Friday, 1
Cold and clear. Boys all feeling good. Snow on the ground. Had a fine dinner of Turkey & "sigh." how different this from last, when we fared on "Hard Tack & Sow Belly," very amusingly. are in camp near Woodville, Ala. Camp called Proclamation.

Saturday, 2
Clear & Cold. Ground frozen. prepare to put up a cabin for R'd'q'rs.

Sunday, 3
Still cold. had inspection & dress parade.

Monday, 4
Raining. appearance of bad weather.

Tuesday, 5 to Saturday, 9 (written vertically)
Still remain in camp Proclamation nothing of interest transpires.
JANUARY 1864

Sunday, 10
Day cool. a little snow on the ground but not enough to allow a fellow to have...

Monday, 11

Tuesday, 12
Weather somewhat warmer.

Wednesday, 13
Continuing warm.

Thursday, 14
Ground frozen. Atmosphere foggy.
Friday, 15
Warm. Inspection at 10 A. M.

Saturday, 16
Ground frozen. morning clear. evidence of good weather.

Sunday, 17
Wet & muddy.

Monday, 18
Muddy & wet. Snow in the evening.

Tuesday, 19
Ground white with snow. not good sleighing.

Friday, 22
(nothing of interest)

Wednesday, 27
Still keep dry.
Friday, 29

Camp Proclamation, Woodville, Ala. 8 o'clock

P. R. Receive orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice without camp or garrison

ocquipage. quite a stirr in camp getting ready for a tramp.
Saturday, 30

Raining 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) o'clock, ordered to move out at once in the direction of Larkins Landing.

7 o'clock P.M. Had a hard days march roads muddy & slippy. a great many men gave out.

Marched about 12 miles. expect the trains will not get up.
Sunday, 31

Teams did not get up, had to sleep without blankets. Made our bed on the wet ground with a little straw. Had a fire of rails. 6 miles from Larkin's Landing. Are in Tenn. Valley. Marched at 6 1/2 A.M. Reached Larkin's Landing by 12 M. Were ordered over the Tenn. River to throw up breast works. Worked 3 hr. Came back and camped on the N. side.
Monday, 1

Marched at 7 A. M. crossed the River. roads very bad had to turn back all our wagons & carry 4 d'ys rations in haversacks. country very mountainous. meet quite a number of deserters from the Rebs & citizens coming in to enlist. the expedition is com'ded by Gen. Smith. marched 15 mi. Camped in a timber. Supper of Coffee & hard tack & Butter.
Tuesday, 2

Clear & cool. started at 7 A. M. marched to Lebanon (a village of 10 houses) found a few Rebs & homeguards whom we took prisoner.

Roads good. Found considerable of Union Sentiment in that part of the country, a good many enlisting. marched 16 mi. went into camp near town.
Wednesday, 3

In line at 4½ A. M. expecting an attack from the Rebs. after daylight the 25th was ordered out across the creek (Wills creek) to "feel" the enemy. marched out 1½ miles. met the enemy in line. after maneuvering we moved back, the enemy following at a respectable distance. had a little skirmish & returned back as far as town creek. camped on the bank of the creek.
Thursday, 4
Clear & cool. marched back toward Larkins Landing at 3 P. M. men in good spirits although no "grub." Camped 8 mi. from the Landing. got supper at a citizen's. "corn dodger" & coffee. paid $2 dol. Lay all night under an "Oke". had a fire against a log. Slept well.
Friday, 5

Got Breakfast at the same place. Oh! what a gorge I ate! Marched at 7 A. M. got to river at 12 M. Boys yelling for "Sow belly" & "hard tack." go into camp & prepare to get dinner. boys are pretty hungry. but in good spirits. get a good dinner of "sow belly" & hard tack. march toward Woodville at 2 P. M. go 5 mi. camp in a field.
Saturday, 6

Marched at 6½ A. M. Reached Woodville, Ala. (our old camp) at 1½ P. M. boys all in good spirits, thinking of the many nice little letters they'd have waiting their perusal. found camp all right & quite a no. of recruits for the Reg.
Sunday, 7

day clear & cool. receive orders to be ready to march at a moment notice, in the direction of Chattanooga. Lt. Col. Gage inspects the arms of the Reg't with a view to exchange for "Springfield musket."

Monday, 8

Still not got orders to march. are expecting them every moment. forwarded a furlough for Sam'l Martin. Co. K.

Tuesday, 9

nothing of importance.
Wednesday, 10

Forwarded resignation papers for Lt. Withrow also a furlough for Bundy of Co. C. Receive orders to move by daylight in the morning with enough cooked rations to last until we get to Chattanooga. Expect we'll go by Carrs. Midnight receive orders that we go by the dirt road.

Thursday, 11

March at 7 A. M. Keep South of Larkinsville. Camp at night within 4 miles of Bellefont (having marched 16 miles) boys pretty tired. pretty hard on the new recruits.
Marched at 7 A. M. passed through Bellefonte.
Saw some of the "fair sex." Band played through
the town. passed over the same road we did
before. reached Stevenson by 3 o'clock
having marched 15 Miles. camped near S.
got supper at Joe Hunt's "Eating House". boys
had a good time.
Marched at 9 A. M. came through part of Stevenson. Potomac boys called our boys "sour Kraut" our boys asked them if they had drawn any butter or eggs lately.

reached Bridgport at 3 P. M. drew rations & forage to last us through to Chattanooga. marched 10 miles.
Sunday, 14
Marched at 7 A. M. through Bridgeport, crossed the Pontoon. Troops traveled mostly on the R. R. horsemen & train by dirt R. reached Whiteside station (16 mi) by 2 P. M. camped in the woods. same place we camped the other time. used "cord wood" for fuel.
Monday, 15

Moved at 7 A. M. troops again taking the R. R. horse train went on when within four m. of Chattanooga. I stpped in a house at the foot of "Lookout" Mountain (Raining all the time, very cold and disagreeable) waited on the Reg. took the troops off the R. R. passed along the foot of the Mountain. Road much better than when we passed along it before. went into camp in Mission Valley.
Marched at 7 A. M. day cold. troops marched part of the time on the R. R. passed through a nice country. marched 10 miles. camped near Cleveland, Tenn. night very cold. lay in the woods. expect to stay awhile in Cleveland. hope so.

