Records



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1914 UNIVERSITY
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GREAT GRANDSON OF
A. RIKER

Craig Snapp - (BORN 8/30/44)
Great - great
grandson.

ROBYN & AMY SNAPP RS 12/4/74
GREAT - GREAT - GREAT AS 7/15/83
GRAND DAUGHTERS

Notes of what I have seen

The year Eighteen hundred and Sixty was ushered in and found us with our Political horizon obscured with clouds growing darker and darker as the year rolled Round. The administration then in Power was Fast loosing the confidence of the people of the North who Censured him for favoring the Fire eaters of the South and of humoring them in what they seen fit to do or ask to have done at the hands of the Chief Magistrate. It was well known to to the people of the North that designing men in the South were working for the overthrow of our Government that their plans were Deep and well layed none feared to doubt yet we feared they were.

not only backed by Many Coworkers in the North but had a portion of the Cabinet even Backed by the President himself as time has proved.
Such men as Toombs and Miffall openly declared in the halls of Congress that the South would Sever the Bonds that bind us together as one people the press of the South openly advocated Secession and heaped the most abusive epithets upon all who did not side with them or in other words help to pull down the Temple of Liberty erected by our Noble ancestors in the dark days of the Revolution
The period for a new Election of Chief Magistrate Came on and the people of the North arose in their might and said by their votes in November of that year we will elect a Man who will Stand by the

Constitution and deal farely with every portion of our Country. Abraham Lincoln a Champion of Constitutional Liberty was elected over all opposition. When a new pla was set up Saying a sectional Candidate had been elected and that now the South would Secede from the Old Union and establish a Government of their own. This only showed the weakness of these designing Men it was known to every Sensible Man North or South that in the Election of Abraham Lincoln each Man who voted on that day voted in strict Compliance with the Laws Governing Elections and that Abraham Lincoln was as Constitutionally elected as ever any President was who Preceded him The great objection was he would not Stand by and See this and our liberties trampled upon without remonstrating

Long before he was given the reigns of Government The clouds that had been gethering began to burst uponus and the storms of Civil War Began to sweep over a portion of our happy Land on the 24th of December South Carolina with drew her delegation from Congress and Seceeded from the union Major Anderson with a Little handful of Men had command of Charleston Harbor being threatened by a lawless Mob Left Moultry and with his force occupied Fort Sumpter and on the 27th the Palmetto Flag was raised over Fort Moultry and Castle Pinkney and occupied by state troops during all this time the administration at Washington was doing nothing to Protect our Forts Our Soldiers nor to allay the Coming Struggle but showed by their actions they were

in League with the South. Could we have had a Jackson then me thinks he would have acted different in enforcing the laws.

It was well known to Buchanan and to all who were interested that Anderson shut up in Sumpter needed Reinforcements and Supplies and that if these did not reach him his Surrender must only be a question of time The popular voice spoke out in favor of Sustaining the laws and punishing Treason Our Freedom had been to dearly bought and was to precious a boon to be given up thus easily the People who were loyal said those in rebellion must be put down South Carolinia must return to her allegiance if not peaceable force of Arms must be the means of bringing her back Members of Congress and Loyal men

in the Cabinet said Major Anderson must be reinforced so Loud and so earnestly did they appeal that on the First Day of January/61 the first symptoms of life appeared in the President and he ordered the Frigate Brooklyn and another War vessel to Charleston and on the 5th the Star of the West Left Newyork for Charleston with reinforcements for Anderson's arriving off Charleston on the 9th but on entering the Harbor was fired upon by Batteries from Maris Island and Fort Moultrie and Compelled to return. This Cowardly and Rebellious act of Firing on an unarmed Vessel bearying Men and Supplies to one of our own Forts Should have been at once Punished with Justice by the administration then in power but we find that Buchanan Like Nero

of old Set down and fiddled while Rome was burning Seemingly nothing was done to Stay the tide of War State after State Seceeded Forts Arsinells and Navy yards were seized by those in Rebellion Arms were Shipped from the North under Sanction of the Secretary of War to the South Armies were allowed to assemble for the purpos of Drill and to practice the arts and Science of War all these things if not Sanctioned by the President and a portion of his Cabinet were Certainly not interfeared with.

On the 4th day of February Peace Commissioners assembled in Washington and on the Same Day a Convention was organized at Montgomery Alabama where they adopted the Constitution of the united States for the provisional Government of the Confederate States of America. Thus we See they Chose

the same Constitution and same laws they were trampling under foot. for their guideance how absurd to Secede from one government then adopt the same Laws for a New one.

On the 9th of February Jefferson Davis was Chosen President of the Confederates States and Alexander H Stevens Vice President to serve for a term of five years on the 18th they were Inaugurated On the 23rd of February President Lincoln arived in Washington and on the fourth of March was Inaugurated President of the United States.

