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NOVEMBER, 1862—JULY, 1863

An address delivered before the
Minnesota Historical Society

BY

GENERAL L. F. HUBBARD

September 9th, 1907



Report of the Minnesota - Vicks-
burg Monument Commission

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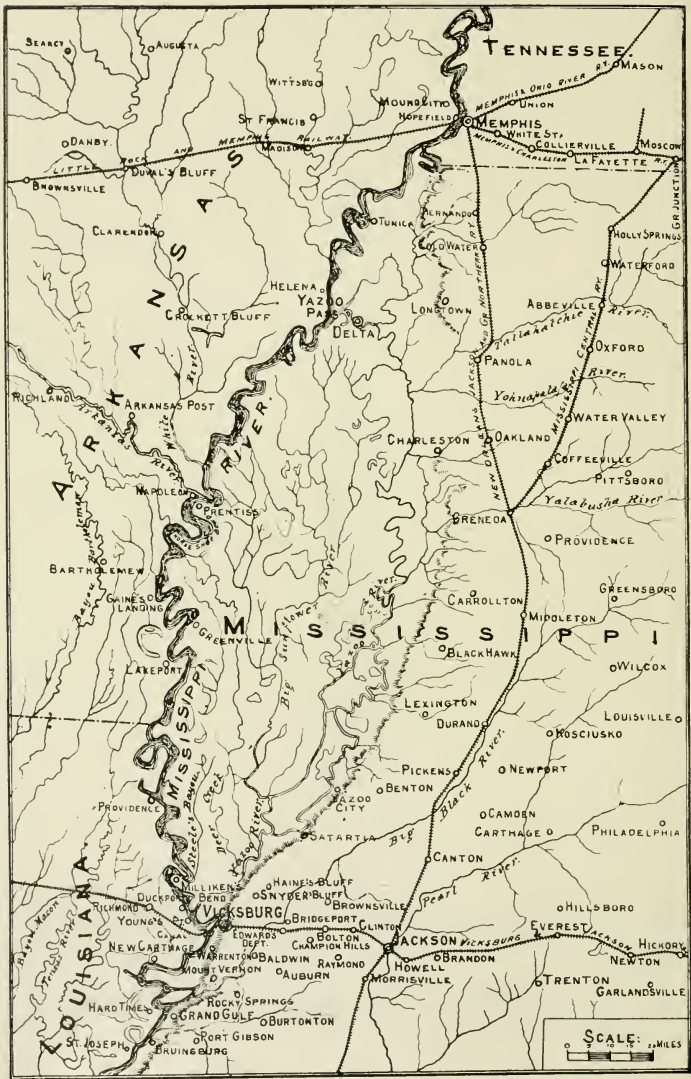
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MINNESOTA STATE MONUMENT, VICKSBURG NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE CAMPAIGNS OF VICKSBURG.

Minnesota in the Campaigns of Vicksburg

November, 1862---July 1863



THE RECENT dedication of the imposing memorial erected by the State of Minnesota in the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in commemoration of the valor of her sons who participated in that notable campaign of the Civil War, seems a fitting occasion to recall to mind in some detail the events of that campaign in which our Minnesota soldiers bore a more or less conspicuous part.

The highly interesting and important as well as the unique and thrilling features of the campaign that culminated in the capture of Vicksburg by its surrender July 4th, 1863, and the consequent release from embargo of the Mississippi River, have been many times related in the volumes of literature that have had Vicksburg for their subject. It would therefore be difficult to offer anything fresh in a general treatment of the campaign; hence it is the purpose, as indicated, of this sketch rather to seek to illumine somewhat the special incidents and events in which Minnesota organizations became important factors. A hasty outline of the more important movements, however, are necessary to give the special events herein referred to a proper and intelligible relation to the campaign as a whole.

The capture of Vicksburg and the Union victory at Gettysburg, occurring on the same date, mark the turning point in the progress of the great war. In the one case the Confederates experienced an utter extinguishment of their hope to ever gain a substantial footing on Union territory, and in the other they suffered an irreparable disaster in the permanent severance of their own.

In substantial and tangible results, as also in its moral effect, the capture of Vicksburg, viewed from a military standpoint, was probably the most important single event of the war, occurring prior to the final surrender of the Confederate armies. The immediate material gain to the Union cause in the acquisition of Vicksburg, was the elimination of a large Confederate army as a factor in the fighting force of the enemy, with its loss of a mass of valuable army material, and the release of large Union forces for service elsewhere; but aside from this, and perhaps more important in its influence on subsequent operations, it immensely strengthened the strategic position of the Union cause in the valley of the Mississippi. It gave to the country undisputed control of the navigation of the Mississippi River throughout its course, thus cutting the territory of the Confederacy in two, and practically isolating a vast area from whence the enemy had drawn in men and supplies, a large proportion of their sinews of war. Many victories on other fields could not have compensated the Confederates for the loss they sustained and the disadvantages they suffered by the capture of Vicksburg. It was a stunning blow delivered in a vital part, its weakening effect being manifest in the subsequent desperate efforts of the Confederacy to save its cause from early collapse.

The moral force this event added to the cause of the Union cannot, of course, be estimated or stated in terms, but the consciousness of every patriot in the North was made to realize the substantial stride towards final success achieved by this great victory of the Union arms. It stimulated the heart and heightened the morale of every army battling for the preservation of the Union. Where it did not silence it smothered for a time the croakings of the disloyal element in the North, and by the consequent more cheerful acquiescence in the measures of the government, added materially to its resources for the further prosecution of the war.

Like most substantial achievements in warfare, the great success won at Vicksburg cost heavily in the lives of our soldiers, in prolonged and persistent effort and in the expenditure of military resources. The successive failure of the several efforts in the early stages of the campaign, to effect a lodgment from whence effective offensive operations could be inaugurated against the for-

tifications of Vicksburg, created the belief in many minds that the practical isolation of the position on the frowning crests of its inaccessible bluffs, was an assurance of its immunity from successful attack, and when the genius of Gen. Grant, by means of his bold and original strategy, secured such a lodgment and the position still failed to yield after successive assaults made with a valor and determination unexcelled, it became apparent to every one that Vicksburg was a veritable Gibraltar that could only be reduced by the exhaustion of its garrison.

The Fourth and Fifth Minnesota regiments of infantry and the First Minnesota battery of light artillery participated in all the general movements, and in most of the expeditionary affairs covered by operations from the initial advance of the Union army under Gen. U. S. Grant, through Central Mississippi in November, 1862, to the surrender of the place, July 4th, 1863. As the army was finally organized the Fourth regiment—Col. J. B. Sanborn—became a part of the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. J. B. McPherson. The First Battery—Capt. W. Z. Clayton—was attached to the Third Brigade, Sixth Division of the same corps, and the Fifth Regiment—Col. L. F. Hubbard—was a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. The Third Minnesota Infantry—Col. C. W. Griggs—participated in the siege of Vicksburg, reinforcing the lines of investment June 8th, 1863, as a part of Kimball's provisional division of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Following the battle of Corinth in October, 1862, Gen. Grant's army occupied the country it had recently so successfully defended in Northern Mississippi and West Tennessee, being stationed at various points along the Memphis and Charleston, Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railways. Since the close of the Corinth campaign Gen. Grant had in view a movement against Vicksburg through Central Mississippi, and pursuant to well-considered plans had organized a movable column of 30,000 men, which were ordered to converge on the Mississippi Central Railroad along the line of which he proposed to penetrate the country southward towards his objective point. The movement began early in November, 1862, but its progress was delayed by the necessity of reconstructing the destroyed railroad along which the army was mov-

ing. Although the Confederates had a considerable force in his front composed largely of troops drawn from the Vicksburg garrison, under command of Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Gen. Grant's advance was not seriously disputed, except at the crossing of the Tallahatchie River, until he reached a point about twenty miles south of Oxford, Mississippi.

In the meantime Gen. Sherman had been placed in command of a force about equal to that under the immediate command of Gen. Grant, which left Memphis December 19, 1862, by way of the Mississippi River, under orders to operate against the immediate defenses of Vicksburg, it being assumed that the place would be found weakly garrisoned while Gen. Grant held Pemberton's forces in his front. The fleet conveying Sherman's force had hardly passed beyond hail from its port of departure, before Gen. Grant met with a disaster that so changed conditions as to stamp inevitable failure upon the combinations that seemed to have borne such promise of success. On the 20th of December a large column of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Earl Van Dorn appeared in Grant's rear, captured Holley Springs, his depot of supplies, and after destroying the large accumulation of munitions and stores upon which the Union army depended for maintenance in its farther advance southward, moved north, destroying as it went the railroad and its equipment, which constituted Gen. Grant's means of communication with his base. The dilemma thus created was solved by the suspension of farther offensive operations and the gradual retirement of Grant's army to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Meanwhile Gen. Sherman, wholly ignorant of Grant's reverse, arrived in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and after reconnoitering the position moved into the Yazoo River and made a spirited assault upon the fortifications fronting Chickasaw Bayou near Haines Bluff, December 29th, 1862. He found, of course, the defenses strongly held, Pemberton's army having returned from confronting General Grant, and in consequence the assault wholly failed of its purpose, General Sherman retiring with a loss of 1,105 men in killed and wounded and 743 prisoners.

The Minnesota troops in this campaign were with General Grant's column and as a rule with the advance command, but were required to perform but little serious work beyond the skirmish duty to which nearly all encounters with the enemy were limited.

At this period of the war there was a considerable element in the North that entertained serious doubts of the ability of the government to suppress the rebellion. Many sincere patriots had become discouraged, and the essentially disloyal, of whom there were not a few, were boldly predicting ultimate failure, and by their open treason greatly embarrassed the government and seriously added to its difficulties in dealing with the mighty problem before it. The complete failure of this movement gave added emphasis to the doubts of our friends, and to the doleful predictions of our enemies in the rear. Grant was much criticised for his failure, the administration was assailed, volunteering for the army was checked, and organized movements promoted for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The Army of the Tennessee, however, maintained its *esprit de corps*, and its commander his indomitable determination to prosecute the campaign until Vicksburg should be taken.

General Grant now assembled his forces along the Mississippi River, initiating various schemes to obtain a foothold from whence he could effectively operate against his defiant enemy. One that gave promise of substantial result was an expedition sent through Yazoo Pass, an old channel much navigated in early days, connecting the Mississippi near Helena with the higher ground east of the river. The building of levees along the river had closed this channel, and since its disuse its bed had shallowed and become obstructed, and its shores to the water's edge had acquired a growth of timber and dense underbrush. The levee was cut and a fleet of light draft steamers conveying a brigade of troops, escorted by a detail of gunboats, was sent on the 24th of February, 1863, through Yazoo Pass on a sort of exploring expedition. Its progress was greatly impeded by the obstructions it met, yet it forced its way to the point where the Tallahatchie and Yallabusha Rivers unite and form the Yazoo. Here was encountered a formidable Confederate earthwork mounting heavy guns. This work—named Ft. Pemberton—being surrounded by water, could not be assailed by land and was too formidable to be reduced by the gunboats. The expedition was on its return when it was met by a reinforcement under General Quinby, who conducted the combined command back to the vicinity of Fort Pemberton. The conditions there revealed discouraged Quinby, and the fleet worked

its way back with much difficulty and in a crippled condition to the Mississippi River.

