

which were not otherwise available. About twenty dollars per month accumulated in the fund, and when some of the men realized that much more than this should have accumulated because the battery had not drawn government rations and was therefore dependent on the purchases of their commissary officer, such as the march from West Virginia to Kentucky in 1861, the old cry of corruption was again raised against unnamed officers who had been in charge.¹⁷⁶ Upon returning from the excursion to Michigan with Lieutenant Hale, Colonel Loomis also contributed a bit to the boys' morale by bringing along two kegs of beer.¹⁷⁷ A substantial amount of evidence exists that Loomis and Hale had been consuming more beer than they were bringing back to the boys.¹⁷⁸

Activity began to pick up in April, 1863. During that month and throughout May, at least one section of the battery was on detached picket duty at all times.¹⁷⁹ During the month of June the battery participated in the advance on Tullahoma, which involved sharp action at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee. Nothing of great note occurred at that fight; casualties were limited to a few carriage wheels which were hit by incoming rounds.¹⁸⁰

The months of July and August, 1863, were again relatively uneventful. The battery advanced with Rosecrans' army over many of the familiar routes taken a year earlier under Buell. Relatively little information has survived from this period in contrast to earlier activities. Most of the original members who acted as correspondents had left the battery; one of the most recent, Private William J. Pattison, who had written under the nom de plume "The Unknown," left on June 3, 1863, and accepted a commission in the Eleventh Michigan Battery.¹⁸¹ One

of the few newspaper reports written by a battery member during this period was published on August 26, 1863, and detailed the hard marching and occasional skirmishing which characterized the month's activities. It also commented that Colonel Loomis had gone to another department and that things were going extremely well with the battery under Lieutenant Van Pelt. In fact, the writer went on to say that the men had never been better off.¹⁸²

In short order, it could be said that the battery was never worse off.

In early September the battery began a series of marches accompanying Colonel Scribner's Brigade of Baird's Division of Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps.¹⁸³ By daylight of September nineteenth, it went into position in the center of the division, at right angles to the Lafayette and Chattanooga Road on the Chicamauga battlefield. In the midday combat Scribner was forced to change position several times, and since the battery was attached to his brigade, its orders came from him. Information indicated that Scribner was being flanked on both the right and left so a pullback was ordered. The ground was very rough, woods impeded movement, and companies B and H of the Thirty-eighth Indiana attempted to remain as support for the battery.¹⁸⁴ With very little room to maneuver and having been caught in an enfilading fire of musketry, Loomis' Battery went into action for the last time.

For Loomis' Battery, the battle of Chicamauga was very brief. Caught at close quarters with very little infantry support, the battery was overrun, having fired only sixty-four rounds.¹⁸⁵ Lieutenant Van Pelt refused to leave his guns, and as the Confederates