Never was there a President Came into power under so unfavorable Circumstances. his first duties after Selecting his Constitutional advisors was to prepare for War already begun By firing on the Star of the West. and in the seizure of Public Property

Work in the Navy yards was vigorously Commenced and the works of Defence were Commenced as rapidly as possible It was found that during the Preceeding administration as if premeditated the Work in the Navy yards and Arsinals had almost been suspended Our Navy had been Sent to distant Seas So that we had no Vessels of War to defend our own Coast or to Protect our own Property One of the first steps taken was to call home our Navy which took Months and eaven then Most of the Vessels needed repairs before they were again fit for service. Thus it Seamed every thing that could be done was done to weaken us as a Nation during the Preceeding administration. And on Comeing into Power the New President had every thing Calculated to embarrass War forced upon him by Rebbels well Drilled and in arms threatening the vitals of

our Government When he was not prepared for War. how well he has done his duty under these embarrassing circumstances the future will show

On the 9th of April Davis makes a requisition for troops and on the 10th Beauregard Made a demand for the unconditional Surrender of Fort Sumpter Major Anderson did not feel disposed to surrender the trust in his keeping to Rebels in Arms against his Government and he determined to hold the Fort so long as was in his power But we find he was soon to see the Realities of War On the 12th the Rebels opened fire on Sumpter and Compelled Anderson to surrender on the 13th of April. on the 15th President Lincoln issued a Call for 75 000 troops

The excitement through the North was intens The news spread with lightning speed over every Portion of our Land Work of all kinds was for a time suspended The Farmer Left his Feald The Mechanic his Shop Men of every Profession were Seen here and there Enquiring the News and Discising the One Topic We must away to the feald of strife Speeches were made on the Corners of the Street urging the young Men to Rally at their Countrys Call The young Men felt the Blood of Noble ancestors swelling in their Veins They needed not to be persuaded to fight for the Flag of their Country Not only did the young Men Respond But the Middle aged Men Left their Families and Reported themselves for duty in Camp Soon the quota was more

than filled and thousands were
Sent back to their homes the
unbounded patriotism of Columb-
ias free born Sons knew no parallell
The Blood of Noble Sires who long
Since had been sleeping beneath
the Sable Shades of the Somber flowed
a fresh in the veins of their Decendents
All thought of the Liberties we
had enjoyed under Laws and a
Constitution established by our
Fathers We thought of the Starry
Emblem our Nations Pride. Could
we Stand back and see our Constit-
tution our Laws Let aside with
impunity and our Flag trampled
under by Mean Libe Demons.
Sooner try to arest the Lightnings
that Decend from the Stormclouds
Or try to Curb and dam the Burning
Lava that runs down from Aetnas
Rocky Sides

Troops poured into Washington from
the Northern States in such numbers
and in so short a period as to as-
tonish the Rebels and cause
them to halt in their advance on
that City Jefferson Davis had
given out Word that he would
Eat his Dinner in Washington on
the Fourth of July While his
Wife was to give a grand Ball and
reception at the White House. During
the Months of May June and July
quite a number of Skirmishes and
Fights took place at different Points
in Virginia Kentucky & Missouri
in which the union troops were
generally Succesful.
July 16th the Army of the Potomac
took up the Line of March and
on the 21st Met the Enemy at
Manasses or Bull Run and were
Defeated the Loss on both Sides

heavy the Enemy did not follow up their Victory and Our forces again assembled in front of Washington Additional Calls were made for troops to serve for three years all of which were responded to with a will and a determination which showed Plainly that Rebbels should not rule free and happy America.

During these troublesome times I am sorry to confess that we had many Enemies through out the North to contend against Men who loved party more than Liberty and to have and to hold Office Was what the looked at morethan to see treason to our Laws Punished with the severity that was due This party had for their Leador Such men as Valandingham and others of like stamp

backed by their Constituents These Men did what they could to Encourage the South in their Helish designs against the Government and done all that Men could do to discourage enlistments in the Union Army to Cowardly to fight in defence of freedom they chose to throw obsticles in the way of the Government thinking their by to promote party interest These Men have been rightly Named Copperheads and may they ever while memory has a resting place in the hearts of honest Supporters of the Constitution be pointed at as those who wished to betray their Country. They will be remembered by those who are endureing the hardships of this Terible War Let the Brand of Cain be placed upon them that our Children and

childrens children may know who to trust as they journey along through Life.

Regiments of troops were being organized in almost every county throughout the Northern states. In September 1861 a grant was obtained to raise a Regiment in Champaign County Ohio to be called the 66th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A Camp was established at Urbana the County Seat. The beautiful Hare Ground was used for the Purpose of Camp.

Die was appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Joseph C Brand Quarter Master of the Regiment A number of Men went out as Recruiting Officers and in a few Days quite a Number of the youths of our County were trying Camp Life. On the 11th Day of October I enlisted in Company G and

after arranging my affairs at home I left a kind companion and two Little children that I loved as my own life. But beleiving it to be a duty I owed to my country to my Family. I Bid them farewell not knowing that I should ever see them again. It was a task on my nerves more Trying than any thing that has ever happened before or since. But I loved Liberty and should I be so ungrateful as to not help to defend the Liberty I had enjoyed and to hand it down to my children unimpaired. These thoughts Nerved me on to duty. On the 17th Day of December We were Mustered as a Regiment by Colonel Charles Candy who had been appointed Our Colonel. Eugene Powell of Delaware was Promoted to Major of the Regiment

