

# Civil War Diary

Sergeant Hassell Hopper  
Company E. 101st Regiment  
Illinois Volunteer Infantry



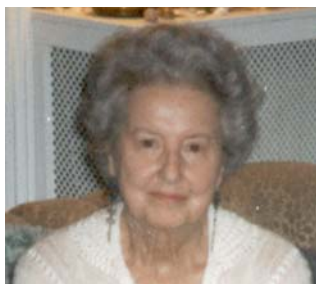
*"It is a Holy and a wholesome thought  
to pray for the Dead that they may be  
loosed from their sins".*

## Table of Contents:

Preface by the Archivist/Editor, Doris B. Hopper .....	2
In Context:	
Hassell Hopper's Military Service History Preceding the Diaries .....	4
Diary I: June 20, 1863 - July 4, 1864 .....	7
Diary II: July 5, 1864 - June 14, 1863 .....	29
Appendix A: Diary I .....	53
Appendix B .....	54
Appendix C .....	55
Appendix A: Diary II .....	56
Appendix B .....	58
Appendix C .....	59
Appendix D .....	60
Appendix E .....	61
History of the 101st Infantry:	
Adjutant General's Report - Illinois Vol. 5 1861 - 1866 .....	62
Map 1: August 9, 1862 – June 30, 1863 .....	66
Map 2: Scouting Engagements Through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama .....	67
Map 3: March Through Georgia .....	68
Map 4: March Through South Carolina .....	69
Map 5: March Through North Carolina .....	70
Map 6: March Through Virginia .....	71
Map 7: Return to Camp Butler .....	72
Publisher's Files on CD-ROM .....	73

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## Preface by the Archivist/Editor: Doris B. Hopper



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This is the record of Hassell Hopper's service during the American Civil War with Company E 101st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The information from the time he enlisted at age 21 with the rank of Corporal on August 9, 1862 through the battle of Holly Springs, Miss., when he was taken prisoner to June 30, 1863, the beginning of the first diary, comes from three sources: local newspaper reports in 1862 and 1863, the History of One Hundred and First Infantry, Adjutant General's report, Illinois, Vol. 5, 1861 - 1866 revised, and from a brief history of the Regiment appearing in the Jacksonville Daily Journal on Sunday May 30, 1909. Newspaper articles are properly placed and cited. Other Army records, including his promotion to Sergeant on May 1, 1863 and injury records are included in the Appendix as well as his notations of monetary accounts, miles marched, Rebel/National losses, and service records of Co. E, which he had recorded at the end of the diaries.

The rest of the information for June 30, 1863 to June 14, 1865 when he returned to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois comes from two diaries kept by Hassell Hopper which were in the possession of his two daughters, Misses Anna and Eunice Hopper.



In 1944 they gave me a diary (July 5, 1864 to June 15, 1865) and asked me to transcribe it, which I did verbatim using my own footnotes. I assumed that it was the only diary. I spent many hours in this exciting project while my husband (Hassell Hopper's grandson Edward Hopper) was serving in the Pacific Theater during World War II as Recognition Officer on the escort carrier U.S.S. Marcus Island (CVE-77).

After having the transcribed diary bound, they gave me a second earlier diary (June 20, 1863 to July 4, 1864).

When I had completed transcribing it, properly footnoted, I combined the two into one bound volume. I'm not sure of the exact date. At that time I had no information about his service preceding the date of the first diary. My husband and I fell heir to a scrapbook which Hassell Hopper had kept after returning home. In it was a brief history of the Regiment which had appeared in the local paper in 1909. (Note: The scrapbook also contained the front page of the EXTRA 8:10 a.m. edition of The New York Herald for Saturday, April 15, 1865 announcing the assassination of President Lincoln.) Then we obtained his army records from Washington and with this additional information I was able to include his Civil War service from enlistment in 1862 to his capture at Holly Springs and the beginning of the first diary. I added an additional map and had the volume rebound with all its updated information. This was about 1980.

The Jacksonville newspaper publishes a column, originally called "A Glance Into The Past" now labeled "Looking Back", in which items of 10 - 20 - 50 - 75 - 100 - 120 years ago are reprinted. Beginning in 1981 the 120-yr.-old section was filled with Civil War news which I clipped and mounted in a notebook. Now, in January, 2001, I have again revised the Preface and clarified some entries with the

addition of these quoted newspaper clippings which pertain to Co. E, 101st Regiment, Illinois Voluntary Infantry. Our son, J. Mitch Hopper (great-grandson of Hassell Hopper), has put this complete and indexed volume on his Internet Website - <http://www.brainmist.com> (as of January, 2002).

It is understandable why diaries kept during times of stress should often be brief and sketchy as to locations and exact particulars of the movements of the armies involved. I have footnoted wherever possible. He had even neglected to record his participation at Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Peachtree Creek or Resaca although at the end of Diary II he does record losses in killed or wounded. Nor did he mention his having been wounded. Historical records note that at Resaca he received a gun shot leg wound and that the next day while on a forced march, his wound still bleeding, he suffered a sunstroke. This left him with impaired health and family members remembered him as having a slight limp.

It is also difficult to be sure what short cryptic entries really mean - (x from J), x to o, (sent JH), (recd JH), etc. I think they indicate letters sent and received. There is also one notation (paper) which could mean either receipt of writing paper or of a newspaper.

Problems were compounded by the fact that after returning home he retraced many of his pencil entries in ink, and not always word for word. Xeroxing certain difficult passages helped to make them readable. However some remained undecipherable, and those I have indicated (?). Footnotes have come from newspaper reports and/or published historical accounts. A Civil War vintage Atlas published in the late 1800s that has been in our family for ages aided greatly in making the various maps of his movements.

The first diary from June 20, 1863 through July 4, 1864 covers scouting expeditions and engagements throughout Kentucky, Tennessee and into Alabama during the summer and fall of 1863 and the preparatory measures, in early 1864, for the Georgia campaign under Sherman. The second diary from July 5, 1864 through June 14, 1865 covers activities during the march through Georgia, subsequent conquests throughout the seaboard states, the Army's arrival in Washington, D.C., and the return to Illinois.

The quotation appearing at the beginning of this volume he had copied from a tombstone in a cemetery in Atlanta, Georgia on August 20, 1864. The authorship of the quotation is attributed in the diary to "2nd Michael, 12 and 46". However, this quotation is from The Apocrypha and is a paraphrase of verses 44-45, 12th chapter, the 2nd book of The Maccabees.

*"For if he had not expected that those who had fallen would rise again, it would have been superfluous and foolish to pray for the dead; or if it was through regard for the splendid reward destined for those who fall asleep in godliness, it was a holy and pious thought therefore he made atonement for the dead, so that they might be set free from their sins".*

The Second Book of the Maccabees  
12th chapter  
verses 44-45

(Note: It was great fun to follow the action during Ken Burns' recent Civil War documentary series on the Public Broadcasting System with the volume of diaries on one knee and Ulysses S. Grant's Personal Memoirs on the other!)

*Doris B. Hopper*

## **In Context:**

### **Hassell Hopper's Service History Preceding the Diaries - Aug 9, 1862 - June 30, 1863**

The 101st Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, Illinois in August 1862. The Company Muster Roll states that Hassell Hopper "joined for duty and enrolled" on August 9, 1862. On September 2, 1862 this troop was formally mustered into the United States service by Captain Charles Ewing of the 13th Infantry. If a particular community was not accepting enlistments at the time, men from that community who wished to enlist could attach themselves to communities which were. Hassell Hopper was a member of Co. E. which mustered men from the nearby communities of Arcadia and Bethel. The other Companies of the regiment were: Co. A. Meredosia; B, Concord and Arcadia; C and D, Jacksonville; F, Murrayville; G, Waverly; H, Franklin; I and K, Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Daily Journal.

Aug. 20, 1862: "A full regiment, consisting of ten companies, all raised in Morgan, is now in camp at the Fair Grounds".

Sept. 12, 1862: "The air at the camp is resonant with the fumes of frying bacon, while the camp fires are flanked by piles of that delightful condiment known as 'hard biscuit'".

Sept 24, 1862: "The Morgan County Regiment is now fully uniformed, armed and equipped for the field. The Regiment paraded on the public square on Friday and made a fine appearance. As a body of able, serviceable men, they will certainly compare well with any regiment in the service. They are progressing rapidly in the proficiency of drill".

About a month was spent at Camp Duncan in drilling and equipping for the field. On October 6, 1862 they received their marching orders, embarking on "the cars" (the Wabash Railway). They reached Cairo, Illinois at sunset on October 7, 1862 and remained there for a month on garrison duty and drilling, becoming so proficient "as to win a very fair name". The weather was exceedingly rainy resulting in much sickness. Many were discharged; many died.

Jacksonville Daily Journal.

Oct. 21, 1862: "We learn that the 101st regiment of this place, under command of Col. Fox, is still at Cairo performing camp duty and waiting marching orders. A detachment of the regiment a few days since crossed into Missouri and captured a lot of rebel prisoners. Private letters give assurance that the boys are all well - none in the hospital".

Nov. 19, 1862: "The Morgan County regiment is still at Cairo, engaged in performing guard and garrison duty. It has been especially retained there for that purpose".

While the 101st Regiment was thus occupied at Cairo, the Confederate general Pemberton was fortified at the Tallahatchie River and occupied Holly Springs, Miss., and Vicksburg was still in Confederate hands. By this time General Grant, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, had begun to plan the campaign against Vicksburg. So long as that city and its environs were in Confederate hands free navigation on the Mississippi River was impossible. Reinforcements had been coming in from the North since early November 1862. Grant advanced on Holly Springs, Miss. and forced Pemberton back to his entrenchments on the Tallahatchie. Union forces had taken Holly Springs on November 12, 1862 and set up a depot there for supplies and munitions. From there a force was sent against the Confederate position on the Tallahatchie.

On November 25, 1862 the 101st Regiment left Cairo and went to Columbus, Ky., then by rail to Davis' Mills, Miss. where they were assigned to Grant's Army of the Tennessee (Loomis' brigade and Ross' Division).

Jacksonville Daily Journal.

Dec. 3, 1862: "We learn that the Morgan County Regiment of Col. Fox has left Cairo under marching orders. The Regiment will probably form part of the force under Gen. McClelland for opening the Mississippi. Private letters state that the men are in fine health. The Sergeant Major of the Regiment is under arrest on charges preferred against him".

Two days later on November 23, 1862 they started their first march passing through Holly Springs and on to Lumpkin's Mills six miles south. For the first time they heard the "clash of contending arms" from the Tallahatchie further on where Union forces succeeded in pushing the Confederates from their position. The 101st remained at Lumpkin's Mills three days.

About December 2, 1862 they were ordered to return to Holly Springs for provost and garrison duty. On December 13, 1862 the Captain of Co. A was sent to Cairo, Ill, with Confederate prisoners taken at the Tallahatchie. The sick of Co. A remained in Holly Springs while the rest of that company together with Co. D, G, H and K were stationed along the railroad. Co. B, C, E (Hopper's company), F and I remained at Holly Springs.

The Confederate Pemberton did not give up easily. On December 20, 1862 he sent General Van Dorn with a large force to Holly Springs which he overran, capturing the entire garrison of 1,500 men. Co. B, C, E, F and I along with the sick of Co. A were taken prisoner and paroled to Benton Barracks, Mo. (Note: to be paroled, in the military sense, meant the promise of a prisoner of war to refrain from trying to escape or to forebear taking up arms against his captors. At such time as paroled prisoners were exchanged, this promise no longer prevailed.)

Jacksonville Daily Journal.

Jan. 2, 1863: "Several of the soldiers of the Morgan County Regiment returned home on Christmas Day. They report that on Friday last Holly Springs, where their regiment was posted, was surrounded by an overwhelming rebel force, and with the exception of three companies, which were off on detailed service, the entire regiment were taken prisoners. Col. Fox was ill and was captured in bed. Capt. Lightfoot's company made fight and killed a few of the rebels".

Jan. 8, 1863: "It is now understood that all but four companies of the 101st regiment were captured at Holly Springs with the Col., Lieut. Col., Major and staff officers. The companies taken were Samples', Brown's, Lightfoot's and May's. The other companies are saved".

Jan. 12, 1863: "The five companies of the 101st regiment were captured with the regimental officers at Holly Springs and paroled and have been ordered to report themselves at St. Louis".

When Holly Springs fell, the companies stationed along the railroad were able to fall back to Cold River, Miss, where they joined the 90th Illinois (Irish Legion). It would not be until the latter part of August 1863 that all Companies of the 101st would be reunited.

I quote from the history of the 101st concerning this engagement at Holly Springs (Jacksonville Daily Journal, May 30, 1909):

"At the Holly Springs disaster the men of this regiment, on duty, did all they could have done, under the circumstances. Another regiment was doing the picket duty while the One Hundred and First was in the town, doing provost duty, and divided about the town, in squads too small to make successful resistance to the overpowering numbers that surrounded them. Wherever the blame for this disaster shall rest it surely should not attach itself to the One Hundred and First Illinois".

This point of view was also reflected in General Grant's account in Volume I of his Personal Memoirs:

“The capture was a disgraceful one to the officer commanding [Col. Murphy of the 8th Wisconsin Regiment] but not to the troops under him”. (p. 432)

General Grant also notes that Union forces throughout that area had been warned of Van Dorn's approach. Col. Murphy had also been warned, but he made no preparations to meet Van Dorn nor did he even notify his command. As a result Holly Springs was the only garrison taken. Unfortunately it was larger than all the others put together and resulted in the destruction of all food, forage, and munitions there. Grant further noted that Col. Murphy had retreated at the approach of the Confederates at another battle site a few weeks earlier. Grant continued:

“The surrender of Holly Springs was most reprehensible and showed either the disloyalty of Colonel Murphy to the cause which he professed to serve, or gross cowardice”. (p. 434)

Three days later Holly Springs was regained by Union forces and Grant again made it his headquarters. In all, Holly Springs was the site of 61 raids during the war.

The capture of Holly Springs had occurred on December 20, 1863 but the prisoners did not arrive at Benton Barracks, Mo. until January 10, 1865, the date which Hassell Hopper's Prisoner of War Record states that he entered Benton Barracks. It is not known where the men were held from December 20, 1862 to January 10, 1863.

The Company Muster Roll for January-February 1863 lists Hassell Hopper as absent without leave on January 31 and again on February 28. The Roll for March-April 1863 lists him absent without leave from March 17-25 and again on March 31, but it also states that he was “appointed and acting Sergeant since April 20, 1863”. In the Descriptive List of Deserters under the date of May 31, 1863 it is stated that “Hassell Hopper, a paroled prisoner acting Sergeant, age 22 yrs., eyes lit, hair dk., where born Scarborough, England, occupation farmer” deserted on May 1, 1863 at Benton Barracks, Mo. However, the Company Muster Roll for May-June 1863 notes he was promoted from Corporal to Sergeant on May 1, 1863. Did this notation come about because there now was no longer a “Corporal Hopper” to answer roll? He may have gone home to see his family and, if so, I wonder if those in charge of the Company Muster Roll even bothered to note his return. Any absence for whatever reason while still on parole (that is, before any prisoner exchange had taken place) carried the implication of desertion. The fact that his absences were not permanent is attested by his “perfect attendance” on subsequent Roll reports where for June 1863 and from July-Aug. 1863 to March-April 1865 each Roll simply lists Hassell Hopper as “present”.

It is interesting to note that on the May-June 1863 Roll it was noted that there was a “stoppage of 8 days pay by President's proclamation”. The diary entry on July 4, 1863 also notes this.

The first diary begins June 30, 1863 with his exchange and subsequent release from Benton Barracks, Mo.

Jacksonville Daily Journal.

May 20, 1863: “We learn that the officers of the 101st regiment captured at Holly Springs have been exchanged. An exchange of the privates will doubtless soon be announced”.

# Diary I

June 20, 1863 - July 4, 1864





Jun 20 – Jul 13, 1863

**Saturday, June 20th, 1863**

Left Benton Barracks and arrived at New Madrid [MO] on the 23rd.

*(Editor's Note: Benton Barracks was used as an encampment for paroled Federal POWs released from the Confederacy, on the condition they would not bear arms against Southern forces until the expiration of parole.)*

**Wednesday, July 1st, 1863**

Capt. Lamb, Capt. Brown and Col. Newman ordered to report to Benton Barracks to be examined before a military commission.

**Saturday 4th**

New Madrid. Received four months pay, fifty-five dollars, sixty cents; docked 8 days according to President's proclamation.

**Sunday 5th**

Today I feel very sick; looseness of the bowels and a pain in the breasts. Dr. Gason gave me some powders which I took and retired to bed.

**Monday 6th**

Today I feel still worse, scarcely able to sit up; a pain and dizziness in my head; my bowels are somewhat checked but a very severe pain in my stomach and bowels [illegible] today.

**Tuesday 7th**

I feel much better this morning. I feel a kind of lassitude or heaviness in my head, the effects of opium administered in powders. Lieut. English taken to Post hospital.

**Wednesday 8th**

Quite a joyful time, the news of Vicksburg being taken was read on dress parade and also of Lee's forces being captured in Pennsylvania<sup>1</sup>. We had some glorious cheering such as soldiers only can give.

*(Editor's Note: Grant ordered the attack on Vicksburg to be begun by Sherman's corps on the afternoon of May 19, 1863. Bombarded from land and sea -- for Admiral Porter sent the Benton, Mound City, and Carondelet to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be resting -- the city took terrible punishment for almost two months but finally could stand no more and on the 3rd of July Pemberton raised the white flag of truce.)*

**Saturday 11th**

Received orders to march this morning. We got on board the Telegraph No. 3 and arrived at Columbus [KY] about 11 o'clock at night.

**Sunday 12th**

Detailed on duty to unload commissaries, encamped on the hills at Columbus alongside a Negro Regiment. Not much like Sunday, all hard at work.

*(Editor's Note: In August 1862 the proposition to organize Negro regiments raised a storm of indignation in Congress but a few weeks later the Secy. of War directed the Military Governor of the seacoast island to arm and equip Negro volunteers not exceeding 5000 for guarding that region. By mid-1863 few of the thousands of freed slaves were in arms such prejudice against them. But with the war assuming vaster proportions this prejudice gave way entirely and when Lee invaded Pennsylvania the government authorized the enlistment of colored troops in the Free-Labor States.)*

**Monday 13th**

We are all up in line; it is now 2 o'clock of the 14th and we are laid in line, our equipments on and our arms in our hands, expecting an attack every moment; some pickets have been taken.

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1 - Battles of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3

Jul 14–24, 1863

**Tuesday 14th**

Nothing serious happened yet; we are in expectation of an attack; the town is all fortified, cannon placed in all the streets.

*(Editor's Note: Brig. Gen. Forrest had operated boldly in the heart of Tenn. At an earlier date he had attacked and defeated a small National force below Nashville and left for further operations near Nashville and continued movements there put National armies on guard throughout that section of the state as well as in Kentucky.)*

**Wednesday 15th**

On picket. I think Forrest has concluded not to attack us. Captain Fulsom is officer of the day; he says we are ordered to Clinton [KY]. We are relieved from picket at 12 o'clock to get a few hours sleep.

**Thursday 16th**

12 miles. This morning we are striking tents; everything in confusion. At 9 o'clock we started for Clinton with the 24th Mo. inf., 2 pieces of Artillery, and a regt. of Cavalry. We camped in a beautiful grove about half a mile from town. It is the prettiest camping place we have ever been to.

**Friday 17th**

In camp, Clinton. Moved our tents, another alarm tonight at 9 o'clock. The pickets firing; nothing happened.

**Saturday 18th**

Nothing of interest. Will Larrimore, George Coffin and myself went out blackberrying this afternoon.

**Sunday 19th**

Our camp is christened Belle Umbre; reports of a fight at Jackson and some talk of marching there.

*(Editor's Note: While Pemberton was vainly trying to hold Vicksburg against Grant, Johnston remained near hoping to aid Pemberton by cooperative movements farther downstream. When Vicksburg was surrendered, Johnston was pushed back to Jackson and Grant sent Sherman to dislodge him. Sherman opened on the doomed city on the 12th; misapprehension of orders on the part of one of Sherman's generals and tardiness of ammunition and supply trains caused the Nationals a severe loss. The supplies finally arrived on the 16th and knowing he could not stand against the Union general, Johnston fled during the night hurriedly crossing the Pearl River, burning the bridges behind him. Sherman did not pursue him far for his chief purpose was to make Vicksburg's position secure. For this purpose he broke up the railway in every direction and destroyed everything in Jackson that could be useful to the foe. The place was shamefully sacked by the soldiers and the capital of Mississippi, one of the most beautiful towns in all that region, was totally ruined.)*

**Monday 20th**

Washing some clothes this afternoon; the scouts brought news of a force of Rebels 30 miles distant and marching on this place.

**Tuesday 21st**

Cooking today; all quiet in camp, company drill.

**Wednesday 22nd**

Received marching orders this morning but could not get teams to haul our baggage. Lieut. Courtney returned.

**Thursday 23rd**

Up at 2 o'clock this morning, everything packed up, start off half-past six, pass through Dublin [KY] 12 o'clock, Mayfield [KY] 6 p.m., marched 22 miles. Camped on a creek, half-mile from Mayfield, all timbered country. In Mayfield there were several Union flags waving; the people seemed glad to see us.

**Friday 24th**

18 miles today. Up by 4 o'clock; get breakfast, load our tents, 7 o'clock all ready, 11 o'clock we leave, pass through Mayfield, reach Farmington [KY] 2 o'clock, the [illegible] were holding a caucus; our cavalry took all their horses and brought them along, camped on the Black River [KY].