Thursday, 18
move to camp in the morn 1/2 mi. west of C. have a nice place to camp. good stable for horses. plenty of nice "gals". Lay off camp & prepare for being comfortable.
Friday, 19

Great many citizens came in to do trading. We live finely. Have butter, eggs & everything good to eat. Take a walk up town. Made a call on a young lady who seemed to be decidedly in favor of Union "to a man." Got the loan of a stove for our tent.
Saturday, 20

Weather very cold. made another visit up town. it is a very nice town. Splendid country round the town. Some rumors of moving.

Sunday, 21

Morning cool. Snowing a little. Sent Statements of No. of Ord. Stores it required to arm Reg. at the end of month (to Lt. MacCahill) signed return forwarded to Lt. Narye at Chattanooga, Tenn. Received orders to be ready to march at a moments notice.

Monday, 22

Nothing of interest transpires.
Tuesday, 23

Day pleasant. Still under orders to move. 32nd No. of our Brig. was sent off on an expedition.

Wednesday, 24

Pleasant. Was Detch't officer of the day. had a pleasant time making the rounds, found the guards well posted. Saw some deserters from the Reb. Army. quite a no. of Refugees came in. took supper with Gen. Matthias.
Thursday, 25
Nothing of interest. Still expecting to be ordered to march. weather nice. have a great deal of guard duty to perform. quite a no. of Refugees & citizens came in to take the oath. Bully for them.

Friday, 26
rather cool but clear. appearance of nice weather. Still the deserters & citizens come flocking in. get a mail. quite a gratification to the boys.
Saturday, 27

Fine day. Take a pleasure ride out in the country. Was in a fine house. Well furnished. A nice piano was there. Had the pleasure of looking over some of the music. In the evening rode up town. Saw some fine looking young ladies.

Sunday, 28

Went to church. Heard Rev. Hollem, Chaplain 25th Iowa preach. Some citizens were out. Some of the citizen "fair sex" snuffed up their nose when the prayer was being made in behalf of "Lincoln & his Cabinet."

Monday, 29

Nothing of interest transpired. Rained most of the day.
Tuesday, 1

In line of battle at 5 A. M. expecting an attack. at 8½ A. M. rec'd orders to march at 10 A. M. back to Woodville. all baggage was put on the cars, troops go on foot. marched 7 mi. camped on a Union man's place in the timber, bad roads, teams did not get up. had to lay out without either tent or blankets.
Wednesday, 2

marched at 9 A. M. roads better. train had
but little trouble. troops marched on the
R. R. which was very favorable. Camped within
4 mi. of Chattanooga near Mission Ridge. Saw
lots of lead & canon Balls laying round on
the ground. had a fine view of the ground over
which our troops had so gallantly fought.
Thursday, 3

Marched at 7:30 A. M. passed through Chattanooga, troops take the R. R. round the foot of "Lookout Mountain." Many of the officers a men went up on the mountain to obtain "relics." Marched about 20 mi.
Marched at 8 A. m. reach Bridgeport (14 m.),
at 3 P. M. there arrangements were made to put us on the cars. this was a cause of rejoicing & hollowing among the boys. just to think of any of the 15th Corps riding on the cars. went on board about 9 P. M. did not get out tonight.

Sherman pg 247. On the 4th day of March, 1864, General U. S. Grant was summoned to Washington from Nashville to receive his commission of lieutenant general, the highest rank then known in the U. S. and the same that was conferred on Washington in 1798. He reached the capital on the 7th, had an interview for the first time with Mr. Lincoln, and on the 9th received his commission at the hands of the President, who made a short address, to which Grant made a suitable reply. He was informed that it was desirable that he should come east to command all the armies of the U. S. and give his personal supervision to the Army of the Potomac. On the 10th he visited General Meade at Brandy Station, and saw many of his leading officers, but he returned to Washington the next day and went on to Nashville, to which place he had summoned me, then absent on my Meridian expedition. On the 18th of March he turned over to me the command of the Western armies, and started back for Washington, I a companying him as far as Cincinnati. Amidst constant interruptions of business and social nature we reached the satisfactory conclusion that, as soon as the season would permit, all the armies of the Union would assume the "bold offensive" by "concentric lines" on the common enemy, and would finish up the job in a single campaign, if possible. The main "objectives" were Lee's army behind the Rapidan in Virginia, and Joseph E. Johnston's army at Dalton, Georgia.
Saturday, 5

Still lying at Bridgport. Locomotive could not pull us out. Finally at 9 A. M. succeeded in getting away. had to stop on the way & repair the track. reached Stevenson at noon. (Our teams and horses went by the dirt road) took dinner at the "Soldier's home." Started again, arrived at "home" (Woodville) at 7½ P. M.
Sunday, 6
Took up q'rs in our old camp. Camp had got quite dirty during our absence. however it will not take long to put things in good shape.

Monday, 7
nothing of interest.

Tuesday, 8
Artillery practice is ordered also Target practice by the Inft. are ordered to report the 6 best shots to Div. H'd Q'rs for the purpose of organizing a Co. of Sharp Shooters. Forwarded letter of inquiry to Ordnance Office, D. C.
Wednesday, 9
have considerable of fun shooting. Receive orders transferring us to the 2nd Brig, prepare to move. Col. Stone takes com'd again. Gen. Osterhaus will not allow Col. S. to be without com'd of a Brig.

Thursday, 10
Continue our move. have a pretty good place to camp. We can make it quite comfortable. Rained last night making it rather muddy under foot. fine day, over head. think we will not like our new Brig. so well.
Friday, 11

Improve camp by grading & planting out
Cedar trees. make a nice camp. prepare
for inspection on the 15th.

OR.

Tuesday, 15

Reg. inspected by Maj. Beardsley, 13th Ill.
pronounced us as the best in Div. was well
pleased with our appearance.

OK.