The Fourth Minnesota was with this expedition, and the members of that regiment often recall and relate with great interest their thrilling experience in working their way through the intricate maze in which they became involved, and where at times they felt that they would become utterly lost. General Sanborn in referring to it says: "The force that went into the Yazoo Pass was in great peril, and the enemy ought to have captured it. It could not have been landed anywhere to operate, and there were many points where batteries might have been stationed by the enemy within their reach that would have rendered it impossible for the transports to pass."

Nothing daunted by the failure of the Yazoo Pass expedition, General Grant sought another route via the numerous waterways that traverse the country along the Yazoo bottoms, to a point that would give him a footing on the Mississippi mainland. With a considerable fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter and sufficient transports to carry a division of troops, the latter under command of General Sherman, an effort was made about the 15th of March, by traversing parts of Steel and Black Bayous, Deer Creek, the Rolling Fork and Big Sunflower Rivers, to reach a point some ten miles above Haines Bluff. This expedition became worse involved in the intricacies of its route and the dispositions made by the enemy to obstruct its progress than the one that failed via Yazoo-Pass. At a critical period in its experience Porter had resolved to destroy his boats, as he feared they would become stranded and captured, but with the aid of the troops they were extricated, and the entire outfit went limping back to a point of safety.

While these efforts were in progress to reach a base east of the river similar efforts were put forth to utilize the bayous and rivers west of the Mississippi for a water route that would convey the army and its supplies to a point below Vicksburg on the Louisiana shore. The levees were cut at Lake Providence, seventy miles above Vicksburg, and some progress made in opening a route through Bayous Baxter and Macon and the Tensas and Washita Rivers. The impracticability of this project was soon demonstrated and may be referred to simply as an incident of the campaign. But the enterprise that for a time gave the greatest promise of

them all, and that is ever quoted as one of the features of the Vicksburg campaign, was the canal projected and nearly completed across the peninsula opposite Vicksburg. This work was prosecuted to a point where its utility would soon have become demonstrated by its practical use as a means of easy communication by water past the river fortifications of Vicksburg, when a sudden and almost unprecedented rise in the river caused the dam that had been constructed at the entrance for the protection of the work as it progressed, to give way and prematurely flood the canal. It was hoped notwithstanding this accident that the action of the water as it flowed through the excavated work might aid in securing a navigable channel, but the elements consistently maintained their unfriendly attitude in this case as in those of like efforts previously employed. The enemy had also by this time constructed a battery that commanded the outlet and a part of the southern course of the proposed canal, which no doubt hastened the determination to abandon the project. There seemed to be a final alternative for a water route presented in the possibility of connecting the river in its then high stage, with a succession of bayous that led to the river below, by the construction of a canal a few hundred rods in length from near Duckport, just above Young's Point, west via Willow Bayou, to New Carthage. This was undertaken with a somewhat subdued enthusiasm, though with a determination to exhaust all resources that offered a moiety of promise to evade a close contact with the formidable batteries of heavy guns that frowned along the river front of Vicksburg. This canal had almost reached a completed state when the waters of the Mississippi began to recede, and soon seemed to shrink with a rapidity that had characterized their previous propensity to swell, a condition that in a few days left the bed of this new canal above the level of the river. Many of the men engaged in this work were from states to the northward bordering the Mississippi and were therefore familiar with the erratic habits and sometimes capricious conduct of the old Father of Waters. These men at the inception of the work had generally joined in the prediction that the very thing would happen that really came to pass, and the echo of their unanimous "I told you so's" lingered long in the atmosphere of that locality.

The Fifth Minnesota furnished a large detail for daily service

in excavating these canals. While the men performed this duty with a somewhat simulated cheerfulness, they exercised to some extent the great American prerogative that they had not yet surrendered, of expressing in trenchant terms their criticism of prevailing tactics in the prosecution of the war. Standing in the water up to one's knees and delving in the mud with a spade did not appeal to them as ideal soldierly duty, and the probable results, which seemed so clearly apparent, as hardly commensurate with the effort and sacrifice imposed upon them.

General Grant says in his memoirs that he at no time entertained much hope that these several projects would result in substantial advantage in promoting the general objects of the campaign, but that they served the purpose of impressing the country with the idea that there was something doing at the front, and kept the army in a state of semi-activity which helped to maintain its morale. If the exact truth could be stated, I doubt if either of these objects were served to any appreciable degree by these operations. The health of the army was seriously impaired by the exposures to which the men were subjected. The locality generated all known species of malarial poisons. The camps, being on low ground, became thoroughly saturated by the heavy rains that for a time occurred almost daily, and as a consequence all the scourges to human life that accompany such conditions were an ever present enemy to be met. Even smallpox contributed its quota of horror with which the army had to deal. The death rate was excessive, and the floating hospitals along the river banks constituted a large percentage of the fleet that was held in the vicinity for army use. The levees affording the only solid ground in which a grave could be dug, became thickly dotted with the simple wooden slab on which the name constituting the final record of some soldier was inscribed. Such conditions could not contribute to the hopefulness and cheer of men who were compelled to constantly confront them, and whose significance grew upon them day by day.

The gloom that has been noted as pervading the atmosphere throughout the North following the failure of Grant's advance into Central Mississippi, was in no degree dispelled by these added failures of the campaign; indeed, at this period—the early spring of 1863—the depression throughout the loyal portion of the country was rapidly nearing a portentous climax. There seemed to be

no silver lining to the clouds that hung heavy upon the horizon, and much sentiment prevailed in quarters where such thoughts could not have found lodgment earlier in the war, that peace should be made, even upon the basis if necessary, of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The familiar proverb, "that it is always darkest just before the dawn," could hardly have been more fully exemplified than in the case presented by the conditions prevailing at this period. The dawn was at hand, and the premonitions of coming day possessed the consciousness of Union hearts throughout the country, when it was announced that the perilous and spectacular feat of running the gauntlet of the river batteries on Vicksburg's front, had been successfully performed by a fleet of gunboats and transports on the 16th of April, 1863. A most perplexing feature of the unique problem confronting the Army of the Tennessee was thus solved. The means for supplying the army and for its transfer between the banks of the river below Vicksburg and for the protection of such operations, were thus provided, and further in full measure assured by a second passage of a laden supply fleet a few days later. As was expected, these fleets were much damaged and some of the vessels composing them lost while in contact with the enemy's batteries, but a much larger proportion of them passed in a serviceable condition than seemed possible under the circumstances.

In this auspicious manner was inaugurated the movement that comprehended so much, that was to successively electrify the country by the rapid movements and bold strategy with which the enemy was bewildered, his army beaten in detail, isolated in detachments, and within a month its remnants sealed up as in a bottle within the intrenchments of Vicksburg.

In anticipation of the possible success of the effect to turn the flank of the river batteries, the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General J. A. McClernand, had moved by land from Millikens Bend, in an effort to penetrate the labyrinth of swamps, bayous and dense thickets that lay across its path, in opening a route by which the army could reach the higher ground on the river bank below. Its progress was exceedingly slow, as most of the distance made was at the cost of great labor in the construction of bridges and corduroy roadway. It was not until the 27th of April that McClernand had assembled his corps at Hard Times Landing, about

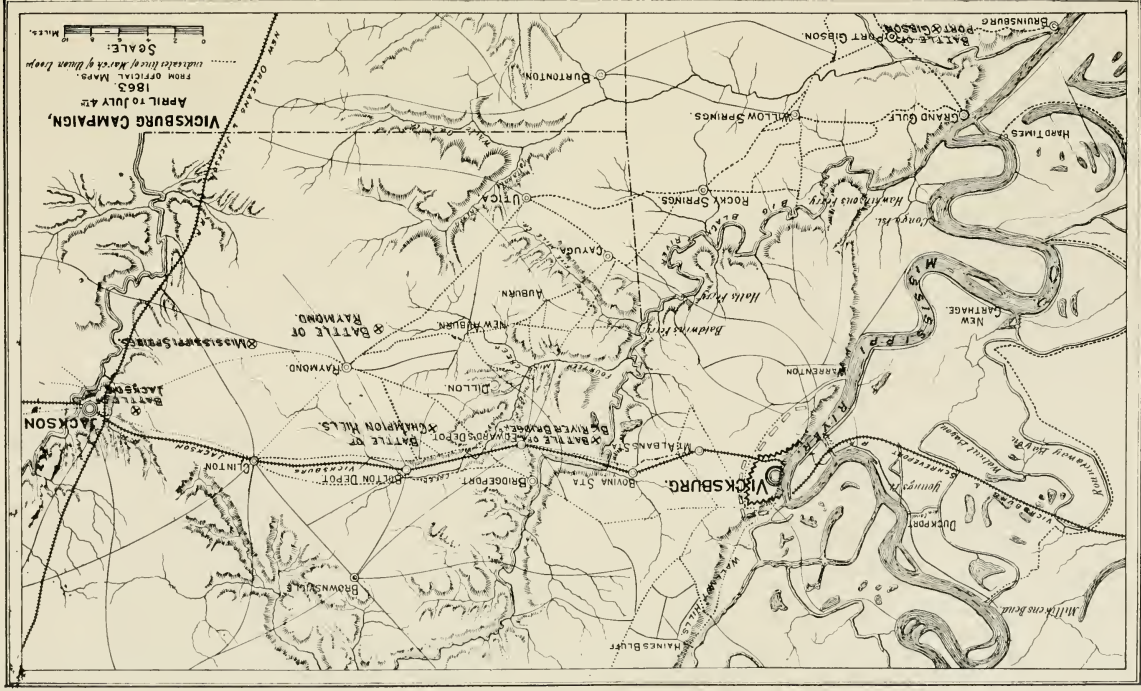
forty miles below Vicksburg, and nearly abreast of Grand Gulf on the opposite bank, the latter point being occupied by an entrenched Confederate battery of heavy guns. It was assumed that this obstruction could be overcome without much delay, and on the 29th of April Admiral Porter attacked the work with his fleet of eight ironclads, but after a hot encounter of some hours duration, was compelled to retire with his fleet considerably damaged and a loss of 18 killed and 56 wounded. Under this protection, however, the transports passed the battery, and the next day the men of the Thirteenth and a part of the Seventeenth Corps were transferred from the west to the east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, a few miles below Grand Gulf. These troops were at once pushed to the interior and on May 1st defeated a detachment of 8,000 Confederates at Port Gibson, Mississippi.

On the 29th of April, General Sherman with the Fifteenth Army Corps still at Millikens Bend, made a demonstration via the Yazoo River on Haines Bluff, which had the intended effect of holding a considerable part of Pemberton's Army in the vicinity of Vicksburg, while Grant secured a foothold on the mainland fifty miles below. Sherman retired after executing his successful feint, and following the route of the troops that had preceded him, joined Grant on the 7th of May.

The capture of Port Gibson made Grand Gulf untenable to the enemy. It was hurriedly evacuated, its guns and stores abandoned, and immediately occupied as a temporary base for the Union forces.