**Jul 25 – Aug 11, 1863**

**Saturday 25th**

Very muddy, marched 9 miles. Been raining all night; ordered to strike tents, the order countermanded, started at about 11 a.m., arrived at Murray [KY] 3 p.m., town mostly deserted. A Court House turned into a stable; the Union flag was torn down this morning by Guerillas, the people are mostly Secesh, camped here, a nice place, plenty of water.

*(Editor's Note: Secesh - secessionists; confederate sympathizers were carrying on guerilla warfare against Union troops in their vicinity.)*

**Sunday 26th**

Sunday, good breakfast, fried bam, onions and chicken. Camped in town [Murray] today. This evening detailed on picket, 9 contrabands come through the lines.

**Monday 27th**

Congersville, Tennessee. 22 miles. Relieved this morning at 5 o'clock, Commence our march 7 o'clock a.m., passed through a small town<sup>2</sup> in the afternoon. Camped at 3 o'clock 6 miles from Paris [TN]. Commenced a backward march at 10 p.m., marched 6 miles and camped on a small stream [TN].

**Tuesday 28th**

3 p.m., great excitement, pickets fired into by Guerillas, one horse lost. Regt. called out in line of battle as skirmishers, started our march half past 4 p.m., marched 16 miles, camped at 10 p.m. by a small creek, crossed the Tennessee line back into Kentucky.

**Wednesday 29th**

6 miles. Left Camp at 1 p.m., passed through Boydsville [KY] and camped at 4 p.m. by a small branch, water very bad. Rained all night.

**Thursday 30th**

12 miles. Left camp 9 a.m., marched through a very hilly country and reached our camping place 3 p.m., two wagons upset; it is raining very hard.

**Friday 31st**

Left camp at 5 p.m. and marched 3 miles to Camp Beauregard, passed through Felicianna.

**Saturday, August 1st, 1863**

At Camp Beauregard, several deserters came in today from the rebel army.

**Wednesday 5th**

30 miles. Left Camp Beauregard on (or?) Gilmore [TN] and passed through Jacksonville where a young lady played some beautiful music. The weather was extremely hot. I was on prisoner duty and thus escaped the heat of the ranks, 2/3 of the men gave out; arrived at Elm (?) City 6 o'clock.

**Friday 7th**

On private guard, the cavalry brought some prisoners in.

**Sunday 9th**

A Cavalry and Inf. Scout went out and brought in a rebel Adj. (?) and 2 Guerillas.

**Tuesday 11th**

Relieved of guard this morning to go on a scout, Co. C and Co. E., Capt. Brown in command. Camped this morning at an old Mill (?); get supper at Kenton (?) Farm (?), marched 2 miles after supper, 13 miles today.

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2 - Probably Rinehart, Tennessee - see map

Aug 12-31, 1863

**Wednesday 12th**

30 miles. This morning commenced our march at 4 a.m., marched to town of Rutherford [TN], found no Guerillas [illegible] found lots of [illegible] about 1 mile [illegible] engaged [illegible]

**Thursday 13th**

Left Rutherford before daylight, eat breakfast at Ben Harris's and up on to Kenton [TN]; rested here an hour or two, marched through the Obine<sup>3</sup> Bottoms, crossed the river on a ferry and camped about 2 miles over the river at the house of an old Secesh, marched about 15 miles.

**Friday 14th**

Started at daylight this morning, eat breakfast at Troy [TN], marched along and eat dinner at the house of a Camelite (Campbellite), preaching first, ate dinner -- afterwards, they have lost 20 niggers since the war broke out; reached Union City [TN] 4 p.m., marched 13 miles.

**Saturday 15th**

Guard inspection this morning [illegible] to the creek, roads [illegible] very stiff after the [illegible]

**Sunday 16th**

Sunday. Chaplain preached the 2nd time since [illegible]. It's rained very hard this evening, very warm.

**Tuesday 18th**

On picket, the Guerillas snap (?) [illegible] killing [illegible]

**Saturday 22nd**

The weather has been extremely hot for two weeks. Benjamin F. Collins of Co. H. died today. [Union City TN]

**Sunday 23rd.**

On fatigue; this morning building stable for the Major, this afternoon a man by the name of Roe died of Co. B. Chaplain preached this evening to a large concentration.

**Monday 24th**

Attended the funeral of Chesterfield Roe this afternoon. A great change in the weather; it is cold enough for overcoats. [Union City TN]

**Wednesday 26th**

Detailed on picket last evening; relieved at 4 p.m. this day, 1 Corp. and 14 men, 2 contraband came in.

**Sunday 30th**

On picket. 2 Corp. and 9 men. Nothing of importance transpired. Capt. Johnson officer of the Guard. Countersign Gettysburg parole. Meade.

**Monday 31st**

Gen. Smith here today reviewing us. General Inspection by a United States inspecting officer, gave us fits generally. Left Camp Beauregard on the 5th of this month, arrived at Union City the same day. We made one small scout, passed through two or three towns. Shot one Captain, wounded a Lieutenant, captured a few Guerillas and returned to Union City after traveling 73 miles. There have been over 2000 people taken the Oath during the month and a good many joined the home guards. Col. Fox aid Lieut. Courtney have both gone home. We have taken a good many prisoners during the month.

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3 - Obine - probably Obion

Sept 4-21, 1863

**Friday, September 4th, 1863**

3rd Relief    1. J. Allen, Co. E.  
                  2. John Sharer -  
                  3. F. M. Abney -  
                  4. W. Anderson -  
                  5. E. Beckham -

Detailed on guard tonight to guard prisoners, report of beer attached (?), removed prisoners to Stockade, over forty prisoners, 2 Capts. and 2 Lieutenants. Capt. Richardson's sister here today from Columbus [KY], relieved of guard at 9 o'clock p.m. Col. Fox left for St. Louis.

**Sunday 6th**

This morning Chaplain Newman preached in Camp; he preached in town after dinner. The Chaplain of the 24th preached for us tonight.

**Monday 7th**

The cars out today the first time for a week; the Rebel prisoners removed to Columbus.

**Wednesday 9th**

A man by the name of Pepperdine died in the Hospital this evening, a member of Co. H.

**Friday 11th**

Chaplain Newman preached twice today.

**Saturday 12th**

Picket guard.

1st Relief Corp.	Armstrong, Co. D
2	Weaver        E.
3	Henry         F.

**Tuesday 15th**

General Inspection today by Lieut. Hanson, Ast. Adj. General

**Wednesday 16th**

On picket

1st Relief,	Wm. Larrimore, E. Co.
2nd	Aron Petefish
3.	J.A. Barr, 24th

**Friday 18th**

Clearing of the ground for picnic.

**Saturday 19th**

On guard at picnic today, a perfect [illegible], received orders to march with three days rations tonight, marched through Jacksonville and camped at 12 o'clock p.m., marched 10 miles.

**Sunday 20th**

Commenced marching at 6 a.m., passed through Dukedom [TN] and camped on a small creek. Cramped (?) all the horses we could find, marched 20 miles, Capt. Catlin in command.

**Monday 21st**

Left Camp at 6 a.m., the men all mounted themselves except thirteen, took several shot guns and rifles from the [illegible], marched 20 miles. Camped on the [illegible]

Sept 22 – Oct 7, 1863

**Tuesday 22nd**

Last night after camping, 13 of us went 7 miles on a scout, captured 1 rebel soldier, one horse and one mule; we left camp this morning at 4 a.m. and met some forces at Bucksport, from Paducah. We marched on to Paris, a distance of 20 miles; the rebels all skedaddled.

**Wednesday 23rd**

On Provo Guard at Paris, part of our Regt. and some of the 4th Miss. Cav. went out on a scout this morning, ran the rebels across the Tenn. River.

**Thursday 24th**

25 miles. Left Camp at Paris this morning, marched on until 12 o'clock when our Co. was fired into; we were [illegible] out in line of battle, continue our march at 2 o'clock, camp at 7; start again at 12 o'clock p.m.

**Friday 25th**

This morning we made a [illegible] with Co. E & F at Huntsville [TN], about 3 o'clock continue our march at double quick, reach McC(?) Moorfield at 8 a.m., the Rebels six miles ahead of us, camped here all day, marched 15 miles.

**Saturday 26th**

Left camp this morning at 4 a.m., marched 20 miles and camped on the south [illegible] of the [illegible]

**Sunday 27th**

Left camp this morning at 1 a.m. (?) [illegible] camped at a Secesh [illegible]

**Monday 28th**

Took the cars, Ill. Central, at [illegible] 4 p.m., passed through Centralia [TN], reached Odin [TN] at 2 p.m., changed cars and reached Mitchell [TN] 6 p.m. where we again changed cars from the Ohio and Miss, to the Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis; left Mitchell at 12 p.m. and reached New Albany 6 a.m., crossed the river to the land and marched from there to Louisville, a distance of 4 miles; caught up with the rest of the Regt. Col. Fox had dress parade this evening.

**Wednesday 30th**

Still at Louisville, troops come in continually, dress today [illegible] passed along [illegible]

**Thursday, October 1st, 1863**

The road, every farm there are entrenchments dug and breastworks, passed through Murfreesborough [TN] and Fallsome [TN] (?) passed through the Cumberland Mountains.

**Friday 2nd**

Had a kettle of coffee and some hard tack at Stevenson, Alabama, for breakfast; it is a great depot for provisions, several thousand troops here, reached Bridgeport [AL] at 10 a.m. crossed the [illegible] river on a pontoon bridge, camped here, put up our Crush shack (?).

**Sunday 4th**

The whole company detailed on picket, across the river killed two hogs, plenty of fresh meat.

**Tuesday 6th**

On guard at the pontoon bridge. Gen. Hooker's Division moved to the front.

**Wednesday 7th**

This afternoon the Regt. on fatigue, tearing up the Pontoon Bridge.

Oct 9-23, 1863

**Friday 9th**

Picket on the Island<sup>4</sup>, guard the Ford, skiff riding almost all day.

**Saturday 10th**

S. Mulligan in camp this morning; my boots, coat [illegible] arrived this morning.

**Sunday 11th**

Chaplain preached twice. Robert Sinclair came into camp this morning; he is in fine health. Detailed on guard this evening, 9 o'clock.

**Monday 12th**

On guard all day, relieved this evening six o'clock, orders to leave; the boys have been cleaning a new camp ground all day.

**Tuesday 13th**

Rained all night and all today, mud and water; we are in a pretty fix without tents.

**Wednesday 14th**

Still keeps raining and knee deep.

**Thursday 15th**

Moved over the river this morning. Camp on the top of a high hill, rains all day. They gave us one dog tent to every four men.

**Friday 16th**

Still raining; we have made us a tent of our rubber blankets and bedded it with leaves and weeds.

**Saturday 17th**

The rain cleared off, a very fine day; on fatigue throwing the old shells over the bank of the River.

**Sunday 18th**

Rained last night, still raining. Chaplain Newman preached once. Gen. Howard had service in the evening.

**Monday 19th**

On Picket at foot of the Island; weather fine. L. Potter, H. Abney, F.M. Abney, J. Smith, J. Bascue, J. Ruddell; nothing of importance.

**Tuesday 20th**

Relieved this morning; don't feel very well. Dress parade this evening.

**Wednesday 21st**

Still keeps raining.

**Thursday 22nd**

On fatigue unloading Com(missaries) and Hay.

**Friday 23rd**

Detailed on fatigue to load Pontoon boats, still raining.

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4 - Island in the Tennessee river off Bridgeport

Oct 25-31, 1863

### Sunday 25th

Preaching at Gen. Howard's Headquarters. We turn out with full equipment, inspected by Gen. Howard. This evening received orders to march, the 11th Army Corps are moving out.

*(Editor's Note: It was of greatest importance to the Nationals to keep Chattanooga open for sending on supplies to the Army of the Cumberland. This could not be done unless food and supplies could be more speedily furnished. Grant therefore made preparations for the immediate concentration of Hooker's Corps at Bridgeport with the view of opening the river and main wagon road from that point to Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee River by which supplies could be taken to Chattanooga and thus avoid the Confederates at Lookout Mountain altogether. It was planned that Hooker should cross the river at Bridgeport with all the force at his command. Sergt. Hopper was in the corps headed by Howard, one of Hooker's generals - and threaten Bragg and Longstreet with a flank attack; General Palmer was to cross the river and hold the road passed over by Hooker; General Smith was to go down the river from Chattanooga and seize the range of hills at the mouth of Lookout Valley. Hooker crossed at Bridgeport on pontoon bridges on the 26th and reached Wauhatchie on the 28th; on the nights of the 26th and 27th Smith successfully completed his part of the plan. Before the bewildered Confederates realized what was happening, the Nationals were strongly entrenched and the foe, after an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them, withdrew up the valley toward Chattanooga. By these operations the railway from Bridgeport well up to Chattanooga was in the possession of the Nationals.)*

### Tuesday 27th

Received orders to march last night, moving at six a.m., we ascend the Mountain and hold Moore's Gap, descend and continue our march, camp at 8 p.m., march 12 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Leaving guards for the protection of the road over which he was passing, Howard - with the other corps under Hooker's command - descended through a gorge into Lookout Valley. The valley bounded by Raccoon and Lookout Pts. was divided by a series of steep, wooded hills in the possession of the Confederates, who also held the crest of Lookout Mt.*

### Wednesday 28th

March 16 miles. Left camp this morning 7 a.m., heard cannonading most of the day, sharp skirmishing about 4 p.m., shelling us from Lookout Mountain, killed 2 men and one horse, camped this evening inside our lines, still shelling us. This evening at 12 the Pickets commence firing; we are called into line, the firing becomes general, the balls begin to whirl in every direction. Gen. Hooker, Gen. Carl Schurz, Gen. Howard are here. Brig. Gen. Tyndale is in command of our Division, 3rd Div., 1st Brigade, 11th Army Corps, 12th Corps have had a hard fight, repulsed the rebels, but lost about 300 men killed and wounded. J. Petefish, Co. D., lost his arm from a shell, still shelling us, we are throwing up breastworks.

*(Editor's Note: As Hooker pushed on toward Brown's Ferry, Howard in advance, the latter was attacked on the wooded hills near Wauhatchie. In this encounter Howard lost a few men, and others were killed by shells hurled upon Hooker's column from Lookout Mt. Gen. Geary, with a small force, was ordered to encamp at Wauhatchie three miles from Howard's position, with a very thin line of pickets connecting them.)*

### Friday 30th

Throwing up breastworks until 12 last night, not much shelling this morning, raining hard.

### Saturday 31st

Ready to march at one o'clock, shelling has just commenced, the rebels are camped about 100 yards from our pickets. Our Division moves this evening; we are on the outer line of Pickets. This has been a hard month for us. Left Union City the 27th of last month, five weeks ago, and traveled 700 miles to Bridgeport, Ala.; since that time we have been on half rations, without shelter tents, and it has been raining almost continually. We left Bridgeport the 27th under command of Gen. Howard of the 11th Corps Army of the Potomac. We are attached to the 3rd Division, Gen. Carl Schurz commanding, 1st Brigade, Gen. Tyndale. We arrived here within a few miles of Chattanooga on the evening of the 28th. The enemy shelled us some; nothing serious resulted from it. In the night they attacked the 12th Corps when a sharp battle ensued and the enemy were driven back with considerable loss; our Division had some sharp skirmishing, charged and took a hill without much loss.

*(Editor's Note: From the time he entered the valley, Hooker's movements were watched by McLaws's division of Longstreet's corps holding Lookout Mt. He did not feel strong enough to fight Hooker openly so fell upon Geary's weak force believing to destroy it and burn Hooker's supplies. Geary was prepared for the assault and pushed the Confederates back. The sound of battle aroused Hooker, who sent Gen. Schurz and Gen. Tyndale to aid him. The struggle continued for three hours but early in the morning the Battle of Wauhatchie was ended victoriously for the Nationals.*



Nov 1-18, 1863

**Sunday, November 1st, 1863**

Our Regt. is on the outer line of Pickets; this evening we are all at work falling timber and putting up breastworks, at work all night; put up half mile of breastworks, expecting an attack.

**Monday 2nd**

At work all day, put up another line of breastworks. This evening we go on Pickets.

**Tuesday 3rd**

Have not been relieved yet. Not much shelling today.

**Wednesday 4th**

Still on Picket; our Pickets have been advanced to within a stone's throw of the enemy.

**Thursday 5th**

Still on Picket, rained all day; we are relieved tonight. The ground is muddy; we throw some brush down and spread our blankets and go to sleep, still raining.

**Friday 6th**

Been raining all night; our blankets are all wet. We are up in line of battle at 4 a.m. every morning; still on half rations, detailed on Picket this evening at 1 p.m. Lieut. Shaffer in command.

**Saturday 7th**

Relieved of Picket this morning 9 a.m. They still keep shelling us a little from Lookout.

*(Editor's Note: Bragg was in no condition for movements against the Nationals for Longstreet was now fighting Burnside in eastern Tenn. Thus he had to be content with simply holding his strong positions on the northern slopes of Lookout Mt. and the crest of Missionaries' Ridge. The two armies confronted each other with but three or four miles between.)*

**Sunday 8th**

On Picket duty again, Lieut. Shelton in command; one deserter came in last night.

**Monday 9th**

Relieved of Picket this morning 9 a.m.: 4 deserters came in.

**Tuesday 10th**

On Picket again: 7 deserters came through our lines, 1 Sergt., 1 Corp, and 5 Privates; they report one whole Regt. coming in as fast as possible. Lieut. Shelton in command.

**Wednesday 11th**

This morning relieved of Picket, moved camp, busy fixing tents; 1 deserter came in.

**Thursday 12th**

On picket this morning. Lieut. H [illegible] in command.

**Friday 13th**

Relieved from Picket 10 a.m., one Regt. of deserters came in today, mustered for pay by the Lieut. Col. of the 61st Ohio.

**Sunday 15th**

On Picket; Henry Shoemaker of Co. F had his arm shot off by a shell.

**Wednesday 18th**

Arms inspected by a Captain on Gen. Howard's staff, hear cannonading on our right.

**Thursday 19th**

The paymaster here; we sign the rolls.

**Friday 20th**

Receive our pay, \$86.

**Saturday 21st**

Leave camp at 4 p.m. and arrive in Camp at Chattanooga 9 p.m.

*(Editor's Note: Grant had moved to Chattanooga during the latter part of October. During this time & throughout the first part of Nov. Burnside was being seriously menaced by Longstreet at Knoxville in eastern Term. Sherman was ordered from Bridgeport and the entire force, except one division which joined Hooker & Howard in their position in Lookout Valley, marched, behind Chattanooga giving Bragg the impression they were going to Burnside's aid rather than planning to attack his right. Hooker remained on Bragg's left. The attack was set for the 21st. Hooker was to attack Bragg's left on Lookout Mt. Because heavy rains had impeded the progress of part of Sherman's forces, the timing was thus thrown off, this movement was suspended & Howard's corps was called to Chattanooga and temporarily attached to Thomas's command.)*

**Sunday 22nd**

Orders to strike tents at 4 p.m., commence our moving camp at Chattanooga 9 p.m., some movement on hand. We start without knapsacks with three days' provisions.

**Monday 23rd**

This evening at 3 [illegible] began, our Pickets advanced on them the whole length of the lines and drove them all evening; some heavy firing, especially by artillery.

*(Editor's Note: When Thomas moved out the heavy guns at Chattanooga were directing their fire on Missionaries' Ridge & Orchard Knob.)*

**Tuesday 24th**

Still the fighting goes on. Hooker is advancing on their left wing, very heavy firing. He drives them from the Lower Ridge of Lookout Mountain [illegible].

*(Editor's Note: The Nationals moved so steadily and swiftly and made such vigorous charges that Bragg did not have time to throw forward supports until too late.)*

**Wednesday 25th**

Last night Sherman advanced on their right wing and drove them finely. We captured one Mountain [illegible], 2500 Prisoners, and five pieces of artillery. This morning we double back 5 miles to Sherman's reserve command throwing up breastworks; heavy fighting in our front, two of our men wounded, both of Co. G.

*(Editor's Note: It was important to get Sherman's army over the river without being discovered. To attract the Confederates' attention, Hooker attacked them on the northern face of Lookout Mt. His guns all opened at once with a destructive fire. Other corps moved in sweeping everything before them, allowing few to escape. Troops scaled the sides of the valley driving the Confederates well toward the crest. Hooker moved down from the Mt. on the 25th and proceeded into Chattanooga Valley; there he cleared the ridge of Confederates. His victory on that part of Missionaries' Ridge was complete by evening.)*

**Thursday 26th**

This morning we make another move; before the daylight the whole of the 11th Corps cross the Chickamauga Creek and advance 6 or 7 miles at double quick, drive the Rebs at every point. Hooker advances on their left, Thomas on the center, and Sherman on their right flank. They are retreating in great disorder but still keep up a heavy fire.

*(Editor's Note: Thus ended the Battle of Chattanooga.)*

**Friday 27th**

Still pursuing the Rebs; the road is strewn with rifles, guns, cannon shells, and every kind of implements of war. They still keep up a fight to cover their retreat. We keep taking prisoners all the time, capture thousands of men of [illegible]

*(Editor's Note: During the night succeeding the battle, the Missionaries' Ridge blazed with the Union campfires while the Confederates retreated toward Ringgold; Sherman, Palmer and Hooker were sent in pursuit. Stragglers were numerous and were made prisoners.)*

Nov 28 – Dec 10, 1863

**Saturday 28th**

Still pursuing the Rebs; [illegible] men are scattering in different directions. Some skirmishing still going on; we strike out for Knoxville with parts of Sherman's force, our Cavalry [illegible] their Railroad; communications in every direction.

