Master out to

Adjutant
2d Master

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of _____
 of the _____ for the period herein mentioned,
 that each man answers to his own proper name in person; that the remarks set opposite the name of each
 officer and soldier are accurate and just, and that the valuation of all horses and horse equipments since the
 muster into service, was made by disinterested and good judges, and at fair and just rates.

I
 day of _____
 18____
 the Uni
 MUSTER



in the service of the United States by The President
 discharged; from the 9th day of Janu, 1862
 in the month of Feb, 1862, and marched

REMARKS.

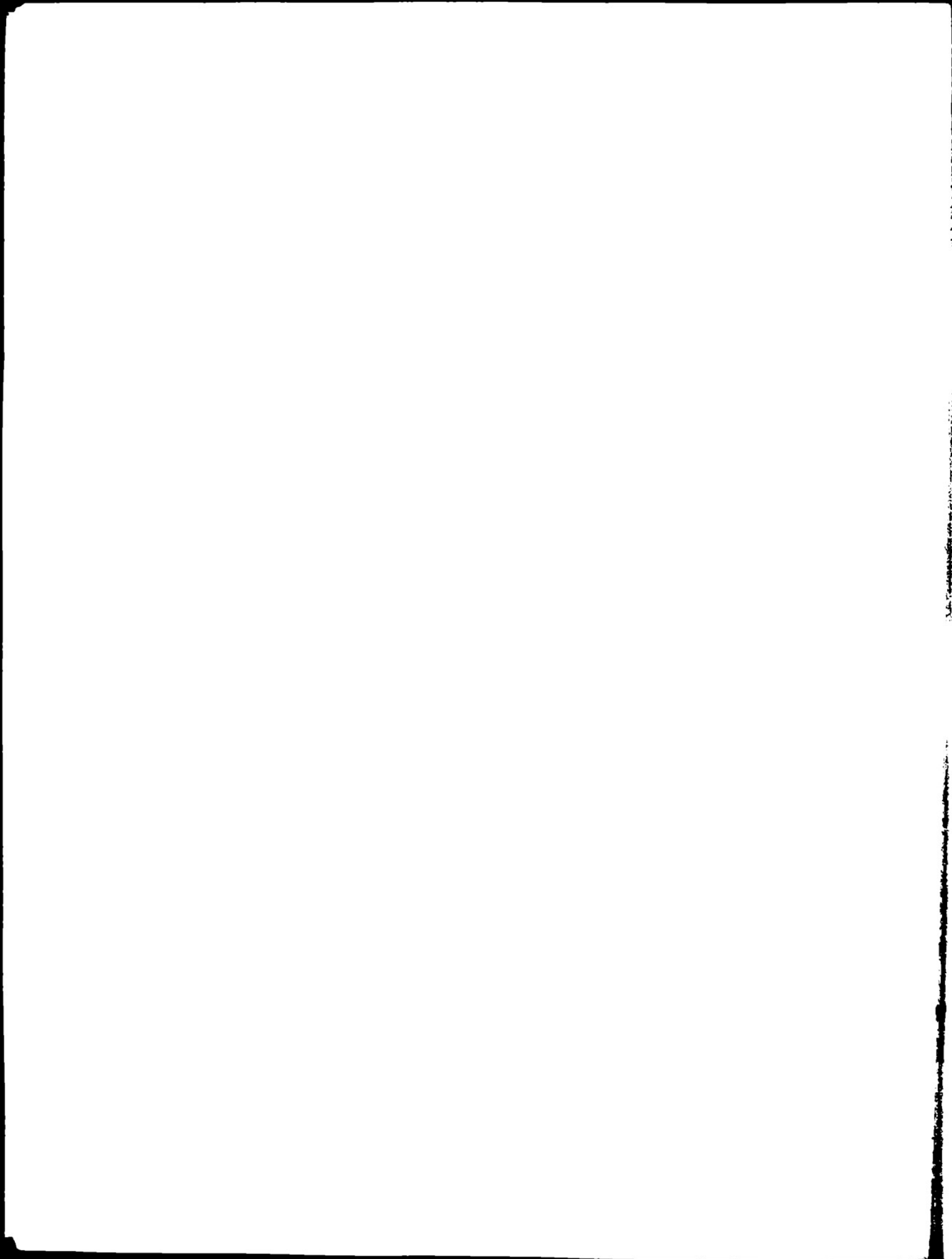
joining from any absence; the date of an officer's assuming, or being relieved, from any command or special duty; the description of any special, extra, or daily duty, on promotion, demotion, or reduction, with date of same; all authorized appointments, promotions, with No., date, &c., of order, &c.; in case of ABSENCE, its nature and for what time he is absent on every such article (Article 1) if absent in battle, or injured on duty, or confined, a remark to that effect; &c., &c.—must be carefully and legibly entered, either in detail or fully for every individual of the company,—to guide the paymaster,—or ensure justice to the soldier, and to the United States, for on this roll. The exchange of men by substitution, and the exchanging, swapping, or loaning of horses, after muster into service, are strictly forbidden.

... for the purpose of accepting promotion as
 Major L. A. ... promoted to Major of 2nd Reg't
 of ... duties of Captain entered upon Dec 19 1861
 bear date Dec 18 1861

CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that I have at Winnipeg, on this 9th
Feb, 1862, carefully examined the Roll, and, as far as practicable, caused the allow-
 toppages, and remarks to be justly and properly stated; and mustered the 2nd Reg't
of for discharge; and Wm. W. hereby honorably discharged from the service of
 the United States. To bear date Dec 18 1861

James H. Satcher
 Captain 12th Reg't Ill
 Mustering Officer.

Date July 29 1864
 Station Winnipeg



Head Quarters 2nd Div 23rd A. C.

Cedar Creek. Geo. May 18th 1864 -

Field Order No 8.

Order relieving Brig^{ad} Genl. H. M. Judah
of Command of the 2nd Div 23rd A. C.



Head Quarters 2^d Division 28th A. C.
Cedar Creek, Tex. May 18th 1864

Field Order
No 8

The undersigned hereby
relinquishes the command of his
Division to Brig Gen Milo S. Hascall
U. S. 76th, by order of the Maj Gen
Conroy 23rd A. C. He will ever watch
with anxiety the performances of a
command which is his chiefest pride,
and pray that when again brought
into conflict with the enemy its de-
voted gallantry may be rewarded
with results more gratifying than
were permitted to it in the actions
of the 14th inst.

Wm. B. Franklin
Brig Gen
U. S. A.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document further explains that proper record-keeping is essential for identifying trends, managing cash flow, and complying with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. This cycle consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, analyzing transactions, recording transactions in the journal, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, and preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The author stresses that following these steps in order is crucial for producing accurate and reliable financial information.