January 17th we Left Camp McArthur Urbana for the Depo where Trains were awaiting us to Carry us away to the Field of Strife The Notice of our Leaving had been verry short yet we found on our arrival at the depo a large Crowd awaiting us and to see us off Many were the Tears that were shed as Wife and Husband Separated Fathers took the hand of their Little ones and wept them a silent Farewell but why dwell on the subject of parting this pen of mine Cannot portray it and this Brain Lacks thought espressive of the scene Over Nine hundred Men were Leaving how many may be permitted to return God only knows All a board the Whistle Sounds and we are gone from every house we witnessed the

Waveing of Flags handkerchiefs &c as we went whirling by Passing through Columbus we took the Central Ohio Railroad for Belair on the Ohio River when nearing that Place one of the Cars was thrown from the Track in Consequence of a wheel Breaking and one of Our Comrads was Crushed to Death two more were badly hurt

We Crossed the Ohio River at Belair and took Cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and were soon Steaming through the hills and valleys of Western Virginia It was known to the Regiment that we were going to Reinforce General Sanders who had fell back from Romney and was expecting a Fight with Jackson who had a superior number

of troops Reinforcements arriving in time caused the Rebbels to Check their advance

Our first Camps was established at New Creek on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad beyond this point the track had been torn up in Many places the Rebbels were then holding Several points on the Road.

Toward the Latter part of January we again Broke Camps and proceeded by rail to a point on the RailRoad Called Frenches Store here we again Stoped and after unloading our Baggage and Storeing it we were ordered to March we left the Rail Road and proceeded in the Direction of Blues gap We Marched all Night through Snow and Mud Climbing high Hills then Down over Rocks

and through Ravines Crosing a Number of Creeks which we had to ford Wearily we trudged along During that long Night Our Clothing Wet Our Shoes filled with Water from the Creeks This being our first March it caused us to almost Despair of ever seeing the Morning I had not Slept for Two Nights Preceeding the March and the loss of Sleep and the March was trying on me indeed but not wishing to be out done by my Companions I kept my place in the ranks

Before leaving the Railroad we had joined an expidition under the Command of General Taylor the object of the expidition was to intercept the Rebble Jackson in his Retreat from Romney Morning found us near Blues

Gap where we halted for Breakfast we remained here untill afternoon in the Mean time Scouts had been sent out who came in and reported the enemy gone So far ahead of us that persuit was useless. The Order was given for us to Counter March when we again Took up the line of March in the Direction we had come Night found us encamped in a Valley at the foot of a Mountain we found Some stacks of Wheat which we tore down for Bedding and we soon found ourselves Laying down and were Soon fast asleep Never I Suppose did Sleep and rest Come more exceptable to Weary Mortals being unused to Marching the effect began to tell on

every one and when Morning Came it seamed that we had but began to rest our weary Limbs After Cooking and eating our Mornings Meal the Order to fall in was Sounded along the Line and we fell into our places and were Soon trudgeing along Our Joints had become Stiff from our Nights March and exposure to Wet and Cold So that it was Some Time before we could March with Ease we had the Same Streams of the Preceeding Night to Cross in our Days March but the light of Day Greatly aided us as we Could now See to Choose the best Crossings

Night Coming on we encamped on the Crest of a Hill over looking a Clear runing Mountain Stream of Pure Water

Here timber was plenty and we cut and rolled Logs to gether and Meade us Large Fires by which we lay down and rested for the Night
Morning broke. Clear and Cold the Snow was about five Inches deep with a hard Crust frozen on the top. Orders came for us to Make our selves as com fortable as possible as we would remain in our present Camp for some days we then set to work to build us Brush Tents to shelter us from the Cold Winds and Storms we cut poles and Built three sides of a pen then Covered with Brush als setting Brush around the out side to Break the Wind In front we Built Fires to sit by and to Cook

our Meals Dry Rails were Plenty on a Neighboring Farm which Soon found their way to our Fires and while we lay there Many were the Chickens Pigs and Sheep that would find them selves inside of our Pickets when they were transfered to our Pots and kettles and Constituted a part of our Ration Not Layed down in Army Regulations
We lay here 10 Days during the Severest Weather of the Season Our Tents were Left at the Railroad five miles Distant Why we Lay there without the use of our Tents I have never been able to learn Many of our Boys were taken Sick on account of the Cold and exposures and were Sent to hospitals from

Which many of them never
Returned Some Dieing others
being discharged The Regiment
was reduced fully one Third
its members
About the 10th of February we
Marched to Camp Chase on
The Railroad where we Joined
The Army of General Landers
We were Pushed rapidly fore-
ward in the Direction of Bloom
ery Gap Expecting to surprise
a Force of Rebbels encamped
there after Marching a Dis-
tance of 7 Miles We were
Halted for the Night in the
Mean Time General Landers
had gone forward with a Cavalry
Force and Surprised and Captured
a good portion of the Rebble force
and Scattering the ballence
taheing all their Camp equipage

a Large lot of Small Arms &c
We were then Ordered back
to Camp Chase where we
got our Tents and established
our Camp on the hill Near
the Depot The Day we got
there we Received Official
Notice of The Capture of Fort
Donalson Which caused a thrill
of Joy through out our Army
Our Regiment was now
Detaled as Provost Guards for
General Landers Army we
haveing Charge of all Prisoners
it being Necessary to Convey
the Prisoners Captured at the
Gap to Camp Chase Ohio I
was Detaled as one of the
Guards to go with the Prisoners
We Left Camp and Proceeded
to Cumberland where the
Prisoners were Confined