*(Editor's Note: While the Nationals were successfully routing Bragg and his forces from the Chattanooga area, the Confederate Longstreet was seriously pressing Burnside at Knoxville. Columns of Grant's army began their march toward Knoxville to aid the harassed Burnside.)*

**Sunday 29th**

We still march on through a very fertile country; we pass through Gaps in the mountains and still continue our course through a continuous valley.<sup>5</sup> It is a beautiful valley, abundance of sheep and every kind of stock.

**Monday 30th**

Capture some more Cars with corn meal, flour and salt, were not such cheap prisoners as Gen. Bragg thought. I think we are living off him just now. The weather is very cold; we cannot keep warm at nights.

**Tuesday, December 1st, 1863**

Still keep marching on, the Rebels a day in advance. We pass through several small towns.

**Wednesday 2nd**

The Rebs are still retreating and we follow them up slowly, pass through Cleveland, Athens, and some other small towns [TN].

**Thursday 3rd**

We arrive at Loudon; the Rebs ran four engines and several cars into the river. They also burnt a large quantity of stores, ammunition, etc. The bridge across the river was burnt by [illegible] We took 100 prisoners here.

*(Editor's Note: While Burnside was resisting Longstreet, heavy columns were moving to assist him. Sherman was ordered to take command of all troops moving to his relief and to proceed as swiftly as possible. The army crossed the Hiawasee the next morning and pushed on toward Loudon, Howard in advance. Sherman entered the Union lines on the 3rd when Longstreet, finding an overwhelming force near, retreated in the direction of Virginia, pursued by Burnside's forces; thus ended the Siege of Knoxville.)*

**Friday 4th**

We laid over most of yesterday. This morning we have orders to march at 4 a.m.; orders countermanded.

**Saturday 5th**

This morning we leave at 1 a.m. March 9 miles to the Pontoon Bridge, afterwards we march 14 miles, camp about 6 p.m. March 22 miles.

**Sunday 6th**

Sunday; we lay over today, get some molasses and Sow Belly.

**Monday 7th**

This morning leave camp at 7 a.m.; take the Backward track, cross the Tenn. River at 1 p.m., continue our march for 7 miles, march 20 miles.

**Tuesday 8th**

March at 7 a.m. Rained most of the day, camped about 3 p.m. at Sweetwater, passed through Philadelphia.

**Wednesday 9th**

March at 7 a.m., rained most of the night. Passed through Mouse Creek, and camped at Athens at 5 p.m.

**Thursday 10th**

At Athens; we stay here a couple of days to rest the boys.

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5 - Continuation of Lookout Valley.

**Dec 12-29, 1863**

**Saturday 12th**

March at 8 a.m. Passed through Riceville and camped at Charleston on the Hiawasse River: the bridge here has been burnt since we passed through but is repaired. It rains all night.

**Sunday 13th**

We lay at Charleston over Sunday; Chaplain Newman preached to us.

**Monday 14th**

Left Charleston 8 a.m. and marched to Cleveland where we camped at 5 p.m. I was detailed on Patrol and had to march 12 miles after night which was a hard pill.

**Wednesday 16th**

Left Cleveland at 8 a.m., marched 14 miles and camped at 6 p.m., got supper and our beds fixed and received orders to march further. It rained and poured down, marched 8 miles and camped in a cornfield.

**Thursday 17th**

This morning we left camp before daylight, marched on the Railroad, arrived at Chattanooga 1 p.m., marched to Lookout Valley, camped at 4 p.m. on our own old camp ground.

**Friday 18th**

In camp recruiting after our long march of 26 days and marching very near 300 miles. (Recuperating?)

**Saturday 19th**

In camp lying around.

**Sunday 20th**

Move camp and commence clearing of the ground for winter quarters. [Near Chattanooga]

**Monday 21st**

Commence putting up our winter quarters. Our houses are 10 feet square and five feet from the ground to the roof.

**Tuesday 22nd**

Only six axes, 3 shovels and 3 picks to the Regt. so that our work goes on slowly.

**Wednesday 23rd**

Today the whole Division is detailed to build plank road from River to Commissary, five miles in length; the roads are so bad we cannot get rations.

**Thursday 24th**

We get along slowly with the roads on account of scarcity of tools and work on our shanties by night.

**Friday 25th**

General Holiday, issued full rations and some whiskey; we built our house today; rained most of the day.

**Saturday 26th**

Still at work on the road.

**Sunday 27th**

Sunday.

**Monday 28th**

At work on the road, mud knee deep, get more axes.

**Tuesday 29th**

Sick today, excused by the Doctor; the most of the boys are at work on the roads.

Dec 30, 1863 - Jan 31, 1864

**Wednesday 30th**

The boys finish the road today.

**Thursday 31st**

Mustered for pay, raining all day.

**Friday, January 1st, 1864**

Just finished our quarters; ordered to march to Kelly's Ford, a distance of 4 miles. It is the coldest day we have had. We suffer tonight with the cold.

**Saturday 2nd**

It is very cold. We move into the quarters which the 16th Ill., have just left. They have reenlisted and gone home on furloughs.

**Sunday 3rd**

Still cold but somewhat abated. We are sent here to guard the commissaries and also fatigue duty.

**Monday 4th**

Weather changed. It is raining and very disagreeable especially as we have no rations.

**Thursday 7th**

On duty. Plenty of rations.

**Friday 8th**

Lieut. Col. Newman left for home this morning.

**Sunday 10th**

Detailed on commissary guard.

**Monday & Tuesday 11th & 12th**

Fixing up winter quarters again.

**Wednesday 13th**

At commissary on detached service with six men [illegible] E. Bonnel Co. E., Ausmas Co. B., I. Angelo Co. F., F. Hickman Co. I., Riley Co. K (?), Reed Co. K.

**Monday 25th**

Drew 6 days rations and received orders to march. We ascended the mountains and marched as far as Whiteside where we camped.

**Tuesday 26th**

This morning left camp at five: marched on to Shell Mound. Saw the boys, Bob Sinclair, Jim Brown, Neal Hoagland; they look fine, they had received orders to march. We arrived at Bridgeport 3 p.m.

**Wednesday 27th**

Busy putting up quarters.

**Thursday 28th**

Move again and put up fresh quarters.

**Friday 29th**

On picket.

**Sunday 31st**

Chaplain preached today.

Feb 3 – Mar 8, 1864

**Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864**

On picket.

**Sunday 7th**

Chaplain preached this afternoon.

**Tuesday 9th**

Col. Fox in command of the Division.

**Wednesday 10th**

Battalion drill & dress parade every day.

**Thursday 11th**

On picket.

**Friday 12th**

Sergt. Hill returned.

**Sunday 14th**

Chaplain Newman preached today.

**Tuesday 16th**

On picket.

**Wednesday 17th**

Received two month's pay; sent \$50 home.

**Friday 19th**

Great excitement. Morgan reported advancing on us.

*(Editor's Note: Morgan had been menacing Union troops around the area of Bridgeport since late Dec. Suffering continued defeat he finally made his way through eastern Tenn. and eventually into Ky. sometime in April. He harassed the Nationals whenever and wherever he could.)*

**Sunday 21st**

On picket.

**Friday 26th**

On duty at Pontoon Bridge.

**Tuesday, March 1st, 1864**

On patrol to Shell Mound (Tenn.)

**Friday 4th**

Col. Fox returned to the regiment.

**Sunday 6th**

Chaplain preached: commenced protracted meeting.

**Monday 7th**

Prayer meeting this evening.

**Tuesday 8th**

Detailed on picket. Lieut. Belt in command.

**Mar 14 – Apr 28, 1864**

**Monday 14th**

On picket. Capt. Fordson (?) in command.

**Tuesday 15th**

Still carrying on meeting.

**Thursday 17th**

On fatigue building Fort.

**Sunday 20th**

At meeting twice today. Prayer meeting every night.

**Tuesday 22nd**

A heavy snow storm from 1 a.m. to about 2 p.m.; fourteen inches of snow fell.

**Wednesday 23rd**

The boys are having a great time today snow balling.

**Thursday 24th**

On guard at the pontoon bridge: rained most of the night.

**Sunday 27th**

On picket. Rumors of another raid.

**Monday 28th**

Heard firing today down the river.

**Tuesday 29th**

A very heavy storm last night.

**Friday, April 1st, 1864**

On picket in Hogjaw Valley. 3 Corps., 9 privates; raining most of the time.

**Wednesday 6th**

On patrol to Shell Mound.

**Friday 8th**

P. Daley starts home on furlough.

**Monday 11th**

On fatigue, building Fort.

**Saturday 16th**

On guard at the Pontoon Bridge.

**Sunday 24th**

Detailed tonight to guard prisoners at Brigade Hd. Qr.

**Thursday 28th**

Received orders to march on Saturday next (30th).

*(Editor's Note: Sherman, succeeding Grant in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, received his orders from Grant on the 30th of April to advance southward from the vicinity of Chatanooga. His chief objectives were the destruction of the Confederate army under Johnston, then at Dalton in northern Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta.)*

May 2-14, 1864

**Monday, May 2nd, 1864**

Left Bridgeport this morning at 7 a.m. and camped at Whiteside. 15 miles.

**Tuesday 3rd**

Left Camp at 8 a.m. and marched to Chattanooga, 15 miles. Col. Fox made his farewell speech.

**Wednesday 4th**

Left Camp at 8 a.m., camped 5 p.m., passed over the old Chickamauga Battlefield, 12 miles.

**Thursday 5th**

Left Camp at 6 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m., crossed the Chickamauga Creek and camped in Pleasant Valley, marched 12 miles. Georgia.

**Friday 6th**

Camp Pleasant Valley. On picket, 2 men killed and one wounded.

**Saturday 7th**

Relieved at 3 a.m., marched at 6 a.m. Camped at 4 p.m. at Anderson, Clinton Co., Georgia; reports of a battle at Tunnel Hill<sup>6</sup>, marched 12 miles.

**Sunday 8th**

Sunday; laid in camp, firing on our right and left, a thousand reports going wind.

**Monday 9th**

In Camp at Anderson, some fighting on our right and left wing; two or three hundred men brought in wounded.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman determined to turn the Confederate position at Dalton and for that purpose tried to make a passage at Snake Creek Gap, farther south. Masking this movement, Thomas menaced Johnston's front but in so doing had quite a severe engagement with the Confederates at Buzzard's Roost.)*

**Tuesday 10th**

Marched at 1 a.m. and joined McPherson's Corps on our right by ten o'clock, marched 10 miles.

*(Editor's Note: McPherson passed through Snake Creek Gap and appeared suddenly before the Confederate works near Resaca on the railway south of Dalton. These works were too formidable for an attack with his force alone so he fell back to a strong position in Snake Creek Gap awaiting the main army. Sherman was somewhat disappointed in the result of these movements but felt an advantage had been gained. On the 10th he ordered Thomas to send Hooker's corps to the support of McPherson.)*

**Wednesday 11th**

Camped at Snake Creek Gap.

**Thursday 12th**

Fixed some road through the Gap.

**Friday 13th**

Marched through the Gap, heavy firing in front, marched 5 miles.

*(Editor's Note: By menacing the Confederate position near Snake Creek Gap and Resaca, Sherman compelled Johnston to abandon Dalton and fall back to the menaced position; from that position Johnston took post behind a line of entrenchments.)*

**Saturday 14th**

Laid most of the day in support of Butterfield, about 5 p.m. ordered to the left. The Rebs just broke our lines; our men were skedaddling in double quick. We went in with a yell and repulsed them; laid out as skirmishers all night. 5 miles.

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6 - Tunnel Hill – in the vicinity of Buzzard's Roost Gap where Thomas was endeavoring to divert Johnston's attention from Sherman's proposed movement on Dalton.



May 15-24, 1864

### **Sunday 15th**

This morning a general advance along the lines: this afternoon we had a warm time but succeeded in driving the rebels. Lost six men wounded from our Company. We were hotly engaged 2 hours.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman was severely pressing Johnston at Resaca and a general engagement ensued in the afternoon and evening. Johnston abandoned Resaca and the following morning the Nationals took possession while Sherman's whole force started in pursuit. Hassell Hopper was wounded.)*

### **Monday 16th**

The Rebs in full retreat. (I guess we scared them last night.) We are in pursuit; the Rebs have left their dead and wounded on the field, marched 10 miles.

### **Tuesday 17th**

Left Camp this morning about 10 a.m., crossed the Consawassa river<sup>7</sup>. Henry Miller came back to the regt., marched 10 miles.

### **Wednesday 15th**

Left Camp 8 a.m. and marched 15 miles.

### **Thursday 19th**

Left Camp at 1 p.m., marched 6 miles and came across the Rebs; drove them about 4 miles from 4 lines of breastworks where they again made a stand at Cassville and it being dark we had to halt. and throw up breastworks. 6 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman was pushing Johnston farther and farther into Georgia, meeting but slight opposition along the way. After making a brief stand at the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, which the Nationals destroyed, he moved on to Cassville where Sherman found him holding a strong position and apparently determined to fight.)*

### **Friday 20th**

The Rebs were hard at work last night throwing up breastworks and building Forts; heavy skirmishing all night; this morning our Cavalry advanced. The Rebs have left their works. They were heavily fortified in a very strong position; a beautiful graveyard was torn up and the Tombstones made into breastworks.

*(Editor's Note: Common sense told Johnston to move on and he did so that night, crossing the Etowah River, burning the bridges, and placing that stream between his army and the ever advancing Sherman. In Memoranda (see appendix) Hopper noted "fight at Resaca, May 20th/64, where we lost 45 men killed and wounded, May 20th at Peach Tree Creek, we lost 35 men" ... "fight on the 25th near Dallas, lost 75 men".)*

### **Saturday 21st**

Today we are in Camp. The boys are washing up their clothes, orders to be ready for a 20 days' march.

*(Editor's Note: Johnston halted near the Allatoona Pass, in a very strong position among rugged hills where he was not molested for two or three days because Sherman gave his army rest on the right bank of the Etowah, while supplies were brought for the next stage of the campaign.)*

### **Sunday 22nd**

Still in camp, expect to march tomorrow; some few prisoners and some deserters come in.

### **Monday 23rd**

Leave Camp at 4 a.m.; about 10 a.m. I fell sick and was carried to the ambulance; crossed a small river about 4 p.m. and camped, marched 10 miles; six men of our brigade died of sunstroke.

*(Editor's Note: Hopper received a leg wound at Resaca. The next day he was unable to remain in camp for they were ordered out. Family members remember that he walked with a slight limp.)*

### **Tuesday 24th**

Left Camp at 5 a.m., slight skirmishing all day: marched about 14 miles.

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7 - Consawassa – evidently should be Costenaula

May 25 - Jun 3, 1864

**Wednesday 25th**

Left Camp at 8 a.m. and marched 4 miles to dinner; at about 3 p.m. Butterfield encountered the Rebs ambushed and suffered severely. We were in the fight twice during the afternoon, drove the Rebs 1 mile; we suffered severely, 7 men in our company wounded. 7 miles. (Battle of Dallas)

Elijah Hicken	dead
James Smith	“
John Saffley	w.(wounded) severely
Jess Collins	“
George Liter	“
George Coffin	“
James Ruddell	“

*(Editor's Note: Sherman with his various divisions continued his pursuit of Johnston and suddenly came upon him fairly well intrenched. A sharp conflict ensued. Hooker made a hold push but a stormy night was coming on and though he gained some ground he could not drive the Confederates from that position.)*

**Thursday 26th**

Laid still today, smart skirmishing all day along the front lines, our Troops are getting into position; our Division has suffered severely.

*(Editor's Note: The following morning Sherman found the Confederates strongly intrenched with lines extending from Dallas to Marietta.)*

**Friday 27th**

Orders to be ready to march this morning at 4 a.m., laid in camp all day. Our troops are putting in a terrible fire all day; the Rebel cannon is silenced. Our Division lost 1850 men the other night, 19 from our Regt.

*(Editor's Note: In his efforts to dislodge Johnston, Sherman moved McPherson to Dallas and Thomas to New Hope Church. In this vicinity there were many severe encounters ending unfavorably for the Nationals. Then McPherson endeavored to join Thomas in front of New Hope Church so that Sherman might more easily strike Johnston's right; the Confederates struck a severe blow; they were repulsed but at an extremely heavy cost to the Nationals.)*

**Saturday 28th**

Heavy firing all night; this morning we were ordered to march at 4 a.m. We are in charge of some prisoners and guarding a train to Kingston for ammunition, marched 12 miles.

**Sunday 29th**

Left Camp this morning 5 a.m., reached Kingston at 3 p.m. 12 miles.

**Monday 30th**

Left Kingston at 6 a.m., marched 16 miles.

**Tuesday 31st**

Marched to the Front, about 8 miles, heavy skirmishing going on.

**Wednesday, June 1st, 1864**

Left Camp at 8 a.m. and moved around the left, about 5 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman moved his army to the left and compelled Johnston to evacuate his position at Allatoona Pass.)*

**Thursday 2nd**

Moved about 3 miles further around to the left, put up breastworks, moved our position and put up more. 3 miles.

**Friday 3rd**

Laid behind our breastworks all day, heavy firing on the line.

Jun 4-19, 1864

**Saturday 4th**

Still behind our works; this evening I was detailed on the skirmish line, rained all night, heavy skirmishing.  
*(Editor's Note: Johnston abandoned his works covering New Hope Church when Sherman advanced and took possession of the railway.)*

**Sunday 5th**

This morning the Reb skirmishers have retreated; we are relieved, the Brigade has moved: march about 5 miles.

**Monday 6th**

Our company as skirmishers, march about 1 mile and again come across them. We threw out a line of skirmishers and formed a line of battle, threw up breastworks, moved position and built more breastworks.

**Tuesday 7th**

Again moved position a little to the left, slight skirmishing on the lines.

**Wednesday 8th**

Behind breastworks, slight skirmishing still going on, commences to rain.

**Thursday 9th**

Two or three Regts. of Cavalry went out and ran the skirmishers into their works. Raining.

**Friday 10th**

Still laid behind the breastworks expecting to move every moment. Rains.

**Saturday 11th**

Still in Camp, the 4th. Corps move in front and drive the skirmishers into their entrenchments; still rains.

**Sunday 12th**

Rains dreadfully.

**Monday 13th**

Still raining.

**Tuesday 14th**

Looks a little brighter this morning.

**Wednesday 15th**

A general advance, drive the Rebs into their works, 2 miles.

*(Editor's Note: After much maneuvering, Sherman, under cover of a heavy cannonade, began his advance on Johnston's lines between Kennesaw and Pine Mts. The troops pressed on fighting at almost every step; the Confederates abandoned Pine Mt. and took position on their line of entrenchments between Kennesaw and Lost Mts.)*

**Thursday 16th**

Pretty sharp fighting, both parties in their entrenchments.

**Friday 17th**

The Rebs on the retreat; they leave their works, we follow them up. They are again in their entrenchments, heavy artillery firing, 2 miles.

*(Editor's Note: The Confederates abandoned Lost Mt. and the long line of works connecting it with Kennesaw and took position on the lofty heights of the latter.)*

**Saturday 18th**

Again on the retreat, drove them out of 2 lines of works. 2 miles.

**Sunday 19th**

Follow them up; rains dreadfully. The rebs are again in their entrenchments.

Jun 20 – Jul 2, 1864

**Monday 20th**

Laid in reserve, sharp skirmishing with some cannonading.

**Tuesday 21st**

Moved position, rains heavily.

**Wednesday 22nd**

Sharp skirmishing, moved into a ridge and threw up breastworks.

**Thursday 23rd**

Again moved position, drove the Rebs back; planted our batteries and had a warm time generally, about 5 p.m. the Rebs charged us but they went back quicker than they came; our loss very slight.

*(Editor's Note: A detachment of Johnston's army under Hood attacked the Nationals: although the movement was sudden & unexpected he was received with a terrible return blow making him recoil in great confusion leaving in his retreat his killed, wounded & many prisoners in the hands of the Nationals. The struggle was brief & bloody & is known as the Battle of Kulp House.)*

**Friday 24th**

Laid behind our breastworks, very sharp skirmishing; the 23rd Corps buried 21 hundred Rebs today.

**Saturday 25th**

Some fighting along the lines but in the main quiet; strengthen our works.

**Sunday 26th**

Heavy skirmishing along the lines; the Rebs occasionally make a dash on our Pickets after night but are unsuccessful.

**Monday 27th**

Lieut. Dimm of Co. D was killed today on the skirmish line. He was a brave & good officer; we feel his loss very much.

**Tuesday 28th**

A general charge was ordered all along the lines; the 14th and 4th Corps suffered severely. They took the first line of the enemy's works. The Rebs have the strongest position here and are the best fortified of any place we have found them.

*(Editor's Note: After a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Confederates on the 27th with an aggregate loss of about 3000 men, the Nationals reversed and began seriously to threaten Johnston's rear.)*

**Wednesday 29th**

They occupy Kennesaw Mountains<sup>8</sup> which they have covered with cannon. They have several Bomb Proof Forts, and two or three lines of Breastworks which it would be madness to charge. We shall have to flank them; making out Muster Rolls.

**Thursday 30th**

Mustered for pay.

**Friday, July 1st, 1864**

Laid behind our breastworks.

**Saturday 2nd**

On the skirmish line, some very sharp firing.

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8 - Big and Little Kennesaw.

**Jul 3-4, 1864**

**Sunday 3rd**

The Rebs have left their breastworks. March at 7 a.m., our skirmishers are following them up closely, several squads of prisoners have come in. 3 miles.