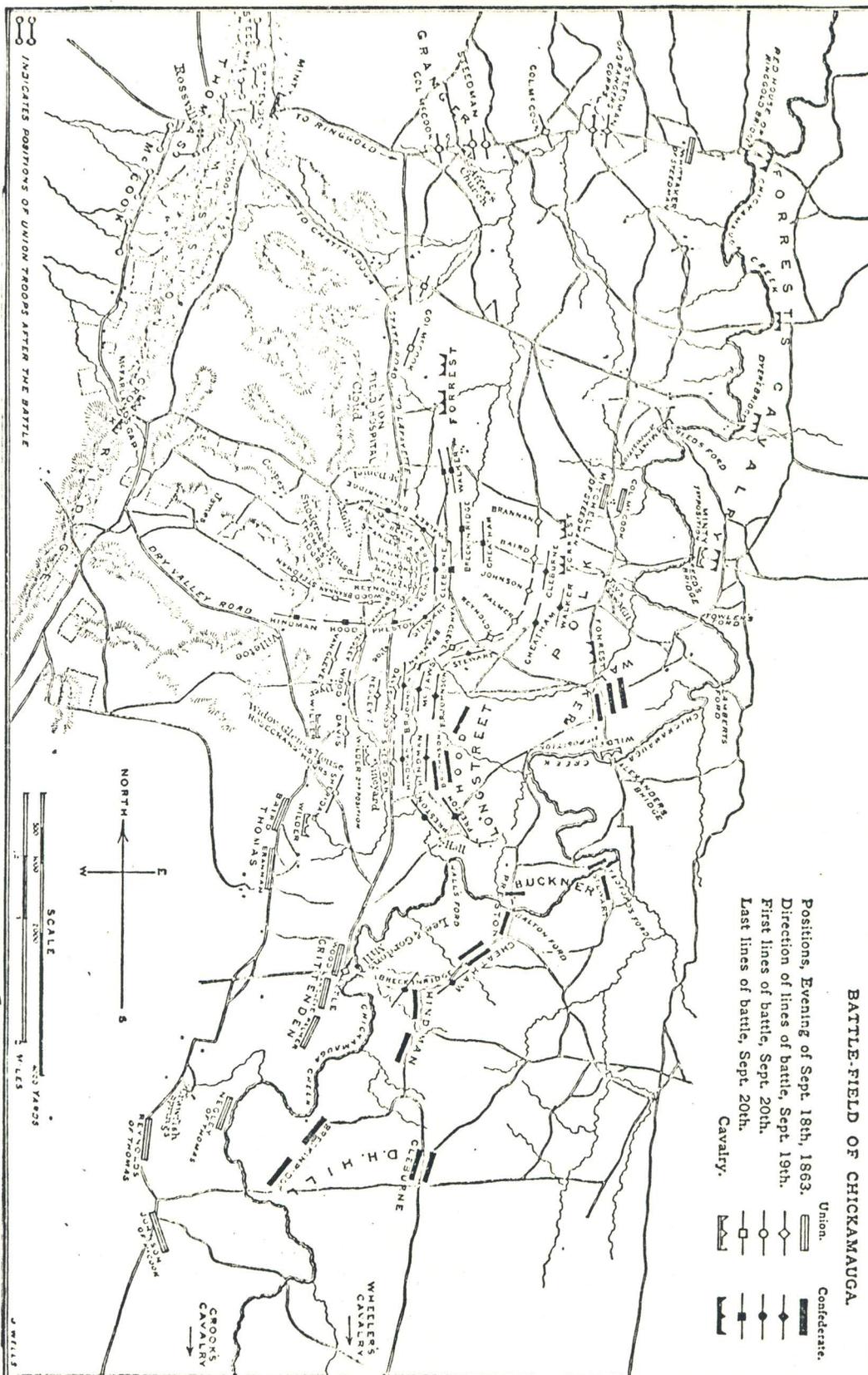


Figure No. 10--From Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Volume 3. p. 648. The shaded area approximates the area of action for Loomis' battery and represents the area of the detail map, Figure No. 11.

filed among them, he stood his ground with sabre and pistol, defying the rebels to touch his guns.¹⁸⁶ He died among the guns, along with five of his men. Twenty-nine others of his battery were wounded, missing or captured. Forty-six battery horses were dead. Five of the Parrotts were captured; only one was saved.¹⁸⁷ The latter was under the charge of Lieutenant Bachmann, who managed to haul it off the line by hand and limber it to the only surviving team.¹⁸⁸ Ironically, one of the mounts which pulled this gun off the field was the sole survivor of the battery's original compliment of horses which had been purchased in Coldwater in April, 1861. "Old Sam" was to survive the war and was to outlive Colonel Loomis and many of the men in the battery.¹⁸⁹

On the surface, the losses at Chicamauga need not have been the end of Loomis' Battery's active career. One of the lost Parrotts was recovered the same day, and two more were recovered on the twentieth of September.¹⁹⁰ Within a few weeks, all but one of the missing guns had been recovered, and the missing one was later found in Atlanta and returned to the battery. Other batteries which suffered similar losses at Chicamauga, such as Battery D, First Michigan Light Artillery, were re-equipped and back in battle within a few days. The difference seems to have been in leadership. With the death of Van Pelt, the senior First Lieutenant Francis E. Hale was to become commander. Hale had been listed as sick in Nashville since September second and was not present at Chicamauga.¹⁹¹ The day after the disaster Lieutenant Almerick W. Wilbur gathered up enough men for a section and reported for duty;¹⁹² he seems to