Friday, 16

have Brig. Drill. The 25th the best out
although that is nothing new.
Monday, 21

Day pleasant. nothing of interest transpiring. looks like falling weather.

Tuesday, 22

Six inches deep of snow, at 7½ A. M. 11½ over a foot deep. Somthing new for the Sunny South. Citizens will wish the Soldier at home if [this] is the kind of weather they bring.

Wednesday, 23

Snow going off fast making it very muddy. nearly all goes away in one day.

Thursday, 24

Snow entirely gone. Creeks high. cannot drill or have dress parade on account of the mud.
Friday, 25
Clear weather. Ground drying.

Saturday, 26
Weather pleasant.

Sunday, 27
was routed out about 1 o'clock last night rather sudden, by the firings of the Pickets. We thought the enemy was coming shure. We formed in a hurry. Found it was some cowardly fellow had mistook a stump for a man.

Monday, 28
have orders to prepare for an active campaign. wonder if it will be as active as usual.

29-30-31
April 4, 1864

Saturday, 2


Wednesday, 6

Anniversary of the Battle of Shiloh a day I will long remember. This day one yr. I was in Miss. near Deer Creek. it was a fine day. So it is today. are likely not to move soon.

Saturday, 9

Col. Stone leaves for home on a "leave of absence." weather fine.

4-4. 4-19. [Signature]
Sunday, 10
looked fine. Men all clean with one or two
except. Did not have court today.

Monday, 11
Day clear & pleasant. Nothing.

Tuesday, 12
Rec'd new Springfield R. Buckets for the Reg.
same day they were issued to the Co's.
APRIL 1864

Wednesday, 13
Day pleasant & clear. The Reg. receives Orders to go out foraging & take four days Rations. I can not accompany it as I am still on the Court Martial.

Thursday, 14
APRIL 1864
Saturday, 30

Receive orders to be ready to move at 6 A.M. on the 1st with all camp & garrison equipment in the direction of Chattanooga.

"How now that will be."

---

Johnston pg 261: The instruction, discipline, and spirit of the army were much improved between the 1st of January and the end of April and its numbers were increased. The efforts for the latter object brought back to the ranks about 5000 of the men who had left them in the route of Missionary Ridge.

The object prescribed to Sherman's army was "to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to get into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage possible on their war resources." (by Grant)
Sunday, 1

March at the time ordered. Brig. com'd by Col. Caracass, 9th Iowa. Move on the Bellefont Road. Go into Camp opposite Larkinsville. I was "Div. officer of the day." Had quite a ride putting out the Pickets. Leave Woodville, Ala, once more.

Johnston, May 26th - May 1st, 1864. I reported to the then Gen. B. R. B. via Shoshone, suggesting the capture of at least part of Gen. Paton's Army. To my astonishment, they were ordered to the front. Monitor was to oblige. Our hostilities from December to Rome, etc.

[Handwritten note: Little Big Horn from the 9th in the Cleveland area]
March 2

March at 6 A.M., nothing of interest save that the roads were with few exceptions good. March as far as Bellefonte. Go into camp near a nice stream. Troops stand it well.

Late in the evening Col. Cramer, 17th No. shot himself. No one knew the cause of his iniquity.
Tuesday, 3

Move at 6 A. M. roads good get to Stevenson Ala. Camp all night. Col. Cramer was brought along in an Ambulance & buried in the evening. The 12\textsuperscript{th} No. was escort to the corpse. The whole Reg. fired 3 volleys over his grave. Col. Stone meets us, takes command of the Brig.
Howard pg 252 On the historic 4th day of May, 1864, the C. army at my front lay at Dalton, Georgia, composed of 45,000 men and commanded by Jo Johnston - under instructions to assume the offensive. Decided on defensive. I had no purpose to attack J's position at Dalton in front, but marched from C. to Seign at his front and made a lodgment in Resaca 18 miles to his rear, on his "line of communication and supply." The movement was partly, not wholly successful, but it compelled Johnston to let go Dalton, and fight us at Resaca, where, May 13th -16th our loss was 2647 and his 2800

Johnston pg 262 On the 4th the Fed. army, including the troops from Knoxville, was at Ringgold. Next day it skirmished until dark with our advanced guard of cavalry. This was repeated on the 5th. On the 7th it moved forward, driving our cavalry from Tunnel Hill and taking a position in the afternoon in front of the railroad gap, and parallel to Rocky-face - the right a mile south of the gap, and the left near the Cleveland road.

Until that day I had regarded a battle in the broad valley in which Dalton stands as inevitable. The greatly superior strength of the Federal army made the chances of battle altogether in its favor. It had also places of refuge in case of defeat, in the intrenched pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga, while we, if beaten, had none nearer than Atlanta 100 miles off with three rivers intervening. Gen. Sherman's course indicating no intention of giving battle east of Rocky-face, we prepared to fight on either side of the ridge. For that object A. P. Stewart's division was placed in the gap, Cheatham's on the crest of the hill and extending a mile south of the gap. Stevenson's was formed across the river valley east of the ridge, his left meeting Cheatham's right; Hindman in line with Stevenson and on his right; Cleburne behind Mill Creek and in front of Dalton. Walker's division was in reserve (see 7th)
Thursday, 5

March at 8½ A. M. pass Whiteside. camp within 6 miles of Chattanooga. 4th Iowa Vols. come back joined the Brig. today. Col. Williamson takes command. Col. Stone returns to his Reg. now I'll have an easy time.
Friday, 6

The 25th. Rear guard do not get started untill about 9 A. M. March to the foot of Lookout. There rest untile the train gets up the hill. Amuse myself gathering flowers & one thing & another. Also write a letter home expecting to mail it at Chattanooga. did not get it finished. did not go through C. Camped 8 mi. south of C.
Saturday, 7

March at 10 A.M. day very warm. saw the 2nd & 7th Iowa. expect to get within reach of the enemy. Marched about 12 mi. keeping S. W. of Dalton finding no enemy. roads very dusty. hard on the men. all in good spirits. Camped about 16 mi. W. of Dalton.

