

General Head-Quarters, State of Illinois,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Springfield, Febry 20th 1865

General Orders,
No 27.

Dr Thomas Winston
of Mount Morris, Ogle County, State of
Illinois, is hereby appointed Surgeon
of the 149th Regiment Illinois Volunteers
to fill an original vacancy. He will
immediately proceed to join his regiment
now at or near Nashville Tennessee and
report to the Commanding Officer of
said regiment for duty.

The United States Mustering Officer
is hereby requested to muster said Winston
into the service of the United States.

By order of His Excellency Governor Oglesby;
Edw. T. Niles -
Asst. and Acty. Adjutant General.

Springfield, July 20, 1862.

General Sherman,
No. 25

Dear General Sherman,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the land in the State of Illinois, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. Smith,
Adjutant General.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Smith,
Adjutant General.

Record of 149th Illinois Vol. Infantry
Civil War

and

Thomas Winston, Surgeon

From a report of the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Vol. 7, 1861-1866

Page.328. HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The one hundred and forty-ninth infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., on February 11, 1865, by Colonel William C. Kueffner, and mustered in for one year. On February 14, moved for Nashville, Tenn., and from thence moved to Chattanooga. Was assigned by Major General Steadman to duty guarding railroads. On May 1st, was assigned to Colonel Felix Prince Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2nd, moved to Dalton, Ga. On July 6, moved to Atlanta. On the 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth Sub-District of District of Allatoona, it was assigned to guard duty in that District.

Mustered out January 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered at Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY
REGIMENT

One Year Service

Field and Staff

Surgeon	Residence	Enlistment	Date of Muster and remarks
Thomas Winston	Mt. Morris	Feb. 20, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865 Mustered out Jan. 27, 1866

and

Thomas Winston, Surgeon

From a report of the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Vol. V, 1861-1865

PAGE 328. HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The one hundred and forty-ninth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., on February 11, 1862, by Colonel William C. Hester, and mustered in for one year. On February 14, moved for Nashville, Tenn., and from there moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., and thence by water to New Orleans, La., where it was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2nd, moved to Dalton, Ga. On July 6, moved to Atlanta, Ga. On the 25th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth Sub-District of District of Atlanta, it was assigned to guard duty in that District. Mustered out January 27, 1865, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered at Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY
REGIMENT

One Year Service

Field and Staff

Surgeon	Residence	Enlistment	Date of Muster and remarks
Thomas Winston	St. Louis	Feb. 20, 1862	Mar. 1, 1863 Mustered out Jan. 27, 1865

C I V I L W A R

Record of ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT -- ILLINOIS.

VOL. 5
1861-1866
Revised

Page 334.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT

Three Years' Service

Field and Staff

Name and Rank

First Ass't Surgeon.
Thomas Winston

Residence Mt. Morris, Illinois.

Date of rank or enlistment September 4, 1862.

Date of muster October 10, 1862.

Remarks Resigned July 24, 1864.

Records of ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT -- ILLINOIS.

VOL. 2
1861-1865
Revised

Page 334.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT

Three Years' Service

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Name and Rank

First Asst Surgeon.
Thomas Winston

Residence St. Morris, Illinois.

Date of rank or enlistment September 4, 1862.

Date of muster October 10, 1862.

Revised September 20th 1864.

HISTORY OF NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (MOUNTED)

The Ninety-Second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized by Major Smith D. Atkins, Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers. It was composed of five companies from Ogle, three from Stephenson, and two from Carroll counties; was mustered into the United States' service September 4, 1862. Major Atkins having been unanimously elected Colonel, at Rockford, Ill., where it remained in comfortable barracks drilling until October 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and participated in the movements that protected that city, and drove the rebel General Morgan, out of Kentucky.

November 29, 1863, was assigned to Colonel Cochran's (Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry) Brigade, Baird's Division, General Granger's Corps, and took post at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Colonel Atkins commanding post, to guard Western Kentucky from the rebel guerrillas under Furguson. Negroes, in great numbers, flocked into the camp, but were not permitted to remain, except those employed by officers as servants. Colonel Cochran ordered the officers' servants to be delivered up to their masters. Colonel Atkins refused. Great excitement resulted. Colonel Atkins was indicted by the grand juries in Kentucky, but was never arrested, remaining in the lines of his Regiment, where the civil authorities of Kentucky were not permitted to arrest him.