The third section focuses on the classification of accounts. It distinguishes between assets, liabilities, and equity accounts, as well as revenue and expense accounts. The document explains how each type of account is used to track different aspects of the business's financial performance. For example, asset accounts show what the business owns, while liability accounts show what it owes. Understanding these classifications is key to interpreting the balance sheet and other financial statements.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of closing entries. These entries are used to transfer the balances of temporary accounts, such as revenues and expenses, to permanent accounts like retained earnings. This process resets the temporary accounts for the start of the next accounting period. The author provides a step-by-step guide to preparing closing entries, ensuring that the books are balanced and ready for the following year.

Head Quarters Army of the Ohio

23rd Army Corps

In front of Knoxville Ga. May 19th 1864

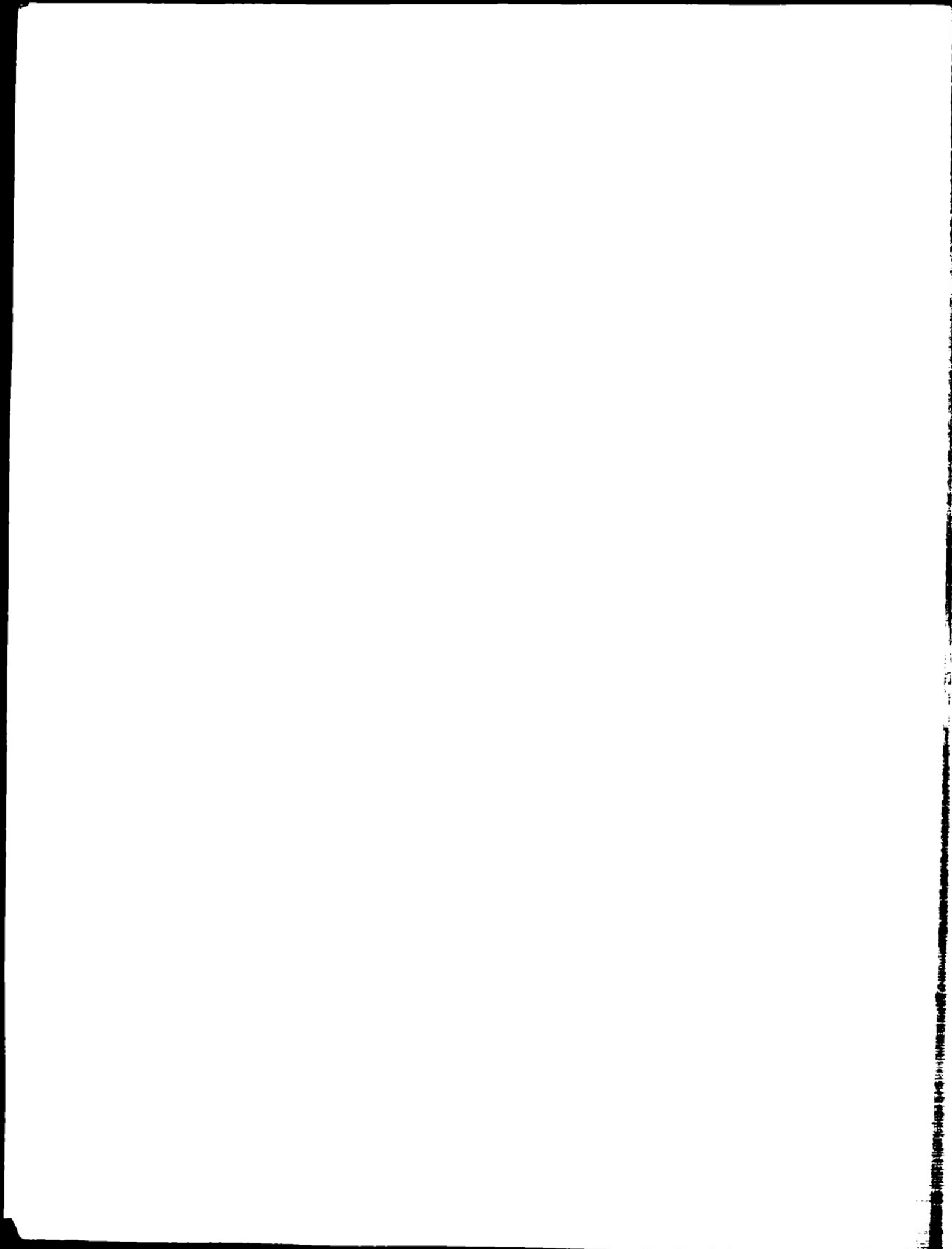
Division and Brigade Commanders are authorized to send out foraging parties in charge of a Commissioned Officer to procure subsistence stores forage and other articles absolutely necessary for the use of the Army.

In all cases receipts will be given by the Officer in charge of the foraging party for all property taken and the property returned over to the A. S. S. or S. M. of the Division or Brigade to be taken up on returns, accounted for as public property and credited to the troops.

All captured property, contraband of war, or captured for the use of the Army will be turned over to the Provost Marshal General of the Corps to be disposed of as provided by existing orders from the War Dept.

No Soldier will be permitted to enter a private house under any pretext whatever without written authority from the Commanding Officer of the Company or detachment to which he belongs.