We left Cumberland at Six A.M. on the Morning of February 19th having 42 Prisoners in Charge One Colonel and 29 others Commissioned Officers. We arived at Columbus with out any thing worthy of Note transpiring after Delivering up our Prisoners to the Authorities at Camp Chase we were alowed to visit our Families and friends for a few Days we gladly availed our selve of the opportunity and I soon took Cars for my Home in Ft Paris where I surprised the Good people they thinking Mee in Virginia On Monday the 2 6th I Left for the Regiment again where I arived in Due season and found the Boys in Tolerable

Health and Spirits ready for any imergency

About the first of March General Banks Occupied Martinsburg Virginia There being no Enemy in our Vicinity it became evident that we must soon March to a new feald of operation The Illness of General Landers however prevented our moveing up to this time On the 2nd Day of March a Nation was Called to mourn the Loss of one of its Best Generals Our Little Army around Camp Chase was Notified of the Death of Our General which cast a gloom over the minds of all For Loseing Landers we had lost a bold and fearless Leader One who was not afraid to Strike at the Heart of the Rebellion always on the alert he was ever

To resist an attack or to take the Enemy in turn by surprise He was borne to the bars on the 2nd of March with due honors by his entire comm and and his remains were sent to his friends

Major General Shields was assigned to our Command, and we Broke up Camp Marching to Martins Burg Our Regiment Still acting as Provo Guards While at Martins Burg Colonel Candy was put in Command of the Post We remained at Martins Burg untill about the 20th of March when an Order was received to March to Winchester we started the 22nd at 9 A.M. And reached Winchester on the Morning of the 24th to late to take Part in the Battle there which was fought on the 23rd By Our Division under Shields and the Rebbels under

Jackson in which we were victorious Our Loss was 117 Killed and 459 Wounded Rebble Loss in Killed and Wounded 869 I will now Pass over the Time spent in Winchester and Next speak of our arival at Strasburg on the first of April here I was taken from the company upon an Order from Col Candy and Placed in the Post Commissary and on the 9th Day of April I Commenced Work in that Department Heaveing Left my Company Doing Picket Duty at a Bridge on the Shenandoah River two Miles from Town. In a few Days after Word they were Fired up on By Rebbel Cavalry from the opposite Side of the River With Damage the Fire was returned When the Rebbels dispersed We Left Strasburg on the Day of April and Proceeded up the Valley to New Market where we halted

a short time when we again Proceeded on in the Direction of Harison Burg Having reached there we Became aware of a Force of the Enemy on our Flank and trying to cut us off when this fact was ascertained a Retreat was ordered and we fell back to within a few Miles of New Market where we took Position in line of Battle and awaited the Enemy they did not choose however to attack us here Our Division was Reorganized and the 6 6th was assigned to the 3rd Brigade Commanded By Brigadier General Kerry Preperatio were then being Made for a March acrofs the Mountains to Join Mc Lelen in his expedition toward Richmond Every thing was Put in Rea readinefs and on the morning of the 7th of May we Broke up Camp and Started on our Long and weary

tramp The design was to March 15 Miles per Day We found the task a verry difficult one as we had high Mountains to crofs in the verry out set Though we were Cheerful and in good Heart and we Persevered in our onward March in a manner that surprised our Generals the Roads were good at the time of starting and continued good over the Mountain Called the Mafsanutten Range after crofsing and reaching the Low Lands we found the Road in Places Bad and for days we Performed our weary March through Mud and and Drautt Rain and Sunshine At Night we would Lay our weary Baddys down often on the Wet Ground With no Shelter Save the Blue Firmament or the Rain Clouds And yet Sleep would Shut out the Dreary Vision for being so weary we

could sleep though the Frosts might Whiten our Locks or the Rains wash us We Passed through Front Royal and Warrenton through Thoroughfare Gap thence to Catlets Station here we rested a day or two then took up our March for Fredericks Burg at which Place we arived on the Day of May here we joined the forces of Mc Dowell Our hopes Beat high in the expectation of soon being Led on to the Capital of the so Called Confederate States We remained at Fredericks Burg two Nights and a portion of two Days when we Received Orders to March again But what was our Surprise when informed that we must go back again the Heart Sunk under its load of Disappointment and with feelings that can not be described we turned our Faces and Started Back on the Road which we had But so recently

passed over then with Spirits Buoyant we over came the obsticles in our way but now that we must go back it seamed that every thing went wrong The Mud seamed Deeper and it was all the Men could do to drag along while the Teams were sticking in the Mud at every turn of the Road All this however can be accounted for as the Roads were Bad when we went over them first Our Teams were then But lightly Loaded But Now we had got a Supply of Forage and Rations and in traveling over the same Road the second time the Mud became so deep that the Wagons would stick so tight that we were Compelled to Pry them out Our March was slow from these Causes yet we finily triumphed over all these obsticles and we at Length Reached Lurey at the Foot of the Massanutton