Johnston pg 263. Cantey with his division arrived at Resaca that evening and was charged with the defense of the place. During the day our cavalry was driven from the ground west of Rocky-face through the gap. Grigsby's brigade was placed near Dug Gap -- the remainder in front of our right.
Marched at 7 A.M. still keeping a little S. E. Report is that Hooker has possession of Dalton. heard of Grant's success.

Boys feel in good spirits. Camp within 12 mi. of D. (S.W.) Dodge's command keep ahead of us, which is very agreeable.

Johnston pg 263 About 4 o'clock P.M. of the 8th, Geary's division of Hooker's corps attacked two regiments of Reynolds' Arkansas brigade who were guarding Dug Gap, and who were soon joined by Grigsby's brigade on foot. The increased sound of musketry indicated so sharp a conflict that Lieut. Gen. Hardee was requested to send Granbury's Texan brigade to the help of our people, and to take command there himself. These accession soon decided the contest, and the enemy was driven down the hill.

Information had been received of the arrival of the Army of the Tenn in Snake Creek Gap, on the 8th. At night on the 9th General Cantey reported that he had been engaged with those troops until dark. Lieut. Gen. Hood was dispatched to Resaca with 3 divisions immediately. The next morning he reported the enemy retiring and was recalled with orders to leave two divisions midway between the two places. Spirited fighting was renewed in and near the gap as well as on the northern front. The most vigilant At night information was received from our scouts near the south end of Rocky Face that the Army of the Tenn. was intrenching near Snake Creek Gap, and next morning reports were received which indicated a general movement of the Federal army to its right and one report that General McPherson's troops were moving from Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca.
Monday, 9

March at 6 A.M. pass through "Pigeon Gap" a place we expected hard fighting but got through with but little Skirmishing. Rebs. leave a few dead & wounded. Dodge & our Div. pursue on to the R. R. at "Resaca." but find them strong & well fortified. after dark receive orders to fall back to the gap.

Johnston pg 266 - Gen. Sherman claims to have surprised us by McPherson's appearance in Snake Creek Gap on the 9th, forgetting that we discovered his march on the 9th. He blames McPherson for not seizing the place. That officer tried the works and found them too strong to be seized. Gen. Sherman says that if McPherson had placed his whole force astride the railroad, he could have there easily withstood the attack of all Johnston's army. Had he done so, "all Johnston's army" would have been upon him at the dawn of the next day, the cannon giving Gen. Sherman intelligence of the movement of that army.
Tuesday, 10

Morning cloudy, looks like rain. Move on the mountain near front of Pigeon Gap. Remain there until night & after about 12 at night we rec'd orders to be prepared for a fight as the Rebs were going to attack us. Have good place to protect. Am not afraid of being put off it. Rained like everything in the night.
Wednesday, 11

No fight yet. Move at daylight to the rear on another mound. receive order to put up Breast works. Gen. McPherson visits our lines. learn that the 17th A. C. is on the way down. hear fighting toward Dalton. Clears up cool.
Thursday, 12

Morning cold & clear, move out to the front.
our Div. is put in line of Battle. expect
an attack. throw out Skirmishers. no enemy
in sight. lay all day. was ordered to
remain all night on our ground. Men lie on
their arms. ordered to be in line at daylight.
have orders in the night to leave Knapsacks
& take 3 days rations.
MAY 1864

Friday, 13

Receive orders to move at 6 A.M. toward the front, form line within 2½ mi. of Resaca at about 2½ O'C P. M. advanced. had pretty heavy work but carried the Enemy's first line. The Reg. lost 16 men killed wounded & missing. lay all night on the enemy's own ground. could hear the Rebs at work all night falling timber.

About 10 o'clock A. M. of the 13th the Confederate army moved from Dalton and reached Resaca just as the Federal troops approaching from Snake Creek Gap were encountering Loring's division a mile from the station. Their approach was delayed long enough by Loring's opposition to give me time to select the ground to be occupied by our troops. And while they were taking this ground the Federal army was forming in front of them. The enemy skirmished briskly with the left half of our line in the afternoon.
move early, still toward the front. take cover under a hill about 500 yds. from the enemy's works. about 3 F. M. were ordered to make a Charge. order countermanded just in time. 4 F. M. were ordered to support an assault of the 1st Brig. it was successful. lay all night on the ground had 2 Goa. making pits. Rebs try to drive us off in the night but failed.

On the 14th spirited fighting was maintained by the enemy on the whole front, a very vigorous attack being made. In the meantime, General Wheeler was directed to ascertain the position and formation of the Federal left. His report indicating that these were not unfavorable to an attack Lt Gen. Hood was directed to make one. He was instructed to make a half change of front to the left to drive the enemy from the railroad, the object of the operation being to prevent them from using it. Before dark the enemy was driven from his ground. This encouraged me to hope for a more important success; so Gen. Hood was instructed to renew the fight next morning.

On riding from the right to the left after nightfall, I was informed that the extreme left of our line of skirmishers, forty of fifty men, had been driven from their ground.
Sunday, 15

Move to the front Rifle Pitts occupy them.
Lt. Young was wounded not seriously. could hear very heavy fighting on our left. Rebs mass troops in front of our Div. we think they are going to try to break through. they'll have a hard time. about midnight our men made a charge on our left, were successful Rebs could be heard getting to their rear all night. R. R. Bridge was set on fire about 3½ A. M.

Johnston - pg 265-66 Sharp fighting commenced early on the 15th, and continued until night with so much vigor that many of the assailants pressed up to our intrenchments. All these attacks were repelled, however.

About noon positive intelligence was received that the Federal right was actually crossing the Oostenaula. This made it necessary to abandon the thought of fighting north of the river, and the orders to Lt. Gen Hood to attack (on info no Fed right advance were countermanded, but the order from corps heqs was not sent promptly and consequently he made the attack unsustained, and suffered before being recalled.

The occupation of Resaca being exceedingly hazardous, I determined to abandon the place. So the army was ordered to cross the Oostenaula about midnight.
At Daylight moved forward. Found the Enemy nearly all gone, captured a part of the rear guard, & quite a lot of stores, such as corn meal, corn, Rice, salt & lots of other things, also some ordnance. the 15th A. C. then returned & went toward Calhune's Ferry.