November 16, 1862, ordered to Nicholasville, Ky. November 17, passing through Lexington, Ky., a mob attempted to take the officers' colored servants out of the Regiment; guns were loaded with ball cartridges, bayonets fixed, and the officers' colored servants were not taken out of the Regiment.

November 26, 1862, ordered to Danville, Ky.; on the way drove the rear guard of Bragg's Army out of Camp Dick Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of pork, 500 stands of small arms, and one brass twelvepound cannon, and took post at Danville, Colonel Atkins commanding post. December 13, 1862, General Baird arrived at Danville, and assumed command of the post.

December 26, the entire command, under Major General Granger marched to intercept John Morgan, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Morgan deflected his march, and the command returned to Danville. January 13, 1863, Colonel Cochran having resigned, Colonel Atkins was assigned permanently to the command of the Brigade.

January 26, 1863, began the march to Louisville, with General Grangers' Corps, thence by steamer to Nashville. Atkins' Brigade, occupying six steamers, convoyed by one gunboat, was ordered in advance to Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, there to await further orders, arriving at night.

February 3, 1863, firing was heard at Fort Donelson. Without orders the Brigade pushed on, arriving there on the morning of

HISTORY OF NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (MOUNTED)

The Ninety-Second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized by Major Smith D. Atkins, Whelan's Illinois Infantry Volunteers. It was composed of five companies from Ohio, three from Stephenson, and two from Carroll counties; was mustered into the United States' service September 4, 1862. Major Atkins having been unanimously elected Colonel, at Rockford, Ill., where it remained in comfortable barracks drilling until October 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and participated in the movements that protected that city, and drove the rebel General Nor-

November 29, 1862, was assigned to Colonel Goehman's (Fourth Tenth Kentucky Infantry) Brigade, Baird's Division, General Granger's Corps, and took post at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Colonel Atkins commanding post, to guard Western Kentucky from the rebel guerrillas under Ferguson. Negroes, in great numbers, flocked into the camp, but were not permitted to remain, except those employed by officers as servants. Colonel Goehman ordered the officers' servants to be delivered up to their masters. Colonel Atkins was induced, through great excitement resulting, Colonel Atkins was induced by the grand juries in Kentucky, but was never arrested, remaining in the lines of his Regiment, where the civil authorities of Kentucky were not permitted to arrest him.

November 16, 1862, ordered to Nashville, Ky., November 14, passing through Lexington, Ky., a mob attempted to take the officers' colored servants out of the Regiment; guns were loaded with ball cartridges, bayonets fixed, and the officers' colored servants were not taken out of the Regiment.

November 25, 1862, ordered to Nashville, Ky., on the way drove the rear guard of Gregg's Army out of Camp Dick Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of corn, 500 stands of small arms, and one brass 12-pound cannon, and took post at Nashville, Colonel Atkins commanding post. December 1, 1862, General Hays arrived at Nashville, and assumed command of the post.

December 25, the entire command, under Major General Granger, marched to intercept John Morgan, on the Nashville and Nashville Railroad. Morgan defeated his march, and the command returned to Nashville. January 15, 1863, Colonel Goehman having resigned, Colonel Atkins was assigned permanently to the command of the Brigade.

January 20, 1863, began the march to Nashville, with General Granger's Corps, Thomas of Arkansas to Nashville. Atkins' Brigade occupying six steamers, conveyed by one gunboat, was ordered in advance to Paducah, at the mouth of the Cumberland, there to await further orders, arriving at night.

February 5, 1863, firing was heard at Fort Donelson. Without orders the Brigade rushed on, arriving there on the morning of

February 4, in time to witness the withdrawal of the rebel forces, 8000 strong, under Forrest and Wheeler, that had made a furious attack on Fort Donelson.

February 6, arrived at Nashville and camped south of the city.

March 5, marched to Franklin.

March 9, participated in the movements that drove VanDorn south of Columbia.

March 27th, took post with Brigade, and fortified Brentwood where Colonel Bloodgood with 300 troops of Coburn's Brigade had been captured by VanDorn's rebel cavalry.

April 8, 1863, Atkins' Brigade was relieved by Morgan's Division, and returned to Franklin. April 10, participated in the repulse of VanDorn's cavalry, that made a furious attack on Franklin.

May 1, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry, reconnoitered the enemy at Spring Hill, pushing him south of the town.

June 1, 1863, with entire Corps, marched to Triune.

June 11, Forrest's cavalry made a bold and furious attack on Atkins' Brigade, but was repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy.