Mountains Near the Pass traveled over the Mountain in our first Days March from New Market in the Shenandoah Valley

The Reason of our Backward movement was in consequence of an overwhelming force of the enemy having driven Banks from the valley This News Reached us upon our arrival at Fredericks Burg and with this News came the Order for us to go to the Relief of General Banks While at Fredericksburg a change was Made Transfering our Regiment from the 1st to the 3rd Brigade Commanded by General Viele. When we arived at Front Royal It was ascertained the Rebels were Retreating up the valley in turn persued by the forces of Banks and we Kept on their Flank to prevent their Crossing

The Mountain and Joining their Main Army at or near Richmond We arived at the Town of Luray in Time to Prevent their Crossing at that point Compelling them to Keep on up the valley about the third of May we Pushed on up the Massanutton Valley taking Posesion of all the River Crossings until our advance reached Port Republic on the After noon of the 6th of May heavy Firing had been herd on the opposite side of the Shenandoah River and it was known that Freemont who then Commanded Bankes Forces was engaded with the Enemy and that it was evident The Enemy were Determined to Cross at Port Republic a good Bridge Spaned the North Branch of the Shenandoah at this Point

The River forks here Leaving a Strip of Land of Considerable Width between the two Streams The Town of Port Republic an insignificent little Villege is Located on this Island Beyond the Town and Island another Bridge Spans the South Fork of the River Unfortunately for us or for Freemont The Rebbels Succeeded in Crossing on to the Island and destroying the Bridge thus preventing Freemont from Persueing had Our forces had the same forethaught and destroyed the Bridge Spaning the North River the whole force of Rebbels would have been Bagged with out Blood Shed But from some to me unaccountable Cause the Bridge was left Standing and during the Night of the 8th June they Crossed over and were

in Line of Battle when Daylight appeared on the Morning of the 9th of June.

I will Speak of another grand oversight in the Commanding officer of this expedition from some Cause which Seamed almost to have been Premeditated. the 3rd Brigade had been ordered to advance while the 1st and 2nd Brigades were held in reserve And were not in Supporting Distance on the Morning of the 9th Supposing them to be near the 3rd Brigade formed in Line of Battle and the Ball Soon opened and for two long Hours Our Little Band Held the Entire Rebble Army in Check This Being the first time the 66th had been engaged they Merited the admiration of their General and Comrads How well they fought their thined Ranks gave evidence

None gave way But Nobly did
That Noble Brigade acquit themselves on that ill fated morn they stood and Covered Volley after Volley into the Rebble Lines causing them to retail and fall Back But only to renewthe Contest with fresh troops No Support Comeing to our relief General Tyler ordered a Retreat which was Executed in a Masterly Manner the Enemy Persueing with Cavalry Picking up a good may of our Boys who warn down were Compelled to fall behind
After Retreating about Nine miles we Meet the 1st & 2nd Brigades Comeing up they took Position and the Rebbels fell Back Our Loss in the 66th was 100 Killed Wounded and missing the other Regiments suffered

in Proportion We Marched Back to ward Luray where we encamped for a few Days then again set out for Front Royal where we remained for a Week here I was Detaled to Take Charge of the Issuing Department of the Post Commissary About the 20th of June The Troops of our Division started on the March once more after haveing Settled up our Business and turned over our Subsistence I in Company with Jr Master Brand and Don's took Cars for Washington and for the first time in my life visited the Capital of Our Country
We remained there three Days then again Set out to mete our Companions in arms we took the Cars from Alexandria via Manasses and found the Division encamped at Broad Run four Miles Beyond

After Resting a couple of Days we again Marched a short Distance and encamped on the Rail Road from Here we took Cars for Alexandria Where the Brigade embarked on Boats destined for the Penensula In the Mean time General Tiler Proceeded to Washington and Procured a respite for us and after remaining on Boats one Night we Disembarked and Pitched our Tents two Miles West of Alexandria Here we Spent the 4th Of July Remaining in Camp untill the Latter Part of the Month This Rest the troops Greatly Stood in need of as we Had Been almost Constantly on the March since the 6th of May a good Portion of the Time Beyond Lines of Communication a portion of the time we were compelled to Subsist off the Country through

which we passed The Men became Ragged and Many Shoeless and were compelled to perform a portion of these Long Marches Barefooted and upon our arival at Alexandria we Did not present a verry Tidy appearance General Pope Now assumed command of the Army of Virginia and the Troops Formerly Commanded by Freemont Banks & Shields were Consolidated and Massed in and around Warenton We again Broke Camp at Alexandria and took cars for Warenton where we drew Transportation and Prepared to Move about the first of August The Army of Virginia then being in motion another reorganization Took place in our Division General Tiler was relieved of the command of Our Brigad and Brig General John W Geary appointed his Successor