*(Editor's Note: The plan of attacking Johnston's rear was begun near the evening of the 2nd and the intended effect was instantaneous. Johnston abandoned Kennesaw and all his works that night and when at dawn Sherman's skirmishers stood on the top of that mountain they saw the Confederate hosts flying through and behind Marietta in hot haste toward the Chattahoochee in the direction of Atlanta; later in the night Sherman rode into Marietta just as the cavalry of Johnston's rear guard left.)*

**Monday 4th**

A good many prisoners coming in, moved position. 2 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman continued to push a heavy skirmish line forward and captured the entire line of Confederate rifle pits with some prisoners. Johnston abandoned all works and fled across the Chattahoochee and began building fortifications against Sherman's passage.)*

# Diary II

July 5, 1864 — June 14, 1863



Jul 5-27, 1864

**Tuesday, July 5th, 1864**

Changed position to the right; moved forward 3 or 4 miles. Crossed our line of works. 4 miles.

**Wednesday 6th**

The Rebs have crossed the river<sup>9</sup>; we move up about 3 miles and throw up breastworks. 3 miles.

**Thursday 7th**

We take position on the north side of the river<sup>10</sup>, the Rebs on the south; the Rebs and our men swim together and trade; lay here until the 16th.

**Sunday 17th**

Moved to the left, crossed the river on pontoons; the 23rd and the 14th Corps crossed before us; saw Eddie Waterhouse. He looks fine, very much like Tommy; marched 5 miles, detailed on picket tonight.

**Monday 18th**

Advance today; sharp skirmishing. 3 miles.

**Tuesday 19th**

Moved at 5 p.m. and marched 3 miles.

**Wednesday 20th**

Moved at 7 a.m.; the Rebs charged Geary's Division at 4 p.m. whilst advancing his lines; a general fight ensued; we held the battleground. Loss on both sides very heavy: we had the advantage of cannon: our regiment lost 5 killed, 30 wounded. 2 miles.<sup>11</sup>

**Thursday 21st**

Threw up temporary breastworks last night; bury ours and the Rebel dead today; our company lost 5 men, 1 killed and 4 wounded. W.M. Anderson killed, Sergt. Petefish, Private Ruggers, Sharer and Hamilton wounded, Capt. Woof of Co. B was killed.

**Friday 22nd**

Advance to within half a mile of their works around the city and succeed in putting up works under a heavy fire; crossed one line of their works; John Allen of our company is missing. 2 miles.

**Saturday 23rd**

The Rebs made a charge on us but were repulsed. They advanced to within 100 yds. of our works. On the 21st we received a new regiment into the Brigade, the 31st Wisconsin.

**Sunday 24th**

The 31st Wisconsin takes the place of the 45th N.Y. in our Brigade on the W (East?)

**Tuesday 26th**

Keep strengthening our works a little: our skirmishers keep up a heavy fire; 24th, 25th and 26th still behind our works.

**Wednesday 27th**

Captured 46 prisoners: one of the 31st Wisconsin killed and few wounded when advancing the skirmish line.

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9 - Chattahoochee River

10 - Chattahoochee River

11 - Battle of Peach Tree Creek

**July 28 – Aug 17, 1864**

**Thursday 28th**

Our batteries shelled the town today [Atlanta, Georgia]; good news from the right. Howard<sup>12</sup> has established his lines; repulsed 5 successive charges and captured 3000 Prisoners).

**Friday 29th**

Col. Robinson, our Brigade Commander, has left us; he was loved and respected by the troops. Col. Bouton of the 143rd N.Y. is in command. The Brigade consists of the 143rd N.Y., 31st Wis., 82nd and 61st Ohio and 82nd and 101st Ills.

**Saturday 30th**

Detailed on Picket this evening; all quiet along the lines. John Sharer was buried at Chattanooga today; he was wounded on the 20th at Peach Tree Creek.

**Sunday 31st**

Relieved from Picket 7 p.m.; one man from the 31st Wis. wounded on the line.

**Monday, August 1st, 1864**

One of the 82nd Ills. killed on the skirmish line, also 1 of the 31st Wis.

**Tuesday 2nd**

Our troops are mostly moving to the right; we are advancing slowly but surely.

**Wednesday 3rd**

Very still along the lines today, scarcely a shell fired; the 23rd Corps are getting position on the right.

**Thursday 4th**

Heavy firing on the right, musketry and artillery.

**Friday 5th**

The cars have crossed the [Chattahoochee] river, artillery and infantry commenced firing at 4 p.m.

**Tuesday 9th**

Detailed on Picket this evening, shelling the city [Atlanta, Georgia] most of the afternoon; bad news from Petersburg [Virginia].

**Wednesday 10th**

x to John (sent J.H.)

Relieved of Picket 7 p.m.; sharp firing all day.

**Friday 12th**

(X from J) (received J.H.)

Very heavy Picket firing on our left.

**Saturday 13th**

(x to)

**Sunday 14th**

Shelling the town [Atlanta] last night; preaching tonight by the Chaplain of the 123rd N .Y.

**Wednesday 17th**

General Inspection by Capt. Reynolds, In General, on the staff; move tonight.

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12 - Howard, commander of 4th Corps.



Aug 18-31, 1864

**Thursday 18th**

The Johnnys opened their batteries on us this morning, but with little damage; orders countermanded.

**Friday 19th**

(x to)

I think we rather startled the Rebs this morning; we opened 30 pieces of artillery on them from our Corps at 4 a.m.; a few deserters still come in.

**Saturday 20th**

from a Tombstone, Atlanta: "It is a Holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the Dead that they may be loosed from their sins". 2nd Michael 12 and 46.

**Sunday 21st**

Mr. Seymour preached this evening.

**Tuesday 23rd**

Detailed on Picket last evening; relieved today at 7 p.m.; no firing in front of our Brigade; some of our large guns send shells into the city [Atlanta, Georgia] every five minutes.

*(Editor's Note: In Memoranda found in the back of the diaries (see appendix) he noted that "on the 22nd [August] we occupied a position in front of Atlanta".)*

**Wednesday 24th**

Democrat paper came. Various rumors in Camp about moving; received enough paper and envelopes to supply the Regiment.

**Thursday 25th**

Struck tents this evening at retreat or rather Tattoo, fell back to the [Chattahoochee] river, five miles; what the object of this move is I do not know but I think that General Sherman will be heard from in a few days.

*(Editor's Note: The Siege of Atlanta was raised on the night of the 25th and all munitions of war, supplies, and the sick and wounded men were sent to Sherman's intrenched position on the Chattahoochee River whither the 20th Corps (Gen. Slocum's) marched for their protection. In the grand movement that followed, Sherman sent the Army of the Tennessee (Howard's), the Army of the Cumberland (Thomas's) and the Army of the Ohio (Schofield's) out into strategic positions against the Confederate leader Hood.)*

**Friday 26th**

Moved into position; commenced putting up breastworks. Gen. Slocum arrived; we hear he is to take command of the Corps.

**Saturday 27th**

Still strengthening our works.

**Sunday 28th**

Cleaning up camp; we have about 200 deserters building breastworks.

**Monday 29th**

(x to) (write to Jane)

Received a letter from Jane, detailed on Picket this evening; relieved to help the Orderly with the rolls; answered Jane's letter.

**Tuesday 30th**

On Fatigue; 4 men (stragglers) attached to the company.

*(Editor's Note: It is not known whether these were Union or Confederate men.)*

**Wednesday 31st**

Mustered by Lt. Col. Lesage [Lessage]

Sept 1-10, 1864

#### Thursday, September 1st, 1864

During the night of the 1st we heard, as we thought, cannonading in the direction of Atlanta, which proved to be the evacuating and destruction of stores and the explosion of shells.

*(Editor's Note: At two o'clock in the morning sounds like the low bellowing of distant thunder reached the ears of Sherman from the north and he was a little puzzled. He thought that surely Slocum had not ventured to attack the strong defenses of Atlanta with only the 20th Corps – Hood must be blowing up his magazines preparatory to his flight from that city. With this impression, Sherman ordered a vigorous pursuit of Hardee. While Sherman was preparing to dislodge him, rumors reached him that Hood was indeed evacuating Atlanta. The truth was given him on the 4th by a courier from Slocum and revealed the fact that Hood, outgeneraled and overwhelmed with perplexity, had blown up his magazines and seven trains of cars, destroyed the foundries and workshops in Atlanta, and fled; Slocum had entered the city unopposed on the morning after Hood left it and was holding it as conqueror.)*

#### Friday 2nd

7 miles. This morning 3 Regiments of our Division are ordered, 123rd N.Y. and the 101st Ills. and one other Regiment unknown to me; we advanced with skirmishers thrown out very carefully and entered the City at 1 p.m.; there was already some of the 3rd Div. there but the colors of the 101st were the first to enter Atlanta; the dwellings have [illegible] scarcely any but (as) been struck, three or more, the citizens had mostly caves dug to creep into when we were shelling; they had destroyed large amounts of property [illegible] 200 cars and 2 loaded with [illegible]

*(Editor's Note: When Slocum was satisfied that Hood had abandoned Atlanta, he sent out at dawn a strong reconnoitering column in that direction. It encountered no opposition and entered the city – much of which was reduced to a smoking ruin by Hood's incendiary fires – at 9 o'clock, when it was met by mayor Calhoun, who formally surrendered the place. Gen. Ward's division then marched in with drums beating and colors flying and the National flag was unfurled over the Courthouse.)*

*(Editor's Note: Portions of this entry were impossible to transcribe.)*

#### Tuesday 6th

B. D. Campbell, the 6th and 7th Arkansas Regt., Gavans Brig., Cleybournes' Div., Hardee's Corps at 9 [and a half] p.m.; detailed to guard prisoners to Chattanooga.

*(Editor's Note: The prisoners taken to Chattanooga belong to the various divisions described here. Sherman strengthened the garrisons to the rear, and to make his communications more secure he sent portions of the 4th and 14th Corp. back to Chattanooga.)*

#### Wednesday 7th

Took 500 prisoners, 83 commissioned officers and 1 Brig. Gen.; it was midnight when we left Atlanta and arrived at Chattanooga midnight tonight, turned over the prisoners to the Guard there and laid down on the cars and slept until morning.

#### Thursday 8th

Stay at Chattanooga. See some of our Company that had been left back, eat some apples and peaches, the first since last fall, enjoy ourselves considerably. We look rather seedy compared with the 100 day men, who have clean guns, clean clothes and everything to correspond.

#### Friday 9th

(to x)

Started last night with Bonnell, left for Atlanta at 7 p.m. The officers in charge at Resaca<sup>13</sup> were having a dance; one train stopped there some time and the boys annoyed them terribly.

#### Saturday 10th

We progress finely until 12 a.m. when one of our cars ran off the track which detained us 2 hours. Afterwards the engine refused to pull us along so it was midnight before we arrived at Atlanta.

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13 - Resaca, Georgia, northwest of Atlanta.

Sept 11-28, 1864

**Sunday 11th**

(paper proof x)

Slept rather late this morning, commenced to write a letter home, when we received orders to move; moved camp about 1 mile, put up quarters. 280 miles.

**Monday 12th**

Clearing of the Ground; we have got a very nice Camp. Our Div. shaped in 3 lines of battle, the 1st Brig, composing the 1st line, the 2nd Brig, the 2nd line and the 3rd Brig, the 3rd line.

**Tuesday 13th**

(from x)

Received a letter from John and wrote one home.

**Thursday 15th**

(papers)

On Fatigue; put up a fence in front of Col.'s tent.

**Friday 16th**

General Inspection by Capt. Reynolds: very particular but our guns are in pretty good order.

**Saturday 17th**

Will Larrimore and myself visited the Cemetery [in Atlanta]. There are some splendid monuments and beautiful shrubbery; there are some 4000 Confederate soldiers buried here. One beautiful monument stands about 20 feet high with a vault beneath; the door is open and the curious can inspect. The coffins stand one upon another; there are 2 with panes of glass inserted in their lids just over the faces of the dead. One is a woman; by removing a slide of wood you can see the skeleton of what was once flesh and blood; the man although been buried many years his beard seemed to be quite fresh and extended over his shoulders.

**Sunday 18th**

General Review, three miles from camp; weather very unfavorable, rained most of the time; we all got a good drenching, served the Commanding Officer right, wish he had had to take it all.

**Tuesday 20th**

General Review by Gen. Slocum; everything passed off smoothly; we marched past Gen. Sherman's and Thomas's Quarters.

*(Editor's Note: Gen. Thomas, Sherman's second in command, of the Army of the Cumberland.)*

**Wednesday 21st**

Moved to town [Atlanta] and took possession of the fire Department

**Thursday 22nd**

It will take several days to fix up the engines, of which there are four.

**Sunday 25th**

(paper)

Service at Episcopal Church this morning, at Methodist Church this evening at 6 p.m.

**Monday 26th**

Working on the engine, meeting at the Methodist Church.

**Tuesday 27th**

Must be some movement in the rear; Troops are going back every day.

**Wednesday 28th**

Wrote to V. Breckon; meeting every night; no mail for several days.

Oct 2-29, 1864

**Sunday, October 2nd, 1864**

Meeting every night during the past week and twice today.

**Monday 3rd**

Paid one dollar for my shoes half soling.

**Sunday 9th**

Meeting twice today; news this evening that Richmond is in our possession.

**Monday 10th**

On guard this evening at Regt. Quarters. Meetings still progressing; no mail yet.

**Saturday 15th**

(to x) Received orders to march.

**Sunday 16th**

Started on a foraging expedition; Col. Robinson in command; marched 17 miles. Camp on South River.<sup>14</sup>

**Monday 17th**

Left to guard the Ford while part of the train get their loads.

**Tuesday 18th**

We are relieved by another Regt., take 400 wagons out and get forage; 14 miles.

**Wednesday 19th**

Return to camp, having got all our wagons loaded, 800 in all; Col. Robinson in command; 17 miles, arrived in camp 5 p.m.; received x from Richard, 1 from Jane.

**Thursday 20th**

(of x)

Wrote to Mr. Lacy, Richard, Jane and John.

**Sunday 23rd**

At meeting 3 times today; Chaplain Seymour and some others returned from furlough.

**Wednesday 26th**

Orders to march on a scouting expedition, march at 6 a.m. camp at 12 p.m. 22 miles.

*(Editor's Note: It was also on Oct. 26th that Gen. Sherman began his bold plan of a march to the sea. To Gen. Thomas, Sherman now delegated full power over all the troops under his command, excepting four Corps with which he intended to march from Atlanta to the sea. Sergt. Hopper was a member of the latter group.)*

**Thursday 27th**

Foraging until 12 p.m. 12 miles.

**Friday 28th**

Foraging again; camp at 12 p.m.; march 15 miles.

**Saturday 29th**

Start for town [Atlanta] as advance guard, arrive at 4 p.m., 15 miles; took 50 prisoners, lost 20; loaded all our wagons [illegible] 600, lots of cattle, sweet potatoes, sheep and hogs; Capt. Lamb returned this evening.

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14 - South River – a branch of Peach Tree Creek, also called South Fork.

**Sunday 30th**

Meetings still going on.

**Monday 31st**

Mustered by Lt. Col. LeSage, had a vote of the Regt.; our Co. 9 for Abe, and 9 for Mac; the Regt. 50 majority for Lincoln.

**Wednesday, November 2nd, 1864**

A large dwelling house caught fire during the night; it was too far gone for us to save it, but we prevented several others from catching fire; received orders to be ready to march tomorrow on a scout and afterwards on a heavy campaign.

*(Editor's Note: The meetings were evidently those held in planning the march to the sea and the "heavy campaign" no doubt refers also to that proposed march.)*

**Thursday 3rd**

Received 8 month's pay \$163.60 cts; orders to march countermanded.

**Friday 4th**

Making muster rolls.

**Saturday 5th**

March at 3 p.m.; camp 3 miles south of town [Atlanta].

**Sunday 6th**

The Rebs fired into our pickets, killing one; received orders at 1 p.m. to return to Atlanta, 3 miles; took possession of our old camp, the 15th and 17th Corps marching into town.

*(Editor's Note: Various divisions of Sherman's army had been sent out away from Atlanta for counterattacks on the Confederate Army.)*

**Wednesday 9th**

Artillery firing this morning; we tear down our tents and pack up; a small detachment of the enemy were trying our lines but were repulsed.

**Friday 11th**

Large fire tonight, ten or twelve houses burnt down; sent 2 of our engines to Nashville yesterday.

**Saturday 12th**

More fires.

**Sunday 13th**

At meeting another fire broke out destroying railroad; tearing down all Public buildings [in Atlanta].

**Monday 14th**

Saw Sergt. Mulligan, 10th Illinois; received orders to march tomorrow; Atlanta is mostly in flames.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman turned his force toward Atlanta, preparatory to taking up his march for the sea. Part of them moved to Kingston, from which point all the sick and wounded and all surplus baggage and artillery were sent to Chattanooga. Then the mills and foundries at Rome were destroyed and the railway was thoroughly dismantled from the Etowah to the Chattahoochee. The army crossed that stream, destroyed the railroads in and around Atlanta and on the 14th of November the entire force destined for the great march to the sea was concentrated around that doomed city. Their last channel of communication with the Government and the loyal people of the North was closed when on the 11th the commander-in-chief cut the telegraph wire that connected Atlanta with Washington City. Then that army became an isolated moving column in the heart of the enemy's country. It moved on the morning of the 14th. Then by Sherman's order the entire city of Atlanta except its Courthouse, churches and dwellings was committed to the flames. In a short space of time the buildings in the heart of the city covering full 200 acres of ground were on fire and when the conflagration was at its height on the night of the 15th the band of the 23rd Massachusetts played and the soldiers chanted the air and words of the stirring song "John Brown's soul goes marching on". Sherman left desolated Atlanta on the following morning.)*

Nov 15-29, 1864

**Tuesday 15th**

March at 7 p.m., march 14 miles in an Easterly direction; camp at 9 p.m.

**Wednesday 16th**

Tearing up railroad all day; marching until 12 p.m.; 10 miles.

**Thursday 17th**

March at 7 a.m.; camp at 1 a.m.; 20 miles.

**Friday 18th**

March at 7 a.m.; eat dinner at Social Circle [Georgia], camp at 11 p.m.; 22 miles.

**Saturday 19th**

March at 7 a.m.; pass through Madison [Georgia], camp at 1 p.m.; 10 miles; Madison is the prettiest town we have yet seen.

**Sunday 20th**

March at 8 a.m., march 15 miles, rain all day, camp at 12 p.m.

**Monday 21st**

March at 8 a.m., camp at 11 p.m., 15 miles.

**Tuesday 22nd**

March at 7 a.m., camp at 11 p.m. at Milledgeville [Georgia]; not much of a town; capture a large quantity of ammunition and guns.

**Wednesday 23rd**

In camp at Milledgeville; lay over.

**Thursday 24th**

Move at 6 a.m., march 14 miles, camp at 2 p.m.

**Friday 25th**

March at 6 a.m., cross several swamps<sup>15</sup>, sharp skirmishing, capture several Rebs; 8 miles, camp at 5 p.m.

**Saturday 26th**

Leave camp 7 a.m., sharp skirmishing; passed through Andersonville at 11 a.m.; camped at Thirteenth Station [Georgia] 4 p.m., 9 miles; tear up the road.

*(Editor's Note: This evidently refers to Sandersville which was in the direct line of march; Andersonville, the sight of the prison, is located south of Macon, which locality was not included in the march.)*

**Sunday 27th**

March at 7 a.m., camp at Davisboro Station [Georgia] 6 p.m., 20 miles.

**Monday 28th**

March at 7 a.m., destroy the road for 11 miles; camp at Spear's Station [Georgia], 7 p.m.

**Tuesday 29th**

March at 7 a.m., destroy 2 miles of road, march 9 miles, camp at 5 p.m.

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15 - Swamps of the Oconee River.

Nov 30 – Dec 10, 1864

**Wednesday 30th**

March at 7 a.m., march 9 miles, camp at 5 p.m.

*(Editor's Note: On the 30th Sherman's entire army with the exception of the 15th Corps which covered the right wing had passed the Ogeechee River and was ready to march on Millen, Georgia.)*

**Thursday, December 1st, 1864**

March at 10 a.m., camp at 12 p.m., march 12 miles; crossed several swamps.

*(Editor's Note: Slocum marched from Louisville with the left wing on the 1st of December, and the 20th Corps in advance.)*

**Friday 2nd**

March at 6 a.m., camp at 9 p.m., marched 9 miles; crossed some swamps.

**Saturday 3rd**

March at 6 a.m., camp at 5 p.m., 15 miles; crossed the Augusta and Millen road; came across a Rebel Pen where they have kept our prisoners over 2 years.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman reached Millen where so lately thousands of Union prisoners had been confined. The sight of the horrid prison-pen in which they had been crowded and tortured with hunger, cold and cruel treatment in the midst of plenty and in which 750 had died, made the blood of their living companions-in-arms course more quickly in their veins because of indignation and nerved them to the performance of every service required to crush the rebellion. These captives had all been removed, no one then knew whither, and were suffering in other prisons with equal severity.)*

**Sunday 4th**

March at 6 a.m., 15 miles; camp at 7 p.m.

*(Editor's Note: After fighting Wheeler at Thomas's Station on the railway connecting Millen and Augusta, Slocum's cavalry and infantry rejoined the 14th Corps which was concentrated in the vicinity of Lumpkin's Station on the Augusta railway and camped.)*

**Monday 5th**

March at 12 a.m., camp at 11 p.m., 3 miles.

**Tuesday 6th**

March at 9 a.m., camp at 8 p.m., 9 miles.

**Wednesday 7th**

March at 6 a.m., part of the Regiment detailed as foragers; the country is full of swamps<sup>16</sup>, camp at 9 p.m.; 10 miles; rained all day.

**Thursday 8th**

March at 7 a.m., entered Springfield [Georgia] at 8 a.m.; wish it were Springfield, Illinois. It is a wonderful town, County seat, 1 Court House, 1 Church, 2 stores, 2 dwelling houses and lots of Negro houses: marched 12 miles, camped at 4 p.m.