Crossed the River (Ostanaans) where Gen. Dodge had crossed. Were sent to his assistance on the Double-quick. reached him in time. He had been driven back a piece but had got them checked.

Johnston pg 267 The Conf. army was compelled to abandon its position in front of Dalton by General Sherman's flank movement through Snake Creek Gap, and was forced from the second position by the movement toward Calhoun. Each of these movements would have made the destruction of the Confederate army inevitable in case of defeat. In the first case the flank march was protected completely by Rocky-face Ridge; in the second, as completely by the Ostenaula.
Tuesday, 17

morning cloudy & raining slightly. hear skirmishing in front, our Div. is in reserve today. Move about 9 A. M. meet with no difficulty. hear hard fighting on our left on another road. Suposed to be Howard's A. C. attacking the enemies' rear guard. March 12 mi camp between two mountains.

We observed in the Western troops an air of independence hardly consistent with the nicest discipline; but this quality appeared to some purpose at the battle of Resaca, where we saw our Western companions deliverately leave the line, retired out of range, clean out their guns, pick up ammunition from the wounded, and return again to the fight. This cool self-reliance excited our admiration.

---

Howard pg 303 -- Our enemy made a brief stand on the 17th of May at Adairsville, and fortified. About 4 P. M. Newton and Wood of my corps, Wood on the right, found the resistance constantly increasing as they advanced, till Newton's skirmishers, going at double-time through clumps of trees awakened heavy opposing fire. It was not till after 9 o'clock that the rattling of the musketry had diminished to the ordinary skirmish and the batteries had ceased. The losses in my command in this combat were about 200 killed and wounded.

---

Johnston pg 267 In leaving Resaca I hoped to find a favorable position near Calhoun, but there was none; and the army, after resing 12 or 20 hours near that place, early in the morning of the 17th moved on seven or eight miles to Adairsville, where we were joined by the cavalry of Gen. Pok's command, a division of 3700 men under Gen. W. H. Jackson.
Wednesday, 18

March at 6 A. M. toward Adairsville.

Arrive there without any difficulty. Howard's Corps had quite a fight but was successful.

Gen. McPherson's command move on a road to the right of the main column. March until after dark camp within 6 mi. of Kinston on a fine a plantation as ever I saw. Saw a Reb. Col. (dead). We were the 2nd Reg. into the town.

Howard pg 303 -- The morning of the 18th found the works in front of Adairsville with few reminders that any army had been there the night before. Hooker and Schofield had done the work. Johnston's scouts during the night brought him word that a large Federal force was already far beyond his right near Cassville, threatening his main crossing of the Etowah; and also that McPherson was camping below him at McGuire's Cross Roads. We began now to perceive slight evidences of our opponent's demoralization. I captured a regiment and quite a large number of detached prisoners. The whole number taken, including many commissioned officers, was about four thousand.

...Telegraph lines were in order to Adairsville on the morning of the 18th. While we were breaking up the State arsenal at Adairsville, caring for the wounded and bringing in Confederate prisoners, word was telegraphed from Resaca that bacon, hard-bread, and coffee were already there at our service.
Thursday, 19

Marched at 8 A. M. passed over the ground our Cav. had fought over. saw quite a No. of our men lying dead, stripped of all their clothes. Our Pioneers buried them. Near some cannonading in the direction of Kingston the other Road. it proved to be routing the enemy. we came in on the right moved toward the River (High Tower) found a few Rebs. go into camp there expect to remain all night.

Johnston pg 268 Two roads lead southward from Adairsville—one directly through Cassville; the other follows the road through Kingston, turns to the left there, and rejoins the other at Cassville. The interval between them is widest opposite Kingston, where it is about seven miles by the farm roads. In the expectation that a part of the Federal army would follow each road, it was arranged that Polk's corps should engage the column on the direct road when it should arrive opposite Kingston—Hood's in position for the purpose, falling upon its left flank during the deployment. When our cavalry on that road reported the right Federal column near Kingston, General Hood was instructed to move to and follow northwardly a country road a mile east of that from Adairsville, to be in position to fall upon the flank of the Federal column when it should be engaged with Polk. An order announcing that we were about to give battle was read to reach regiment, and hear with exultation. After going some three miles, General Hood marched back about two, and formed his corps facing to our right and rear. Being asked for an explanation he replied that an aide-de-camp had told him the Federal army was approaching on that road. Our whole army knew that to be impossible. It had been viewing the enemy in the opposite direction every day for two weeks. General Hood did not report his extraordinary disobedience— as he must have done had he believed the story upon which he professed to have acted. The time lost frustrated the design for success depended on timing the attack properly.
Friday, 20

Got a good night's sleep. Morning pleasant. receive a large mail which makes us feel good. rest all day. boys all got washed & cleaned up. receive a letter from "Linskot" asking for a position. the whole army seems to be on the rest. have heard no cannoning.
Saturday, 21

Still lay in camp receive an order to be ready to move on the 23rd inst. visited the 2nd Iowa. a great many rumors are going through camp. receive a "Big" mail. Did not have time to ans. any of my letters. day very warm & dusty.
Sunday, 22

A day long to be remembered. The day the assault was made on Vicksburgh in which many of our brave boys fell. Still lay in camp. Day dry & dusty. Receive orders to be ready to move at 6 A.M. tomorrow.

an Div. field officer of the day.

Johnston pg 269. No movement of the enemy was discovered until the 22d when Gen. Jackson reported their army moving toward Stilesboro as if to cross the Etowah near that place.
Monday, 23

The 1st Div. is rear guard do not get started untill about 9. roads very dusty. Saw Gen. Swerry. had a talk with him about "Shilo" fight. have a very long train. get into camp after night. the 1st Brig. did not get in untill the morn of 24th marched 18 miles. Camped on Euhalee Creek.
Tuesday, 24

Marched at 8 A. M. day warm. roads good but dusty. have no difficulty today with the enemy. marched 10 miles camped in a thick timber. passed over a nice country some splendid grain fields. the Inhabitants have pretty nearly all fled to the mountains for fear of the "Yanks." camped on Gold mountains.
Wednesday, 25

March at 6 A.M. across Vine River. Advance, have a skirmish. Hear heavy cannonading on the left toward "Dallas." We form line of battle late in the evening. Throw out skirmishers & prepare for a night's rest. Are three mi. from Dalton & 35 mi. from Atlanta. Rains during the night making it disagreeable.