June 23, 1863, marched to participate in the movements of Rosecrans' Army that resulted in the evacuation of Murfreesboro and Shelbyville by Bragg's Army. Participated in the engagement at Guy's Gap, and in the capture and taking charge of 505 rebel prisoners, and took post at Shelbyville.

July 1, 1863, Colonel Atkins, desiring to get out of General Granger's Corps, requested General Rosecrans to assign his Regiment to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, armed with Spencer repeating rifles.

July 3, marched to Wartrace.

July 6, the Regiment was detached from Brigade, moved Duck River, and rebuilt the wagon bridge destroyed by Bragg.

July 10, 1863, the Regiment was detached from General Granger's Corps and assigned to Wilder's Brigade Mounted Infantry, Reynold's Division, Thomas' Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

July 22, 1863, a detachment of 200 of the Regiment joined an expedition under Colonel Funkhouser to scout the country for horses and within four days captured 1700 head of horses and mules, and 800 colored men, who were mustered into a colored regiment, the Ninety-second receiving horses sufficient to mount the entire Regiment.

August 16, 1863, the movement of Rosecrans' to flank Bragg out of Chattanooga began. The Ninety-second accompanied Wilder's Brigade over the mountains into the Tennessee Valley north of Chattanooga, driving in the rebel cavalry.

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forces, 8000 strong, under Forrest and Wheeler, that had made
a furious attack on Fort Donelson.

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March 3, marched to Franklin.

March 9, participated in the movements that drove Van Dorn
south of Columbia.

March 17th, took part with Brigs, and Fortified Brentwood
where Colonel Hodge with 300 troops of Coburn's Brigade had
been captured by Van Dorn's rebel cavalry.

April 6, 1863, Atkins' Brigade was relieved by Hoxey's
Division, and returned to Franklin. April 10, participated in
the capture of Nashville, that made a further advance on
Franklin.

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River, and rebuilt the wagon bridge destroyed by Bragg.

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Corps and assigned to Wilder's Brigade Mounted Infantry, Reynolds'
Division, Thomas' Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

July 22, 1863, a detachment of 300 of the Regiment joined an ex-
pedition under Colonel Brannaman to scout the country for horses
and within four days captured 1500 head of horses and mules, and 800
colored men, who were marched into a colored Regiment, the Ninety-
second Cavalry, to mount the entire Regiment.

August 10, 1863, the movement of Rosecrans' to flank Bragg out of
Tennessee began. The Ninety-second accompanied Wilder's Brigade
over the mountains into the Tennessee Valley north of Chattanooga,
living in the rebel camp.

September 4, was detached from Wilder's Brigade to rejoin Rosecrans south of the Tennessee for scouting duty, and recrossed the mountains, crossed the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and reported to Rosecrans in the forenoon of September 8, in Trenton Valley, southwest of Chattanooga and a detail under Captain VanBuskirk climbed up Lookout Mountain in the west side, by Nickajack trace, pushed the enemy off the mountain, and brought the first authentic intelligence to General Rosecrans that Bragg's Army had evacuated Chattanooga.

September 9, 1863, led the advance, driving the enemy off from Lookout Mountain, and was the first to enter Chattanooga. Was sent by General Crittenden up the Tennessee to Fire Island to assist Wilder to cross.

September 11, received orders to report to General Rosecrans. On the march struck the enemy a mile north of Ringgold, and was furiously assaulted by the enemy under Forrest, and held him in check until Wilder came up with balance of Brigade, and pushed Forrest out of Ringgold and through Ringgold Gap; same day on march to Ross-ville repulsed an assault of the rebel cavalry on an infantry wagon train.

September 12, opened communication with General Thomas, and did all the scouting duty prior to the battle of Chickamauga; in that battle covered the retreat of the Brigade of Regulars, and joined Wilder on the extreme right; covered McCook's retreat to Chattanooga. Guarded the Tennessee River for 30 miles north of Chattanooga until October 27, when it recrossed the mountains to Bridgeport, and marched to Huntsville, Ala., for forage and winter quarters.

January 25, 1864, marched with Brigade, Colonel Atkins commanding through Athens to Shoal Creek to intercept a rebel raid from the south of the Tennessee--met the first rebel column at Shoal Creek and turned it back across the Tennessee River. Two miles further west met the second rebel column, and, after hard fighting turned it back, killing the officer in command and capturing many prisoners, and the "orders" showing that the defeated column was to be joined by another at Athens the next morning. Returned to Athens in the night in time to turn back across the Tennessee River the third rebel column, defeating the combined rebel movement.