**Friday 9th**

Heard the cannonading at Savannah last night, march at 7 a.m., the Rebs troubled us all day and blockaded the road through the swamps; part of our Brigade drove them from Fort Harrison; 10 miles.

**Saturday 10th**

March 7 a.m.; tear up part of the Savannah and Charleston railroad; camp within 4 miles of Savannah in line of battle, heavy skirmishing; the Rebs have fortifications along the river and gun boats; march 10 miles; can see Savannah and taste salt water.

*(Editor's Note: On approaching Savannah, Slocum had seized the Charleston railway at the bridge and Howard had broken up and occupied the Gulf Railroad for some distance to the Little Ogeechee, so that no supplies could reach the city by the accustomed channels of communication.)*

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16 - Swamps of the Ogeechee River.

Dec 11-23, 1864

**Sunday 11th**

In camp until 5 p.m. when we changed position; about 11 p.m. we had orders to march to the rear to protect the wagon train. The Rebel Gen. Wheeler is reported in our rear; 4 miles, very cold.

*(Editor's Note: Wheeler followed Sherman closely and gave trouble whenever and wherever he could but he was always repulsed.)*

**Tuesday 13th**

(x from)

In camp all day; moved position this evening; detailed on picket.

**Wednesday 14th**

On picket; relieved this evening at 5 p.m. Fort McAllister stormed and taken last night with a loss of 8 killed and 80 wounded; 20 siege guns captured and 200 prisoners.

*(Editor's Note: On the 13th Sherman ordered Hazen to carry Fort McAllister by assault with his second division of the 15th Corps. By one o'clock on that day his force was deployed in front of Fort McAllister, a strong enclosed redoubt, garrisoned by two hundred men under Major Anderson, artillery and infantry and having one mortar and twenty-three guns. Hazen assaulted as soon as Sherman had contacted the Government steamer in Ossabaw Sound of the Ogeechee River. It was toward the evening of a beautiful day. His bugles sounded a charge and over obstruction his troops swept impetuously in the face of a heavy storm of grape and canister shot, up to the parapets and over them, fighting hand to hand and after a brief but desperate struggle won a victory. Before sunset Fort McAllister, its garrison and armament, were in the hands of the Nationals, the Union flag was planted upon it and the way was opened to the sea.)*

**Thursday 15th**

(x to)

Some cannonading along the lines.

**Monday 19th**

Col. LeSage [Lessage] in command of a foraging party, found too many Rebs.

**Tuesday 20th**

2 years since the Holly Springs (Mississippi) affair.

*(Editor's Note: While Sherman left for Hilton Head to make arrangements for preventing a retreat of Hardee toward Charleston if he should attempt it, Hardee did manage to flee from Savannah with 15,000 men, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and was in full march on Charleston; also the National troops were in possession of the Confederate lines and advanced into Savannah without opposition. Hardee's movement had been unsuspected by the National pickets. Under cover of a heavy cannonade during the day and evening of the 20th he had destroyed two iron-clads, several smaller vessels, the navy yard and a large quantity of ammunition, ordnance stores and supplies of all kinds. He fled in such haste that he did not spike his guns, nor destroy a vast amount of cotton belonging to the Confederacy, stored in the city. He was beyond pursuit when his flight was discovered.)*

**Wednesday 21st**

Savannah surrendered to Gen. Geary, 4 a.m.; captured a large amount of cannon and commissary stores, 150 Rebs.

*(Editor's Note: So ended in perfect success and vast advantage to the National cause Sherman's autumn campaign in Georgia – his marvelous march to the sea. In that march of 255 miles in the space of six weeks during which he made a substantial conquest of Georgia, he lost only five hundred and sixty-seven men. His entire Army of over 65,000 men and 10,000 horses had lived generously off the country having appropriated to their use thirteen thousand beeves, one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn, more than five thousand tons of fodder, besides a large number of sheep, swine, fowls, potatoes and rice. He forced into the service five thousand horses and four thousand mules. He captured one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight prisoners and one hundred and sixty-seven guns, burned 20,000 bales of cotton and captured and secured to the Government 25,000 bales. Full 10,000 Negroes followed the flag to Savannah and many thousand others, mostly women and children, had been driven back at the crossings of rivers, and denied the privilege. The pathway of Sherman's march averaged about 40 miles in width and by his admirable strategy in bewildering his foe he made that march with ease and with abundant success.*

**Friday 23rd**

Moved our position, formed near the Old rebel works around the city [Savannah, Georgia].



**Sunday 25th**

Visited the city, 15,000 inhabitants, nothing destroyed.

**Monday 26th**

X to J

**Tuesday 27th**

On Battalion Drill.

**Thursday 29th**

Detailed on Picket, General Review of the 20th Corps by Gen. Sherman.

**Friday 30th**

Relieved of picket.

**Saturday 31st**

Orders to move; moved on the line near town.

**Sunday, January 1st, 1865**

Moved to town this morning; some misunderstanding, marched back to our quarters.

**Wednesday 4th**

to 0

**Friday 6th**

At town.

**Sunday 8th**

At Catholic Church this morning, Presbyterian Church at 3 p.m.; preaching by Rev. Dr. Aron.

Friday 13th

Hallock	Aug.	19th	/61	(1861)
Sherman	Aug.	12th	/64	(1864)
Sheridan	Nov.	8th	/64	(1864)
Thomas	Dec.	15th	/64	(1864)
Meade	Aug.	18th	/64	(1864)

**Saturday 13th**

Colonel Robinson's Eagles have turned into Stars.

(Editor's Note: Col. Robinson promoted to General – see entry for Tuesday, Feb. 14.)

**Sunday 15th**

At Presbyterian Church 10 and a half a.m. Dr. Aron, Chaplain; sermon preached in camp at 2 p.m.; meeting at the Wesley Chapel in the evening.

**Monday 16th**

Gen'l Inspection by Capt. Reynolds; orders to march in the morning.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman appointed the 15th of January as the day when he would commence his march. The left wing under Slocum accompanied by Kilpatrick's cavalry was to have crossed the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge laid at the city but incessant rains which flooded the country swelled the stream and overflowed the swamps on their margins and had caused the submergence of a causeway which Slocum had constructed opposite Savannah and broken up his pontoon bridge. He was compelled to look higher up the river for a passage and marched his troops to Sister's Ferry, or Purysburg (also Three Sister's Ferry). The delay caused by the flood prevented Slocum getting his entire wing of the army across the Savannah River until the first week in February.)*

Jan 17 – Feb 5, 1865

**Tuesday 17th**

Marched 8 a.m., crossed the Savannah River, marched 7 miles; camped on Gen. Hardee's plantation.<sup>17</sup>

**Wednesday 18th**

Marched at 2 p.m. - 5 miles.

**Thursday 19th**

Marched at 9 a.m. – 8 miles; news of the capture of Fort Fisher read to us<sup>18</sup>; rains fast.

**Friday 20th**

In Camp at Three Sister's Ferry.

**Sunday 22nd**

On Fatigue.

Pleasures are like Poppies spread  
You seize the flower, its bloom is sped  
Or like the snow falls in the river  
A moment white, then melts forever  
Or like the Borealis race  
That flits ere you can point the place  
Or like the rainbow's lovely form  
Evanishing amid the storm.

**Saturday 28th**

Move at 7 a.m., 12 miles, camped at 5 p.m.

**Sunday 29th**

March 7 a.m., camp 5 p.m., 10 miles; plenty of forage, Hogs and Sweet Potatoes.

**Monday 30th**

In camp at Robertsville on the River.<sup>19</sup>

**Tuesday 31st**

Saw George Scarthe.

**Wednesday, February 1st, 1865**

On Foraging Expedition, thousands of everything, 10 miles.

**Thursday 2nd**

March at 8 a.m., camp at 8 p.m., 12 miles.

**Friday 3rd**

March 6 a.m., camp at 5 p.m., march 15 miles.

**Saturday 4th**

Leave camp at 8 a.m., march 9 miles.

**Sunday 5th**

March 7 and a half a.m., camp 5 p.m. 10 miles.

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17 - Just across the Savannah River.

18 - Fort Fisher, North Carolina

19 - Robertsville, South Carolina, on a branch of the Savannah River.

Feb 6-17, 1865

**Monday 6th**

March 10 a.m., camp 6 p.m., 7 miles.

**Tuesday 7th**

March 7 a.m., camp at 5 p.m., march 9 miles; struck the Railroad at Blackville<sup>20</sup>. Grahams turn out (?)

**Wednesday 8th**

Repairing the Railroad, 4 miles.<sup>21</sup>

**Thursday 9th**

Marched 14 miles, destroyed some road.

**Friday 10th**

Remodeling the Road.

**Saturday 11th**

March at 8 a.m., cross a small river, the South Edisto; camp 5 p.m., 12 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Slocum with Kilpatrick's cavalry comprising the left wing pressed through the wet swamps from Sister's Ferry toward Barnwell, threatening Augusta; while the right wing keeping westward of the Salkhatchie River made for the crossings of that stream at River's and Beaufort Bridges for the purpose of pushing on to the Edisto River and thus flanking Charleston.)*

**Sunday 12th**

March at 5 p.m., reach camp at 9 p.m., 9 miles; some skirmishing.

*(Editor's Note: The 17th and 15th Corps crossed the south fork of the Edisto and converged at Poplar Spring where the 17th moving swiftly on Orangeburg dashed upon the Confederates entrenched in front of the bridge near there and drove them across the stream. The latter tried to burn the bridge but failed. With the various Union forces completely flanking the Confederates, the latter retreated and by four o'clock that afternoon the whole of the 17th Corps was in Orangeburg and had begun the work of destruction of the railway connecting that place with Columbia.)*

**Monday 13th**

March at 10 a.m., camp at 4 p.m., 8 miles; some skirmishing.

**Tuesday 14th**

March at 7 a.m., camp at 12 a.m., 6 miles; Capt. Reynolds of Gen. Robinson's staff captured.

**Wednesday 15th**

Leave camp at 9 a.m., camp at 9 p.m., 10 miles; sharp skirmishing all day; out with foraging party.

**Thursday 16th**

Leave camp at 8 a.m., every appearance of a fight; our troops are concentrating; camp at 4 p.m., 4 miles from Columbia, 8 miles.

*(Editor's Note: While the 17th and 15th Corps approached Columbia the left wing under Slocum had pushed steadily forward some distance to the westward of the right but with the same destination, Columbia. For a while Augusta trembled with fear as his host passed by but Slocum was very little troubled excepting by Wheeler, and those troopers were kept too busy by Kilpatrick to be very mischievous. Thru swamps and across the streams he trudged on for the Saluda River, hearing now and then of the approach of troops from the westward.)*

**Friday 17th**

March at 8 a.m., 4 miles up the river, 14th Corps crossing on pontoons.

*(Editor's Note: The scattered remnants of the Confederate army were ordered to cut off Sherman's march but his movements were too rapid and the National army was at Columbia before any of Hood's men appeared. Slocum had not been molested by them and he arrived on the banks of the Saluda near Columbia.)*

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20 - Blackville, South Carolina, on the South Carolina Railroad.

21 - South Carolina railroad

**Sunday 19th**

March at 8 a.m., camp at 5 p.m., 6 miles.

**Monday 20th**

March at 7 a.m., crossed the Broad River about 100 yards wide; 6 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Slocum was ordered to cross the Saluda and Broad rivers and to march directly upon Winsboro', destroying the Greenville & Columbia railroad near Alston, where it crosses the Broad River. Both orders were executed.)*

**Tuesday 21st**

Leave camp at 10 a.m., march 12 miles; pass through Winnsboro'; camp at 5 p.m., cut the Charlotte Railroad.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman moved his whole army from Columbia to Winnsboro' in the direction of Charlotte and from that point Slocum who arrived on the 21st with the 20th Corps caused the railway to be broken up well toward Chesterville (Chesterfield).)*

**Wednesday 22nd**

Leave camp at 12 a.m., march 17 miles, camp at 12 p.m.; got lost from the Regiment.

**Thursday 23rd**

Leave camp at 7 a.m., cross the Wateree River, march six miles; the Hilliest country we have passed through.

**Friday 24th**

March 4 miles, the 14th Corps cross the road ahead of us.

**Saturday 25th**

Lay over.

**Sunday 26th**

March at 9 a.m., march 7 miles, camp at 6 p.m.; roads dreadful, much rain has fallen the last two or three days; the country is very broken but thickly settled.

*(Editor's Note: Slocum crossed the Catawba on a pontoon bridge at Rocky Mount on the 23rd just as a heavy rainstorm set in which flooded the country and swelled the streams.)*

**Monday 27th**

Move at 6 a.m., 2 miles; wash and mend our clothing; rain.

**Tuesday 28th**

Leave camp at 7 a.m., march 7 miles, camp at 3 p.m., muster.

**Wednesday, March 1st, 1865**

Move at 6 a.m., march 18 miles, camp at 4 p.m., roads good; crossed a small stream, Lynch's Creek.

*(Editor's Note: It was a most fatiguing march for the whole army for much of the country presented flooded swamps, especially in the region of Lynch's Creek at which the left wing was detained.)*

**Thursday 2nd**

March at 6 a.m., marched 18 miles, camped at 4 p.m. at Chesterfield; sharp skirmishing, drizzling rain: crossed a small stream, our Division in advance.

*(Editor's Note: On the 2nd of March the leading division of the 20th Corps reached Chesterfield, skirmishing there with Butler's cavalry division.)*

**Friday 3rd**

Move at 7 a.m., cross a small River, had to wade it, rather a cold bath: march 5 miles; our Division has been in advance 3 days.

*(Editor's Note: The left wing with the cavalry crossed the Pedee River at Sneedsboro on the state line.)*

Mar 4-15, 1865

**Saturday 4th**

Leave camp 5 p.m., roads very much cut up, march 5 miles, camp at 2 p.m., rear Guard.

**Sunday 5th**

In camp near Cheraw; detailed on Picket.

**Monday 6th**

March at 8 a.m., reach Cheraw 2 p.m., cross the Little Pedee River 7 p.m. camp at 2 a.m., next morning, 15 miles, cross the North Caroline line.

**Tuesday 7th**

March at 7 a.m., march 15 miles, camp at 3 p.m.

**Wednesday 8th**

Move at 6 a.m., in advance, march 20 miles; camp at 5 p.m., by the Cumber River, the Rebs burnt the bridge; rained all day.

**Thursday 9th**

Detail repairing the bridge all night, march at 3 p.m., 1 mile; rained very hard.

**Friday 10th**

March 6 a.m., camp 3 p.m., 6 miles, our Division has had the advance 3 days; camped by a large stream, bridge burnt.

**Saturday 11th**

Leave camp at 11 a.m., camp at 11 p.m., roads bad; camp near Fayetteville, 18 miles.

*(Editor's Note: The weather was bad but the Nationals made good time and on the 11th of March Sherman's whole force was concentrated at Fayetteville from which Hardee had also retreated.)*

**Sunday 12th**

On Picket.

*(Editor's Note: The National army rested three days at Fayetteville during which time the U.S. Arsenal there with all the costly machinery which the Confederates brought to that place from Harper's Ferry in the spring of 1861 was utterly destroyed.)*

**Monday 13th**

Marched at 2 p.m., passed through town [Fayetteville], General Sherman and other Generals reviewed us: camped all night on the river bank [Cape Fear River], 2 miles.

**Tuesday 14th**

Crossed the Cape Fear River at 2 p.m., communication open with Wilmington, a gunboat and some transports here received northern papers of the 23rd February, march 4 miles (Wilmington, Delaware).

**Wednesday 15th**

March at 8 a.m., sharp skirmishing at 5 p.m., march 10 miles.

Mar 16-19, 1865

#### Thursday 16th

March at 8 a. m., 3rd Div. in advance, the Cavalry are engaged and are fighting bravely, our Div. arrived on the ground, 12 a.m.; we have sharp fighting all day; both sides lose heavily; we capture 3 pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners; the 14th Corps arrived at 3 p.m.; the loss of our Div. was 180 killed and wounded, 5 miles; the Rebs left their dead and wounded in our hands.

*(Editor's Note: In accordance with his usual plan of distracting the attention of his antagonist, Gen. Sherman sent Slocum with four divisions of the left wing toward Averasboro' on the main road to Raleigh, feigning an advance upon the capital of the state while the two remaining divisions of that wing took the direct road to Goldsboro'. Sherman was with Slocum on the left. Incessant rains had made quagmires of the roads and the army was compelled to corduroy them continually. Near Taylor's Hole Creek to which Slocum had advanced Kilpatrick skirmished heavily with Hardee's rear guard that evening and captured some of them. On the following morning Slocum advanced his infantry and in the vicinity of Averasboro' he found Hardee intrenched with a force of all arms estimated at 20,000 men on a narrow swampy neck of land between the Cape Fear & South Rivers. Hardee's object was to hold Sherman there while Johnston should concentrate his forces at Raleigh, Smithfield or Goldsboro'. It was necessary to dislodge him and also to keep up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible and hold possession of the road to Goldsboro'. Slocum was, therefore, ordered to advance and carry the position. The ground was so soft that horses sank deep at every step and men traveled over the pine-barren only with difficulty. They ran into a Confederate brigade of heavy artillery but by a quick charge upon their flank broke that wing into fragments and drove it back. Three guns and 217 men were captured. The confederates in their haste left 108 of their dead on the field. Various other corps advanced to equally strategic positions while the whole of Slocum's line advanced and after a hard fight drove Hardee within his entrenchments and there pressed him so heavily that during the dark and stormy night that succeeded he retreated to Smithfield over the most wretched roads. So ended the conflict known as the Battle of Averasboro' in which Slocum lost 77 killed & 477 wounded but no prisoners. Hardee's loss was similar.)*

#### Friday 17th

March at 8 a.m. the 14th Corps in advance, march 6 miles.

#### Saturday 18th

March 7 a.m., camp at 7 p.m., 10 miles.

#### Sunday 19th

March 6 a.m., 8 miles, 14th Corps in advance; skirmishing in front; our Regt. left behind to guard a cross road, heavy firing in front; we arrive just in time; the Rebs have been driving our men; we form new lines with artillery in position; the Rebs made 8 or 10 charges on our lines but were repulsed each time; our loss slight: the Rebs lost heavily.

*(Editor's Note: Sherman felt satisfied that he should have no more serious strife with the enemy on his march to Goldsboro' He issued an order to the effect that commanders would march their corps in the easiest manner and by the nearest roads to Goldsboro'. That sense of security was almost fatal to Sherman's army for at that moment Johnston, who had come down from Smithfield in rapid but stealthy march under cover of night, was hovering near in full force. He found the Union forces in a favorable position for the execution of his designs. Early on the morning of the 19th Sherman was so assured of security that he left Slocum's wing of the army, which was most exposed to the foe, and joined Howard's farther to the right which was scattered and moving as rapidly as the wretched state of the roads would admit. When only 6 miles on his journey to overtake Howard he heard cannonading at the northwest but was assured that it was only a slight encounter between Carlin's division and Dibrell's cavalry (rebel) and that the former was easily driving the latter. It was true that Carlin and Dibrell had met but the matter soon assumed a most serious aspect. Confederate cavalry made much stouter resistance than common; each moment they revealed increased strength. Measures were taken to counteract it & by 10 o'clock the brigades of Carlin's division were both deployed & the former had made a vigorous assault on the foe and driven them back some distance. By 12 o'clock the fighting had become stubborn; artillery was at work vigorously on both sides. A deserter, a "galvanized Yankee" (A Union prisoner forced into fighting to escape the horrors of captivity) was brought to Gens. Slocum & Davis & declared that the whole of Johnson's army were in a fortified position intending an immediate attack. It was now half past two o'clock. Measures were taken to resist the expected overwhelming attack. Just then the rebels dashed out of the woods and fell with great fury mainly upon Carlin's division already wearied & weakened by continual & severe fighting for hours. The scene was in a densely wooded, dark, wet and dismal swamp. Encouraged by Gen. Davis the men dashed forward in an impetuous charge. That charge was a magnificent display of courage, discipline and enthusiasm. The confederates were staggered and paralyzed by this unexpected and stunning blow from a force hitherto unseen by them. They reeled and fell back in amazement, fearing they knew not what and the attack was not renewed on that part of the field for more than an hour afterward. The army was saved!)*

Mar 20 - Apr 11, 1865

**Monday 20th**

All quiet during the night; the Rebs carrying off their dead by torch light; we advance our line half a mile.

**Tuesday 21st**

Keep our old position; we are well fortified; our wagons ordered to the river with the sick and wounded.

**Wednesday 22nd**

The Rebs all gone; we march to the right: march 10 miles.

**Thursday 23rd**

March at 7 a.m., crossed the Neuse River at 2 p.m., camp at 6 p.m., 9 miles; make connection with Terry's forces (partly negroes); on Picket.

*(Editor's Note: Schofield and Terry had been approaching Goldsboro' and at the very time when Sherman was pressing Johnston at Bentonsville the former entered that place and Terry laid a pontoon bridge over the Neuse River ten miles above at Cox's Bridge. On the 23rd of March all the armies in the aggregate about 60,000 strong were disposed in camps around Goldsboro' there to rest and receive needed clothing.)*

**Friday 24th**

March 7 a.m., pass through Goldsboro [North Carolina] 11 a.m.; meet Schofield's Corps; camp at 1 p.m., .7 miles.

**Saturday 25th**

In camp.

*(Editor's Note: On the 25th the railroad between Goldsboro' and New Berne was completed and in perfect order by which a rapid channel of supply from the sea was opened. So ended in complete triumph with small loss Sherman's second great march through the interior of enemy country.)*

**Sunday 26th**

Change position; receive mail, one letter from Richard.