Howard pg 252 Pausing for a few days to repair the railroad without attempting Allatoona, of which I had personal knowledge acquired in 1844, I resolved to push on toward Atlanta by way of Dallas; Johnston quickly detected this, and forced me to fight him May 25th-28th at New Hope Church, four miles north of Dallas. The country was almost in a state of nature, with few or no roads, nothing that a European could understand; yet the bullet killed its victim as surely as at Sevastopol.

Johnston picked up his detachments and claimed he was purposely drawing us far from our base and would fall on us. He then fell back to his position at Marietta with Brush Mountain on his right, Kenesaw on his center, and Lost Mountain on his left. His line of 10 miles was too long for his number and he soon let go his flanks and concentrated on Kenesaw (June 27th).
Thursday, 26

Morning cloudy & dry. advance our skirmishers but find no enemy but a few skirmishers.
About 3 P.M. moved toward Dallas. found the enemy put out skirmishers drove the enemy through Dallas. found them in force in the evening. our Brig. on the extreme left. were routed several times during the night by Pickets firing. hold our position during the night.

Howard, Pg 307 --McPherson, with Davis for his left, took position at Dallas, having Logan on his right, and Garrard's cavalry still beyond. ... now the enemy kept strengthening his trench-barricades which were so covered by thickets that at first we could scarcely detect them. As he did, so did we.
Friday, 27
Rebs open out on us in the morning. turn our left flank. We have to change fronts to the Rear. have it pretty hot to hold our position. 9th Iowa have some men taken prisoners. The 16th A. C. gets position on our left during the day. Enemy seem to be very stubborn. take some prisoners who report the Rebs to be moving their transportation to the Rear.

Johnston pg 269  On the 27th the fighting rose above the grade of skirmishing, especially in the afternoon when Howard attempted to turn our right, but the movement after being impeded, was met by two regiments of our right division, and the two brigades of his second line brought up on the right of the first. The Federal formation was so deep that its front did not equal that of our two brigades; consequently those troops were greatly exposed to our musketry -- all but the leading troops being on a hillside facing us. They advanced until their first line was within 25 or 30 paces of ours, and fell back only after at least 700 men had fallen dead in their places.
Saturday, 28

Are in line at daybreak. Our Brig. in reserve, expected an attack, but none. Our train was all moved to the rear about 5 mi. at 5 P. M. Rebs made an assault on our lines commencing on our right. Our Brig. (being in reserve) was ordered to the right on the double quick (distance a mi.) arrived just in time to save the line from being broken. The enemy was repulsed all round the lines with loss.

Howard pg 308 -- The next day, the 28th, McPherson made an effort to withdraw from Dallas, so as to pass beyond my left; but as Hardee at the first move quickly assailed him with great fury, he prudently advised further delay. The enemy attack mainly in columns of deployed regiments along the front of Dodge's and Logan's corps, and was repulsed with dreadful loss, which Logan estimated at 2,000. Now, necessity pressing him in every direction, Sherman, mixing divisions somewhat along the line, gradually bore his armies to the left."
Sunday, 29

Pleasant day. Skirmishing all the time, do not seem to advance on any portion of the line. At dark receive orders to retire quietly which we did. Our Div. formed back a piece to cover the retreat. We had no sooner formed than the enemy made a charge all round the line. After a terrific fire of an hour the enemy retired. We suppose with heavy loss, are ordered back to our old position.

Johnston - pg 270 - In the afternoon of the 28th Lieut. Gen. Hood was instructed to draw his corps to the rear of our line in the early part of the night, march around our right flank, and form it facing the left flank of the Fed. line and obliquely to it, and attack at dawn.

We waited next morning for the signal - the sound of Hood's musketry - from the appointed time until 10 o'clock, when a message from that officer was brought by an aide-de-camp to the effect that he had found R. W. Johnson's division intrenching on the left of the Federal line and almost at right angles to it, and asked for instructions. The message proved that there could be no suprise, which was necessary to success, and that the enemy's intrenchments would be completed before we could attack. The corps was therefore recalled. It was ascertained afterward that after marching eight or ten hours Hood's corps was then at least six miles from the Federal left, which was little more than a musket-shot from his starting-point.

The extension of the Federal intrenchments toward the railroad was continued industrious to cut us off from it or to cover their own approach to it. We tried to keep pace with them, but the labor of the desultory fighting, which was kept up while daylight lasted. In this the great inequality of force compelled us to employ dismounted cavalry.
Monday, 30

Enemy seem to be moving to our right perhaps to make an assault on our right & turn if possible. advanced our skirmishers to feel the enemy's position. find them in force. put up breast works.
Tuesday, 31

Robs appear to be afraid of an attack on their left. Toward evening they open on us with artillery from the timber. Shell our skirmishers & the Reg. in the pits, but no advance seems to be made. They seem to be threatening our right very much.
Wednesday, 1

Just at day-break receive orders to fall back. Move back 3 mi. & form a new line with skirmishers well thrown forward. The enemy do not follow up very close. Our whole army move toward the left. the Right wing of the 25th deployed as skirmishers to cover the retreat (a very honorable position). report to Gen. Hooker & relieve his A. G.
Thursday, 2

Our Div. is held in reserve, the other Div. taking the front. use the time in cleaning up & washing. rained very hard for 2 or 3 hours. hear cannonading on our left. Supose its Hooker getting into position. Methinks the Rebs will have to "skedaddle."
Friday, 3

Rains a good part of the day. Nothing of interest is going on.
Still raining. more firing than usual by
our skirmishers. our Brig. (toward evening)
is ordered into the advance pits. one man
slightly wounded getting in. our pits &
the enemy's are only about 175 y'ards apart.
We think during the night we could hear them
evacuating, their Pickets keep up firing all
night.