The Division was now Commanded by General Augeer we were asigned to the 2nd Division 12 A C Commanded by General Banks
We Marched over a Beautiful Country from Warenton to Culpeper at Which Place we arived in the Night of the 8th August It being reported the Enemy were Prepareing to dispute our further progress and were Massing their forces some six Miles south of Culpepper Court House On the Morning of the 9th of August The various Regiments took up the line of March Expecting a fight in which they were not Disappointed the Enemy were found Strongly posted at Slaughter or Cedar Mountain Our Men were formed in line of Battle and at 3 P M the Fight Commenced

and Continued with unabated fury untill Late at Night Our Brigade was exposed to a galling fire During the whole fight and the 66th again Lost 102 Men in Killed Wounded and Missing Our Division and Brigade Commanders were Both Wounded When the Command fell on Col Candy of the 66th Darkness Put an end to the slaughter Both Armies fell Back during the Night and formed their Lines in Rear of the Positions occupied during the Fight On Sunday Morning after the Fight A flag of truce Came in from the Enemy asking Permission to Bury the Dead. when Both Armies Performed these sad rights to departed Heroes. On Monday Morning it was ascertained the Rebbels had Fallen Back. Our Cavalry Persued them to the Rapid Ann takeing

some Prisoners Neither Party
Seamed to have gained much ad-
vantage over the other in this fight
Both Loosing Heavily
Our Division Now fell Back
to Culpepper where we encamped
Remaining there about 8 days
From Spies and Scouts sent out by
Our Generals it was ascertained the
Enemy were Strongly reinforced and
with greatly Superior Numbers
were Coming to attack us Then
Commenced on our part what is
known as Popes Retreat we Left
Culpepper on Sunday Evening Aug
the 17th and Marched all Night
Crossed the Rappahannock at Day
Break with the Train Advance
Troops Crossed at sun up
The Enemy Came on in overwhel-
ming Numbers and Skirmishing
was going on Continually with

Our Rear Guard and the Rebble ad-
vance our Forces took Position on
the Rappahannock and for a time
Checked their advance but they
Crossed above and Below us and
Come in on both Flanks and again
we had to beat a hasty Retreat
Then followed what is known as
the Second Bull Run Battle where
Our Army was again defeated and
Retreated on Washington and a
Badly Disorganized and Demoralized
Condition Here we were met by
the Forces under McClelan who had
also fallen Back from the James
River McClelen now took Command
of the entire Armies and Persued
the Rebbels who had Crossed the
Potomac and were threatening
Washington from the Maryland
Side and had it not been for the
timely arival of McClelan and

his Forces Washington must have fallen.

On the Retreat from Culpepper I was taken Sick with Bilious Fever and taken to Washington Hospital where I arived on the day Befor the disastrous Retreat of Our forces from Bul Run From Washington I was taken to Ports Mouth Grove R.I. While there the Battle of Antetam was fought where our Forces were victorious Driving the Rebbels acrofs the Potomac and out of Maryland I Joined the Regiment again at Harpers Ferry Va. the Last of October General Geary was then commanding the Division and Major General Slocum the Corps. Soon after My arival I was Detaled to take charge of the Commifsary Department of the Regiment

the Commifsary Sergt Being Sick and at Home.

In the Month of November Our Division went on a Reconoifsance to Winchester Capturing a few Prisoners and Driveing the Small Rebbel Force from the Place haveing accomplished all that was intended we returned to Camp where we had erected good and Substantial Winter Quarters where we expected to Spend the Winter But in this we were disappointed for no Sooner had we every thing fixed Comfortable and were enjoying the Comforts of good quarters with Plenty to eat when we were Surprised one fine Morning to find ourselves under Orders to March the ensueing Morning As the Soldier is doomed to Disappointment we Bore This with the Best Grace we

could Master and Began make-
ing Preparations accordingly Mor-
ning came and we Broke up
Camp and Crosed the Potomac
at Harpers Ferry Taking the
Road for Leesburg
The Country from Harpers Ferry
to and Beyond Leesburg is the finest
Country I Seen in Virginia I do
not think I ever seen a finer
Country for fertility of soil and
Beautiful Scenery Passing through
Leesburg we took the Road to
Fairfaxe from thence to Dumfries
It had been the Design for us
to Join Burnside Previous to the
Battle of Fredericks Burg But
the Terible Muddy state of the
Roads Prevented our Reaching
there in Time and we did not
get further than Dumfries at
Which Place we arived on the

16th Day of December A portion
of our Division was ordered to
Garison the Town of Dumfries
The 5th " 7th " 29th " and 66th Ohio
Regiments were asigned this Duty
under Command of Col Thos Sandy
Joseph C Brand as Legion Gelle
took Charge of the Post Quarter
Master & Commissary Departments
I was given Charge of the Commissary
Departmen Where I was kept
verry Busy during my Stay in
that Department Our Supplies
were Brought by Boat from
Alexandria to a Point on the
Potomac with in four Miles of
our Post from there they had to
be Wagoned over a Miserable
Road it Being almost an impossi
bility to Supply the Command
with Supplies owing to the state
of the Road it being almost a

Meire from the Boat Landing to the Town
So far I have omitted giveing a Description of Towns and villages Passed through or a description of the Country and Mogles traveled From the Fact that at this Time of Writing which is more than 12 Month since our arival at the Last Named Town. I have had to Write from Memory haveing Lost my Note Book at this Place From the time of our Reaching Dumfries I will be able to give a more Minute Detale of Our Marches &c