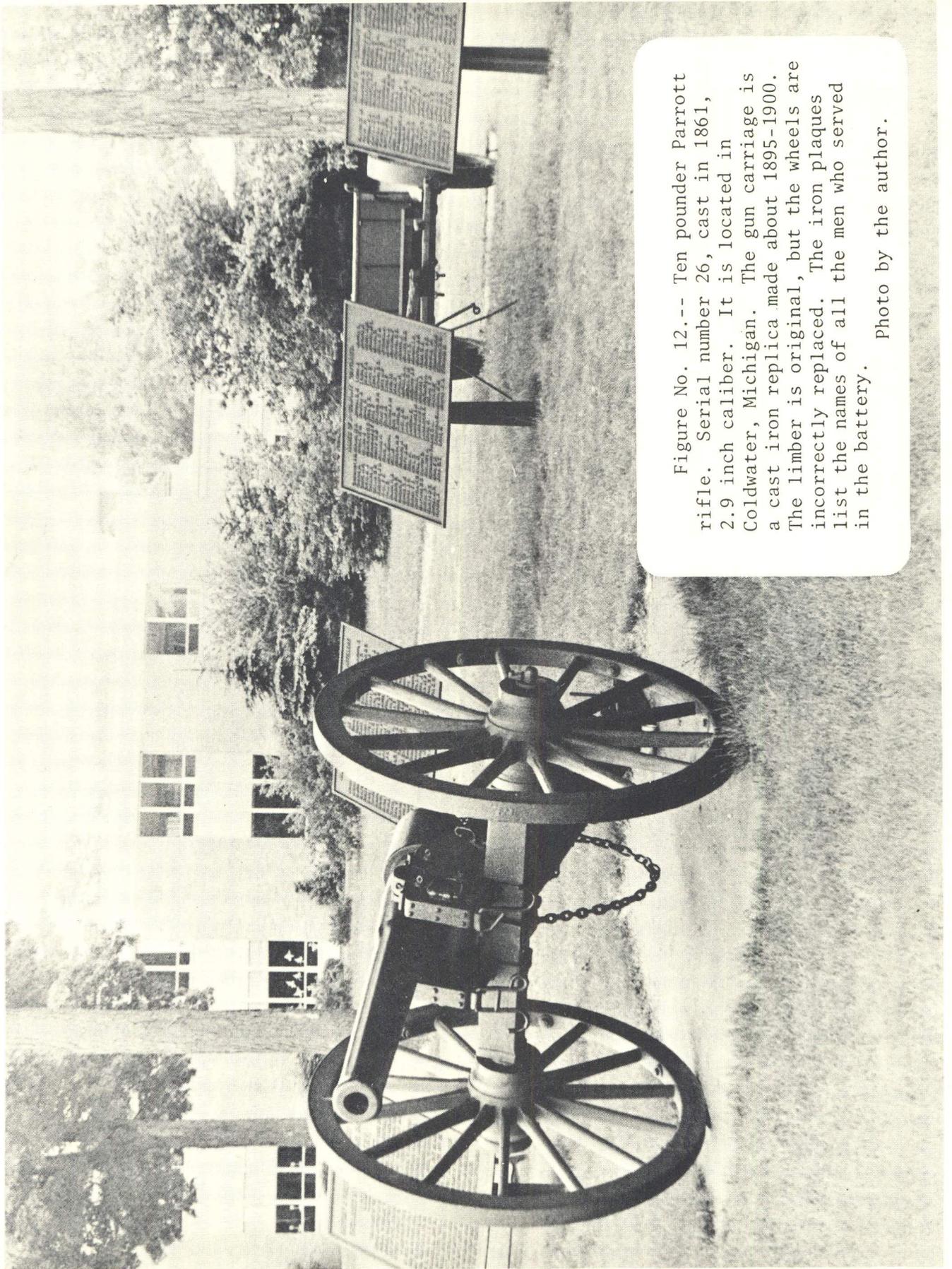


Figure No. 12.-- Ten pounder Parrott rifle. Serial number 26, cast in 1861, 2.9 inch caliber. It is located in Coldwater, Michigan. The gun carriage is a cast iron replica made about 1895-1900. The limber is original, but the wheels are incorrectly replaced. The iron plaques list the names of all the men who served in the battery.

Photo by the author.

have attempted to rebuild the organization. But on October second Hale returned to assume command, and things appear to have gradually become worse.

Lieutenant Hale seems to have been on close terms with Colonel Loomis. He had frequently traveled to Michigan with Loomis on return trips even when he was a sergeant. Numerous veiled references in newspaper articles' in 1862 point to Hale as a heavy drinker. An example was the description of the sword presentation in June, 1862: Sergeant Hale was laid up with a sprained ankle, having fallen off his horse. The newspaper correspondent reported that Loomis presented Hale with a bottle of wine for his personal comfort after the party began.¹⁹³ Hale frequently appeared on the sick list during 1862 and early 1863. After he took command, he was promoted to the rank of captain on November 17, 1863.¹⁹⁴ How this should happen is somewhat of a mystery since Van Pelt, although referred to as "Captain" by newspaper articles, never actually got the promotion, although it was richly deserved.