Any Soldier found taking property in any other



Head Quarters Army of the Ohio

23rd Army Corps

In front of Cassville Ga. May 19th 1864

orders

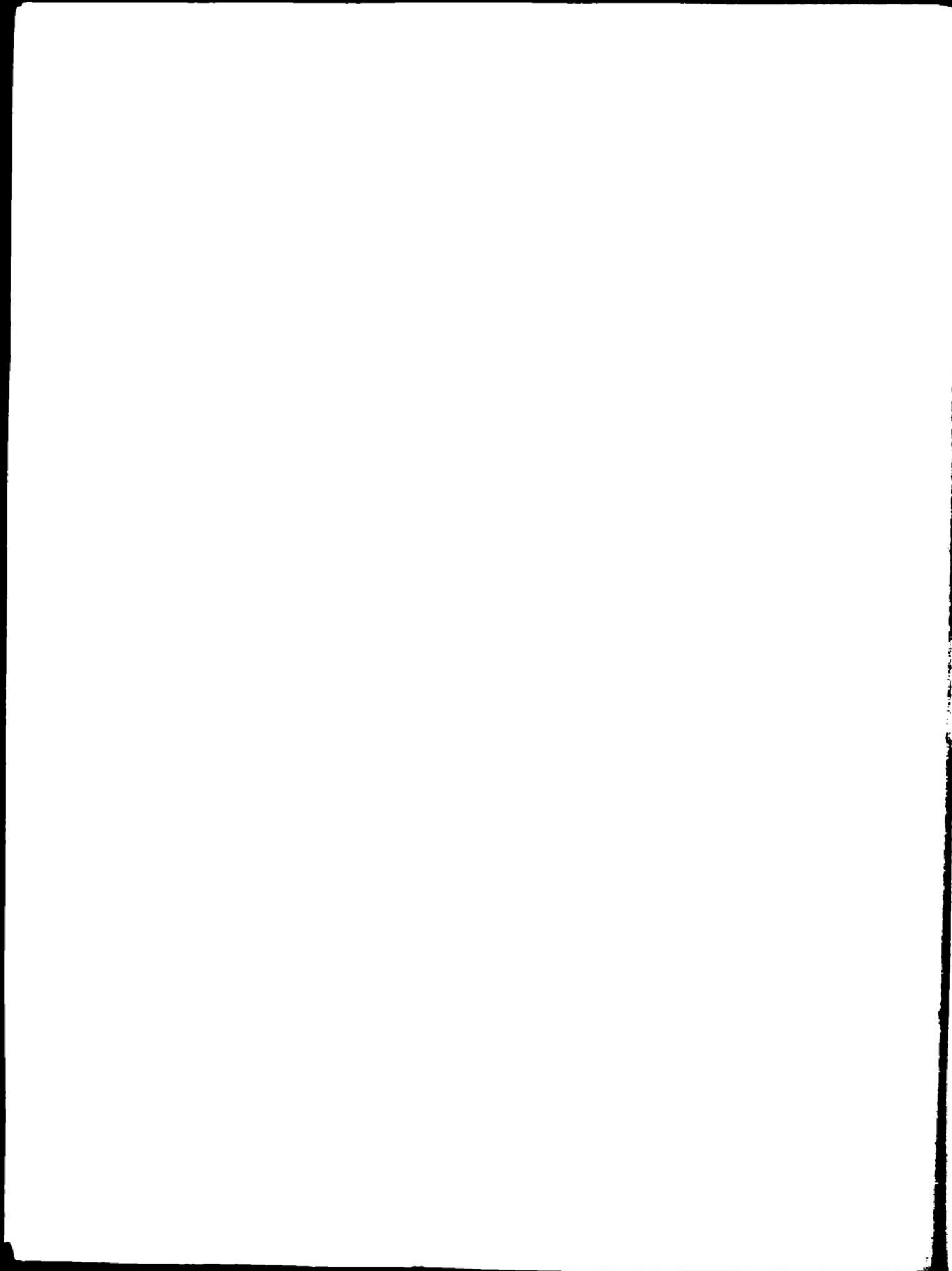
Division and Brigade Commanders are authorized to send out foraging parties in charge of a Commissioned Officer to procure subsistence stores, forage and other articles absolutely necessary for the use of the Army.

In all cases receipts will be given by the Officer in charge of the foraging party for all property taken and the property turned over to the Quartermaster or S. M. of the Division or Brigade to be taken up on returns, accounted for as public property and returned to the troops.

All captured property, contraband of war, or seized for the use of the Army will be turned over to the Assistant Marshal General of the Corps to be disposed of as provided by existing orders from the War Dept.

No Soldier will be permitted to enter a private house under any pretext whatever without written authority from the Commanding Officer of the Company or detachment to which he belongs.

Any Soldier guilty of taking property in any other



man or woman at night. This order, as a
soldier engaged in this avocation and necessary duties,
them of private property will be at once arrested and
summarily punished to the fullest extent of military
law.

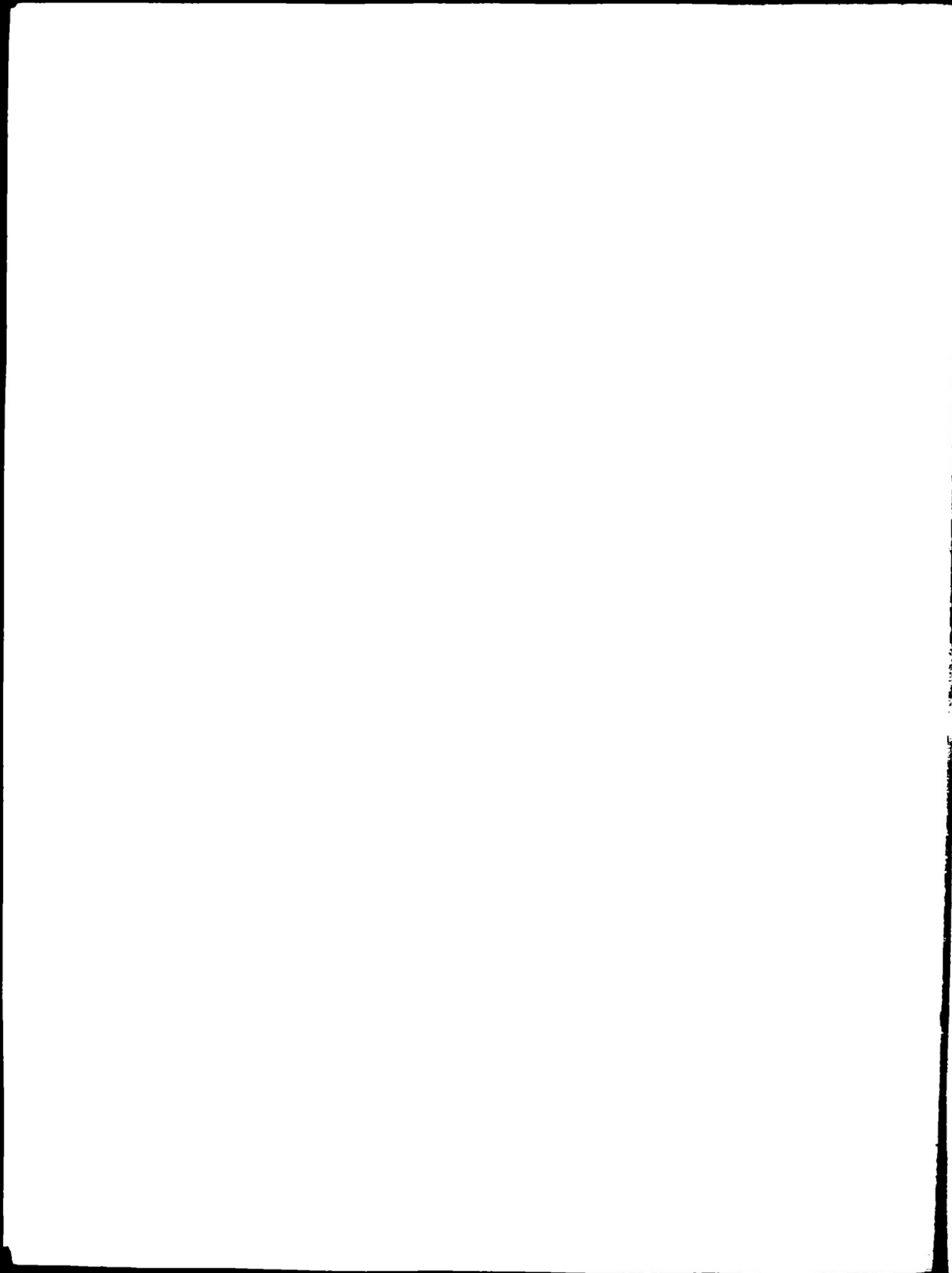
Division commanders will detail a near guard
in charge of a competent officer to march in the rear
of their respective Divisions. It will be the duty of
near guard to arrest and bring into Camp every
soldier found straggling from his command
without proper authority.