General Grant was now on firm ground on the enemy's side of the river, and though as yet by no means near his goal, he could confidently hope to meet his antagonist under more nearly equal conditions than he had recently been compelled to confront. The advantage of position was still, however, plainly in favor of the Confederates. Pemberton had an army nearly equal to that under Grant's command, with ample supplies at his hand, and Gen. Jos. E. Johnson was on his way from the east with considerable reinforcements, arriving at Jackson, Mississippi, a few days following the fight at Port Gibson. The advantages of the enemy were, however, soon neutralized by the celerity of Grant's movements and the rapidity with which he dealt the enemy one crushing blow after another.

At Raymond on the 12th he met a force of 5,000 Confederates



sent out to obstruct and delay his movements. This he defeated and scattered. On the 14th he drove Johnston out of Jackson, beating his force of 10,000 men and capturing much of his artillery. On the 16th he met Pemberton in person with 25,000 men at Champion Hills, and after inflicting upon him a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners and much of his artillery, sent him flying in confusion over the hills toward Vicksburg, and finally on the 17th, at the crossing of the Big Black River, he routed Pemberton's rear guard of 4,000 men, capturing a large part of the force with practically all its outfit. Following swiftly the line of the enemy's retreat Grant was the next day in sight of Vicksburg, and immediately began an investment of the place.

During the period from the fight at Raymond on the 12th to the investment of Vicksburg on the 18th of May so much depended on rapidity of movement and quickly executed maneuvers, that no time could be given to or thought expended upon efforts to maintain communication with his base, which Grant had established at Grand Gulf; nor was it desirable that his swiftly moving columns be encumbered with impedimenta that could be dispensed with. Ammunition the army must have, of course, but beyond provision for this first essential and a few ambulances to care for the wounded all wagons were cut out of the trains, communication with its base abandoned, and the army left to subsist on the country, aside from the two days' rations provided in the haversacks of the men. Thus the army found itself in the interior of the enemy's country, with its rear in the air, hostile forces on all sides of it, a battle occurring every day, and the last certain assurance of a full ration easily in sight. Though parts of the army may have suffered somewhat for lack of food, generally it was fairly supplied by what the country afforded, though in places along its line of march a crow would have starved following in its wake. It was this campaign in which it was said that General Grant's baggage consisted only of a toothbrush.

The Minnesota troops participated in these operations without suffering many casualties, though in all other respects bearing the burdens common to the army as a whole. The Fourth Regiment and First Battery were on the field at Port Gibson and Raymond, though not in action. At Champion Hills both were present, and the Fourth Regiment as a part of the brigade commanded by Col.

Sanborn, performed important duty under fire in carrying a difficult position on which a large body of prisoners were captured. At Jackson also these commands were present, but in reserve.

In the advance on Jackson the Fifth Regiment held the advance of the Fifteenth Army Corps, the entire regiment being deployed as skirmishers on the 13th and 14th of May. At Mississippi Springs, just at night of the 13th, it had a spirited encounter with the rear guard of the enemy that was retiring on Jackson. The regiment maintained its formation as skirmishers in advance of the column, until the entrenchments of the enemy were reached in front of Jackson, about 3 P. M. on the 14th. The Fifteenth Army Corps was here deployed in line of battle, and the Fifth Regiment with its proper command participated in the charge and capture of the enemy's line that followed. In the occupation of the town the Fifth Regiment was assigned to provost duty, having its bivouac on the grounds of the capitol square and placing its regimental flag for a day on the dome of the capitol building of the capital city of Jefferson Davis' own state. During its brief occupation of Jackson the Fifteenth Corps destroyed railroads and their equipment, manufactories and every species of property that could have value to the enemy, and on the morning of the 16th started on a hurried march towards Vicksburg, where it was assigned to the right of the line of investment.

The investment of Vicksburg had compelled the evacuation of the fortified positions of the enemy at Haines Bluff and along the Yazoo River, thus opening to Grant's army free communication with the Mississippi River above Vicksburg. This, of course, settled the question of his base and brought to the army all needed supplies.

Presuming that Pemberton's forces were considerably demoralized by their recent successive defeats, General Grant felt warranted in making an early attempt to carry Vicksburg by assault. This he did on the 19th of May before a considerable part of his army had come up. Here he encountered his first real failure in his recent operations. His repulse did not deter him from a second trial of like character. On the 22nd, his entire army being in position, the Fifteenth Army Corps on the right, the Seventeenth in the center, and the Thirteenth on the left, he ordered an assault

all along the line. It wholly failed, the almost superhuman efforts of the army meeting a bloody repulse at all points.

The topography of the locality rendered Vicksburg naturally very strong as a defensive position, and to this advantage were added the most complete artificial works that experienced and accomplished military engineers could devise. Monster forts connected by elaborate earthworks crowned the heights of Walnut Hills, and impenetrable abatis of fallen timber guarded all approaches. General Sherman in his memoirs says that he has since the war seen the fortified position at Sevastopol, and that, in his opinion, Vicksburg was much the stronger position of the two. Against such an impregnable position the devoted Army of the Tennessee was hurled with mighty force, only to find the task impossible and to recoil bleeding at every pore.

The Minnesota troops participated in this assault, and the Fourth Regiment especially suffered heavily in the loss of officers and men. After reaching a position near the hostile works the Fourth Regiment was ordered to move to the left, away from its proper front, to support other hard pressed troops, the latter then withdrawing, leaving the Fourth Regiment in an especially exposed position. Lieut. Colonel Tourtelotte in his official report says: "No sooner had we taken such position than General Burbridge withdrew his brigade from action under a direct fire from the fort in front and a heavy cross fire from a fort on our right. The regiment pressed forward up to and even on the enemy's works. In this position, contending for the possession of the rebel earthworks before us, the regiment remained for two hours, when it became dark, and I was ordered by Col. Sanborn to withdraw the regiment." This work was done at a cost of 12 men killed and 44 wounded, many of the wounded remaining where they fell, suffering untold agony, until two days later, when the dead were buried and those yet alive removed under a flag of truce.

The Fifth Regiment made its assault under circumstances that saved it from very serious loss. The broken nature of the ground in its front, with its entanglement of fallen timber and dense thicket, made it impossible to move in line of battle. The graveyard road, one of the main thoroughfares connecting Vicksburg with the adjacent country, passed through the position occupied on the line

of investment by the brigade to which the Fifth Regiment belonged. It was determined to make the assault along this road, though it was commanded by a formidable earthwork and obstructed by *chêvaux de frise*. The assault, therefore, must be made in column by the flank, the same formation as presented by troops in line of march. The Fifth Regiment was upon the left of the brigade, which brought it in the rear, or the fourth regiment in line. In this formation the old Eagle Brigade charged at a run along the graveyard road. As the leading regiment, the Eleventh Missouri, with General Mower at its head, emerged from the protected position behind which the formation had been made and became exposed to the enemy's view it was met, and as it moved forward was as if melted down by the fire in front and on both flanks that was concentrated upon it. Scarcely a man from the right of the regiment to its colors but fell, either killed or wounded. The heaps of dead and wounded men of themselves formed an obstruction difficult to surmount. Though a corporal's guard reached the ditch of the fort—among them the color bearer, who placed his flag on the slope of the work—it was evident that no considerable number could pass the deadly spot, and hence the order came to desist and seek cover, which was found among the ravines and behind the felled timber on either side of the road. There the men awaited the darkness of night to retire from their dangerous situation. The soldiers fittingly characterized this manner of assault as "charging endways," a most unusual evolution in battle.

The First Battery occupied an advanced position on the line of investment, where the effective operation of its guns was especially noted in the artillery practice preceding the assault, and subsequently during the arduous service of the siege.

The siege of Vicksburg followed these ineffectual efforts to capture the city. Pemberton with his army of 30,000 men was safely corralled within the defences of the city, where he could easily be held, if left to his fate, until starved into surrender. A portentous danger, however, loomed up on Grant's rear. General Joe Johnston was on the line of the Big Black River with the force Grant had whipped at Jackson May 14th, considerably augmented by reinforcements the Confederate authorities had hurried forward, and was soon likely to become as formidable as the Vicks-

burg garrison itself by the daily accessions it was receiving. Grant detached such force as he could spare and sent it under command of General Sherman to confront this danger that threatened his rear, in the meantime ordering forward such troops as were within his district in the north and calling on the government for reinforcements. From these resources Grant's army was soon increased to over 70,000 men, which placed him in a position to await events with reasonable equanimity. As has been noted, the Third Minnesota accompanied these reinforcements, and thereafter until the surrender performed efficient duty with the army confronting General Joe Johnston.

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments, with their brigades, were detached early in June for duty with an expedition sent up the Yazoo River, and at Satartia, Mississippi, on the 4th and Mechanicsburg on the 5th, participated in actions of some importance that had for their purpose and secured the result of clearing that locality of a troublesome detachment of the enemy. The Fourth Regiment returned to the lines of investment, but the Fifth Regiment was sent with its brigade to Young's Point for duty in guarding the approach to Vicksburg from the Louisiana side of the river.

Apprehension was felt that an attempt might be made by the besieged enemy, aided by a force of Confederates that were assembling in the vicinity of Richmond, La., to escape by crossing to the peninsula opposite the city. In the performance of this new duty assigned it the Fifth Regiment had a varied experience. On the 14th of June a movement was made against the enemy at Richmond, in which there was a spirited encounter, almost the entire action being limited to the operations of the Fifth Minnesota. The whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers covering a large part of the front of the advancing force. The enemy's skirmish line was encountered strongly posted a mile or more from Richmond. The regiment had become quite proficient in skirmish duty, having had rather more than the average experience in that line of service, and in this instance when ordered to charge while in this formation, made such a precipitate and vigorous onslaught that the entire skirmish line of the enemy was captured, uncovering the main force of the enemy, which had not yet made proper dispositions to receive our threatened attack. Our line of battle

advancing rapidly caused the enemy to retire in much confusion, leaving evidence in our hands in prisoners, baggage and munitions of the almost complete surprise of our rapid advance.

As an aid in repelling an attempt by the enemy to escape from Vicksburg by way of the river it was determined, if possible, to erect some protected batteries behind the levee along the river front of the peninsula opposite the city. For obvious reasons this work had to be prosecuted at night, and a large detail was each night required to aid in these operations. The enemy soon "caught on," and one night when the Fifth Regiment was performing this duty the enemy opened fire with all his heavy guns that fringed the river front, concentrated upon the position held by the Fifth Regiment. The men crouched behind the levee, which at that point was high and wide, thinking, or at least hoping, the rebels would soon tire of their somewhat random practice. But the enemy was evidently determined there should be no work done upon the batteries that night. The monstrous shot and shell from ponderous siege pieces plowed into the levee, covering us with earth, or screeched over our heads, cutting the trees in twain in our rear. The minutes grew into hours, and the hours lengthened interminably as the continuous fire was kept up, and during that whole mortal night, which it seemed would never end, the men lay there flattened out upon the ground behind that levee, none of them daring to hope they would be spared to see another dawn. Strange to say, but few men were injured. Most of the deadly missiles passed to the rear or buried themselves in the solid earth of the levee. Occasionally a shell would explode at a point from whence its fragments would wound some of the men, but the percentage of casualties to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy was small. The horrors of that night, however, were sufficient to have made its victims prematurely gray, and I do not doubt that the thrills they experienced during its continuance, remain in the consciousness of many of the men even to this day.