The battery was assigned to garrison duty in Chattanooga and never took the field again, with one minor exception when Lieutenant Harris (promoted from sergeant in November, 1863) took a section on an expedition to Dalton, Georgia, in February, 1864.¹⁹⁵ The reason that this veteran battery remained idle must certainly have been its lack of effective leadership. The morning report for January 10, 1864, carries the remark: "Capt. Hale drunk and unfit to transact business."¹⁹⁶ Unbelievable as it sounds, Hale's own signature appears on the report, somewhat shaky and with ink blotches liberally decorating the page. Ditto

marks follow the entry for January tenth and continue until January twentieth when another entry reads, "Prospect is that he will remain so for some time." On each line of the report, Hale's approving signature appears.¹⁹⁷ On March 14, 1864, an entry reads: "Capt. Hale still continues in a state of intoxication."¹⁹⁸ Just when Hale was finally removed is not certain. As late as October, 1864, his name appears on the battery records. The register of commissioned officers in the battery does not list a date of separation, but carries the single comment after Hale's name: "Dismissed for absence without leave."¹⁹⁹

CONCLUSION

The history of Loomis' Battery appears to be one of potential which was never quite fulfilled. The battery was one of the first volunteer artillery companies accepted into Federal service. It began with a talented and somewhat charismatic leader, Cyrus O. Loomis. It was generally better equipped than most batteries in its theatre of operations. It received more than its ordinary share of specialized training.

On the whole, it can be said that the battery's combat performance was good. A serious mistake may have been made at Perryville in using ammunition too fast, but if this did happen, it probably was the result of a sincere effort to inhibit the enemy in the way Loomis understood, by shooting well and fast. That mistake was not repeated. A serious criticism may be directed at the non-artillery training emphasis. Perhaps in that final action at Chicamauga, some of the men preferred to rely on sidearms and not on their Parrotts for their personal defense and consequently violated a basic precept of light artillery doctrine. Whether this happened cannot be proven, but based on their performance at Stone's River, it is unlikely that they abandoned their guns for sidearms. Perhaps if the battery's penchant for long range accuracy had been tempered a bit and a section of twelve pounder Napoleons used to replace a section of the rifled guns, then the additional short range cannister efficiency might have prevented the disaster at Chicamauga.

This latter speculation is just that. Plenty of Napoleon-armed batteries were overrun during the war under similar circumstances. At Chicamauga the battery was beaten in its prime; it was the victim of battlefield circumstances.

In the long run, the battery's fortunes revolved about its leadership, and, again in the long run, this leadership was not all that could be hoped for. There can be no doubt that Cyrus Loomis trained his men well in 1861, and sincerely wanted to do everything he could to fight often and well. He was intensely loyal to his country and to his community. In fact, his greatest weakness may have been his tendency to promote and cover for hometown friends. It should be significant that of the fourteen officers who served in the battery, all but three were from Branch County. Of the three, O'Riordon's professionalism could not be ignored and accounted for his early rise. The others, Harris and Bachmann, were promoted quite late. If no favoritism had been shown and with about half the membership from the Wayne-Oakland County areas, one would expect more officers to have been from the latter areas. We know there was plenty of talent among the Detroit men since most of the newspaper correspondents were from that area, and many of them left the battery for commissions in other outfits.

It seems quite certain to this observer that George W. Van Pelt was the best officer the battery had. He may have gotten his commission because of his prior contacts in Coldwater, but that cannot be proven. But once an officer, he was the very best.

Both Loomis and Van Pelt seem to have inspired their men. None of the others who became commander seem to have had that

ability. The leadership crisis after Chicamauga must have been obvious to the army commander, and as a result Loomis' Battery was kept on garrison duty from that point on.

NOTES

1. "Minutes of the State Military Board," October 28, 1859. Michigan State Archives, Lansing, Michigan.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. "Minutes of the State Military Board," October 10,11,12, 1860.
6. George W. Hawes, Loomis & Talbott's Coldwater Directory and Business Mirror, for 1860-1861, (Detroit, 1860), p. 136.
7. Adjutant General, State of Michigan, Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers in the Civil War 1861-1865, Vol. 42 (Lansing, 1904), pp. 1-27.
8. Detroit Daily Advertiser, 1 May 1861.
9. Ibid., 2 May 1861.
10. Detroit Free Press, 5 May 1861
11. Ibid., also Advertiser, 3 May 1861.
12. Advertiser, 3 May 1861.
13. Coldwater Republican (Michigan), 7 September 1872.
14. Coldwater Courier, 17 May 1911.
15. MSS, Eighth Census of the United States: Branch County Michigan- Village of Coldwater (1860).
16. Hawes, p. 119.
17. Free Press, 5 May 1861. The first part of the standard instruction procedure was to train cannoneers in the "School of the Piece" which taught everything needed to operate a single gun. The first stage of this training involved operation of a gun "at rest" meaning without horses. After the crews became proficient at the basic maneuvers with harnessed teams they were drilled in the "School of the Section" which taught the operation of two guns in concert with their related support vehicles. The final stage of training was the "School of the Battery" which taught the movements, formations, etc of all six guns in unison, with all the support vehicles. More complete information on the organization and training of a battery is available in Instruction for Field Artillery 1863.