All persons brought into Camp by the near
guard will be turned over to the Division Provost
Marshal to be furnished as the Division Commanders
may direct.

This order will be read at the head of every
Regiment, Battery and detachment in the Corps and
commanding officers will be held responsible for
its strict enforcement in their respective commands.

By Command of Maj Gen. Schofield
(Signed) J. A. Campbell
A. A. General

Official's
E. P. ...
Capt. & A. G. ...



Headquarters Army of the Ohio,

In the Field Before Atlanta, Ga Aug 24 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, }

No 94.

"EXTRACT."

On Surgeon's Certificate, on account of physical disability
LEAVE OF ABSENCE is hereby granted the following named officers, for the number
of days set opposite their respective names:

Capt. B. D. Paddock, Battery "F" 1st Mich. Light Art'y
thirty (30) days.

The following extracts from Regulations and General Orders, relative to Leaves of Absences, will be strictly observed:

"When not otherwise specified, leaves of absence will commence the day an officer is relieved from duty at his post, after receiving the order granting him leave.

"At the expiration of his leave, the officer must report in person with his command, and not at the office from which his leave issued.

"No officer is permitted to visit Washington without special permission of the Secretary of War, which must be stated in the order granting leave of absence.

"If an officer be not able to travel at the expiration of his sick leave, he must report his address to the commander of his post, regiment, or corps, and also to the Adjutant General of the Army, and on his first report state the day when his leave of absence commenced. These reports must be repeated every twenty days, and each one must be accompanied by the certificate of a medical officer of the Army, made in the usual form, and stating that the officer is not able to travel. If there is no army physician in the place where the officer resides, the certificate of a citizen physician, the truth of which must be sworn to before a civil magistrate, may be substituted. Extensions of leave are not granted in orders.

"Officers absent from duty without leave, or beyond the time of their leave, will not be allowed to draw pay until a court or commission, which will be ordered on their return to their post or command, shall determine whether there was sufficient cause for their absence. They will accordingly provide themselves with a full description of the nature and cause of their disability, certified by the proper medical authority, as required by existing orders and regulations.

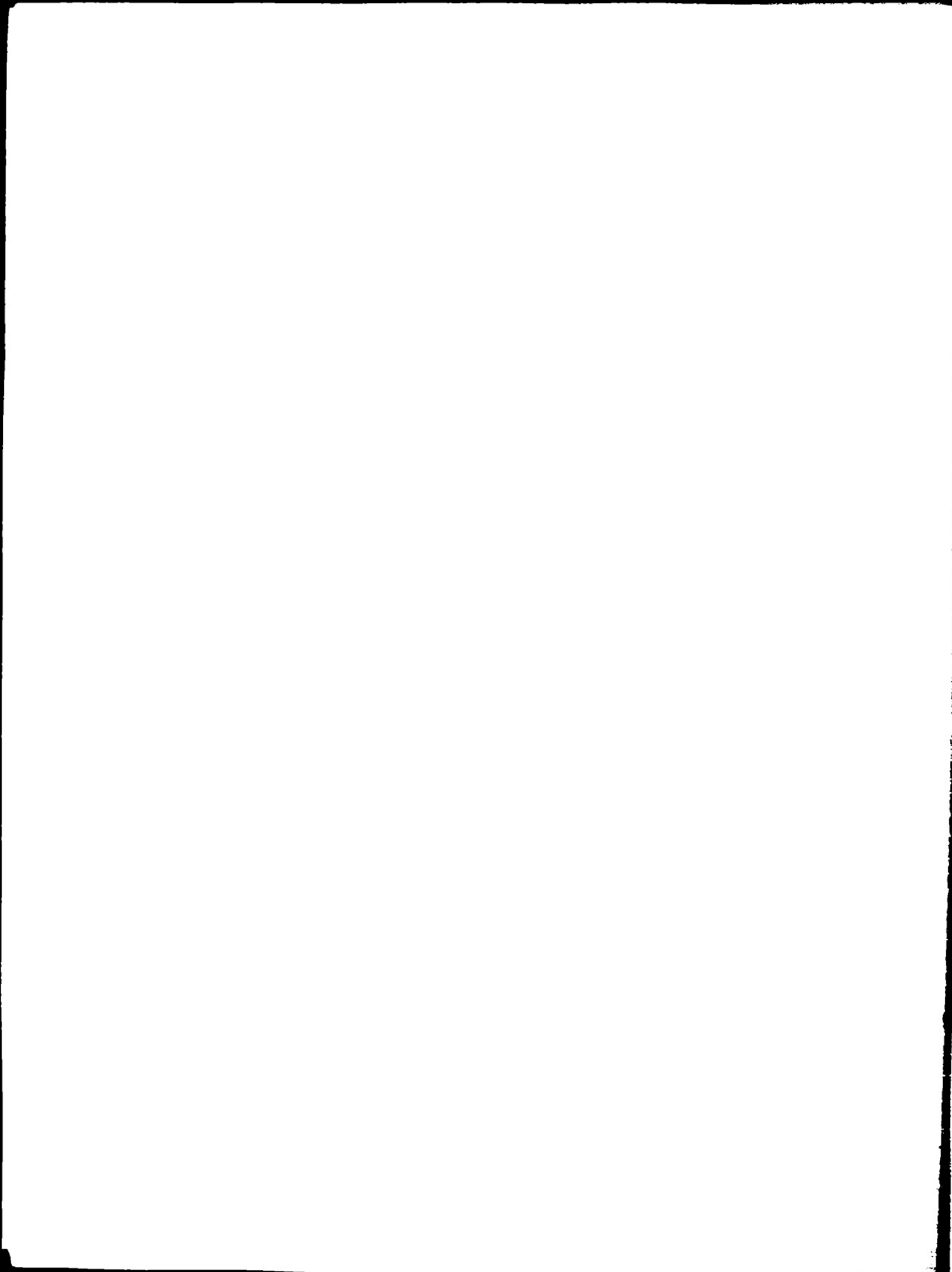
"And be it further enacted, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer absent without leave shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or court martial, forfeit all pay and allowances during such absence."

By Command of Major General Schofield:

Capt. Paddock



Assistant Adjutant General.