**Wednesday 29th**

General Inspection, orders to be ready to move by the 10th of April.

**Saturday, April 1st, 1865**

On Picket.

**Wednesday 5th**

Review by Gen. Mower, our Corps Commander.

**Thursday 6th**

Dispatch stating the capture of Richmond (Virginia).

**Sunday 9th**

[Palm Sunday]

On Picket; orders to march in the morning; Abney, Gaines, Roggers, Matner ( ?) and Collins returned to the Company from the rear.

**Monday 10th**

March 7 a.m.; pass through town; some skirmishing, camp 5 p.m., 10 miles; rain.

*(Editor's Note: It was on the 10th of April that Sherman's army moved from Goldsboro' starting at daybreak. Slocum's column marched along the two most direct roads to Smithfield.)*

**Tuesday 11th**

March 11 a.m., camp 6 p.m., near Smithfield (N.C.), 15 miles; rain; pass through a well improved part of the state; slight skirmishing.

Apr 12-17, 1865

### Wednesday 12th

Oppressively warm; dispatch from Grant stating that Lee had surrendered his whole army; pass through Smithfield; march 20 miles; pass through the best country we have seen; Kilpatrick captured a rebel train with the Governor and some [illegible] (sentries).

*(Editor's Note: On April 9th after all hope of escape for Lee and his battered army of scarce 10,000 men had been cut off and after a previous refusal to Grant's note asking for surrender, Lee's request for an interview with the Union General was granted. Arrangements were made for the interview at Appomattox Court-House. There the two commanders met with courteous recognition at 2 o'clock on Palm Sunday the 9th of April. The terms of surrender were discussed and settled. They were most extraordinary under the circumstances for their leniency and magnanimity. They simply required Lee and his men to give their parole of honor that they would not take up arms against their government until regularly exchanged; gave to the officers their side arms, baggage and private horses and pledged the faith of the government that they would not be punished for their treason and rebellion so long as they should respect that parole and be obedient to the law. Cavalrymen of his army were also allowed to retain the horses they owned so that they might use them in tilling their farms. Lee professed to be touched by this leniency yet on the following day in disregard of that generosity he issued a farewell address to his army which no right minded and right hearted man would care to imitate under like circumstances. Under the disguise of very guarded language he told his soldiers, in effect, that in taking up arms against their country they had done a patriotic act and therefore he invoked God's blessing upon their acts. They were instructed in that address to consider themselves unfortunate patriots who had been compelled to yield to the overwhelming numbers and resources of a tyrannical and unjust government. His words were treasured in memory and feeling and in the hearts of the enemies of the Republic was the hope someday to regain the "Lost Cause".)*

### Thursday 13th

March 6 a.m.; Kilpatrick skirmishes with Johnston; we enter town (Smithfield) at 11 a.m., 10 miles.

*(Editor's Note: With the surrender of Lee the war was virtually ended. Although he was general-in-chief he included in the capitulation only the Army of Northern Virginia. That of Johnston in North Carolina and smaller bodies elsewhere were yet in arms.)*

### Friday 14th

In town; a very pretty little town about 10,000 inhabitants; the State House is a splendid building, also there is a Bronze Statue of Washington, an Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb and Blind.<sup>22</sup>

### Sunday 16th

This evening at 9 p.m. the news of Johnson's surrender, freely circulated, afterwards contradicted.

*(Editor's Note: Johnston and Sherman met at Durham's Station about half way between Raleigh and Hillsboro' at twelve o'clock and Johnston gave Sherman to understand that he regarded the Confederate cause as lost and that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly.)*

### Monday 17th

Report of Lincoln's assassination reached us; it has cast a gloom over the whole army.

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22 - In Smithfield, North Carolina.



Apr 19-26, 1965

**Wednesday 19th**

General Sherman's order read to us.

*(Editor's Note: Johnston admitted that Grant's terms conceded to Lee were magnanimous and all that he could ask but he wanted concessions concerning the safety of his followers from harm from the outraged government and he insisted upon conditions of general pacification involving political guarantees which Sherman had no authority to agree to. The next day Sherman consented to a Memorandum (or order) of agreement as a basis for the consideration of the government. It proposed, practically, an utter forgetfulness of the events of the war and made it a hideous farce with the features of a dreadful tragedy. That memorandum or order was signed by the commanding generals in duplicate and Sherman sent a copy to his government. In his anxiety to end the war and restore the Union, Sherman with the purest motives and most earnest desire to do right made a grave mistake. The Memorandum arrived at Washington when the excitement occasioned by the murder of the President was at its height and the friends of the government felt little disposed to be lenient or even merciful much less unnecessarily magnanimous toward the Conspirators. The Memorandum was published and created universal indignation and alarm. The effect at that critical moment might have produced calamitous acts had not information that the Memorandum had been rejected by the new President and his Cabinet with the approval of General Grant went out with it with such explicit reasons for its rejection given by the Secy. of War that the people were assured that the government was not disposed to yield an iota of the fruits of its victory over rebellion.)*

**Friday 21st**

Gen. Sherman reviewed the 23rd Corps.

**Saturday 22nd**

The 20th Corps reviewed by General Sherman.

**Sunday 23rd**

At church in town twice.

**Monday 24th**

Letter from Richard; orders to march in the morning. Gen. Grant in town; rumors are plenty; inspection by Gen. Robison.

*(Editor's Note: General Grant was immediately sent to Raleigh to declare the rejection of the Memorandum, to relieve Sherman of command if he should think best to do so, and to direct an immediate and general resumption of hostilities. Pressing forward he reached Sherman's headquarters at Raleigh on the morning of the 24th and directed that officer to communicate the decision to Johnston and notify him that the truce would close within 48 hours after the message should reach the Confederate lines. The notification was accompanied by a demand for the immediate surrender of Johnston's army on the terms granted to Lee. Then Sherman directed his corps commanders to resume the pursuit of Johnston at noon on the 26th. Well satisfied that Sherman's mistake was the result of zeal for peace acting under misapprehensions, Grant left him in command, and from the hour when he directed him to end the truce and demand the surrender of Johnston's army he was untrammelled by any order from his superior. Johnston did not even know that Grant was at the headquarters of the Union army when on the 25th he replied to Sherman's note and asked for another conference. Johnston's request was granted. The two commanders met near Durham's Station in Orange County, N.C., on the 26th of April, 1865, and then agreed upon terms of capitulation precisely the same as those at Appomattox Court-House. Grant, who was waiting at Raleigh, approved of the terms when Johnston's army, excepting a body of cavalry led by Wade Hampton, was surrendered in number about 25,000.)*

**Tuesday 25th**

March 8 a.m., marched 11 miles, camped 3 p.m.

**Wednesday 26th**

In camp

**Apr 27 – May 11, 1865**

**Thursday 27th**

In Camp.

*(Editor's Note: On April 27th special Field Orders were issued by Gen. Sherman in which the surrender of the Confederate army was announced; directions were given for the cessation of hostilities and relief of the distressed inhabitants near the army and orders for the return of the greater portion of the soldiers to their homes. Gen. Schofield commanding the Depart. of N.C. was left there with the 10th and 23rd Corps. Gens. Howard & Slocum were directed to conduct the remainder of the army to Richmond & on to Washington. Jacksonville Daily Journal noted on April 28, 1865; "It is reported that Sherman's army is to be disbanded, and it is stated that it will require \$110,000 to pay the men. Gen. Schofield's forces will remain in North Carolina to maintain order".)*

**Friday 28th**

March to Raleigh [North Carolina] at 8 a.m., arrive at 1 p.m.; 11 miles.

**Saturday 29th**

15th and 17th Corps marched for Richmond.

**Monday, May 1st, 1865**

Move 8 a.m., march 20 miles, camp at 5 p.m. on the Tar River [North Carolina].

**Tuesday 2nd**

March at 6 a.m., march 21 miles, camp 5 p.m. near Williamsboro [North Carolina]; everything looks like peace; the men are at home and the women look pleased and the farms are in good order.

**Wednesday 3rd**

March 6 a.m., march 16 miles; cross the Virginia State line, 6 p.m.; cross the Roanoke River 10 p.m.

**Thursday 4th**

March 8 a.m., cross a small River<sup>23</sup>; country very barren; march 22 miles, camp 6 p.m.

**Friday 5th**

March at 8 a.m., march 20 miles camp at 4 p.m., at the Little Notterway River; the country is full of paroled Rebel soldiers.

**Saturday 6th**

Move at 8 a.m., reach the South Side Railroad [Virginia]; see some of the 6th Corps; march 13 miles, camp 3 p.m., very warm.

**Sunday 7th**

March 6 a.m., cross the Appomattox [Virginia], camp at 5 p.m., 20 miles.

**Monday 8th**

March 5 a.m., 17 miles, camp at 3 p.m. on Falling Creek [Virginia], 7 miles from Richmond, put up our tents in regulation form.

**Tuesday 9th**

March 10 a.m., 4 miles.

**Wednesday 10th**

In camp, 4 miles from Richmond.

**Thursday 11th,**

March 10 a.m., pass through Richmond, camp at 6 p.m., 10 miles.

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23 - Evidently a branch of the Roanoke River.

May 12-26, 1865

**Friday 12th**

Considerable hail fell during the night; march 5 a.m., cross the South Anna River [Virginia], 16 miles, camp at 6 p.m., roads bad.

**Saturday 13th**

March 5 a.m. 16 miles; camp 2 p.m., roads swampy from the heavy rain.

**Sunday 14th**

March 5 a.m., cross the North Anna River, 20 miles; camp at Spottsylvania Court House [Virginia] 12 p.m.

**Monday 15th**

March at 5 a.m., pass through the battlefield; hundreds of men laid on the ground scarcely covered; passed through the Chancellorsville Battlefield, 15 miles.

*(Editor's Note: Battle of Chancellorsville, May 6, 1863. After a struggle of several days, this battle ended in defeat & disaster to the Union. The losses of each were heavy – Rebels 12,277 and about 2,000 prisoners; Union 17,197 and about 5,000 prisoners.)*

**Tuesday 16th**

Crossed the Rappahannock River 9 a.m., camped 5 p.m., 15 mi.

**Wednesday 17th**

March 10 a.m. in the rear parallel with the Blue Ridge Mountains; 15 miles; camp 6 p.m., crossing Manasses Plains.

**Thursday 18th**

March 10 a.m., cross the Manasses Plains, 20 miles; camp 6 p.m., near Fairfax Station [Virginia].

**Friday 19th**

March 9 a.m., 20 miles; camp 7 p.m. at Alexandria [Virginia]; rains hard.

**Saturday 20th**

Camp; rains.

**Sunday 21st**

Rain.

**Tuesday 23rd**

Army of the Potomac reviewed.

*(Editor's Note: When the army had reached Alexandria, the editor of the Jacksonville Daily Journal felt that meant Washington, D.C. and reported May 18, 1865: "Gen. Grant has relieved Maj. Gen. Dana from his command of the Department of the Mississippi, and appointed Gen. Warren to succeed him. Gen. Sherman's army has reached Washington, where it is to be disbanded. The Morgan County Regiment, 101st, has been under Sherman's command". Again on May 22, 1865: "The grand review of the returned armies commenced on Tuesday. The dispatches state that there was twenty-one miles of soldiery, sixty abreast. Pursuant to printed notices circulated, a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville was held at the courthouse on Monday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due celebration of the national anniversary in this city, and to suitably welcome the returned soldiers of the Morgan County regiment (101st) and other returned soldiers who may be present on that day".)*

**Wednesday 24th**

Sherman's army reviewed, a grand affair; 15 miles.

**Thursday 25th**

Camp.

**Friday 26th**

Rain.

May 27 – Jun 12, 1865

**Saturday 27th**

Rain.

**Sunday 28th**

Walked to town [Washington, D.C.]; the Capitol, Post Office and Patent Office are splendid buildings; at Presbyterian Church; 29th and 30th in Camp.

**Wednesday 31st**

In Town; to give a full description of the curiosities seen there is impossible. It would take a month to do justice to the subject; the Capitol was the first visited; in the large Hall first entered are some splendid paintings, 1st is the discovery of the Mississippi River by DeSoto, 2nd is the baptism of Pocahontas, 3rd Declaration of Independence, 4th the Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, 5th surrender of Lord Cornwallis, 6th Washington resigning his Commission, 7th Discovery of America by Columbus, 8th landing of the Pilgrims, a full length Portrait of Gen. Grant, also some splendid sculpture work; the dying Tecumseh is the perfection of art; there is a bust of Sir Walter Raleigh, also Pocahontas saving the life of Captain Smith; a bust of President Lincoln and others. The Hall of Representatives is a splendid room; there are 2 full length paintings, one of Washington, the other I could not learn; the Senate Chamber is also a splendid room, one great curiosity is a door representing all nations; in the stairways ascending the Galleries are 2 splendid paintings, one of Emigration to the Far West, the other of Gen. Winfield Scott mounted on a fine charger. The Patent Office is a splendid building, built of rock resembling marble; what attracted most attention was Washington's clothing and horse equipments; his mess chest, tent poles, swords, pistols and everything he used during war, his Commission as Commander-in-Chief and the Original Constitution is there; there are 2 full length statues of Washington and one bust of Lincoln; there are many relics, and presents from foreign countries, also Patents of everything imaginable; the building covers an entire square.

We passed through the Treasury department; it also is a noble building, covering an entire block. The Smithsonian Institute is a building that all should visit; it was founded by John Smithson, an Englishman, the illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland: it has been partly burnt. I cannot think what was most interesting; there were so many curiosities, birds, fishes, and reptiles of every description, paintings and statues innumerable; there was the dress worn by Dr. Kane in his Arctic explorations; we reached camp at 6 p.m. completely tired out and well paid for our days' work.

**Thursday, June 1st, 1865**

Meetings at the tents of the Christian communion.

**Wednesday 7th**

Mustered out by Capt. Weiks of Division staff.

**Thursday 8th**

Break camp at 5 a.m., get on the cars 12 a.m., Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Northwestern Virginia Railroad to Parkersburg.<sup>24</sup>

**Saturday 10th**

Reach Parkersburg 9 p.m., camp in a large pasture.

**Sunday 11th**

Take passage on board the Steamer Dumont<sup>25</sup>; the shores on the Ohio side were crowded with people, great enthusiasm.

**Monday 12th**

Wheat in the shock on the Kentucky shore; arrived at Lawrenceburg<sup>26</sup> at 8 p.m., received a supper, got on the cars 9 p.m., Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad.

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24 - Parkersburg, West Virginia, via B&O and N.W.Va. RR

25 - Steamer Dumont on the Ohio River.

26 - Lawrenceburg, Indiana, via steamer.

Jun 13-14, 1865

**Tuesday 13th**

Changed cars at Lafayette<sup>27</sup> on the Terre Haute and Wabash Road, reached the State line<sup>28</sup> 6 p.m., changed to the great Western.

**Wednesday, June 14th, 1865**

Reached Camp Butler<sup>29</sup> 12. a.m.

❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

*This concludes the diary entries of Sergt. Hassell Hopper*

Jacksonville Daily Journal, June 16, 1865;

“The 101st Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, belonging mainly to Morgan County, have been paid off, and mustered out of the service, and will reach this city in a body today. The Ladies’ Soldiers’ Aid Society, in behalf of our citizens generally, are preparing a banquet with which to regale the weary, foot sore, battle scarred but laurel crowned veterans on their return. A public reception will be given and an address of welcome will be delivered on the occasion”.

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27 Lafayette, Indiana, via C&I RH

28 Indiana—Illinois state line,

29 Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.

Diary I: APPENDIX A

Columbus to Clinton	12	miles
Clinton to Mayfield	22	
Mayfield to Black River	18	
Black River to Murray	9	
Murray to Congersville and Creek	24	
	16	
	12	
	6	
to Beaugard	3	
to Union City	<u>30</u>	
	152	

Union City to Trenton	15	miles
on to Trenton and back	30	
Through Kentucky across the Bottoms (Obion Bottoms)	15	
to Union City	<u>13</u>	
	73	miles

September	19th	10	
	20	20	
	21	20	
	22	20	
	24	25	
	25	15	
	26	20	
	27	<u>28</u>	
		158	miles

First scout from Columbus to Union City	152 miles
From Union City through Tenn., and back	73 miles
From Union City through Paris and back to Union City	158 miles

Diary I: APPENDIX B

June 13/63	miles
Jacksonville to St. Louis	100
St. Louis to New Madrid	300
New Madrid to Columbus	75
Columbus on scout to Union City	152
On scout to Trenton	73
On scout to Paris	178
Union City, Tenn., to Bridgeport	700
October 10th, '63 total	1578
from Bridgeport to Lookout Mt.	28
Nov. 21st to Knoxville and back	<u>250</u>
Total	1956

Jan. 1st moved to Kelly's Ferry	(5)5
Jan. 25th left Kelly's Ferry and marched to Bridgeport	25
May 2nd left Bridgeport and marched to Marietta, Ga., the distance by flank movements to July 4th	231

		April 1863	
Date		Rec'd.	Pd
14	Benton Barracks	74.10	remitted home 92.00
		July 4th	50.00
	Jacksonville	5	
	Cairo	5	
	Nov. 21st Lookout	70	
	Feb. 17th Bridgeport	50	

Diary I: APPENDIX C  
July 1863

Date	Rec'd.	Paid
4 July, August	55.60	2.50
7 Sept., Oct., & Nov.	9.00	1.35
		.25
Nov. 21	86.33	.10
		1.50
Feb. 17th	34.00	.15
Lt. English	20.00	.50
		.10
		.25
		.05
		.10
		.10
		.30
		.25
from July 4th to Nov. 21st	12.60	2.00
pd.		4.10
Nov. 22nd for paper, etc		1.00
F.M. Abney		.25
Dec. 11th		.65
		.65
From Nov. 21st to Feb. 17th (1864)	Pd.	8.50

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Cash Account – Summary		
	Rec'd.	Paid
January Advance	73.10	
--	1.60	
Feb. State Bounty	25.00	
County Bounty	25.00	
March At Jacksonville		5.00
From Cairo		5.00
April Benton Barracks	74.10	92.00
May		
June		
July New Madrid	64.60	50.00
August		
September		
Sergt. Coffin	.50	
October James Ray (?)	1.00	
Rec'd. of Lieut. Courtney	4.00	
November (20th)		
4 months pay	68.00	70.00
C – account due	15.88	
December		
1 month C at camp	<u>2.45</u>	50.00 Bridgeport
total	86.33	
R – Accounts due	<u>5.50</u>	
Total	91.83	
Overcoat	<u>5.00</u>	
	86.33	



Diary II: APPENDIX A

Charles Samples, Capt., discharged at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 25th/62. Disability.  
M.H. Lamb, 1st Lieut., Promoted to Capt. to rank from Dec. 25th/62.  
L. Courtney, 2nd Lieut., Promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 26th/ 62, discharged at Kelly's Ferry, Jan. 13  
W. L. English, 1st Sergt., Promoted to 2nd Lieut. Dec. 25th/ 62, promoted to 1st Lieut. Jan. 13/63  
W. R. Moseby, 2nd Sergt., discharged Feb. 12th/62, at Benton Barracks, Mo.  
E. P. King, 3rd Sergt., Promoted to 1st Sergt. April 20th/ 63, discharged Dec. 29th/63, disability  
John Prenieth (?), 4th Sergt., discharged May 30th/63, Benton Barracks, Mo.  
John Hill, 5th Sergt., Promoted to 1st Sergt. Dec. 29th/63  
G. Coffin, 1st Corporal, Promoted to 3rd Sergt. April 20th/ 63, wounded at Dallas May 25th/64  
H. W. Petefish, 2nd Corporal, Promoted to 5th Sergt. March 4th/64, wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th  
W. H. Larrimore, 3rd Corporal, Promoted to Sergt.  
C. S. Weaver, 4th Corporal, Prisoner March 1st/65 (Mar.17?)  
H. B. Sweetheart, 5th Corporal, Promoted to 4th Sergt., April 20th/63  
H. Hopper, 6th Corporal, Promoted to 5th Sergt., May 1st/63  
C. B. Matney ( ?), 7th Corporal  
L.A. Mansfield, 8th (?) Corporal, reduced to ranks for incompetency April 1st/63  
Deminitus G. Abbott, musician  
Charles T. D. Bascue, musician  
Thomas M. Gay, wagoner  
Francis N. Abney, Private  
Kneedham Abney, Private  
Richard Arnold, transferred to Co. K, Oct. 1st/62  
Edward Achilles (?), discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo., March 13th/63, disability  
Allen, John - missing July 22nd/64  
Anderson, W. M. - killed July 20th/64, Battle Peach Tree Creek  
Buchanan, Joseph - Private, promoted to Corporal, Sept.17/64  
Becum, James E.  
Bascue, J. M. - discharged for disability Oct. 26/64  
Bonnell, Emanuel -  
Collins, Jesse H. - wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 25th/64  
Clark, David - discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo., Feb. 9th/63, disability  
Chaffin, Joseph - deserted Jan. 14th/63, returned Dec.23/63(?)  
Daley, Patrick -  
English, Samuel H. - discharged Jan. 19th/64, promoted to Corporal April 18th/1863  
Fanning, Henry L. - died at Mound City Hospital, Jan. 23rd/63  
Gold, Myron S. - transferred to Co. G, Oct. 1st/62  
Gilbert, William -  
Gaines, William  
Gerling (?), Gustav  
Gaines, Preston G.  
Gaston, Stephen - promoted to Hospital steward, Sept. 3rd /62, discharged Nov./63, disability  
Gibson, Alexander - transferred to Co. H., Oct. 1st/62  
Hoag, Richard - transferred to Co. K., Oct. 1st/62  
Henderson, James B. - promoted to Corporal May 1st/63, dis. from wounds received in action May  
Hickman, Elijah - killed (New ?) Dallas, Ga., May 25th/64  
Hoagland, John H. - deserted at New Madrid, Mo., July 4th 1863, returned Dec. 23rd/63  
Huddleson, David C. - wounded at Resaca, May 18th/64  
Hamilton, Joseph - wounded July 20th/64, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.  
Hendrisson, Aron R. - died at Chattanooga, June 2nd/64  
Knoles, Perry J. - deserted Jan. 5th/63, Cairo, Ills.  
Kniss, John M. - deserted Jan. 16th/63, Benton Barracks, Mo