18. Free Press, 15 May 1861.
19. "Minutes of the State Military Board," October 10,11,12,1860.
20. Free Press, 5 May 1861.
21. Advertiser, 22 May 1861.
22. Detroit Daily Tribune, 23 May 1861.
23. Free Press, 24 May 1861.
24. Advertiser, 27 May 1861.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Free Press, 26 May 1861
28. Advertiser, 27 May 1861.
29. Advertiser, 3 May 1861.
30. Ibid., 25 May 1861
31. Ibid., 27 May 1861
32. Ibid., 30 May 1861.
33. This average age was computed from data listed in Record of Service, V. 42. Data was incomplete as age of enlistees was not always available. The figure here was based on published ages of men who mustered on or before 28 May 1861.
34. Compiled from Record of Service, Vol. 42.
35. Figures 1 and 2 were located in the Burton Historical Collections, Detroit Public Library. They were taken at Fort Wayne in 1861 and are of Loomis' battery. Figure 1 does not seem to show a muzzle sight. Figure 2 may or may not show a pendulum hausse bracket, it is very hard to tell. The shape of the spokes on the wheels has been attributed to wheel production prior to 1848. A number of bronze six pounder gun tubes, Model 1841, have been observed in Michigan. These usually lack sights and carry dates around 1846, 1847. Some have been traced to a sale by the state in 1884.
36. Advertiser, 1 June 1861.
37. Ibid., 3 June 1861.
38. Free Press, 6 June 1861.

39. Chrisfield Johnson, History of Branch County Michigan. (Philadelphia, 1879) p. 86.

40. Free Press, 6 June 1861.

41. Advertiser, 12 June 1861.

42. Ibid.

43. Free Press, 18 June 1861.

44. Ibid. The type and caliber of small arms issued here is uncertain. The Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission's Small Arms Used By Michigan Troops in the Civil War, (Lansing, 1966) p. 70, lists Sharps Rifles. In 1863 additional revolvers of various makes were issued, so it is safe to presume quite a few had been issued earlier.

45. Tribune, 18 June 1861.

46. Free Press, 7 July 1861. The reference to "Lyon" alludes to the commander of Union forces in Missouri, General Nathaniel Lyon, one of the few who was winning battles at the time. Loomis would have been referring to the Ringgold Battery of Mexican War fame. From the antiquity of his pieces, one or more could have served in the Mexican War in Ringgold's battery, but no clear evidence exists. A comment in the Union Sentinel (Coldwater) 4 August 1865 indicated that the brass gun which was in Coldwater prior to the war and became part of the battery's equipment, had seen service in Mexico.

47. Ibid., 9 July 1861.

48. Ibid., 14 August 1861. Callahan H. O'Riorden is one of the more interesting figures in the battery. He had seen eight years service in the British army and was in the cavalry charge at Balaklava in the Crimea. He joined the battery in May 1861, having come from England via Canada. He rose rapidly through the ranks and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in March 1862, then resigned for disability on June 29, 1862, but later re-entered service as Captain of the Thirteenth Michigan Battery. See Tribune, 3 May 1862.

49. Free Press, 28 August 1861.

50. Ibid., 17 August 1861. The rate of fire described here is almost incredible. To load and fire a field piece in six seconds would require having ammunition ready, almost near the gun muzzle as the piece fired and such procedures as sponging the piece between shots would have to be omitted, creating serious hazards. In contrast, the most rapid rate of fire described by the drill manuals of the time was three rounds per minute for light field guns. For a discussion of proper rate of fire see John Gibbon, The Artillerist's Manual, (New York) 1860. p.271. For other comments regarding crew drill

and crew safety see M.C. Switlik, The Complete Cannoneer, (Jackson, Michigan, 1971) pp. 80-82. The writer has had over a decade of extensive experience with live firing of muzzle-loading artillery; from Three pounder smoothbores up to Thirty pounder Parrott rifles. He has investigated numerous accidents involving modern use of historic artillery and is forced to comment that the performance outlined here is mechanically possible but so dangerous to the crew it should have constituted dereliction of duty on the part of the officers in charge.