Adj Gen Battery 71st Mich St-Artillery
Newbern N C, March 2^d 1865

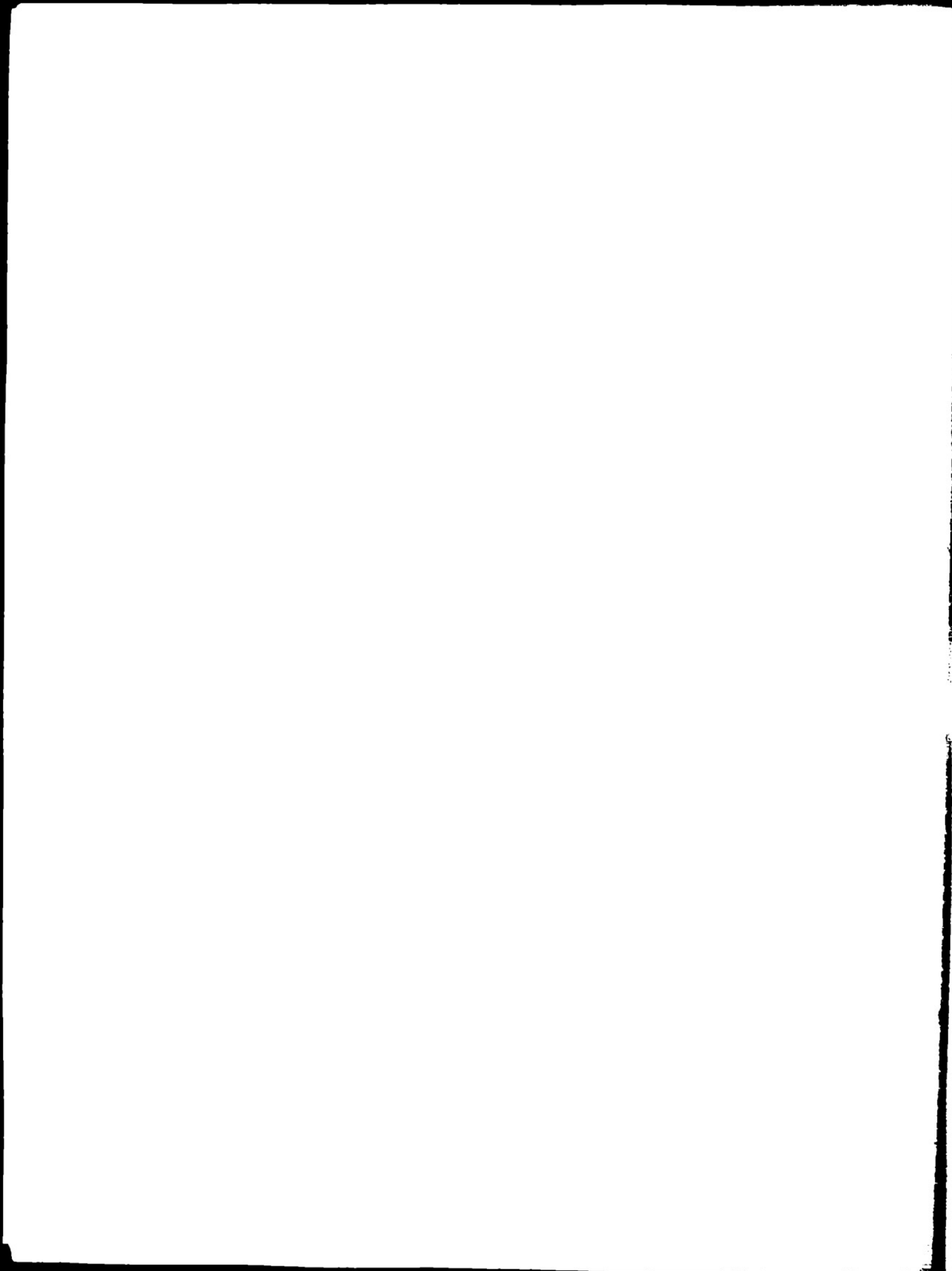
General Order }
No 3 }
3

The Adj Gen of this Army from his Experience during the March from Bowling Green to Nashville has become convinced of the expediency of forming a new detachment to be designated a Detachment of Sappers.

To this will be assigned all those members of the Battery who are by age and worthiness to perform such duties as may devolve upon them from time to time thereby forming worthy men and good Soldiers to do that which such cowardly Sappers are but too willing to have them perform - whilst they retreat off to some hiding place and remain until all the work is accomplished - The duties of the members of this detachment will be such as digging Sinks - fortifying Camps and General Superintendance.

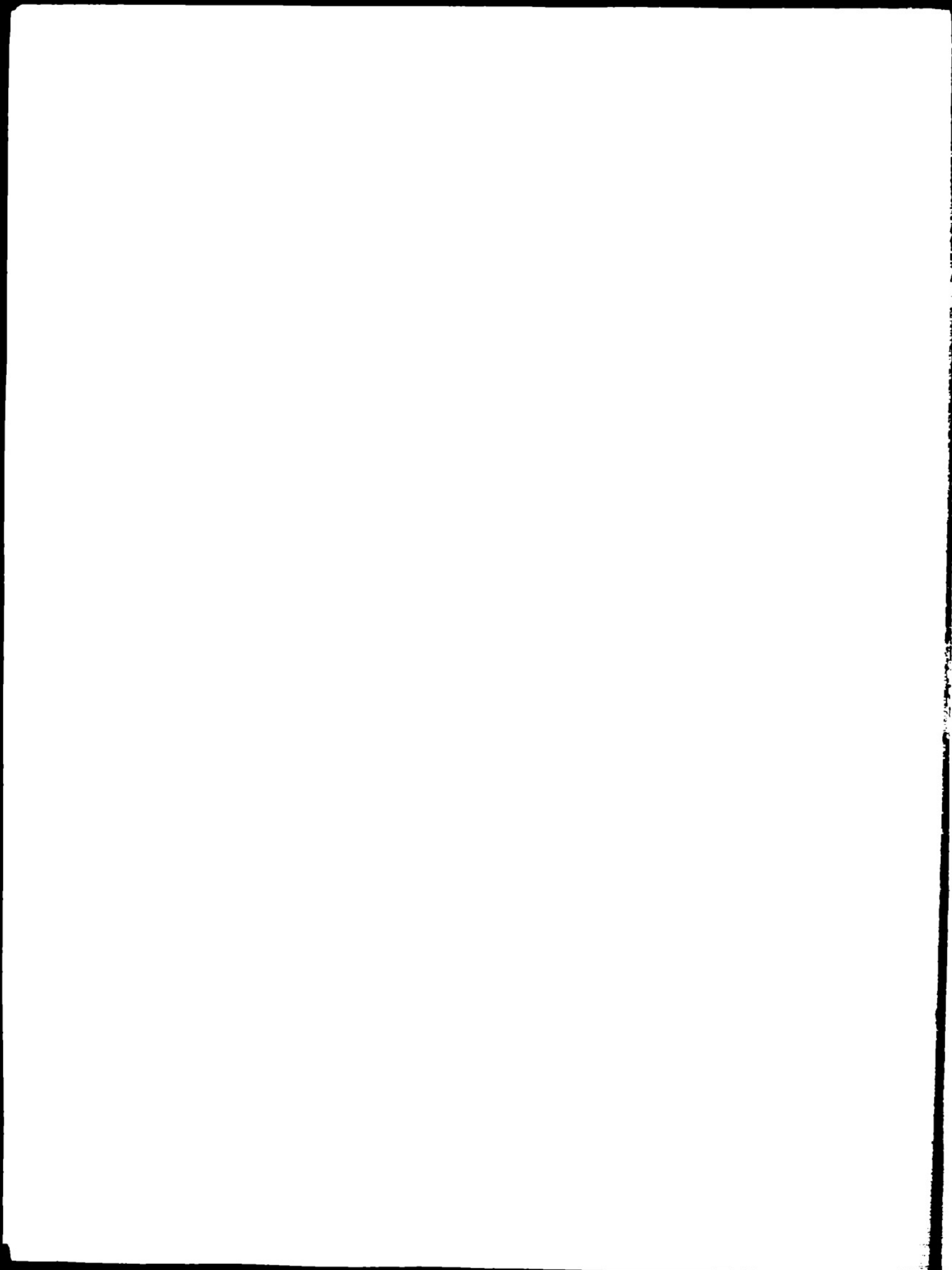
The members will be assigned thereto as rapidly as men are ~~needed~~ found whom the Officers decide are entitled to a position in this new organization -