Further work upon these batteries was abandoned, but if they could have been completed they would have proven of but little use, as the garrison of Vicksburg was now starved and exhausted and ready to capitulate.

The survivors of Vicksburg have doubtless participated in many celebrations of our great national holiday since the war, but none

of them have ever experienced the same degree of patriotic emotion that stirred their hearts when, on the morning of July 4th, 1863, it was announced to the army that Pemberton had surrendered and that Vicksburg was ours. Early in the day the Fifth Regiment was conveyed by steamer from its camp at Young's Point to the Vicksburg wharf, where they assumed for the day the freedom of the city. At the same time the Fourth Regiment marched with its division, and at its head, from its position on the line of investment, into Vicksburg, where it was assigned as a "post of honor" in recognition of its service in the campaign, to the duty of guarding for the time being the trophies of the capture. This event is fittingly commemorated by one of the beautiful battle scenes that now embellish the walls of the governor's room in the new capitol building of our state.

General J. B. Sanborn, one of Minnesota's most distinguished soldiers, was conspicuously efficient in the performance of the difficult and arduous duties imposed upon him at various stages of the campaign. Though still colonel of the Fourth Regiment, he held the command of the First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and for a time during the illness of General Quinby, as senior colonel he commanded the Seventh Division.

In the complicated and perilous duties involved in the conduct of the Yazoo Pass expedition General Sanborn performed signal service and won recognition for coolness, sagacity and fertility of resource in the extrication of his command from the maze of doubt and possible disaster in which that expedition became involved. In the battle of Champion Hills he gave evidence of the tactical ability that constituted one of his prominent qualifications for command. But in the assault of the 22nd of May his soldierly instinct was exemplified in a marked degree, in the manner in which he maneuvered his brigade under difficulties of an exceptionally trying character, acting much of the time on his own initiative, as he was compelled to do, and finally withdrawing his men after an almost successful assault, through a succession of perilous situations, from dangers that threatened to overwhelm him.

General Sanborn won his promotion long before it came, but a tardy sense of justice finally moved the government, that in many instances during our Civil War showed an unaccountable lack of appreciation for the patriotic service that saved its life.



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FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY ENTERING VICKSBURG.
Copy of Painting in Governor's Reception Room, State Capitol.

The great success won at Vicksburg established General Grant's reputation upon an enduring basis. Thereafter he became the foremost military figure of the Civil War. It was an instance that notably exemplifies the saying that "nothing succeeds like success." Had the campaign failed in its later stages, it would probably have made a record of disaster that makes one shudder to contemplate, and that would undoubtedly have materially prolonged the war. In his movement to the rear of Vicksburg via Grand Gulf General Grant accepted the possible chance of bewildering the enemy by his bold strategy, and by celerity of action beating him in detail, at the same time risking what seemed to be the more probable chance of the enemy concentrating against and defeating him, with no line of retreat open to his army and no supplies within reach on which to subsist his men. Defeat under such conditions meant the capture or destruction of his army. General Sherman advised against the movement as in violation of the established rule of war, which prescribes that an army in an enemy's territory shall always maintain a base on which to fall back in case of disaster. The General in Chief at Washington (General Halleck) did not approve it, and sent Grant a peremptory order to abandon his plan and join General Banks at Port Hudson. This order was received by Grant after he had won his series of victories and was closing in on Vicksburg. Military critics have repeatedly demonstrated as beyond doubt, in their view, that Grant ought to have been whipped to a finish and his army destroyed. In their bewilderment doubtless Pemberton and Johnston felt disgust in a degree equaled by the old Austrian general as he characterized Napoleon's tactics in Italy: "He ought to have been beaten over and over again, for who ever saw such tactics? The blockhead knows nothing of the rules of war. To-day he is in our rear, to-morrow on our flanks, and the next day again in our front. Such gross violations of the established principles of war are insufferable."

In no campaign of the Civil War did Minnesota as a community have so vital an interest as in that of Vicksburg. When the rebellion blockaded the Mississippi River Minnesota felt that the vital current in a main artery of her being had ceased to flow. She was restive under a sense of her isolation, until the barriers of that blockade were broken down and a feeling of conscious rehabilitation, such as the invalid experiences when the bonds of his

disease are broken, possessed all our people when President Lincoln proclaimed that "the Mississippi now flows unvexed to the sea."

It is a source of much gratification and pride to all our people to know that Minnesota was represented by her sons in that campaign to the extent of three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, and that they performed most effective work in all its main features. Minnesota paid her full share of the price this great achievement cost the country, and in recognition of the service of her sons in that most notable campaign, and as expressive of her gratitude and appreciation in that behalf, our state has recently erected an imposing memorial in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

Note.—General Sherman in his memoirs gives the losses in men of the Vicksburg campaign as follows:

Union.	
Killed	1,243
Wounded	7,095
Missing	535
	<hr/>
Total	8,873
Confederate.	
Surrendered at Vicksburg.....	32,000
Captured at Champion Hills.....	3,000
Captured at Big Black Bridge.....	2,000
Captured at Port Gibson.....	2,000
Captured with Loring.....	4,000
Killed and wounded.....	10,000
Stragglers	3,000
	<hr/>
Total	56,000

The Fourth Minnesota lost 62 and the Fifth 18 in battle casualties during the campaign. The losses by death from other causes greatly exceeded these figures, especially in case of the Fifth Regiment, owing to its continuous service in the malarial localities in which its command was assigned to duty.



BRONZE STATUE OF PEACE, MINNESOTA STATE MONUMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Report of the Minnesota Vicksburg Monument Commission.

To His Excellency John A. Johnson,
Governor of Minnesota.

Sir: The dedication, May 24th, 1907, of the memorials erected by the State of Minnesota in the Vicksburg National Military Park, commemorating the service of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry and the First Battery of Artillery, Minnesota Volunteers, completes the work of the undersigned as commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved April 8th, 1903, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a suitable monument and tablets to the Minnesota troops who fought on the battlefield of Vicksburg in the State of Mississippi in 1863, in the National Park set apart and improved under the act of Congress of February 21st, 1899."

The commission feels much gratification in presenting this report in the belief that it has achieved a fair measure of success in the character of the work accomplished in the discharge of the trust with which it was invested. The commission was most fortunate in being favored by the presence of your excellency at the ceremonies of the dedication of these memorials, and the opportunity then afforded for a personal inspection by you, in some detail, of the extent and character of its work.

As essential to the completeness of this report the commission deems it proper to quote from the report made to your predecessor in 1902 respecting the initial steps taken to determine the position of Minnesota troops in the siege of Vicksburg, as follows:

"The commission appointed under the act of the Legislature of Minnesota of 1901 'to co-operate with the National Park Commission in ascertaining and exactly determining the position of Minnesota troops and organizations in the siege of Vicksburg, and also to recommend to the governor of the state such subsequent legis-

lation as will, in the opinion of the commission, permanently and suitably mark the positions of such troops so ascertained and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Minnesota soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg,' have attended to the duties designated and beg leave to report as follows, viz:

"The commission met in the office of the United States Commission in charge of the Vicksburg Park at Vicksburg on the 4th day of July, 1901, and organized by the election of General John B. Sanborn as president and General C. C. Andrews as secretary. All the commissioners were present.

"The commissioners then proceeded to make a personal examination of the park and the positions of the two armies during the siege and in the assault of May 22nd, 1863, and to determine and designate the positions occupied by the Minnesota troops during the siege, and the locations in the line making the assault on May 22nd, where the Minnesota soldiers fell.

"We found that the land designated by the act of Congress, approved February 21, 1899, had been acquired by the United States and set apart for the purposes of a national military park, and that the land so designated and acquired included practically all the land between the lines of battle of the contending armies, and in addition thereto a strip about 264 feet in width along the rear of the lines of each of the two armies, and that authority has been given by the act of Congress to the Vicksburg Park Commission, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to add such points of interest outside of the park as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the park. The area of land thus acquired and set apart by the United States comprises about 1,200 acres, including the land on which all the forts and intrenchments of the two armies stood used in the defense and siege, but not including any of the intrenchments or forts constructed in the line of circumvallation. It includes all land necessary for a national military park at this place.

"The park is delightfully located, and its topography the very best for improvement and decoration, so that it will be a great gratification and pleasure to all who may visit it, while it will always exhibit at a glance to the students of the art of war a correct history of the assault and siege, and inspire the loftiest sentiments of patriotism and duty to the citizens of our country of every class.



BASE VIEW OF MINNESOTA STATE MONUMENT, VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

"The Minnesota troops that were engaged in the assault on the 22nd of May, 1863, were the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Minnesota Infantry and the First Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery. These troops had been engaged in the battle of Raymond on the 12th of May, in the battle of Jackson on the 14th of May, in the battle of Champion Hills on the 16th of May, and in the battle of Black River Bridge on the 17th, and had marched from the Black River into the line of investment of Vicksburg and engaged in the assault on the 22nd of May. The Third Minnesota Infantry was added to this force a few days afterwards. During the siege following the 22nd of May, 1863, all the Minnesota troops rendered very hard, dangerous and efficient service. Excessive heat, lack of good water, miasma and insects all contributed to their discomfort, and they were constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery. The greatest loss in killed and wounded was in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry in the assault on the 22nd of May. This regiment formed a part of General Sanborn's brigade of the Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. This assault was made under an order from General Grant commanding the army to General McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Corps, to "move the Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Corps to the support of General McClernand's right." The movement was made under a destructive fire in which the First Brigade led, and suffered a loss of three commissioned officers killed and thirteen commissioned officers wounded, including one major and one captain and thirty-seven enlisted men killed and one hundred and seventy-six enlisted men wounded, of which the Fourth Minnesota lost two officers and eleven enlisted men killed and seven officers and thirty-five enlisted men wounded. The place where these men fell was close to the enemy's fortifications on the Baldwin Ferry road, and as near the enemy's earthworks as was reached by any troops in that assault, practically in the ditch under the earthworks. The officers who were killed in this assault were Clark Turner, first lieutenant of Company I, and G. G. Sherbrooke, second lieutenant of Company K. Lieutenant Turner died on the 26th day of May, and G. G. Sherbrooke on the morning of the 23rd day of May succeeding the assault. The enlisted men killed in the line at this time were Rufus L. Applin of Company B, Elisha Lackey of Company C, J. E. Kinny of Company D, Daniel F.

Perkins of Company D, W. S. Cates of Company D, J. M. H. Flynn of Company E, William Scholefoo of Company G, B. C. Hoffman of Company H, Philip Gouthier of Company I, Israel Baker of Company K, Robert P. Tift of Company K, William C. Sommers of Company K, and William H. Bogart of Company K.

"The services of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry were of the most valuable and trying character. It formed a part of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, which assaulted the redan on the Graveyard road in the afternoon of May 22nd. The brigade lost in this assault one officer and sixteen men killed and six officers and one hundred and thirty enlisted men wounded and twenty-nine enlisted men captured or missing, a total of 182.