51. Free Press, 17 August 1861.

52. Ibid., 20 August 1861.

53. Matt C. Switlik, "Field Artillery of the Civil War, West of the Mississippi," MS, (Paper prepared for Dr. H.A. Leach, University of Detroit, May 1, 1964). A brief study of any inventory of ordnance, such as the report of the chief of artillery, Colonel James Barnett, after the battle at Stone's River, will also leave the impression that a lot of ordnance in use was obsolete by 1861 standards.

54. Free Press, 6 September 1861.

55. Advertiser, 9 September 1861. Detailed reports of target practice were later made in the Free Press, 30 January 1862 and indicate that Loomis was exaggerating a bit. The writer has had extensive personal experience with rifled field guns of the Civil War period and has fired these with exact duplicate ammunition, at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin where ranges up to 2000 yards could be observed. Tests of the Ten Pounder Parrott and the Model 1861 Three Inch Rifle tend to bear out the claims of the newspaper account. When the correct ammunition is used, the writer feels that the Parrott system was inherently more accurate than the Ordnance system.

56. Free Press, 21 September 1861.

57. Report of General Joseph J. Reynolds, The War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. (hereafter cited as O. R.) Vol. V, (Washington, 1881) p.220.

58. Reports of General H.R. Jackson (CSA), O.R., Vol. V. p. 224,230.

59. Tribune, 11 October 1861.

60. Jackson, O.R., Vol. V, p.226.

61. Report of Captain L.M. Schumaker (CSA) O.R., Vol. V, pp. 234-236.

62. Return of casualties, O.R., Vol. V, pp. 233,239.
63. Tribune, 11 October 1861.
64. Ibid., This report may have reference to cavalry tactical training. Mention has been found to a report by the Michigan Adjutant General in 1862 to the fact that the battery was trained in such tactics. Apparently Captain Loomis was never satisfied, and when his men were as perfect at artillery drill as could be imagined, he started them on cavalry drill to keep them busy. The Sergeant Major referred to was Callahan H. O'Riordon, not William H. Riordon of Wayne County. The latter's service record does not indicate a non-commissioned rank at any time.
65. Free Press, 1 December 1861. The Quartermaster Sergeant at this time would have been Francis E. Hale.
66. Ibid., 13 December 1861.
67. Tribune, 23 December 1861.
68. The "Register of Discharges" in the battery's Descriptive Book 1861-1864, (U.S. National Archives) shows only four discharges by order of Captain Loomis during 1861. Of these, two were for secondary syphilis, one was for consumption. The remaining entry is most interesting. Private Porter French received a discharge dated October 7, 1861, but a notation in the ledger indicated that he returned to duty on September 20 and the discharge was imperfect and void. French was later discharged on expiration of term of service on May 31, 1864. In the writer's opinion this incident tends to lend credence to the newspaper correspondent's account.

69. Tribune, 23 December 1861.
70. Advertiser, 13 January 1862.
71. Ibid., 27 January 1862.
72. Tribune, 6 January 1862.
73. Ibid., 28 January 1862.
74. Advertiser, 29 January 1862.
75. Tribune, 30 January 1862.
76. Ibid., 9 January 1862. Also reported by the Free Press, 30 January 1862.
77. Tribune, 12 March 1862.
78. Ibid., 15 February 1862.
79. Annual Report of the Adjutant General, State of Michigan, (1862).
quoted in "Echoes from the Civil War," Coldwater Courier, 20 April 1903.
80. John Gibbon, The Artillerist's Manual (New York, 1860) p. 401.
81. Free Press, 30 January 1862.
82. Ibid.
83. Ormsby McKnight Mitchel was a West Point graduate and classmate with Robert E. Lee. In 1841 he began an observatory in Cincinnati and operated it through a joint stock company. He visited Europe and had a seventeen inch refractory telescope built there. He published extensively in scientific journals. He was also chief engineer and financial agent for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. An ardent unionist, he accepted a commission in 1861 and established defenses for Cincinnati. He was transferred to South Carolina in the summer of 1862 and died there of yellow fever later that year. Biographical data can be found in J. Fletcher Brennan's Biographical Cyclopaedia and Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Men, with Historical Sketches of the State of Ohio. (Cincinnati, 1879) pp. 169-170.
84. Free Press, 30 January 1862.
85. Tribune, 14 February 1862.
86. Report of General O.M. Mitchel, O.R., Vol. VII, p.610.