Johnston pg 270. The extension of the Federal intrenchments
toward the railroad was continued industriously to cut us off.
We tried to keep pace with them, but the labor did not
prevent the desultory fighting which was kept up while daylight
lasted.
Advance our skirmishers & find they had 
evacuated leaving a line of skirmishers 
to hold us in check. We captured a great 
many of their Pickets. 6 A. M. receive 
orders to move in the direction of 
Acworth, Ga (on the R. R.) marched 
within 6 mi. of Acworth & camped for the 
night. Have a good night's sleep.

Johnston pg 270  On the 4th or 5th of June the Federal army 
reached the railroad between Ackworth and Allatoona. The Conf. 
forces then moved to a position carefully marked out by Col. 
Presstman its left on Loa Mountain and it right of cavalry, 
beyond the railroad and somewhat covered by Noonday Creek, a line 
much too long for our strength. On the 8th the Federal army seemed 
to be near Ackworth, and our position was contracted to cover the 
roads leading thence to Atlanta.

Howard pg 309  Being now far beyond Johnston's right, and 
having seized and secured the Allatoona Creek from its mouth 
to Ackworth, Sherman was ready from Allatoona as a new base, to 
push forward and strike a new and heavy blow when to his chagrin, 
on the night of the 4th, Johnston abandoned his works and fell back 
to a new line.
Monday, 6
move to Acworth, a nice little village
on the R. R. there go into camp with
intimation that we would remain 2 or 3
d'ys. Saw some very nice "Rob females"
in the town. think it will be a nice
place to spend a few days.
Tuesday, 7

Spend the time in cleaning up & washing ourselves & resting our weary bones. the enemy is said to be on the other side of the Chattahoochee River.
Wednesday, 8

Saw the 14th & 15th Iowa. they belong to the 17th Corps. receive an order from Gen. Sherman to be in readiness to move by 6 o’c A. M. on the 9th. Accidentally shoot myself in the hand with a small pistol.
Thursday, 9

do not move today (that is our Div.)
think part of the Army moved. have orders
to move at 6 A. M. tomorrow.
Friday, 10

Move at about 7 A.M. in the direction of "Big Shanty" Station. arrive at station about noon. (6 mi. from Acworth).

Could see the Rebs on "Kinasau" mountain. formed a line (our Div. in Reserve) Gen. McPh. army is on the left now. could hear some cannonading on our right.
S' A. M. receive orders to prepare immediately for a reconnaissance in force.

About 9 we move out the 2nd Div. in our front. Move out about a mile & form line our Div. in the 2nd line. Have some skirmishing but no general engagement. Rains.
Sunday, 12

Rains all day.
Move at 6 A. M. out to the front line & relieve a Brig. can see plenty of Rebs. they do not shoot much. Rains all day.
JUNE 1864

Tuesday, 14

Clears up about noon. ground very wet & muddy.

Johnston pg 270. In the morning of the 14th Gen. Hardee and I rode to the summit of Pine Mountain to decide if the outpost there should be maintained. General Polk accompanied us. After we had concluded our examination and the abandonment of the hill that night had been decided upon, a few shots were fired at us from a battery of Parrott guns a quarter of a mile in our front; the third of these passed through Gen. Polk's chest, from left to right, killing him instantly. Maj. Gen W. W. Loring succeeded him.
Wednesday, 15

Our brig. moves to the Right & 3d Brig. takes our place at 12 M. Make an advance with our skirmisgers all along the line. route the enemy & occupy their position. they attempt to regain it twice but are repulsed. during the night throw up works on the new line.

Johnston pg 274 - About the middle of June Captain Grant of the engineers was instructed to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta materially on the side toward Peach Tree Creek, by the addition of redoubts and by converting barbette into embrasure batteries. I also obtained a promise of seven sea-coast rifles from Gen. D. H. Maury (at Mobile) to be mounted on that front.
Thursday, 16

withdraw our skirmishers. their place
filled by another Reg. ly in reserve the
bailance of the day. not much fighting
except by Artillery. near night enemy
attempt to take back the ground the
lost but failed.

Howard pg 310  Again, by the gradual pressure against Johnst n's
right and left, Sherman forced him to a new contraction of his lines.
This time it was the famous Kennesaw position that he assumed.
With his right still at Brush Mountain, he extended a light force
over the crest of the Kennesaw, and placed a heavier one on the
souther slope, reaching far beyond the Dallas and Marietta road.
He drew back his left and fortified. The whole line was stronger
in artificial contrivances and natural features than the cemetery
at Gettysburg. The complete works, the slashings in front, and
the difficulties of the slope toward us under a full sweep of
cross-fire made the position almost impregnable.
Friday, 17

Make a faint toward the Enemy's works in order to attract attention, that "Thomas" might make an advance. Rains in the evening. Artillery had quite a fight.

Howard pg 311. For reasons similar to those which Sherman ordered an assault with the hope of carrying the southern slope of Kenesaw, or of penetrating Johnston's long front at some weak point. Schofield, well southward, advanced and crossed Olley's Creek and kept up enough fire and effort to hold a large force in his front. McPherson, on the left, did the same, a serious engagement being sustained by Logan's corps advancing straight against the mountains. Logan lost heavily from the trenches in his front, and from artillery that raked his men as they advanced.
Saturday, 18

Rains nearly all day. hear very heavy cannonading on the right. report is the enemy is evacuating. at 10 P. M. our skirmishers are ordered to advance. night cloudy. did not advance far untill the Enemy opened on us. captured a couple prisoners who said they were evacuating.
Sunday, 19

Daylight Enemy all gone from their 1st line of works but are still on the mountain. Report is that Gen. Thomas possesses Marietta, & that one corps of the enemy is cut off. Can hear fighting on the opposite side of the mountain from us. We advance on them to the foot of the mountain. Rains part of the day.
Lay in reserve during the day. Nothing exciting going on of importance. In the evening go into the front line. Put up works. Throw out skirmishers part way up the mountain.
Tuesday, 21

Can hear heavy fighting on the right. Our line is advanced some. 1st Brig. forces in front of us & put up works. The enemy are planting guns on the mountain.
Wednesday, 22
The Army opened out with some very large pieces but doing but little damage. Several struck our works but hurting none. Our guns play on them to seemingly good advantage.