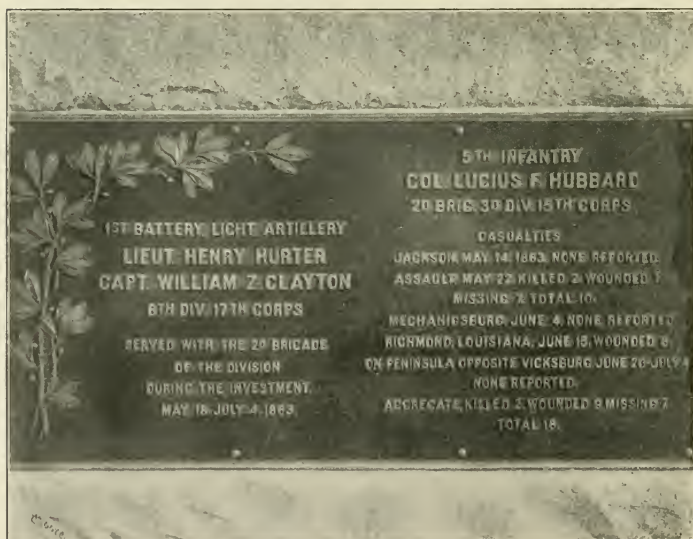
"The division commander in his report says: 'The attack was made with the greatest bravery and impetuosity, and its failure only served to prove that it is impossible to carry this position by storm.' On May 26th this regiment was detailed as part of an expeditionary force sent against the enemy in the upper Yazoo Valley, during which it participated in actions at Mechanicsburg and Satartia, and thereafter was assigned a position on the west side of the Mississippi River in front of Vicksburg. Its camp was in a low and miasmatic location, and much of the time the regiment was required to hold positions commanded by the heavy batteries that lined the river front of Vicksburg. It held this position from June 8th until the surrender, preventing supplies and reinforcements from reaching Vicksburg, and the besieged enemy from escaping across the river. June 15th the regiment had an encounter with a relieving force of the enemy in which it suffered a loss of eight enlisted men wounded.

"The service of the Third Minnesota was in the line of circumvallation, constructing rifle pits and fortifications, building chevaux de frise, felling trees, building abattis, and work of this class as necessary and essential as any part of the duties that had to be performed in carrying on the siege successfully.

"The regiment took position as a part of Kimball's provisional division of a detachment of the Sixteenth Corps at Haines' Bluff June 8th; moved to Snyder's Bluff, three miles nearer Vicksburg, June 15th, during all of which time it was incessantly making defensive works to repel attack considered imminent from the rear



BRONZE TABLET INSCRIPTIONS SOUTH FACE OF MINNESOTA STATE MONUMENT, VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.



BRONZE TABLET INSCRIPTIONS NORTH FACE OF MINNESOTA STATE MONUMENT, VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. In connection with General Sherman's movement against General Johnston it marched to Oak Ridge, Miss., July 5th. When Sherman's command had accomplished its object and began its return to Vicksburg the Third Minnesota returned July 20th to Snyder's Bluff.

"The battery was constantly engaged in returning the fire of the enemy's batteries, in shelling positions where the enemy's infantry was known to be, and operated all the time from such positions as were designated by the general of the division or corps in which it served.

"The campaign against and fall of Vicksburg was one of the most important military events that occurred during the War of the Rebellion. The great object of the campaign was to cut the Confederate states in twain by opening the Mississippi River to the commerce of the West and Northwest, and sever the states of the Confederacy lying west of the Mississippi River from those lying east. This was accomplished by this campaign, the assault, siege and fall of Vicksburg, and was the first full proof that the United States would be able to maintain their constitution and government, which at that time interested all men everywhere, and established the fact that liberty and not slavery was to be the law of our national life.

"Everything seems to combine to make the Vicksburg National Park one of the most distinguished and prominent places on this continent, and the commemoration of the services here rendered and the sacrifices here made by Minnesota troops, and the commemoration of those who fell in this military service most appropriate and deserving.

"We therefore respectfully recommend that your excellency in your next message to the Legislature ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 to be expended in the erection of a suitable monument in the Vicksburg National Park, to commemorate the services of the Minnesota soldiers that rendered military services in that campaign and those who fell in the assault and siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and an additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the erection of three permanent bronze tablets suitably inscribed, one upon the Baldwin Ferry road and on the spot or near where the officers and soldiers of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry fell on May 22nd, 1863; one on the Graveyard road near the enemy's redan where the Fifth Minnesota Infantry made its assault, and a third desig-



FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY MONUMENT, VICKSBURG
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

nating the principal position occupied by the First Minnesota Battery."

Pursuant to the suggestions of the above report and the recommendation of Governor Van Sant, the law of 1903 heretofore referred to, was enacted, and a commission consisting of Generals J. B. Sanborn, C. C. Andrews and L. F. Hubbard appointed thereunder.

This act made no appropriation to defray the cost of the work, hence no steps were taken to carry out its provisions until 1905, when the Legislature of that year made an appropriation of \$25,000 to make the law effective.

In the meantime Gen. J. B. Sanborn had died May 16th, 1904, and Gen. T. P. Wilson of St. Paul was appointed to succeed him as commissioner.

The commission greatly felt the loss of General Sanborn's valuable counsel in its deliberations and the aid rendered by the enthusiastic interest he had ever manifested in its work. It was the cause of much grief to him that he could not see the completion of these memorials while he lived.

As reorganized the commission was constituted as follows: L. F. Hubbard, president; C. C. Andrews, secretary; Thos. P. Wilson.

Pending the selection of a design for and during the construction of these memorials the commission held over thirty formal meetings, many consuming much time, besides numerous informal conferences devoted to the consideration of details respecting its work. It visited the national military parks at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, which proved most helpful in reaching a final judgment respecting designs to be adopted. It did not, however, pattern after any of the memorials examined, nor did it adopt as a whole any of the designs submitted by artists and contractors, fifteen of whom entered into competition for the work. In all its deliberations the commission was unanimous in its conclusions, and no important step was taken except with the cordial concurrence of the entire commission.

The thought that dominated the commission in selecting a design for the state memorial was that it should in some striking manner suggest the idea of peace, hence the principal difficulty encountered was to secure an original work of art that would properly



FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY MONUMENT, VICKSBURG
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

symbolize this idea, and give to the structure a character that would at once appeal to the beholder along that line. The commission feel that in this respect it has been eminently successful in the heroic bronze statute placed at the base of the state monument, designed by the eminent sculptor William Couper of New York, a small model of which was submitted by the Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston, Mass., to whom a contract for all the state memorials was finally let. Fortunately a member of the commission, Gen. T. P. Wilson, spent several months in New York while the sculptor was creating the model which furnished the mold from which the bronze statute was cast, and by frequent conferences with the artist aided much in securing the perfected work. The casting of this statute is of standard government bronze, the work being done by the Gorham Manufacturing Company of New York City.

The obelisk, at the base of which this statute is placed, was designed from suggestions made to the architect by the commission, and its construction is along lines adopted by the commission after much conference with engineers and contractors familiar with the special features of construction that distinguish this structure. For many practical and valuable suggestions relative to the reinforced concrete construction that constitutes a feature of the obelisk, the commission are indebted to Mr. George J. Grant, the well known contractor of St. Paul, Minn.

This obelisk has the same standard proportions as the Washington national monument, the height being ten times the square of the base. It is of rough quarry faced granite, having hammered margins, is nine feet square at the base and ninety feet high over all. It rests upon a platform base composed of an outer curbing of granite and enclosing a granolithic pavement.

The obelisk, together with all the granite that enters into its construction, is built of a North Carolina stone from the famous quarry at Mount Airy, N. C. It is one of the most interesting and remarkable granites found in the country. Of medium and very uniform grain, it is a very white granite sprinkled with sharp distinct grains of mica. It is one of the most enduring and strongest granites to be found in America, averaging some 20,000 pounds pressure resistance to the square inch, being from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds stronger in these tests than the average building stones in this country.



MINNESOTA FIRST BATTERY MONUMENT, VICKSBURG NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK.

While this Mount Airy granite has been used extensively in past years for building material, owing to its wonderful compressive strength and uniformity of grain, it has recently come into very prominent notice by reason of its extensive use in some of the finest residences and public buildings throughout the United States. The pleasing effect and great durability of this stone is especially valuable when used in connection with designs calling for great dignity and impressive proportions. The grain of the stone is not so fine as to suggest artificial stone or material, and it is coarse enough to give dignity and character to the style of design and its proportions. Its color is such that the Minnesota memorial can be seen at a far greater distance along the approaches to its site than would be possible if it were a dead white like marble or a darker color, which would be lost in a sky line.

The peculiar construction of this obelisk is of much interest. It is the first granite obelisk erected in America that has what is called "reinforced concrete" backing or interior construction. The thickness of the lower courses of granite walls is two feet, the same tapering gradually to the top courses of one foot in thickness. Each of the granite courses is composed of four stones, each stone tied to its neighbor with strong clamps. Every other course of granite up to a height of fifty feet is wider than the two courses above and below it, making an uneven surface which is favorable to the process of concrete reinforcement described below.

These four granite walls are backed up by a solid mass of concrete of an average of two feet in thickness, treated so that a circular form or cylinder-shaped air space is left in the center of the shaft. The circular form of concrete treatment affords great strength to the structure and approximately doubles the thickness of the granite and concrete walls at the corners of the obelisk, the corners being some four feet in thickness from outer edge of granite to inner line of concrete. Running through the entire length of concrete backing, from the apex of the obelisk down through the granite bottom binder courses and extending down through the entire area of the concrete foundation, are three twisted steel rods one inch square of about one and one-half inches in area when twisted. These continuous steel rods, strengthening and binding together the whole structure, are made up of sections, each thirty-two feet in length, and tied together with four patented



FOURTH MINNESOTA MARKER, SHARPSHOOTERS' LINE,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.



FOURTH MINNESOTA MARKER, ASSAULT OF MAY 22, 1863,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

"Crosby steel clips," and this very effectual binding and reinforced construction has been, as we are advised, accepted and adopted by not only the engineering corps of the United States government, but by a majority of the most eminent construction engineers of the country.

In addition to the strong clamps tying together each stone of every course in this monument, and in addition to the eight continuous steel rods mentioned above, there are at stated intervals in the construction of this obelisk three courses where the walls are tied together by other steel rods embedded above and below in the granite and reinforced by what is termed concrete binder courses.

The construction of this obelisk has resulted in the securing of the greatest permanency and durability without the objectionable features of introducing at a great height hundreds of tons of granite. It is always desirable in constructing tall memorials of this character to avoid as far as possible the placing of great weight at so great a height, owing to the known vibrations of the earth which must be provided for. By adopting the interior reinforced concrete backing and binding the whole mass so firmly together and continuing the binder rods down through the entire length of the obelisk, and extending the same down through and throughout to the base of the concrete foundation, there is secured the maximum amount of strength with the minimum amount of weight. This method of construction has made it possible for our commission to secure for the limited amount of funds available a much larger and more imposing object, in connection with the symbolic bronze statue at its base, than could possibly have been secured had the obelisk been built solidly of granite. It is of interest to note in this connection that within the present year this same reinforced concrete construction of an obelisk or memorial of like character, has been adopted by the Pilgrim Memorial Association of Provincetown, Mass., who have perfected plans for an observation tower 250 feet high, employing in its construction the same principles of union of granite and concrete reinforced construction. It is also of interest to know that so positive are the engineers connected with this work that it is the best form of construction that this tower is to be used as an observation tower, and the interior will be constructed of concrete.