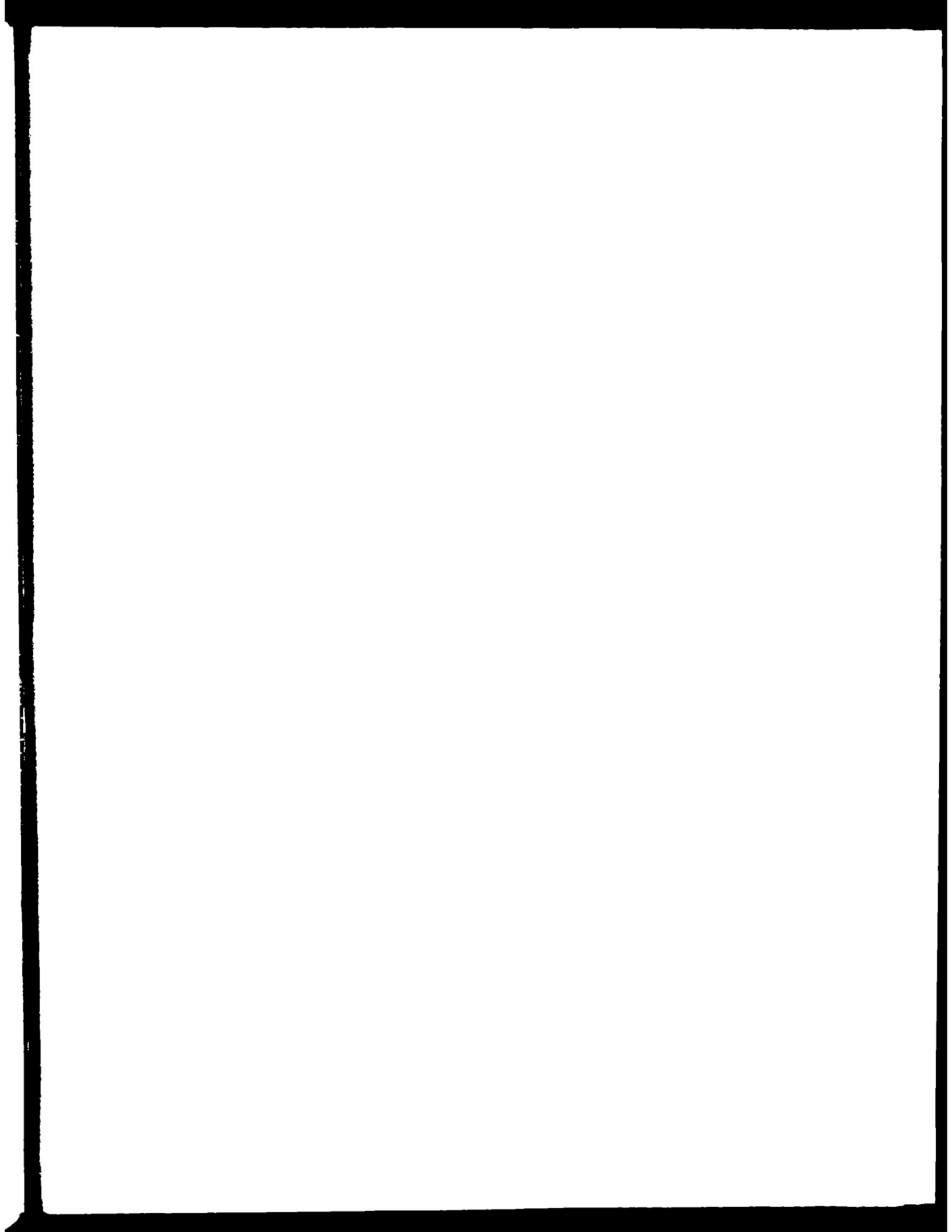
B D Paddock Capt.
Army Battery

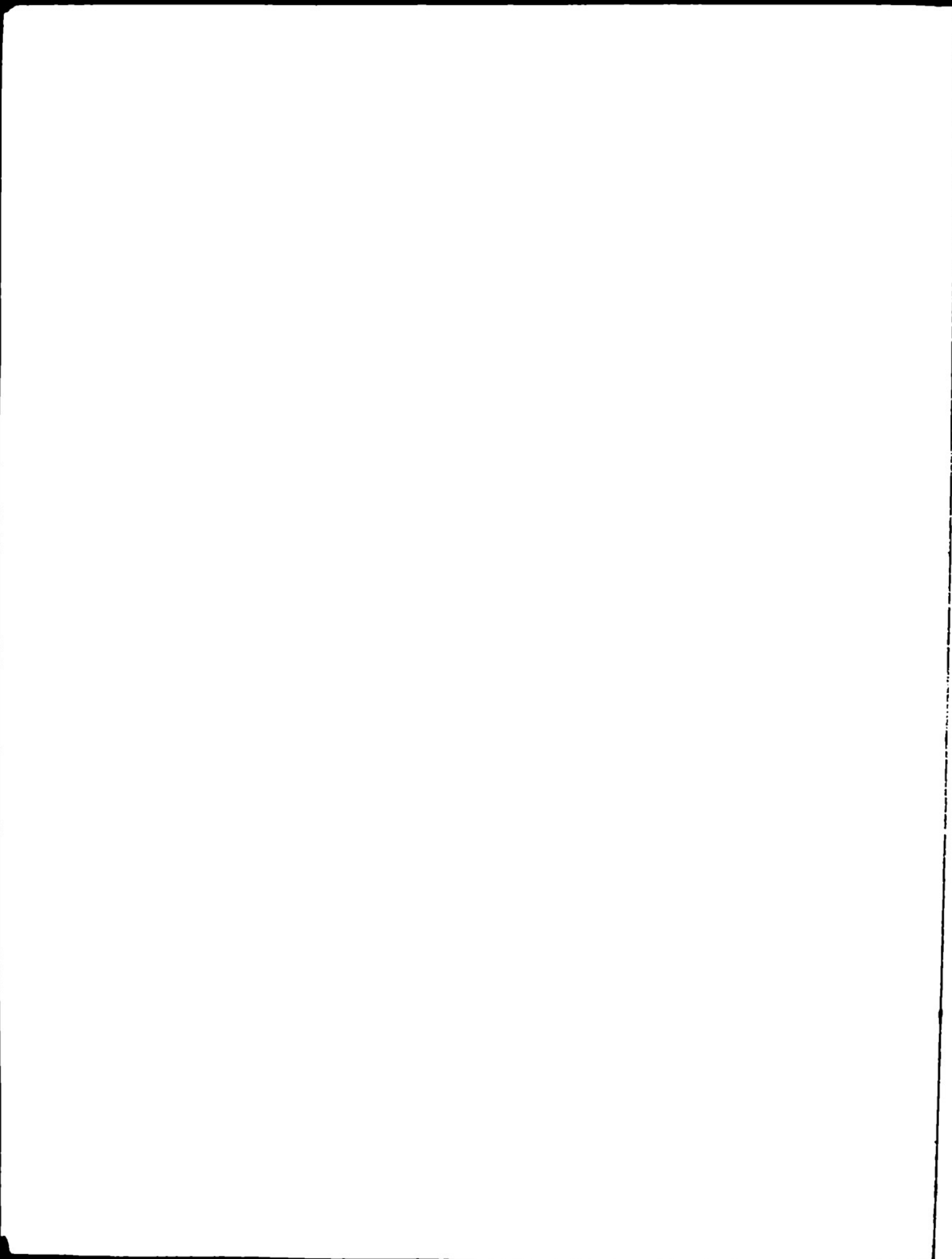