Kile, George  
 Ledbetter, Isaac S. - deserted at New Madrid, Mo., July 4th/63  
 Ledbetter, David - died at Cairo, Ills., Nov. 7th/62  
 Liter, George B. - wounded at Dallas, May 25th/63, discharged  
 Liter, Henry C. - discharged at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11th/63  
 Liter, John H. -  
 Liter, Andrew - discharged at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11th/63  
 Lenard, Samuel J. -  
 Moulton, Edward - transferred to Co. G., Oct. 1st/62  
 Miller, Henry -  
 Mick, George A. - discharged for disability, August/64  
 McLaughlin, Thomas D. -  
 McCasland, James - transferred to Co. H., Oct. 1st/62  
 Miles, James - transferred to Co. H., Oct. 1st/62  
 Nottingham, Rueben L. - died at Cairo, Ills., Nov. 24th/62  
 Pasley, Henry C. - promoted to Corporal April 18th/63  
 Potter, Lyman -  
 Pruiett, John D. - discharged at St. Louis, Mo., June 3rd/63  
 Ray, James K. M. - promoted to Corporal April 18th/63, killed at Resaca May 15th/64  
 Roggers, Jacob - wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th/64  
 Rydell, James - wounded on the 15th (May 15th/64?) at Resaca, on the 25th (May 25th/64 ?) at Dallas  
 Saffley, John T. - killed at Dallas, May 25th/65  
 Saffley, Andrew J. -  
 Smith, John - prisoner March 17th/64  
 Smith, James - killed at Dallas, May 25th/64  
 Smith, John H. -  
 Sharer, John W. - killed July 20th at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.  
 Tippet, Win. M. - died at Mound City Hospital, May 11th/63  
 Tracie, Sanford S. (?) - discharged at Mound City, Ills., Jan. 27th/63  
 Wallace, Robert B. - promoted to Corporal Sept. 17th, 1864  
 Wallace, Richard -  
 Walker, W. J. - died at Cairo, Ills., Nov. 22nd/62, Small Pox  
 Wilson, James M. - wounded May 15th ('64) Resaca, discharged  
 Wright, Wm. C. - transferred to Co. H., Oct. 1st/62  
 Whitlock, Alexander - transferred to Co. G., Oct. 1st/62  
 Wood, Eliazer B. - transferred to Co. G., Oct. 1st/62  
 Wilson, John P. - transferred to Co. H., Oct. 1st/62  
 Fox, John H. - promoted to Drum Major, Cairo, Ills., discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo.  
 Fox, Hugh - recruit

MEMORANDA

left Bridgeport May 2nd, reached Marietta July 4th, after marching 231 miles, fought at Resaca May 14th and 15th, Dallas May 25th, Peach Tree Creek July 20th, Atlanta Sept. 2nd, 25 miles, left Atlanta Nov. 15th, reach the lines around Savannah Dec. 10th, the city surrendered on the 21st, Fort McAllister taken Dec. 14th, marched 313 miles, leave Savannah Jan. 17th, arrived at Goldsboro' March 24th, /65 (1865).

Sergt.	Hill Hopper Larrimore
Corp.	Weaver Pasley Wallace
Priv.	Buchanan Beckner (?) Bonnell Chaffin Gaines Fox Liter Miller McLaughlin Smith Wallace

fight at Resaca, May 20th! 64, where we lost 45 men killed and wounded, fight on the 25th near Dallas, lost 75 men, May 20th at Peach Tree Creek, we lost 35 men, on the 22nd we occupied a position in front of Atlanta, entered Atlanta Sept. 2nd

Diary II: APPEIDIX C

Jacksonville to Cairo, Columbus, Holly Springs (Miss.) and back again	1000	miles
to Union City and scouting through Kentucky and Tennessee	1000	
to Bridgeport, Alabama	500	
Bridgeport to Atlanta	300	
Atlanta to Savannah	313	
Savannah to Goldsboro'	471	
Goldsboro' to Raleigh	55	
Jones Cross Roads	22	
Raleigh to Richmond	184	
Richmond to Washington	147	
Washington to Jacksonville	<u>1192</u>	
TOTAL	5184	

Atlanta	313
Savannah to Goldsboro'	471
Goldsboro' to Raleigh	55
Jones Cross Roads	22
Raleigh to Richmond	184
Rich. to	<u>147</u>
	1192

Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis	90
In. to Springfield	224
Springfield to Jacksonville	33
Parkersburg to Lawrenceburg	217
Washington to Parkersburg	<u>405</u>
	1029

Diary II: APPENDIX D

Total Federal loss, July 20th.	1750
Rebel loss in killed and prisoners	3200
Rebel wounded	unknown

July 22nd, Total Federal loss	3500
Rebel killed and prisoners	3955
Rebel wounded	unknown (7)

(7) stand of Colors taken July 20th  
July 22nd 18th stand of Colors

July 28th Federal loss	500
Rebel loss	5000

the Rebs destroyed over 26 (?) cars loaded with ammunition, several loads of guns, there were over 200 (?) cars destroyed and 6 engines

Federal loss at Jonesboro, Sept. 1st	1500
Rebel loss at Jonesboro, Sept. 1st	3000

March 16th / 65 (?) 819th (?) -, N.C.

Diary II: APPENDIX E

		Creditor
Joseph Hamilton		
Pd. R.C. Goss	x	1.00
John G. Keplinger		1.00
Pd. W. Larrimore	x	<u>.65</u>
		2.65
Dr. to Joseph Hamilton		
Dead John W. Evans, Co. A.		1.00
X Lieut. Shelton		1.00
H. Hopper	30 cts.	<u>.95</u>
		2.95
rec'd.		1.95
Strickland, Co. B.		1.50
65cts. Hamilton pd.		.95
James Bascue		.40
X <del>Bonnell</del>		<u>.50</u>
Uniform Coat		8.75
Poncho		2.75
X P. Gaines (?)		.50
Pd L. H. Mansfield		1.50
Pd. Gloves Do (?)		2.00
Pd. Morrison	x	.75
Uniform Coat	8.75	
Rubber Poncho	2.75	
Co. Bounty		25.00
--		25.00
Premium 3.30		2.00
1 mo. Pay		13.00
Benton Barracks		92.00
New Madrid		63.00
Lookout Valley		50.00
Bridgeport		50.00
Atlanta		150.00

**History of 101st Infantry**  
**Adjutant General's Report**  
**Illinois Vol. 5 1861 – 1866**  
**Revised**

The 101st Infantry Regiment Illinois volunteers was organized at Camp Duncan in Jacksonville Illinois during the latter part of the month of August 1862, and on the second 2nd of September 1862 was formally mustered into the United States service by Captain Charles Ewing 13th infantry.

For about a month after muster-in and the regiment renamed at Camp Duncan engaged in drilling and equipping for the field. At last on the sixth of October marching orders came and embarking on the cars the Regiment on the evening of the seventh reached Cairo at sunset.

Here the regiment remained for over a month, doing garrison duty. The interim was devoted to drill, in which the Regiment became so proficient as to win a very fair name. It consequence of the rainy weather, there was a great deal of sickness while at Cairo, and a good many men were discharged or died from disease. November 26th the Regiment left Cairo, and proceeded down the river to Columbus Kentucky, and thence, by rail, to Davis's mills, Mississippi, where it was assigned to Loomis' brigade of Ross' division, Army of the Tennessee.

November 28 it started on its first march, and, on the 30th, reached Lumpkin's Mills, six miles south of Holly Springs, where the Regiment first heard the "clash of contending arms," from the Tallahatchie River, six miles beyond. The Regiment remained at Lumpkin's Mills three days, when it received orders to return to Holly Springs, Miss., for provost and garrison duty.

December 13, Company A, Captain John B. Lesage, was sent to Cairo, with rebel prisoners. December 20, Holly Springs was captured, and Companies B, C, E, F, 1 and the sick men of Company A, who had been left behind, were taken prisoners and paroled. Soon after they were sent to Memphis, and, thence, to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they remained until exchanged, in June, 1863.

At the Holly Springs disaster the men of this Regiment, on duty, did all they could have done, under the circumstances. Another regiment was doing the picket duty while the One Hundred and First was in the town, doing provost duty, and divided about the town, in squads too small to make successful resistance to the overpowering numbers that surrounded them. Wherever the blame of this disaster shall rest it securely should not attach itself to the One Hundred and First Illinois. When the town was captured Companies D, G, H and K, which were stationed along the railroad, fell back to Cold Water, where they fell in with the Ninetieth Illinois (Irish Legion,) and assisted greatly in repelling Van Dorn's attack on that place.

Afterwards, these four companies were formed into a Battalion, and temporarily assigned to the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, and did a great deal of scouting service over Tennessee, finally bringing up at Memphis, Tenn., in February, 1863. Here they were joined by Company A, Captain Lesage, who took command of the Battalion. Upon leaving Holly Springs, Company A proceeded to Cairo, and thence to Vicksburg, but was sent back up the river with prisoners. About the first of February the prisoners were turned over at Alton, Ill., but not until the Company had been fearfully decreased by the sickness incurred while on that duty. Often

Captain Lesage could not muster half a dozen men for duty, and this, too, when he had over a thousand prisoners under charge.

Early in March the Battalion was ordered down to Vicksburg, where it was broken up, and the companies assigned to various independent duties. Company K was assigned to provost duty at General Grant's Headquarters; Company A was assigned to the "General Bragg;" Company G to the ram "Switzerland;" Company D to the "Rattler" and the "Crocket;" and Company H to the "Lafayette."

From this until the final reunion of the Regiment, each company had its separate history of scouts, skirmishes and expeditions, up and down the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Company G had the honor of running the blockade at Vicksburg, for which service, after its fall, General Grant furloughed the entire company.

On the 7th of June the other part of the Regiment was exchanged, and sent down to New Madrid, Mo. July 11 they were sent to Columbus, Ky., where they were started out on a series of scouts and expeditions, which only terminated, about the 25th of August, by their bringing up at Union City, Tenn. Here they remained about a month, during which time Companies A, D, G, H and K rejoined them, and completed the reunion of the Regiment which remained a unit thenceforth.

September 24, 1863, the Regiment received orders transferring it to the Department of the Cumberland, and it started, at once, for Louisville, Ky., via Cairo and Sandoval, Ill., and Mitchell and New Albany, Ind., arriving in Louisville September 27. September 30 it left Louisville via Nashville, and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., October 2, 1863, and remained there until the 27th. This period of service is always referred to as a hard time, owing to the severe rains and destitution of tents. In fact most of the Regiment were tentless until the 1st of January, following.

October 27 the Regiment was temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and started on the march to the front, arriving next day at Lookout Valley, where, on the night of its arrival, it participated in the night battle of Wauhatchie, where, by singular good fortune, not a man was hurt. For nearly a month, following, the Regiment lay encamped in the valley, exposed to the daily shelling from Lookout Mountain, which, during that time, killed one man and wounded another.

November 22 the Regiment received marching orders, and proceeded to Chattanooga, where it participated in the battle of Chattanooga, losing one man killed. Immediately after the battle it was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, and participated in that severe march; and, finally, returned to Lookout Valley, December 17. Many of the men were barefooted, and, in that condition, had marched many a weary mile, over the frozen ground and sharp rocks, even as their forefathers had done in revolutionary times, leaving their blood to mark their steps.

Recruiting its strength in the valley for a few days, the Regiment was then set to work building corduroy roads; after which, on the 1st of January, 1864, they were sent to Kelley's Ferry to relieve the Sixteenth Illinois, then about to return home on veteran furlough. Here the regiment remained until the last of January, when, upon the completion of the railroad to Chattanooga, they were ordered to Bridgeport, where they went into camp, and quietly remained there until the 2d of May, when they started for the front. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had been consolidated into the Twentieth Army Corps, and the old Brigade, to which the One



Hundred and First had been attached in the Eleventh Corps, had been transferred to the First Division in the new corps, and become the Third Brigade of that division. This brigade was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Brigadier General) Robinson, of the Eighty-second Ohio. Leaving Bridgeport on May 2, on the 6th reached Taylor's Ridge, which was crossed next day, and encamped at Anderson Postoffice. Remained there until midnight of May 10, when it marched for Snake Creek Gap, which was reached next day and held for two days. On the 13th, having marched through the Gap, the troops were ready for action, near Resaca, but were held in reserve all day. On the 14th were again held in reserve until 3 P. M., when they started on the double-quick for the left, which was reached just in time for the Brigade to render important service in the action then progressing.

During this engagement, it is said, the One Hundred and First was ordered to take a hill in front of them, which they did in so gallant a style as to win the admiration of General Hooker, who happened to be standing near, and who cheered the troops with the encouraging shout of, "Go in, my Illinois boys." The next afternoon it was ordered forward, and, at 4 o'clock, while in column, was charged by a rebel force.

Both officers and men of the Regiment conducted themselves gallantly, and rendered valuable services, losing one man killed, six mortally wounded and forty wounded. Pressing the rebels, it again came upon them at Cassville, Ga., on the 19th, but did not get into a fight, as the rebels left. Again, followed on the 23d, and, on the 25th got into a hot and heavy fight at New Hope Church. Among the wounded at this place were Adjutant Padgett, Lieutenant Hardlin and Lieutenant (afterward Captain) Belt, who subsequently died of wounds.

After this, the Regiment bore an honorable share in the various maneuvers around Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, losing one killed and five or six wounded. During the battle of Kulp's farm, June 22, it supported Battery 1, First New York, which did signal execution during the fight. June 27, lost Lieutenant Dimm, who was killed on the skirmish line. After the rebels evacuated Kenesaw, was engaged in the pursuit, and, on the 6th of July, took position on Chatahoochie Heights, where the Regiment remained eleven days.

July 17, crossed the river, and, on the 20th, just after crossing Peach Tree Creek, the rebels assailed the Corps with terrible force. Forming line under fire the enemy was held at bay, and their charges repelled until 8 P.M., when he abandoned the attack and returned to his fortifications. In this engagement five were killed and 35 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Thomas B. Woof. The morning report, next morning, showed only 120 effective men for duty, having left Bridgeport with 365 men.

July 22, took position in front of Atlanta – the Regiment supporting Battery 1, First New York, in which position it remained until the 25th of August, when it was ordered back to Chattahoochie Bridge, which the Corps was to guard while the rest of the army swung into the rear of Atlanta.

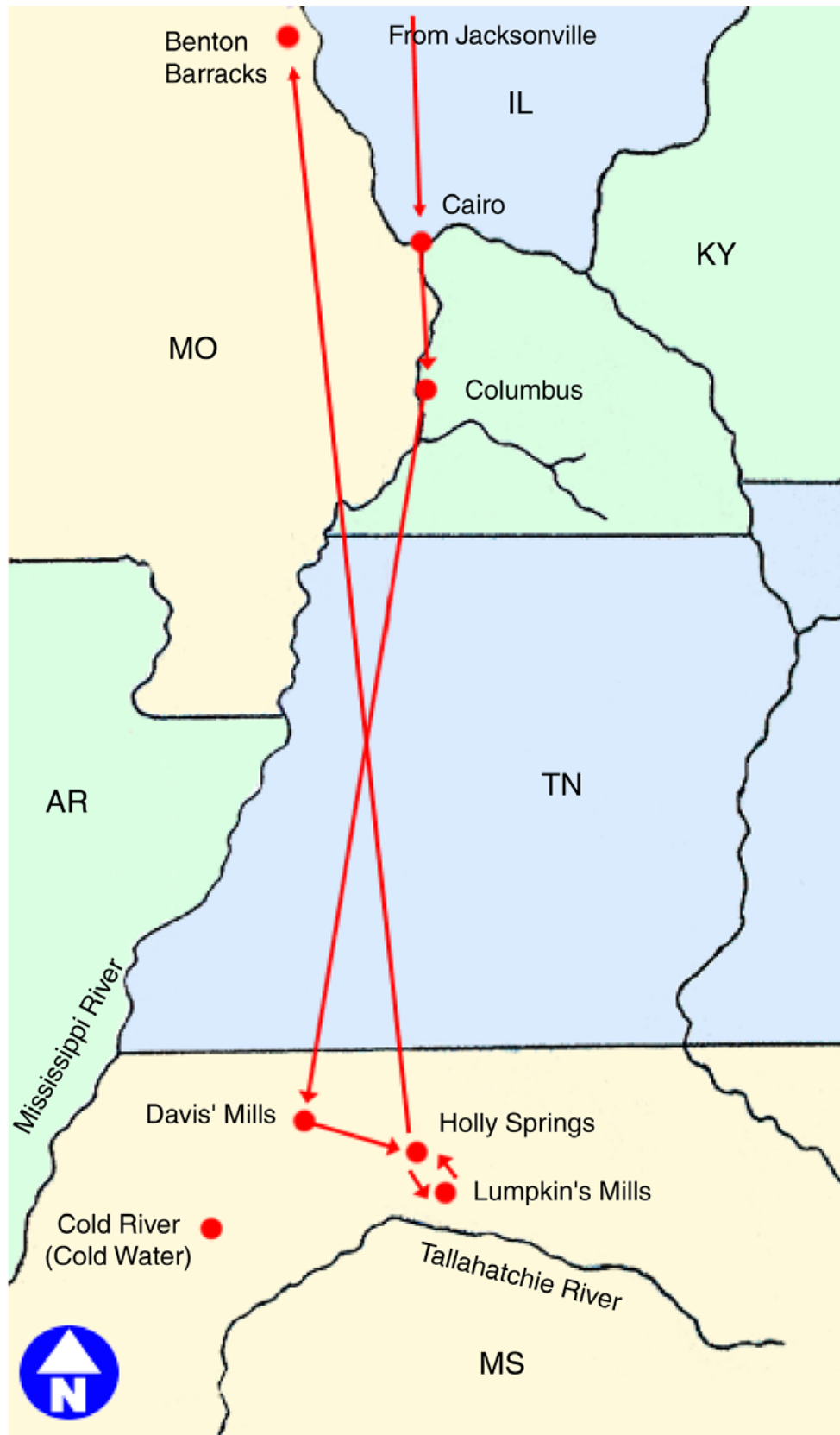
September 2 the Regiment was sent out on a reconnaissance (together with the Thirteenth New Jersey and One Hundred and Seventh New York), and claims the honor of having been the first Regiment that entered Atlanta, Ga., after its fall, which occurred on the second anniversary of its muster into service. It remained in Atlanta until the destruction of the place – most of the time having charge of the fire department.

November 15, started on the “great march,” and participated in all its glories, its trials and its triumphs; and, whether as advance guard, driving rebel cavalry before it, or as rear guard, pulling wagons out of the mud or corduroying roads, over unfathomable mud holes, the One Hundred and First Illinois always did its duty so well as to win high commendations from its Brigade and Division commanders. The story of that march is about the same for all regiments, and need hardly be repeated. The Regiment reached Savannah and entered the place December 22, 1864.

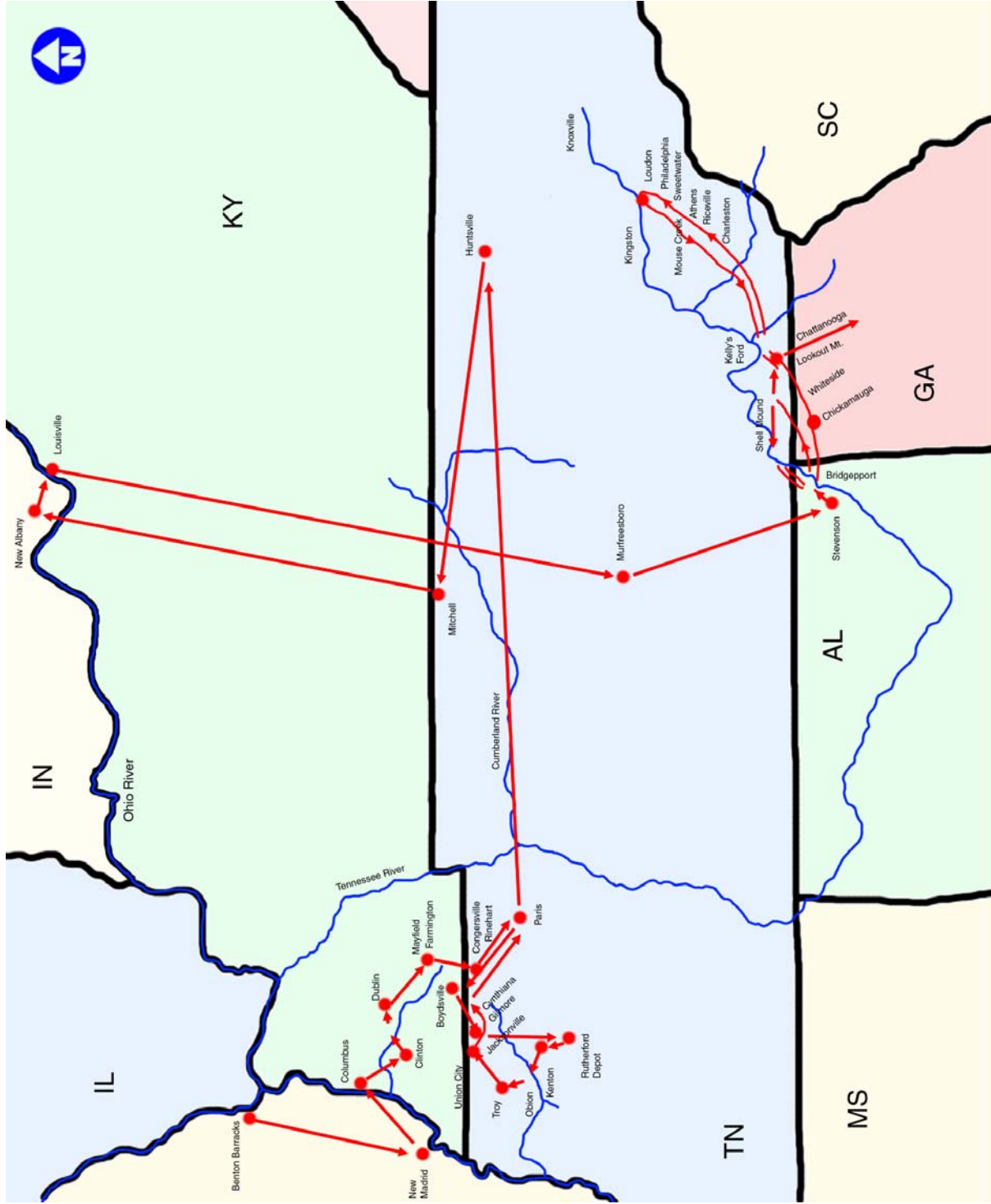
January 17, 1865, crossed over into South Carolina, and went through the great campaign of the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, losing only one man wounded.