In proportion to its size the Minnesota State Memorial at Vicksburg is thought to be a more durable structure than either the Washington monument at Washington, D. C., or the Bunker Hill monument at Charlestown, Mass.

The platform base, twenty-six feet square, has a solid granite wall of Mt. Airy granite on outer course, two feet six inches high above grade, each stone in its composition thoroughly clamped together by bronze clamps. The area between this outer wall and the sub-base of the memorial and granite pedestal is of solid concrete topped by a granolithic pavement pitched from lower base of memorial to outer granite wall to shed water. Said granolithic pavement is treated in squares to represent granite flagging, and this platform base serves to support and dignify the huge obelisk memorial and set off the symbolic statue of Peace finely.

On the two surfaces of the granite walls facing the two approaches from the main avenue the word "Minnesota" in large nine-inch square sunk letters is shown, and on the lower courses of the main shaft on same sides of the monument abreast of the pedestal on which rests the statue of Peace, are two large bronze tablets inscribed with a brief record of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments and First Battery (photographic copies of such inscriptions are reproduced elsewhere in this report). Upon the rear or west face of the obelisk is a bronze representation of the great seal of the State of Minnesota.

Taken all together, the size of the obelisk and its accompanying symbolic statue, the Minnesota memorial and its immediate surroundings are most impressive and very beautiful. Owing to the favorable location of this Minnesota memorial about half way between the Illinois and Iowa state memorials, on the main avenue, and owing also to its great height and dignified appearance together with its appropriate and beautiful details, it has been accepted by the park officials as a guiding mark to that part of the field and approaches, and by common consent acknowledged to be one of the most interesting and conspicuous memorial objects in the Vicksburg National Park.

Two regimental and one battery monuments, each composed of a solid block of Jonesboro, Maine, red granite of a beautiful shade, to which a bronze tablet is affixed with inscriptions corresponding to those on the state memorial, have been placed at



FIFTH MINNESOTA MARKER, ASSAULT OF MAY 22, 1863,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

other points in the park near where the Fourth and Fifth Regiments and First Battery held their main position during the siege of Vicksburg. Also three markers of same material have been placed at points indicating the most advanced positions reached by the Fourth and Fifth Regiments in their approaches during the siege and in the assault of May 22nd, 1863. The National Park Commission have placed a mounted field piece at three points in the park at positions held by the First Battery during its operations. Photographic reproductions of all these memorials, showing their inscriptions, are given in this report.

The Minnesota state memorial is unique in form, construction and suggestion among all the memorials in the several national military parks of the country. Most of such memorials in form or adornment suggest the activities of war. Minnesota's is strikingly suggestive of peace.

Respectfully submitted,

L. F. HUBBARD,

C. C. ANDREWS,

T. P. WILSON,

Commissioners.

Dedication of Minnesota Memorials in the Vicksburg National Military Park, May 24, 1907.

The ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Minnesota memorials were exceedingly interesting and impressive. They were given much character and dignity by the presence of Governor Johnson of Minnesota and his military staff, Governor Vardaman of Mississippi and staff, and representatives of the National Commission and the War Department. A few of the old veterans of the Minnesota regiments who served at Vicksburg and several citizens of the state had come from their far Northern homes, the number of Minnesotans present being about fifty, including several ladies.

The citizens of Vicksburg were there in large number and manifested by their expressions and demeanor a most hospitable attitude toward their visitors and an earnest and patriotic interest in the ceremonies.

The unveiling of the statue of Peace by Mrs. J. A. Johnson, wife of Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, and Miss Aletha Vardaman, daughter of Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, was a striking feature of the ceremonies and created a most gratifying impression upon the large concourse of people who witnessed it.

During the ceremonies a beautiful wreath of flowers, prepared by the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association of Vicksburg, was placed upon the arm of the statue of Peace, in referring to which Governor Vardaman said: "I am commissioned by the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association to place on that statue that wreath of flowers that is symbolic of the sweet flowers of love and friendship which blossom in the bosom of the Southern people, and which we take great pleasure in laying at your feet."

About one hundred children from the public schools of Vicksburg organized as a chorus, gave patriotic songs finely rendered, which gave much charm and interest to the occasion.

The formal ceremonies of the dedication were held according to the following:

PROGRAM.

Governor's Salute.....	Warren Light Artillery
Call to Order, 2:30 p. m.	
Gen. L. F. Hubbard, President of Commission	
Invocation.....	Rev. C. W. Hinton
Music—"America".....	Vicksburg School Children
Unveiling State Memorial	
Mrs. John A. Johnson, Miss Aletha Vardaman	
National Salute.....	Warren Light Artillery
Music—"Columbia".....	Vicksburg School Children
Presentation to Governor of Minnesota	
Gen. L. F. Hubbard, President of Commission	
Acceptance and Presentation to the United States	
Hon. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota	
Acceptance for United States	
Gen. E. A. Carman	
Music—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,"	
	Vicksburg School Children
Address	
Hon. James K. Vardaman, Governor of Mississippi	
Music—"Dixie".....	Vicksburg School Children
Benediction	
Rev. C. W. Hinton	

General Hubbard's Address.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here to-day to dedicate this imposing memorial erected by the commonwealth of Minnesota, in commemoration of the patriotism and valor of her sons who offered their lives upon this historic field forty-four years ago, in support of a cause the issue of which was decided by perhaps the greatest war in the history of the world.

This memorial has been placed here as an expression by the people of Minnesota of their appreciation and approval of the loyalty, devotion and courage with which her sons here discharged the duty imposed upon them by the state that sent them forth. The character of the memorial itself indicates the spirit that animates our people in offering this tribute to the memory of men who established by their deeds the right to command our enduring admiration and regard.

The lapse of years has obliterated the bitterness and softened the asperities that characterized the contest of which Vicksburg will ever be recognized as one of the most historic memories. The spirit in which the results of that great conflict were accepted by the entire country and the restoration of those relations that for a time were severed by a state of war, have fully restored conditions throughout the country that it were a mistake to assume could ever long endure otherwise than upon a basis of amity and cordial good will.

It early became the determination of the commission appointed to select a subject for this memorial and to superintend its erection, to give it a character that would symbolize the idea of peace. Our initial notice inviting competition for this work, distinctly indicated that no designs bearing as their prominent feature suggestions of war or victory would receive consideration.

There were among the designs presented many that had much merit and some that we were most reluctant to reject, but the one finally chosen and in its completed form is here presented before you, best illustrates the ideas that dominated our commission in the discharge of its duties.

The statue at the base of this obelisk represents a sitting female figure of Peace, whose pose and details suggest beauty, strength and dignity. The presence of the implements of war, sword and shield in the hands of Peace and the absence of the soldier, suggests the recent homecoming of the youthful patriot from the scenes of strife and battle after having faithfully performed his duties at the front. The surrender of his weapons of attack and defense to the one for whom he had drawn them, and who had entrusted them to him in the hour of peril, is strikingly suggestive of the soldier's return to the peaceful pursuits and duties of business and home life. The beautiful face of Peace is aglow with pride and satisfaction as she contemplates the laurel wreath with which she has crowned the battle shield, on which she is partially leaning, yet holding upright with the left hand. The sheathed sword in her right hand speaks eloquently of the character and value of the sacrifice and service which were willingly made and rendered by her youthful hero in the past, and visions of his bright future and the honors awaiting him in the peaceful walks of life which she offers to him, illumines her countenance.

But in a larger sense this statue is symbolic of national peace and liberty. It represents national peace and therefore liberty of thought and action and all that the principles of American liberty stand for. It fittingly symbolizes the motherhood of a united country. Her sons, north and south, formerly at war, have surrendered to their common parent the weapons of strife. The youthful soldier of the South has brought to her his sword of attack, and the mother who still loves him has accepted it and sheathed it for all time and will hold it ever as a sacred reminder of American valor and sacrifice.

The youthful son and patriot of the North has committed to the care of this same fond parent his shield of defense, and Peace, the great inheritance of each and the parent of both, has gladly accepted both gifts and crowned them with a wreath of gratitude and memory. The mother is seen deep in contemplation of the mementoes of strife, which her love would now turn into useful mediums of future greatness, and she looks with fond pride upon her united offspring, now brothers again and engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life, ready to make common cause against the nation's enemies.

This statue is the conception of the eminent sculptor William Couper of New York, and is regarded as one of the most notable creations of his genius.

This noble shaft of Southern granite, looming heavenward in its grandeur, typifies the greatness and power, the solidity, strength and endurance of our common country. While it especially commemorates the heroic deeds of those for whose memory it is here erected, it also suggests the power and invincible character, when united, of the country represented by the forces that so valiantly contended for supremacy on this historic field.

The beautiful stone, so pleasing to the eye, of which this obelisk is constructed, comes from the quarries at Mt. Airy, North Carolina, a quality of granite that we believe has no superior in enduring qualities and crushing resistance produced in any part of the country.

Minnesota at the outbreak of the Civil War was yet an infant as a commonwealth; she had but just been admitted as a state of the Union; she was but a sparsely populated community upon the then northwestern frontier of the country, yet she furnished more

men for the Union army in proportion to her population than perhaps any of her sister states. She sent more men to the front than were in the ranks of the regular army of the country in 1861, and at the same time she was confronted by and bore the brunt upon her own frontier, of the most desolating Indian war in the history of the country. Her organizations, her regiments and batteries were, of course, comparatively few. Considering their aggregate, however, she had a large contingent in the Vicksburg campaign—three regiments, the Third, Fourth and Fifth, and the First Battery. The prominent part they bore in operations upon the field are very briefly indicated upon the bronze tablets attached to this obelisk, and are similarly noted upon separate regimental monuments and markers located at points in this park, near where they were in position during the siege and assault.

Minnesota takes an especial pride in the record her sons made upon this, perhaps the most notable field of the Civil War, and in presenting this memorial to the country she offers with it as a principal feature of these ceremonies, a filial tribute to the memory of her sons who represented her so nobly in the achievements for which this field is especially distinguished.

Minnesota wishes on this occasion to tender a cordial greeting to her sisters of the South. We bring it from the northern boundary of our country, from the sources of the great river that divides the continent and whose waters in their course to the sea wash the base of the heights on which we here stand. Especially to Mississippi does she extend a greeting. To Mississippi, as to all the states that border on the mighty river, she feels that she is bound by one of the main arteries of her being, and that the vital fluid that contributes to her life, constitutes also an element in the vitality that animates those to whom she is thus closely related.

Minnesota will especially cherish the spot on which this memorial stands and the soil in which the remains of her valiant dead here repose, hence to this locality she will in future years often turn in filial remembrance, as to a spot hallowed by the blood of the sons of her younger years.

Governor Johnson, in the discharge of the final duty imposed by the trust with which it was invested, the Minnesota Vicksburg Monument Commission now surrenders these memorials to your custody.

Governor Johnson's Address.

My Fellow Citizens: We are gathered here to-day to dedicate this memorial to the memory of the sons of Minnesota who participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and who were preferred from among their comrades to offer up their lives as a sacrifice upon the altar of our country. I appreciate that nothing we can say or do will add to the lustre of their achievements; that what transpires on this occasion will go unnoticed by them, and yet, little as it is, the state we represent could do no less than to erect a shaft to the memory of our heroic dead.