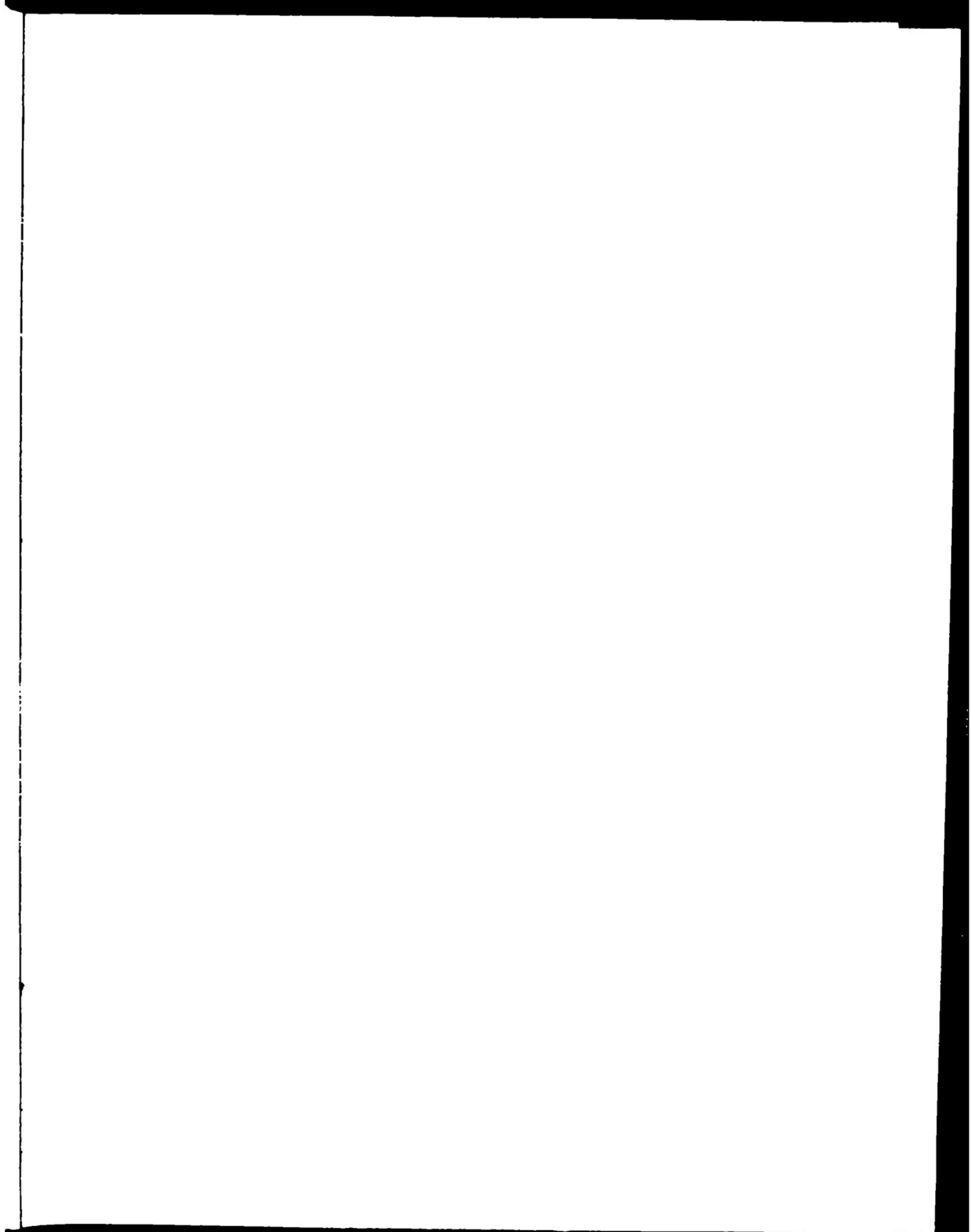
Bibliography

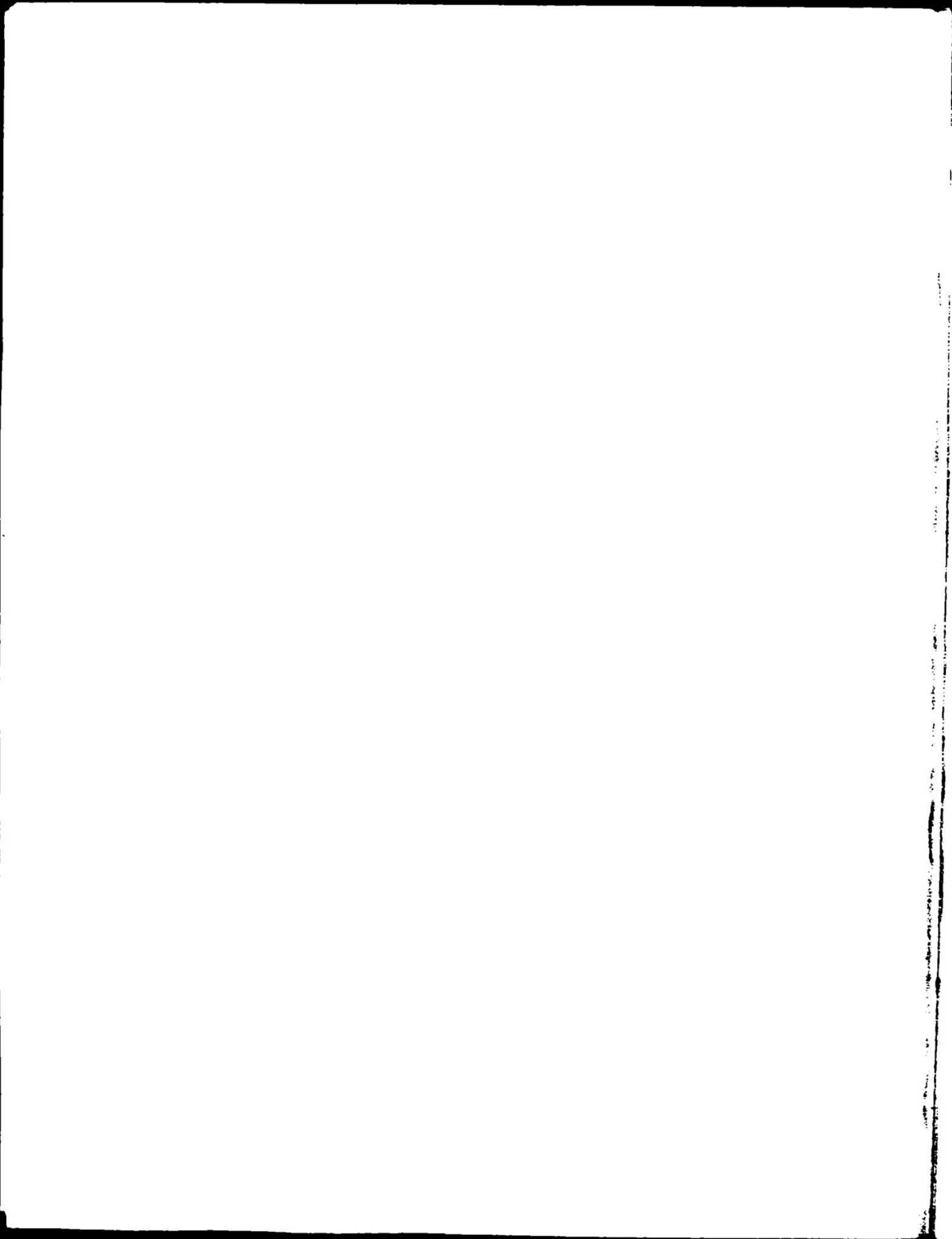
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