Dumfries has at one time been a Large and Prosperous Town and deserves more than a Passing notice It was settled in the year by Emigrants from Scotland it being the second Settlement in Virginia the Town has been Twice Burned and now Numbers about 20 Dilapidated Houses The Present Rebellion has Left its Mark here and on the Country around Sevels & back Bit Points being Near here the Rebbels occupying those Places have destroyed all Fencing together with a number of buildings in and around the Town This was formerly a County Seat the Court House Still Standing The Brick of Which it is built were Brought from Scotland and the First Bell ever imparted to America Summoned the People together

When Patrick Henery delivered his famous Speech against Colonial Association with in the Walls of the Court House twas here That Washington Spent a portion of his youth. And the House in which Wemes the Author of the Life of Washington lived is still standing The Glory of Dumfries has Departed and Soon it will cease to be a Town as none But the Poorer Class now reside there Men of Capital having gone to more enterprising Towns where they have established them selves in business. While we remained here Our Pickets were Some Times annoyed By Bushwhackers and verry often Sutler Wagons were Captured on the Road between there and Alexandria yet we were

allowed to remain in quietude with the esception of an occasional fals Alarm and the Frequent intelligence of the Capture of Sutler Wagons which we attributed to Secessionists. Thus our time Passed from the 16th of December to the of December when we were Startled By the Booming of Cannon at 12 Oclock While we were at Dinner on going out to Learn the cause we found the Rebbels had a Battery planted on a hill overlooking the Town and were Shelling the Town The troops of our Command were stationed out of Town Half a Mile on the East and North While the Enemy appeared on the West we had but two Pieaces of Artillery they were Soon Placed in Position and the Fire Returned in the Mean time the

Infantry Came up and the Musketry Commenced the fight lasted untill Dark an Left us in full Posession of the Heald though the Enemy out Numbered us three to one they had 2nd four Pieces of Artillery yet we Repulsed them at every Point where they attempted to advance They retreated in the Night and we were not molested any more by them our Loss was three Killed a few Wounded and one Picket Post Captured with a Small Guard. we Remained at Dumfries untill the 20th Day of Apr. when we Marched to Acquia Creek and Joined our old Division again We have eight Days Rations Constantly in the Hands of the Men which they must Carry on the March & now have to Draw and Issue Rations about every Day in order to Keep the full Eight Days in the hands

of the Men While at Dumfries I was promated to Commissary Sergeant Vice Purington Reduced my appointment Dates from the firs Day of January Eighteen Hundred and Sixty three

We remained at Acquia Creek from the 22nd to the 27th Aprile when we again Marched with the Army of the Potomac in the Direction of the Rappahannock arriving at Kellys Ford on the 29th Crossed the River with out opposition And traveled Down the River Surprized and Captured two Hundred of the Enemy at the Crossing of the Rapid Ann from the Rapid Ann we traveled on the Plank Road in the Direction of Fredericks Burg arriving at Chancelar Ville on the 30th Aprile here the Army halted in Line of Battle and Rested for the Night The Enemy were Disposed

to dispute our further March
May 1st Reconnoitering parties were
sent out and had some heavy skir-
mishing with the Rebbels 6th
were of the Skirmishers It now be
came evident that a Big fight must
come of soon Intrenchments were
Hastily thrown By our Army Behind
which they Sheltered themselves
from the Balls of the Enemy the
Rebbels advanced to the attack and
were promtly Met by our Troops
Heavy Fighting after Noon and Night
May 2nd this after Noon the Enemy
under Jackson were Massed on
our Right where the 11th A Corps
were Stationed here the Fighting was
Teriffic after a stout resistance of
Near two hours the 11th A C
gave way and Broke their lines
the Enemy followed up this advan
tage there by gaining a Crossfire

on the Right Center 12 A Corps caus
ing that to give way Our lines fell
Back Slowly and formed anew and Check-
ed the Tide of Battle which for a time had
Set against the 12th Corps was now
Relieved from the Right Center and
asigned to the Left of our Lines of
Battle May 3rd the Battle raged
all day the Cannonading was Teriffick
there was Scarcely any intermission
between reports but was almost a
Constant Roar while the Rattle
of Musketry was almost Deafning
yet remarkable as it may appear I
could Distinctly hear the Cheers
of those who were then engaged in
Deadly Strife. Our Army held their
New position and Repulsed every
attempt made by the Enemy to
Dislodge them yet owing to the
Disaster of the Preceeding Day
our forces could not Successfully

advance. On the Fourth the Fighting was again renewed and Continued through out the Day at intervals Neither Army seemingly gaining any advantages the Slaughter of Human Life has been dredful The 66th has again suffered severely though our loss in Killed has been Light This evening the Enemy attempted to Cross the Rapahannock at Banbres's Ford so as to gain our rear but after a hard fight they were repulsed with great Slaughter 5th this Morning Our Army fell Back Crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford Each Corps Falling back to its Former Camp Around Falmouth Acquia Creek and Stafford the Rebels did not persue and Our Retreat from the Battle Field was verry Succesfully accomplished Thus ended another