It is not my purpose to review and revive the incidents of the sanguinary conflict of a half century ago; it is not my intention to discuss the issues which led up to the greatest civil war which the world has ever seen; it is not my desire to boast of victory which may have come to one side or to exult in defeat which fell to those less fortunate. We come as American citizens, bringing garlands of love and affection to the departed sons of our own great state.

Here they sleep with those against whom they contended. They at least are in perfect peace. The cause over which they struggled is at an end. It needs no champion, it needs no defense, it invites no controversy; the war of the rebellion is long since at an end. All who participated in it were Americans. The valor of the one was equal to the valor of the other. The conscience of the one was as the conscience of the other. Right or wrong, the struggle was by brave men. Out of it came the present America, the greatest country which the world has ever known, a country as dear to one as to the other. Out of it grew great responsibilities—responsibilities which rest upon those who enjoy its blessings and its privileges to-day. Mighty and glorious, America sheds its ray of light upon millions of happy freemen. The nation offers its protection and its opportunity to all who seek to enjoy its institutions. In these blessings we cannot participate unless we are willing also to share the responsibilities. Every age is fraught with its opportunities and with its grave responsibilities. Every age has its problems which must be solved. Ours is certainly not without them.

One of the greatest problems confronting the American people is kindred and has a companionship with the great problem which

the people of America endeavored to work out in the dark days of the Civil War. Unsuccessful efforts were made for its solution at the close of the struggle. But then the wounds were still bleeding; the public mind was in chaos. The people were filled with passion, and the ultimate conclusion was not then reached, has not been reached now, and doubtless will confront the intelligence of the people for many years to come. I have no doubt of the capacity of the American people to solve every problem and to solve it correctly. I believe that when this great question is finally settled it will be settled by those who best know and clearly understand it, by those with whom it is ever present, and by those who have it in the greatest personal interest. It can never be settled until it is settled right, and until it is settled in such a manner as will give to every American citizen his rights under the constitution. It will not be settled by another clash of arms. Its solution will and must be a peaceful one, and that will come through a better knowledge of all the questions which concern the American people. A knowledge which will make us charitable to the faults of those with whom we differ and which will make us appreciate the virtues of mankind generally; which will teach us to realize that America confers no special privileges upon any class or upon any condition, but which guarantees culture, development and prosperity to all who desire a realization of that which American citizenship means in its highest and best form. Our country, east, west, north and south, has enjoyed a development during the past half century unparalleled in the history of nations. The future growth and advancement of our citizenship and of our material resources rest entirely with the population itself. As Americans we must act in concert for all which tends to promote the development of our institutions. We may differ as to theories and methods, but we must be agreed in the one idea that America must reach her perfect grandeur through the patriotism of her people—a patriotism not necessarily the result of conflict, but of patience and self-sacrifice, of earnest endeavor, of conscientious effort, of honesty of purpose.

America has had its first and last great civil conflict. The monument erected here on this field is not to perpetuate and keep alive the spirit of war, but is a monument to the peaceful relation which must exist in the future between all our people. As the tinted rainbow is a sign that the floods shall never again overcome the earth,

so this shaft is an emblem of peace and a declaration that henceforth and forever more Americans shall never again oppose each other by force of arms, but only in a spirit of rivalry for the uplift of all humanity. It will ever stand to tell the passerby that brave men did not falter in their duty and to admonish future generations that duty well and bravely done becomes the true American citizen. It will also tell the story of our gratitude to virtue and to sacrifice and teach men that the people who comprise states and nations are not ungrateful; that heroes are thus remembered for their contribution to the wonderful fabric of that independence which quickens national life.

Governor Johnson then formally presented the memorials to the United States government, which were accepted on behalf of the Secretary of War by Gen. E. A. Carmen, who spoke in part as follows:

At the outbreak of the Civil War the new State of Minnesota was the western and northern frontier of American civilization and had not to exceed 200,000 inhabitants, of whom not more than 30,000 were males of military age. Her governor, Alexander Ramsey, was the first of all the state executives to offer a regiment, the First Minnesota, to the general government, which was accepted and made a record not surpassed and rarely equalled by any in the service. The young state had in the Union army during the war more than 25,000 fighting men, suppressing at the same time an Indian outbreak at home and on her frontier, which lasted for three years. Wherever placed and to whatever duties assigned the men of Minnesota acted well their part, reflecting glory upon themselves, their state and the nation. They served in the East, the West and the far South, and those from other states who served with them hold them in the highest regard and never feared the shock of battle when they could touch elbows with them.

The monuments and markers on this beautiful and historic field show what the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments and a battery did here, and some of the speakers on this occasion have given us interesting details how they did it, and as here they did their duty, so did their comrades elsewhere during four years of exhausting war.

It is not necessary here to discuss the causes of the war; its re-

sult is known to all. It made practical that statement in our Declaration of Independence that all men were created free and equal, which up to that time had been considered by many as a glittering generality, and from a loose aggregation of states with provincial ideas it made a nation of one patriotic people.

No war of any time, ancient or modern, developed so many heroic and brilliant achievements as did our great civil conflict. Nothing in Roman or Grecian annals equals the heroism alike of the men who fought under the stars and stripes or followed the star and bars, and to whom alike is due the wonderful progress we have made as a people since the war.

Our progress is due principally to the lessons and experience of that war. It was the strenuous lives of the soldiers, their energy in overcoming all obstacles, their manhood as shown on the field, their self-reliance and their obedience to discipline that inspired a higher and wider measure of pride, enlarged their vision and widened the scope of our endeavor as a people. Their services and their sacrifices contributed to the upbuilding of a loftier manhood and the expansion of the country and its institutions. And never was a country so richly blessed.

The forty-two years since the close of the war have been of the greatest progress in the history of mankind—progress in art, in science, in industry, in finance, trade and commerce. Its progress is like a romance. We have outstripped the world, and we are justly proud of this.

Our progress and improvements reach every class and condition of our own people and benefit the rest of mankind. Our industry is better requited than that of any other people of the earth, and for the first time in the history of our country our surplus products find a market in every corner of the world, and with our products goes the influence of our beneficent civilization. We are of the happiest and freest and the best provided people of the world, and the best governed. Our free institutions have steadily advanced until to-day we have given freedom to the Republic of Cuba, we have thrown the protection of freedom over Porto Rico, and will soon, it is to be hoped, give a measure of freedom to the Philippines, where our republic holds the gateway to the development of the far East, and we are in a fair way to impress our free institutions upon every nation on God's footstool. Such has

been the progress of our country under its free institutions that to-day we virtually give law to the world.

Not a nation that does not confess our strength both in war and peace. Our future depends entirely whether or not we live up to the high ideals shown us by the soldiers of the Civil War. If our children and our children's children learn and remember the lessons taught by these monuments and by their fathers and grandfathers in their devotion to duty and principle, no harm can come to this mighty republic, and in the words of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Governor Johnson and members of the Minnesota Commission, by direction of the Secretary of War in behalf of the United States, whose territorial integrity and free institutions the people of your state did so much to preserve, we accept this monument, and so long as grass grows and waters run a grateful government will protect and care for it.

Governor Vardaman's Address.

Governor Johnson and Fellow Citizens of Minnesota: Hospitality is the fairest flower of the highest civilization; it is the perfume of gentle breeding, the music of loving hearts, a tribute of the highest and noblest friendship. I am glad to welcome to the State of Mississippi the great chief executive of the State of Minnesota, the distinguished gentlemen who accompany him. I bid them welcome most heartily. But the chief pleasure is the extending of a welcome to these charming women of his party who come from the State of Minnesota to mingle with the fair women of the South.

I am commissioned by the Confederate Ladies' Memorial Association to place on that statue that wreath of flowers that is symbolic of the sweet flowers of love and friendship which blossom in the bosom of the Southern people, and which we take great pleasure in laying at your feet. The speech of Governor Johnson showed that breadth of mind which is characteristic of the true American. We need the sympathy of the statesmen of the North in the great problems which confront us.

Thank God, the war is over. But there are left with us problems which are more difficult of solution than that of '61-'65. I am glad to look upon that monument and contemplate the spirit which brought it into being. These great problems which lie out before us and which must be solved by the people of all the states, can be solved by bringing the people of the different sections together. The South went into the great court of might, presented its cause and lost. Since fated Appomattox every Confederate soldier and every son of a Confederate soldier has been willing to lay down his life for his country. The evils which have resulted from the war and the war itself grew out of the fact that the people of the South and the people of the North did not understand each other. When a boy I looked upon a Yankee as a being having tusks and claws, and I suspect that the Northern boys looked upon a Johnny Reb as a kind of a wild outlaw. But the people of the South understand the people of the North better than the people of the North understand the people of the South. You do not read Southern newspapers, you do not understand this peculiar creature that we have here. He is just as different from you and me as the burro is different from the thoroughbred Arabian horse.

We must consider this question not in anger, but in love. Anything which hurts Mississippi hurts Minnesota, and anything which hurts the Northern states hurts Mississippi. The Union is to be; the war is over. With our faces to the star of progress let us march along, with regard for the rights of each other, and realize the dream of the founders of the country.

Unless we do treat these problems in a broad manner the people of the North may some day regret that the Confederacy did not succeed. According to the present rate of increase among the negroes you will, in three generations, have 80,000,000 of these creatures in the body politic and you cannot assimilate them. I am not pessimistic. I believe that these problems can and will be solved.

There is nothing that gets so close to the Southern man's heart as a good woman. If we can get the ladies of the North to come down here and meet our people, the country will be safe, for they will tell the men of the North what to do, and they will obey their commands. I am sorry that on this battlefield we cannot have

monuments to women. During the war they were at home doing greater deeds than even Lee or Grant. "The greatest battles were fought by the mothers of men." Let me again welcome you to our homes and our hearts, for you are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. God bless you.

Following Governor Vardaman's address General Hubbard thanked the governor, the children of the schools, the National Commission and the citizens of Vicksburg generally for their courtesy and hospitality.

The benediction by Rev. C. W. Hinton concluded the ceremonies.



Minnesota Legislative Enactments Relative to Memorials in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

GENERAL LAWS OF MINNESOTA FOR 1901.
CHAPTER 121.

An Act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and exactly determine the positions of Minnesota troops in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg and to make an appropriation to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members of said commission.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the governor of the State of Minnesota be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a commission consisting of four members, being one member for each Minnesota organization participating in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, namely, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Infantry Regiments and First Battery Minnesota Light Artillery. Each member of said commission shall have served with honor in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and with the organization which he is appointed to represent, and shall serve on the commission without pay except as to necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commission to cooperate with the National Park Commission in ascertaining and exactly determining the positions of Minnesota troops and organizations in the siege of Vicksburg, and also to recommend to the governor of the state such subsequent legislation as will, in the opinion of the commission, permanently and suitably mark the positions of such troops so ascertained and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Minnesota soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg.

SEC. 3. That the sum of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds of the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be drawn and used by said commission to pay the necessary traveling expenses of the members thereof in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, and on presentation of such certified vouchers as the auditor of the state shall direct.