April 6, 1864, began march from Huntsville to Ringgold, Ga., to participate in the campaign on Atlanta, and was assigned to Murray's Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division.

April 23, 1864, at daylight, the enemy attacked the Ninety-second picket, eight miles from camp, guarding a track over Waldon's Ridge; in overwhelming force the enemy surrounded the picket, and 33 out of 62 were killed, captured or wounded; 12 were shot down by the rebels, after they had surrendered and were disarmed.

The Regiment participated in all the movements of Kilpatrick's Cavalry, in the long campaign that resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and covered the left of Sherman's army, when it withdrew from Jonesboro.

October 1, 1864, Colonel Atkins, commanding Brigade, the Regiment marched with Division to uncover the movements of Hood's Army;

Record of

September 4, was detached from Wilber's Brigade to rejoin Rosecrans' army at the Tennessee for scouting duty, and reentered the mountains around the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and reported to Rosecrans the morning of September 8, in Trench Valley, southwest of Chattanooga, and a detail under Captain Vanhook's command, pushed the enemy off the table in the west side, by Willsboro trace, pushed the enemy off the mountain, and brought the first authentic intelligence to General Rosecrans that Bragg's army had evacuated Chattanooga.

September 9, 1863, led the advance, driving the enemy off from Lookout Mountain, and was the first to enter Chattanooga. The next day General Crittenden up the Tennessee to the point to which Wilber to assist.

September 11, received orders to report to General Rosecrans. On the march struck the enemy a mile north of Ringgold, and was finally defeated by the enemy under Forrest, and held him in check until Wilber came up with a column of his own, and pushed him out of Ringgold and through Ringgold Gap; same day on march to Ross-ville regained an ascent of the rebel cavalry on an infantry wagon train.

September 12, opened communication with General Thomas, and did all the necessary duty prior to the battle of Chickamauga; in that battle covered the retreat of the Brigade of Rogers, and joined Wilber on the extreme right; covered Hooker's retreat to Chatanooga. Guarded the Tennessee River for 30 miles north of Chattanooga until October 27, when it reentered the mountains to Bridgeport, and marched to Huntsville, Ala., for forage and winter quarters.

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April 3, 1864, began march from Huntsville to Ringgold, Ga., to participate in the campaign on Atlanta, and was assigned to Wilber's Brigade, Kitchum's Cavalry Division.

April 22, 1864, at daylight, the enemy attacked the Ninety-second Illinois, which was then engaged in a march over Wilber's bridge; in overwhelming force the enemy surrounded the picket, and 33 out of 83 were killed, captured or wounded; 12 were shot down by the rebels, after they had surrendered and were dismissed.

The Regiment participated in all the movements of Kitchum's Cavalry, in the campaign that resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and covered the left of Thomas's army, when it withdrew from Jonesboro.

October 1, 1864, Colonel Atkins' command, Wilber's Brigade, the First and marched with Division to meet the movements of Hood's Army.

struck his rear at noon, October 2, charged the enemy, and captured some of Hood's Infantry.

October 3, drove the enemy away from Powder River, built a bridge, crossed, and pushed the enemy into his strong earthworks at Powder Springs, demonstrating that Hood's entire army was in motion north and west, and participated in all the movements against Hood, until Sherman turned southward toward Savannah, Ga.

November 4, 1864, Kilpatrick's Division was reorganized, and the Ninety-second assigned to Atkins' Brigade, and participated in all the cavalry battles on the march through Georgia, and in the capture of Savannah.

Attached to General Atkins' Brigade, the Regiment participated in all the cavalry fighting on Sherman's march through the Carolinas, and against Jo Johnston's rebel army in North Carolina, until the close of the war.

During its term of service, the Ninety-second Regiment was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes.

It was mustered out at Concord, North Carolina, and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Greensboro, N. C., June 21, 1865.

Special Orders,)
No. 61)

III. The following named officers of the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry are hereby transferred, with two hundred and twenty-five (225) enlisted men of that Regiment, to the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and will report to Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, commanding for duty.

Captain John T. Nelson, Captain Harvey W. Timms, First Lieutenant Norman Lewis, Second Lieutenant James D. White.

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger.

HENRY A HALL, Captain and A. A. G.

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some of Hood's Infantry.

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Captain John E. Nelson, Captain Harvey W. Stone, First Lieutenant
and Surgeon Lewis, Second Lieutenant James T. Stone,
by command of Major General Hayes.

HENRY A. HALL, Captain and A. A. G.