87. Ibid.
88. Article by T. E. Bushnell, Record-Herald, (Chicago) 10 May 1911. Also cited in the Tribune, 12 March 1862.
89. Gibbon, p. 393.
90. Tribune, 12 March 1862. Also cited in Johnson, p. 90.
91. Free Press, 28 February 1862.
92. Tribune, 17 April 1862. Also in report of Colonel John Kennett, O.R., Vol. X, pt. 1, pp. 4-6.
93. Tribune, 5 April 1862.
94. Ibid., 17 April 1862.
95. The report of Colonel John H. Morgan (CSA), O.R., Vol. X, pt. 1, p. 31, covering his operation from 15-18 March, 1862, does not confirm this meeting. The reports of Union officers do not confirm this unusual meeting either. It has been included simply because it seems too strange to have been the pure fabrication of the newspaper correspondent.
96. Tribune, 2 June 1862.
97. Ibid.
98. Mitchel, O.R., Vol. X, pt. 1, p. 656.
99. Letter, Mitchel to D. C. Buell, O.R., Vol. X, pt. 2, p. 134. Also described in the Tribune, 9 June 1862.
100. Tribune, 9 June 1862. The essential details are also well confirmed by the report of O. M. Mitchel, O.R., Vol. X, pt. 1, p. 656.
101. Tribune, 9 June 1862.
102. Johnson, p. 88.
103. Tribune, 9 June 1862.
104. Ibid.
105. Testimony of John B. Yates, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 486.
106. Ibid.
107. Tribune, 1 July 1862.
108. Yates, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 486.
109. Ibid.
110. Tribune, 1 July 1862.

111. Yates, O.R. , Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 486.
112. Free Press, 15 June 1862.
113. Ibid.
114. Tribune, 1 July 1862. Lieutenant O'Riordon resigned shortly after this presentation; this may have been his farewell party as well.
115. Free Press, 15 June 1862.
116. Report of James W. Paramore, O.R., XVI, pt.1, pp. 833-835.
117. Ibid., p.834.
118. U.S., National Archives, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Regimental Records Books (Civil War), MSS, Battery A, Michigan Light Artillery, Morning Reports 1861-1865. (the above source hereinafter referred to as Morning Reports) August 1862.
119. Ibid., September 1862.
120. Ibid., October 1862.
121. Report of Lovell H. Rousseau, O.R., XVI, pt. 1, p. 1044.
122. Report of Ebenezer Gay, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 1037.
123. Testimony of L.H. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.343.
124. Gay, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 1037.
125. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.343.
126. Ibid.
127. Testimony of A. McD. McCook, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.240.
128. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.1045.
129. Morning Reports, October, 1862.
130. Ibid.
131. The Washington Artillery lost much of its ammunition train to the Federals and spent some of its time shelling its own troops. Report of John S. Fulton (CSA), O.R., XVI, pt. 1, 1133.
132. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1, 343.
133. McCook, O.R. Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.1039.
134. Ibid., p. 1040.

135. Ibid., p.91
136. Report of Peter Simonson, O.R., XVI, pt. 1, p. 1055
137. McCook, O.R., Vol XVI, pt. 1, p.91
138. Simonson, O.R. vol. XVI, pt. 1, p. 1055.
139. McCook, O.R., Vol. XVI, pt. 1; p. 91.
140. Ibid.
141. Rousseau, O.R. Vol. XVI, pt. 1, p.1047.
142. Morning Reports, October 1862.
143. Ibid.
144. McCook, O.R., Vol XVI, pt. 1, p. 1043.
145. L. Van Loan Naiswald, Grape and Cannister: The Story of the Field Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. (London, 1960) p. 232.
146. Morning Reports, December 1862.
147. Ibid., October 1862.
148. U.S. National Archives, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Regimental Records Books (Civil War), MSS, Battery A, Michigan Light Artillery, Descriptive Book 1861-1864, List of Commissioned Officers. (hereafter cited as "Descriptive Book")
149. Morning Reports, November 1862.
150. Descriptive Book, List of Commissioned Officers.
151. The morning report ledger shows one captain (Loomis) as absent on special duty for most of the next few months. The Advertiser-Tribune published a letter on 4 December 1862 which also commented that Loomis was rarely in the battery.
152. Advertiser-Tribune, 4 December 1862.
153. Record of Service, p. 3,26.
154. Morning Reports, December 1862.
155. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XX, pt. 1, p.377.
156. Ibid., p. 378.
157. Ibid.
158. Advertiser-Tribune, 16 January 1863.