Thursday, 23
Nothing of importance. Weather very warm & dry.
Friday, 24

day clear warm & dry. nothing new
transpiring.

Saturday, 25

Got permission to go to the rear. See
the 2nd Iowa. Capt. Namal promoted to
Maj. Got back to the Reg. & find I am
detailed as officer of the day. the duty
was to post the pickets which was pretty
"ticklish."
Sunday, 26

Very warm & dry. visit the skirmish line as "officer of the day," twice & find them all right. At noon receive orders to be ready to move at dark, with 3 d'ye rations & 60 rounds ammunition. we were relieved by the 16th A. C. Our Div. moves toward the right relieves the 14th A. C. which still goes to the right.
JUNE 1964

Monday, 27

Clear. Enemy commenced cannonading at 
"Sun up." At 8 A. M. we make an assault 
take their 1st line & some prisoners. 
Get a great many men hurt. We have a 
pretty bad place to stay, the ground is 
so filthy. Can hear heavy cannonading 
on the right. Heard they had success.

Howard pg 252 - Johnston's line was too long (10 miles) and he 
concentrated from Brush Mountain and Lost Mountain on Kenesaw. 
We closed down in battle array, repaired the railroad up to our 
very camps, and then prepared for the contest. - on 27th 
I ordered a general assault with full cooperation of Thomas, McPherson 
& Schofield. Failed, losing 3000 men to Conf. loss of 630. Still 
within three days Johnston abandoned the strongest possible position 
and was in full retreat for the Chattahoochee River.

Johnston pg 272 In the morning of the 27th after a cannonade by all 
it's artillery, the Federal army assailed the Confederate position, 
especially the center and right, the Army of the Cumberland 
advancing against the first, and that of the Tennessee against 
the other. Although suffering losses out of all proportion to 
those they inflicted, the Federal troops pressed up to the 
Confederate entrenchments in many places, maintaining the unequal 
conflict for two hours and a half, with the persevering courage of 
American soldiers.

Sherman "A bout 9 o'clock A. M. of the day appoint'd the troops moved 
to the assault, and all along our lines for ten miles a furious fire 
of artillery and musketry was kept up. At all points the enemy met 
us with great force... By 11:30 the assault was over, and had failed. 
We had not broken the line at either point, but our assaulting 
columns held their ground within a few years of the rebel 
trenches and there covered themselves with parapets. McPherson 
lost about 500 men and several valuable officers, and Thomas 
lost nearly 2000 men.
Tuesday, 28

Very warm. no fighting except by the Artillery & skirmishers. Our Sutler arrives with some goods. That is what the boys need.
President Davis transferred me from the Dept of Miss to the command of the Army of the Tennessee by a telegram received 12-12-63 in camp of Ross' brigade near Bolton. The President impressed upon me the importance of recovering Tennessee. He informed me of the encouraging condition of the army which induced him to hope that I would soon be able to commence active operations against the enemy - the men being "tolerably" well clothed, with a large reserve of small arms.

After the strange assertions and suggestions he did not resume the subject of military operations until in a letter of 2-27164 to him through his staff-officer General Bragg, I pointed out the necessity of great preparations to take the offensive. When necessary supplies and transportation were collected at Dalton, the additional troops, except Longstreet's, would be sent there; and this army and Longstreet's corps would march to meet at Kingston, and thence into the valley of the Duck River.

The instruction, discipline, and spirit of the army were much improved between the last of January and the end of April and its numbers were increased.

Being invited to give my views, I suggested that the enemy could defeat the plain, either by attacking one of our two bodies of troops on the march with their united forces, or by advancing against Dalton before our forces there should be equipped for the field; for it was certain that they would be able to take the field before we could be ready. I proposed, therefore that the additional troops should be sent to Dalton in time to give us the means to beat the Federal army there, and then pursue it into Tennessee, which would be a more favorable mode of invasion than the other.

General Bragg replied that my answer did not indicate acceptance of the plan proposed, and that troops could be drawn from other points only to advance. As the idea of advancing had been accepted by me, it was evidently his strategy that was the ultimatum.
With the month of May came the season for action, and by the 4th all the armies were in motion. The army of Butler at Fort Monroe was his left (Grant's) Meade's army the center and mine at Chattanooga on his right. Butler was to move against Richmond on the south of James River, Meade straight against Lee, intrenched behind the Rapidan, and I was to attack Joe Johnston and push him to and beyond Atlanta. This was as far as human foresight could penetrate.

We both (Grant & Sherman) believed in our heart of hearts that the success of the Union cause was not only necessary to the then generation of Americans, but to all future generations. We both professed to be gentlemen and professional soldiers, educated in the science of war by our generous Government for the very occasion which had arisen. Neither of us by nature was a combative man; but with honest hearts and a clear purpose to do what man could, we embarked on that campaign which I believe in its strategy, in its grand and minor tactics, has added new luster to the old science of war. Both of us had at our front general to whom in early life we had been taught to look up, educated and experienced soldiers like ourselves, not likely to make any mistakes, and each of whom had as strong an army as could be collected from the mass of the Southern people, -- of the same blood as ourselves, brave, confident, and well-equipped; in addition to which they had the most decided advantage of operating in their own difficult country of mountain, forest, ravine, and river, affording admirable opportunities for defense, besides the other equally important advantage that we had to invade the country of our unqualified enemy and expose our long lines of supply to the guerrillas of an "exasperated people". Again, as we advanced we had to leave guards to bridges, stations, and intermediate depots, diminishing the fighting force, while our enemy gained strength by picking up his detachments as he fell back, and had railroads to bring supplies and reinforcements from his rear. I instance these facts to offset the common assertion that we of the North won the war by brute force, and not by courage and skill.