SEC. 4. Said commission shall make full report of the execution of its trust to the governor of this state on or before the 15th day of January, 1902.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1901.

CHAPTER 136 GENERAL LAWS 1903 AS AMENDED BY
CHAPTER 251 GENERAL LAWS OF 1907.

An Act to provide for the erection of a suitable monument and tablets to the Minnesota troops who fought on the battlefield of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, in 1863, in the National Park set apart and improved under the act of Congress of February 21st, 1899.

WHEREAS, under the act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved April 2nd, 1901, the governor of the State of Minnesota appointed a commission, as in said act provided, which commission has discharged the duties in said act specified, and determined the positions of the Minnesota troops and organizations in the assault and siege of Vicksburg, and designated the positions held by the respective organizations and the places where the soldiers of this state fell in said assault and siege, and have recommended that the sum of forty thousand dollars should be appropriated to permanently and suitably mark the position of such troops and worthily commemorate the valor and services of the Minnesota soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, and,

WHEREAS, the United States government has already designated the principal lines of battle and investment upon the historic battlefield of Vicksburg, by constructing broad avenues thereon and setting apart certain circles designating the position occupied by the commander of the Union forces, and many states represented by volunteer forces in said army, are about to erect at appropriate places elegant and enduring monuments marking the positions and containing brief records of the services of the several regiments and organizations there engaged; and,

WHEREAS, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Minnesota Infantry Volunteers and the First Minnesota Battery rendered most distinguished services in said campaign, and in the assault and siege of Vicksburg, executing every order of their respective commanders, carrying every position on the respective

battlefields that they were directed to carry, and in the assault moving forward to the ditch of the enemy's fortifications at great sacrifice of life; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That there be constructed and erected a suitable monument to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Minnesota Volunteers and of the First Minnesota Battery, in the National Military Park at Vicksburg, and in addition three bronze tablets, one on or near the position where the troops of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry fell in the assault on the 22nd day of May, 1863, near where the Baldwin Ferry road passed through the Confederate works; one on the ground over which the Fifth Minnesota Infantry made its assault on the same day, and one on the position occupied by the First Minnesota Battery.

SEC. 2. There shall be inscribed on such monument and tablets in addition to other appropriate inscriptions such legends and inscriptions as will suitably commemorate the services rendered by the Third and Fifth Minnesota Infantry in the lines of circumvallation and in positions not included in the area of the National Park.

SEC. 3. Any money which may be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act shall be drawn from the treasury by the governor upon his warrant or requisition therefor.

SEC. 4. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, but whose necessary expenses may be paid from any moneys which may be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, but such expenses shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. Said commissioners shall devise a design and plan of such monument and tablets and contract for their construction and erection, after such designs and plans have been furnished to the Vicksburg Park Commissioners, and by them been submitted to the Secretary of War and received his written approval of the same, and of the positions in which the same are to be placed, and also after same have been approved by the governor of the state.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1903.

Note.—The legislature of 1905 included in the general appropriation bill an item of \$25,000 to make the above act effective.

Act of Congress Establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park.

An Act to establish a National Military Park to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That in order to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of Vicksburg, and to preserve the history of the battles and operations of the siege and defense on the ground where they were fought and were carried on, the battlefield of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi, is hereby declared to be a national military park whenever the title to the same shall have been acquired by the United States and the usual jurisdiction over the lands and roads of the same shall have been granted to the United States by the State of Mississippi; that is to say, the area enclosed by the following lines, or so much thereof as the commissioners of the park may deem necessary, to-wit: Beginning near the point where the graveyard road, now known as the City Cemetery road, across the lines of the Confederate earthworks, thence north about eighty rods, thence in an easterly direction about 120 rods, thence in a southerly direction, and keeping as far from the line of the Confederate earthworks as the purposes of the park may require and the park commission, to be hereinafter named, may determine, but not distant from the nearest line of Confederate earthworks more than 160 rods at any part, to a point about 40 rods south and from 80 to 160 rods east of Fort Garrott, also known as the "Square Fort;" thence in a westerly direction to a point in the rear of the said Fort Garrott, thence in a northerly direction across the line of the Confederate earthworks and to a point about 200 feet in the rear of the said line of Confederate earthworks, thence in a general northerly direction, and at an approximate distance of about 200 feet in the rear of the line of Confederate earthworks as the conformation of the ground may require, to the place of beginning. This to constitute the main body of the park. In

addition thereto a strip of land about 264 feet in width along and including the remaining part of the Confederate earthworks, namely, from the north body of said north body of the park to and including Fort Hill or Fort Nogales on the high hill overlooking the national cemetery, and from the south part of said main body of the park to the edge of the bluff at the river below the City of Vicksburg; and also in addition thereto a strip of land about 264 feet in width, as near as may be, along and including the Federal lines opposed to the Confederate lines herein, above named and not included in the main body of the park; and in further addition thereto such points of interest as the commission may deem necessary for the purposes of the park and the Secretary of War may approve; the whole containing about one thousand two hundred acres, and costing not to exceed forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the establishment of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall be carried forward under the control and direction of the Secretary of War; and the Secretary of War shall, upon the passage of this act, proceed to acquire title to the same by a voluntary conveyance or under the act approved August 1st, 1888, entitled "An act to authorize the condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," or under act approved February 22d, 1867, entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," as he may elect or deem practical; and when title is procured to all of the lands and roads within the boundaries of the proposed park, as described in section one of this act, he may proceed with the establishment of the park; and he shall detail an officer of the engineer corps of the army to assist the commissioners in establishing the park.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to enter into agreements of leasing upon such terms as he may prescribe, with such occupants or tenants of the lands as may desire to remain upon it, to occupy and cultivate their present holdings upon condition that they will preserve the present buildings and roads and the present outline of field and forest, and that they will only cut trees or underbrush under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that they will assist in caring for and protecting all tablets, monuments, or such other artificial works as may from time to time be erected by proper authority; provided, that the United States shall at all times have and retain, full right,

power and authority to take possession of any and all parts or portions of said premises and to remove and expel therefrom any such occupant, tenant, or other person or persons found thereon whenever the Secretary of War or the commissioners shall deem it proper or necessary; and such right, power and authority shall be reserved in its expressed terms in all leases and agreements giving or granting such occupant or tenant the right to remain in possession as herein contemplated; and thereupon said occupant or tenant or other persons who may be required to vacate said premises shall each and all at once surrender and deliver up the possession thereof.

SEC. 4. That the affairs of the Vicksburg National Military Park shall, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, each of whom shall have served at the time of the siege and defense, in one of the armies engaged therein, two of whom shall have served in the army commanded by General Grant and one in the army commanded by General Pemberton. The commissioners shall elect one of their number chairman; they shall also elect, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, a secretary, who shall be historian, and who shall possess the requisite qualifications of a commissioner, and they and the secretary shall have an office in the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi, or on the grounds of the park, and be paid such compensation as the Secretary of War shall deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners named in the preceding section, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to restore the forts and the lines of fortification, the parallels and the approaches of the two armies, or so much thereof as may be necessary to the purposes of this park; to open and construct and to repair such roads as may be necessary to such purposes, and to ascertain and mark with historical tablets or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine, the lines of battle of the troops engaged in the assaults and the lines held by the troops during the siege and defense of Vicksburg, the headquarters of General Grant and of General Pemberton, and other historical points of interest pertaining to the siege and defense of Vicksburg within the park or its vicinity; and the said commissioners in establishing this military park shall also have authority under the direction

of the Secretary of War to do all things necessary to the purposes of the park, and for its establishment under such regulations as he may consider best for the interests of the government, and the Secretary of War shall make and enforce all needful regulations for the care of the park.

SEC. 6. That it shall be lawful for any state that had troops engaged in the siege and defense of Vicksburg to enter upon the lands of the Vicksburg National Military Park for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the lines of battle of its troops engaged therein; provided, that before any such lines are permanently designated the position of the lines and the proposed methods of marking them by monuments, tablets, or otherwise shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, and all such lines, designs, and inscriptions for the same shall first receive a written approval of the Secretary of War, which approval shall be based upon formal written reports which must be made to him in each case by the commissioners of the park; and no monument, tablet, or other designating indication shall be erected or placed within said park or vicinity without such written authority of the Secretary of War. Provided, that no discrimination shall be made against any state as to the manner of designating lines, but any grant made to any state by the Secretary of War may be used by any other state. The provisions of this section shall also apply to organizations and persons; and as the Vicksburg National Cemetery is on the ground partly occupied by Federal lines during the siege of Vicksburg, the provisions of this section, as far as may be practical, shall apply to monuments or tablets designating such lines within the limits of that cemetery.

SEC. 7. That if any person shall, except by permission of the Secretary of War, destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any monument, column, state memorial structure, tablet, or work of art that shall be erected or placed upon the grounds of the park by lawful authority, or shall destroy or move any fence, railing, enclosure, or other work intended for the protection or ornamentation of said park, or any portion thereof, or shall destroy, cut, hack, bark, break down, or otherwise injure any tree, bush, or shrub that may be growing upon said park, or shall cut down or fell or remove any timber, battle relic, tree, or trees growing or being upon said park, or hunt within the limits of the park, or

shall remove or destroy any breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelter on any part thereof constructed by the armies formerly engaged in the battles, on the lands or approaches of the park, any person so offending and found guilty thereof, before any United States commissioner, or court, justice of the peace of the county in which the offense may be committed, or any court of competent jurisdiction, shall for each and every such offense forfeit and pay a fine in the discretion of the court of the United States or justice of the peace, according to the aggravation of the offense, of not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half for the use of the park and the other half to the informant, to be enforced and recovered before such United States commissioner, or court, or justice of the peace or other court in like manner as debts of like nature are now by law receivable in the several counties where the offense may be committed.

SEC. 8. That to enable the Secretary of War to begin to carry out the purposes of this act including the condemnation or purchase of the necessary land, marking the boundaries of the park or opening or repairing necessary roads, restoring the field to its condition at the time of the battle, maps and surveys, material, labor, clerical, and all other necessary assistance, and the pay and expenses of the commissioners and their secretary and assistants, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated and disbursements under this act shall require the approval of the Secretary of War, and he shall make annual reports of the same to Congress.

Approved February 21, 1899.

Authority to mount guns was given by a subsequent act of Congress.



NUMBERS IN RED INDICATE

- 1 Site of Monument for Fifth Infantry.
- 2 Monument for First Infantry, assault May 22.
- 3 Monument for First Battery.
- 4 Monument for Fourth Infantry, sharpshooters' line.
- 5 Monument for Fourth Infantry.
- 6 Minnesota State Memorial.
- 7 Monument for Fourth Infantry, assault May 22.
- 8 Position of Fifth Minnesota behind the levee on this peninsula opposite Vicksburg. The 1863 east line of the peninsula (shore line) is marked by the dotted line immediately to the right of the red dot number 8.

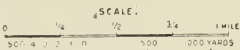
Vicksburg National Military Park

AND VICINITY.

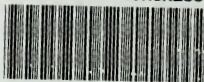
COMPILED FROM TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

FOR THE
VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION.

- ★ Marks General Headquarters
- ★ Marks Camps
- ★ Marks Hospitals
- ★ Marks Earthworks
- ★ Marks Batteries
- Marks Monuments



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