159. Rousseau, O.R. , Vol, XX, pt. 1, p.378.
160. Report of A. G. McCook, O.R. , Vol. XX, pt. 1, p.387.
161. Report of L.C. Polk (CSA), O.R., Vol.XX, pt. 1., p.854.
162. Report of T. J. Key (CSA), O.R., Vol. XX, pt. 1, p.855.
163. A survey of the ordnance listed by chief of artillery, Colonel James Barnett, in his report of the Stone's River action tends to indicate that there were only about four Parrott guns, other than Loomis', which were on the Federal right wing, or within range of the Helena battery.
164. Advertiser-Tribune, 16 January, 1863.
165. Report of James Barnett, O.R., Vol XX, pt 1, p. 239.
166. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XX, pt. 1, p. 379.
167. Ibid.
168. Return of casualties, O.R., Vol XX, pt. 1, p. 239.
169. Advertiser-Tribune, 16 January 1863.
170. Ibid., 10 February 1863.
171. Rousseau, O.R., Vol. XX, pt 1, p.330
172. Ibid., p. 391,376.
173. Morning Reports, January 1863.
174. Advertiser-Tribune, 19 February 1863.
175. Ibid., 11 March 1863.
176. Ibid., 30 March 1863.
177. Ibid.
178. U.S. National Archives, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Compiled Military Service Records, Volunteer Units (Civil War), 1st Regiment Michigan Light Artillery, Cyrus O. Loomis. Two sworn and notarized affidavits exist in Colonel Loomis' compiled service record, indicating that he was drunk and attempted to fight with members of the 9th Michigan Cavalry which was organizing at Coldwater in February 1863. Apparently Loomis' had a tendency to become belligerent and imagine that the persons he drank with were "traitors" to the Union;

179. Morning Reports, April-May 1863.
180. Ibid., June 1863.
181. Advertiser-Tribune, 3 June 1863.
182. Ibid., 26 August, 1863.
183. Report of Benjamin F. Scribner, O.R., Vol. XXX, pt. 1, pp. 284-285.
184. Report of Daniel F. Griffin, O.R., Vol. XXX, pt. 1, p. 290.
185. Report of George A. Kensel, O.R., Vol. XXX, pt. 1, p. 282.
186. Charles E. Belknap, History of Michigan Organizations at Chicamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge 1863. (Lansing, 1899) p.170.
187. Morning Reports, September, 1863.
188. Belknap, pp. 171-172.
189. Johnson, p. 89. Also cited in the Union Sentinel, (Coldwater) 4 August 1865. Old Sam had been among the first group of mounts purchased by citizens to outfit the battery, in April, 1861. Sam had been used to pull an omnibus from the railroad depot to the Southern Michigan Hotel for two years. After four years of warfare, many battles and a few wounds he was returned to Coldwater, having been given to Colonel Loomis, along with the six Parrott guns, the limbers and related equipment. When Sam was taken off the railroad car in Coldwater, he was met by a large group of veterans and citizens. In spite of a cheering audience, Sam trotted down the main street alone, made the necessary turns and moved into his old stall opposite the hotel to begin his first meal as a civilian. Sam remained a celebrity and paraded with the veterans until his death in November, 1876.
190. Belknap, p. 172.
191. Morning Reports, September-October 1863.
192. Belknap, p. 172.
193. Free Press, 15 June 1862.
194. Morning Reports, November 1863.
195. Report of R.W. Johnson, O.R., Vol. XXXII, Pt. 1., p. 452.

196. Morning Reports, January 1863.
197. Ibid.
198. Ibid., March 1863.
199. Descriptive Book, List of Commissioned Officers.

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Autobiographical Statement

The author was raised in eastern Kansas where his interest in the Civil War began from oral history experiences. College experience began at Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1959. Following a family move to Michigan, the author took courses at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo and completed a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Detroit in 1965, while employed in industry. Graduate studies began at Wayne State University in 1966, and were interrupted by induction into the U.S. Army in late 1967. His primary theatre of service was with the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea.

Since his release from the Army in 1969, the author has been active in historical administration as Director of the Monroe County Historical Commission, Monroe, Michigan. In 1969 he received a Fellowship to the Graduate Seminar for Historical Administration held at Williamsburg, Virginia. Since then he has attended numerous seminars in this field, sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History.

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