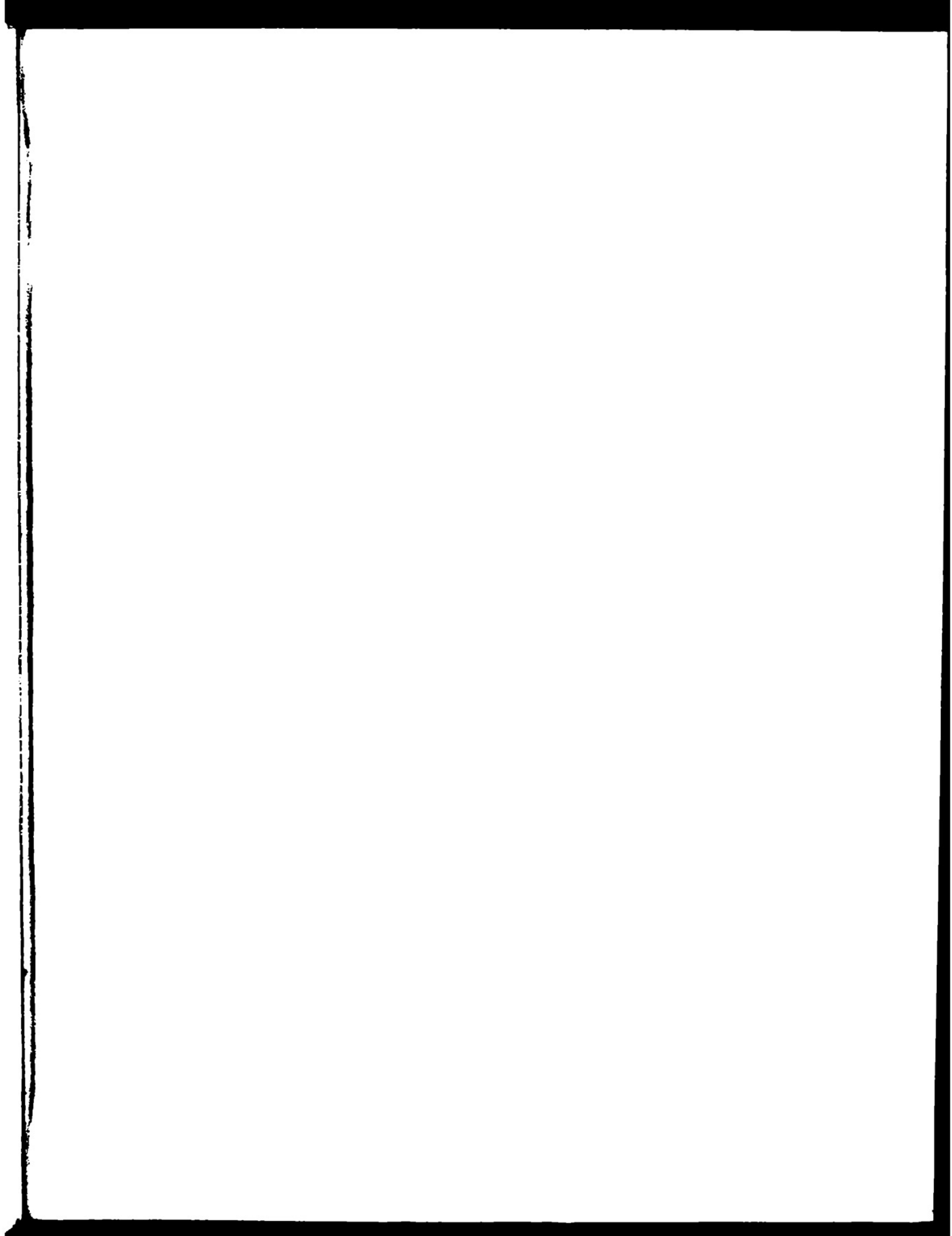












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