March 24, entered Goldsboro, and, on the 13th of April, entered Raleigh, where the Regiment remained until the final surrender of the rebel army, after which, on the 30th, it started overland for Richmond, Va., which was reached May 8. Here it remained until the 11th when it marched through Richmond and took up the line of March for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 19th.

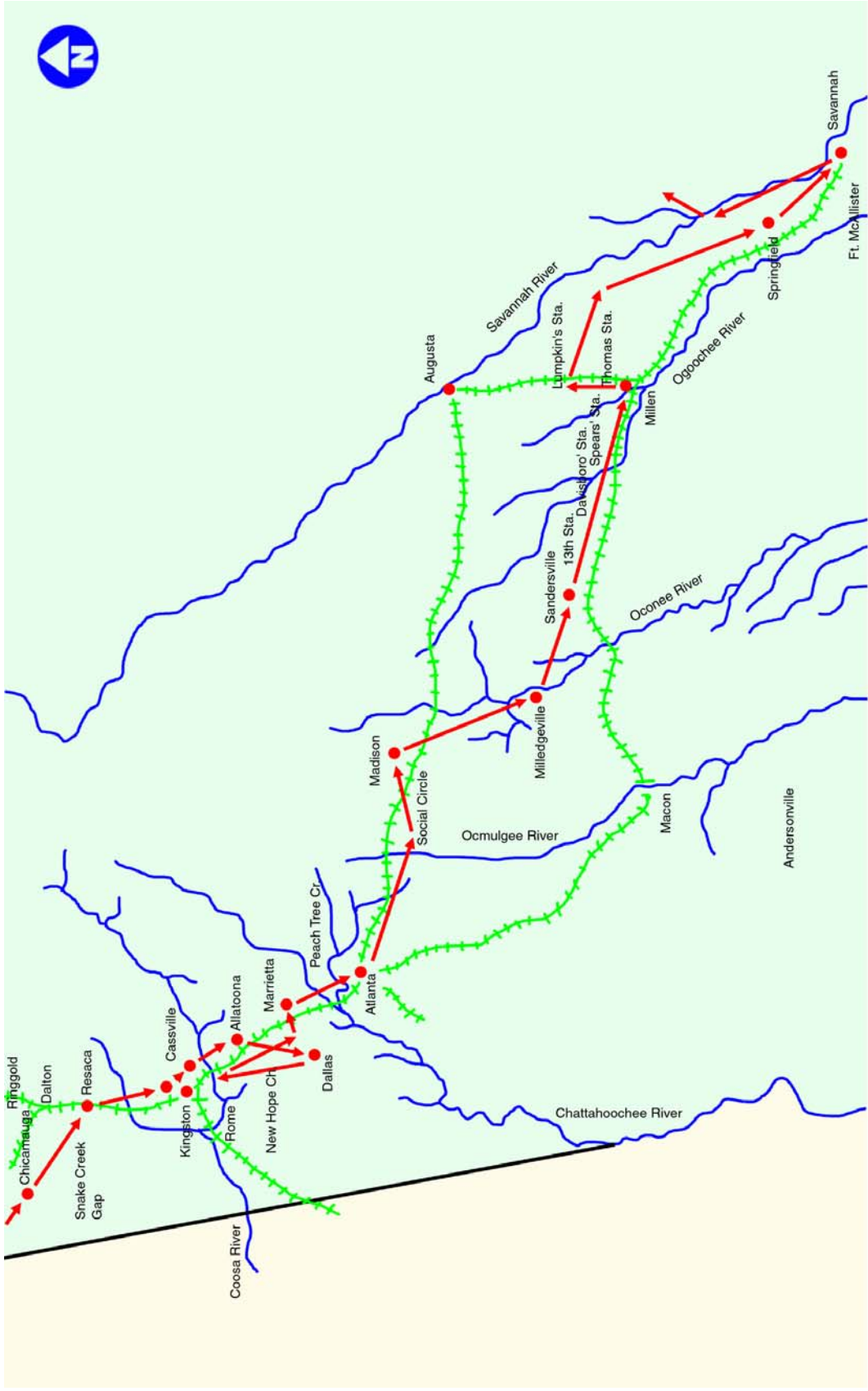
May 24, participated in the “grand review,” and then went into camp at Bladensburg, where, on the 7th of June, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, 1865, it was paid off and disbanded.



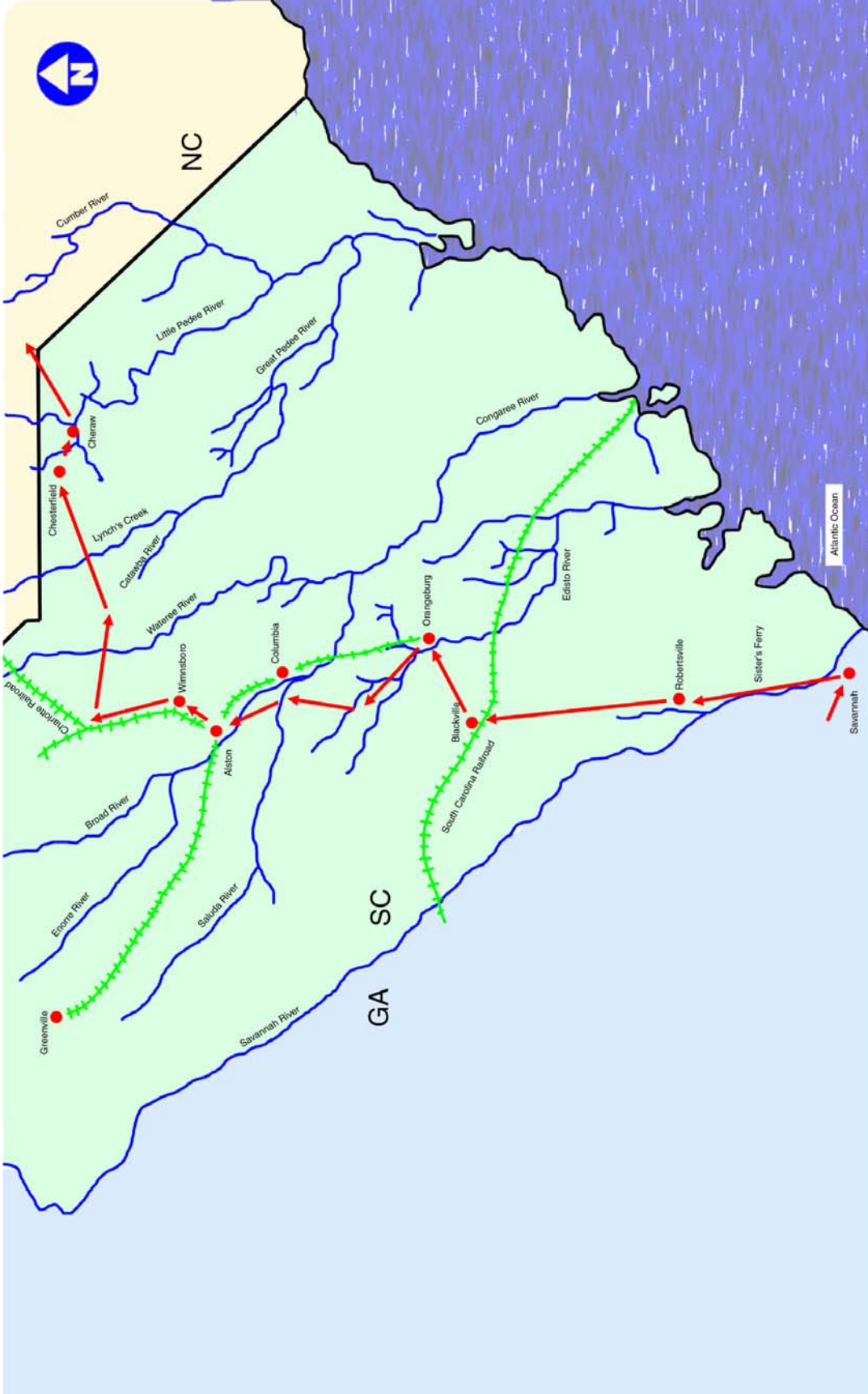
Map 1. August 9, 1862 - June 30, 1863



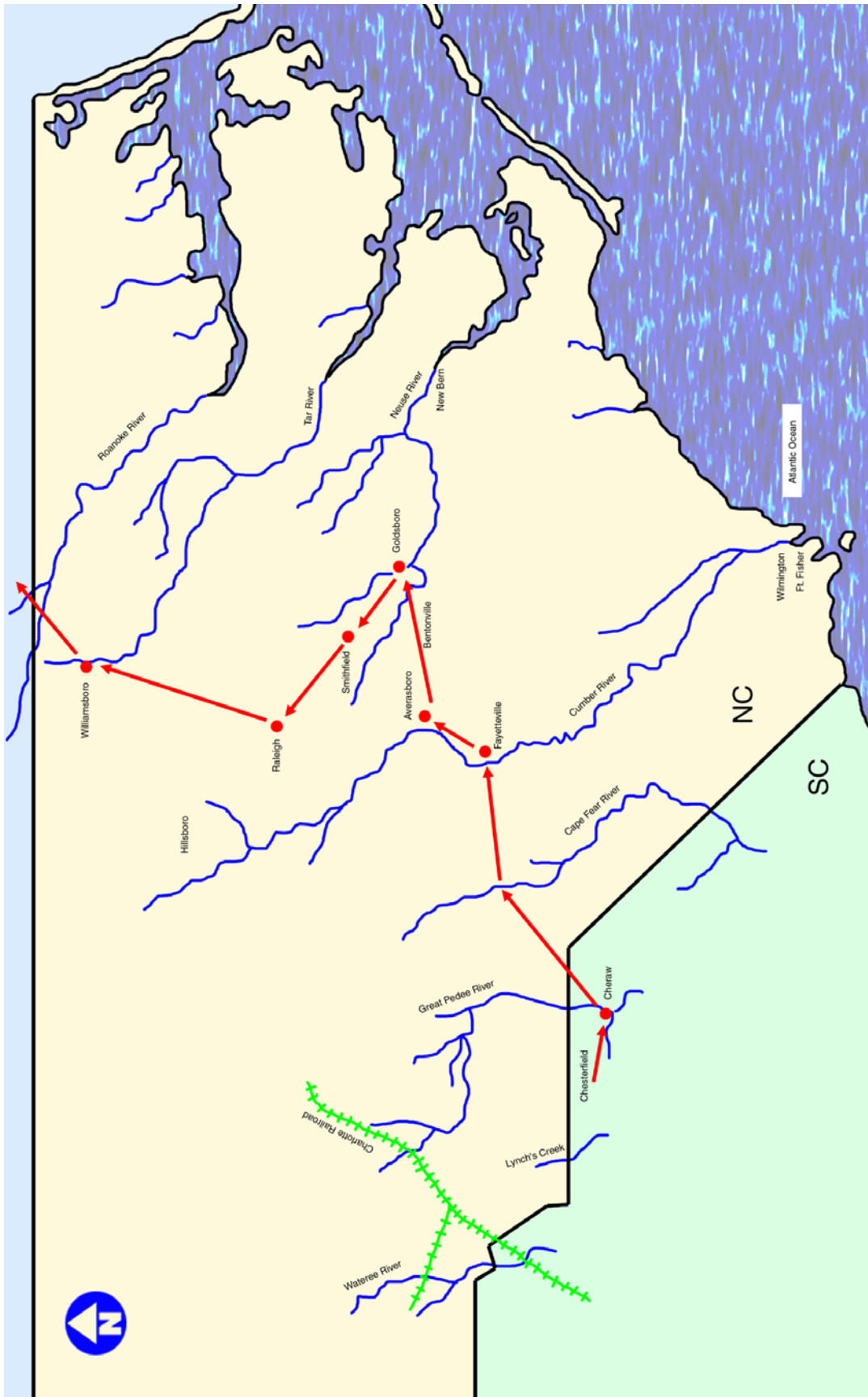
Map 2. Scouting engagements through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama



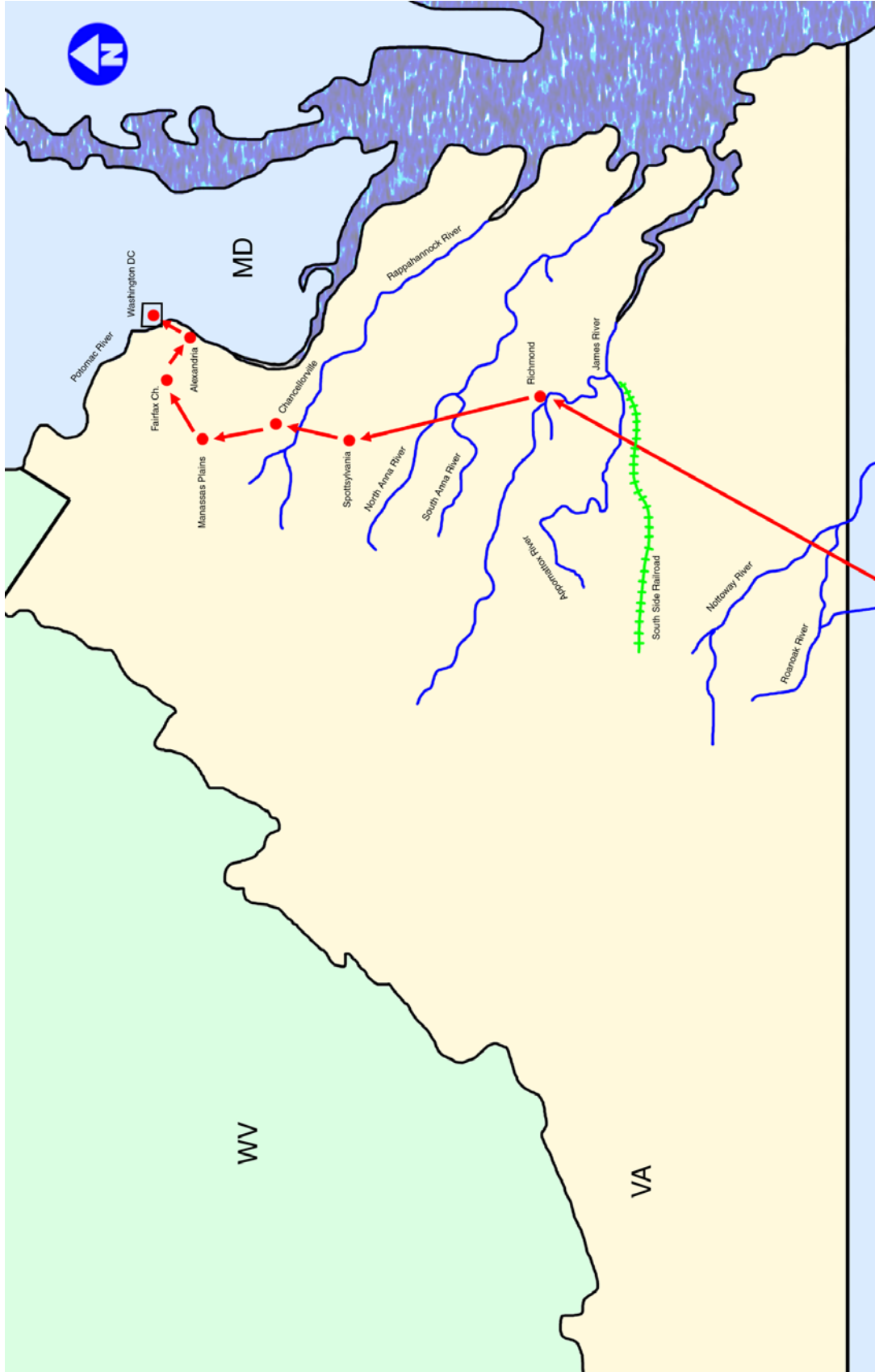
Map 3. March Through Georgia



Map 4. March Through South Carolina

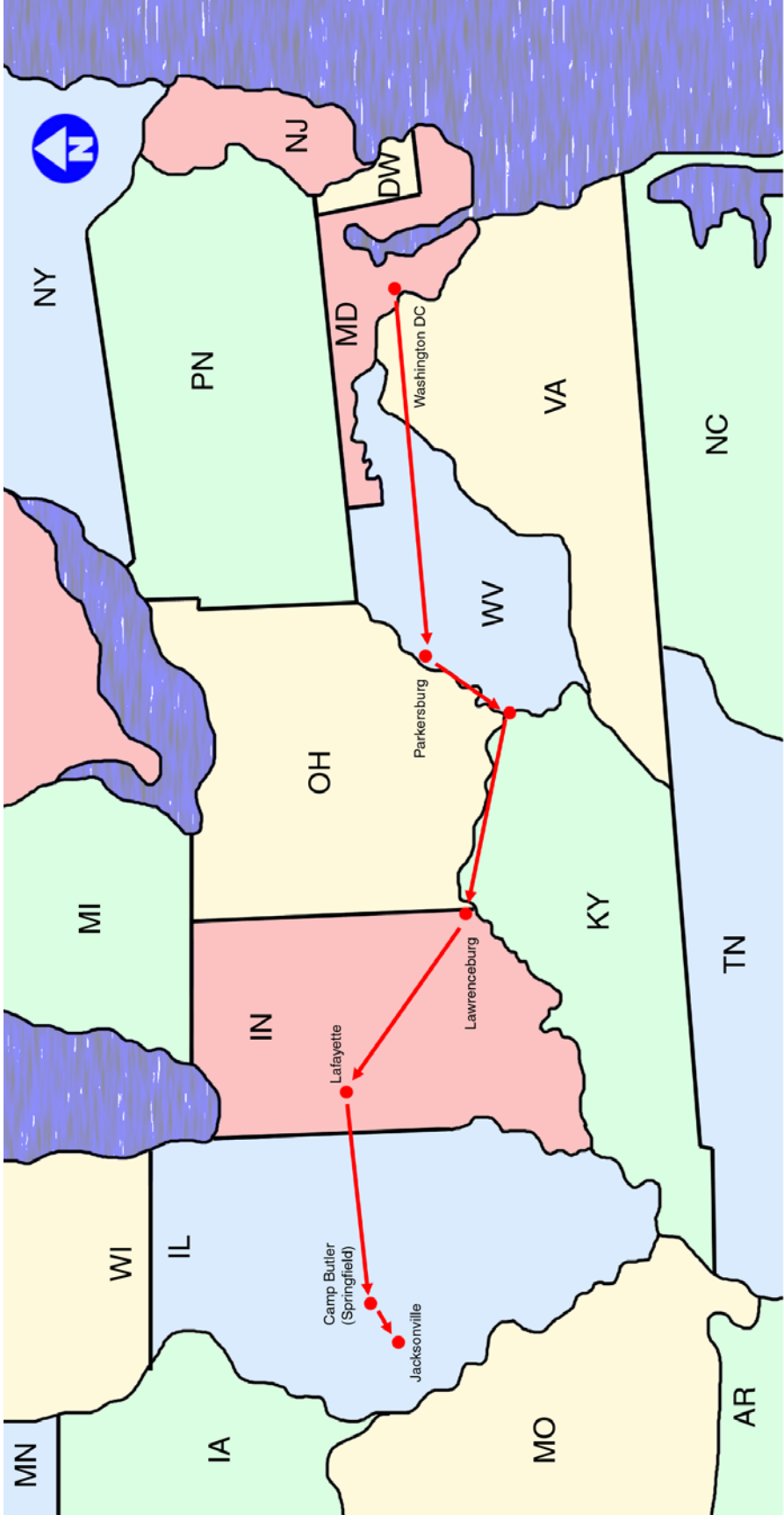


Map 5. March Through North Carolina



Map 6. March Through Virginia





**Map 7. Return to Camp Butler**  
 Washington D.C. to Parkersburg, WV via Baltimore and Northwestern Virginia Railroad  
 Parkersburg to Lawrenceburg, IN via Steamer Dumont on Ohio River  
 Lawrenceburg to Lafayette, IN via Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad  
 State line to Camp Butler, Springfield, IL via Great Western Railroad

**Important – Please read the following carefully.**

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