Campaign in which Our Army has lost much in Officers and Men Though good authority says the Rebbel loss greatly exceeds ours We have taken a Large number of Prisoners while the Enemy have Taken about an equel number from us In the assult on our Right the evening of the 2nd The Rebble General Jackson Received a Mortal Wound and Died in a few Hours Our Division fell Back to Camp near Acquia Creek I now made application for a Furlough which was granted and I set ought to visit my Family from whoom I had Been absent for 15 Months My Stay at Home was Brief haveing But fifteen Days to go and return in Out the Morning of the 1st June I Bid farewell to Loved ones and again set out for the Feald of strife

and in three Days I was with my Comrads in camp
We were not allowed to remain Long in Camp as the Enemy were evidently intent on another grand advance They Massed their forces in the Vicinity of Culpepper and then Marched up the Rappahannock Crossing it Near Front Royal and Below and Moved in two Columns The intention was for one Column to Cross the Potomac at Leesburg or what is known as Edward's Ferry While the Other Column Crossed at Williams Port and vicinity
Our Generals were Not asleep but were aware of the Movements of the Enemy On the Evening of the 13th of June we received Orders to March rich and Set out on a forced March Traveling all Night with all the Rapidity that Troops could be

Moved the Trains were Put in the advance and Hurried through with the utmost possible Haste Orders were Issued to abandon any Wagon that got out of repair and Before Morning there was quite a Lot of Mules Being Lead that had been Drawing Loads in the Start but were abandoned on account of a Wheel Breaking or an upset and other Causes I Noticed one Wagon that had been run into a hole by the Road Side and the Driver had taken all his Mule but one this one he had Left with the Harness on Some of our Boys got it out Thus adding one more Mule and Harness to their Teams
June 14th Reached Dumfries at 9 A.M. Halted a short time then Proceeded in the Direction of Fairfax at 12 we Stoped

and Fed and Watered the animals which was the first eat or Drink they had since Starting. From Acquia Creek it was One Mile to Occoquan Creek and Also the River of that Name We did not get across the River untill the Morning of the 15th We had traveled By Inches all Night. The work of Crossing was verry Tedious we Crossed on a Pontoon. We arived at Fairfax at 11 A M Haveing Traveled Since Morning 16 Miles Distance from Acquia Creek 60 Miles this we traveled with our Train only haveing fed and Watered the Animals Once We remained at Fairfax untill the Morning of the 17th when we again Marched in the Direction of Leesburg The weather for the Past few Days has been verry Hot and Sultry Our March has been

Slow on account of the Extream heat The Rebbels are traveling in a parallell Line with us Evidently trying to get ahead of us. We have the inside Track and Can Hold it in Spite of all opposition

On the Morning of the 18th of June we Camped on the Banks of Goose Creek 6 Miles from Leesburg This was the most Sultry Day I think I ever experienced Horses droped Dead in the Road with Heat. In the after Noon we were visited by a Severe Hail Storm and Heavy Rain which Cooled the atmosphere a Little

19th of June we reached Leesburg The troops of our Corps have encamped Here we have accomplished our Mission which was to gain Edwards Ferry on the Potomac and Prevent the Enemy from Crossing here into Maryland They must now cross above

Harpers Ferry if at all
To Day the troops were drawn up forming three sides of a hollow Square to witness the execution of three Men Deserters from our Army they were shot Dead by musketry when seated on their Coffins After which they were Buried in a Heald by the Road Side.
We parked the Train Near Edwards Ferry and in full view of the Potomac Near By is the Battle Heald of Balls Bluff where the lamented Baker fell
The Rebbels failed in their Plan of gaining a crossing at this point But they did not fail in getting into Maryland By crossing further up and Doon wee hear of them in not only Maryland but Pensylvania Threatening the Capitol of the State Our Army followed Close on their

track Our Corps crossed the River and Marched to Frederic Citty Md thence in the Direction of Gettisburg The Rebbels were evedently trying to get out of the Scrape they were in and get safely Back acrop the Potomac. Our advance Comes up with them a little beyond Gettisburg where Considerable Skirmishing ensued our advance fell back to the Main Body and formed in Order of Battle in the form of a Horse Shoe occupying the Crest of a Hill overlooking the Town of Gettisburg Our Corps the 12th C occupied the Right this was the 3rd C Day of July there had been some hard Fighting to Day Night Comeing on put an end to the Battle Each Army occupying good Positions When the Fighting Ceased there Both Armies Slept on their Arms ready to Commence the work of to morrow

while this hel in the conflict
Generals Meet to Devise Plans for
the work before them They feel
the responsibility resting up on them
General Hooker has been relieved
and General Mead is now in com
mand of our Army wekope he may
be Successful if not who can foretell
The consequence the Night wears
Slowly away What are the feelings
of those who are watching for the
coming Day knowing that with
the Morning Dawn the work
of Death will commence and will
I be the first victom may be the
Thoughts of a Father who thinks
of a Dear companion and Dear
Little ones whoom he has seen
Perhaps for the Last time on Earth
But if he falls may he meet them
in Heaven I Can not describe
this suspense before a Battle

Many of our Boys went into the
Battle of Gettisburg verry low Spirited
From Causes which I will explain
It was thought by us and firmly Beleived
that the Rebbels were meating
with great encouragement through
out Many Portions of the North
and that they were aided in this
their Second invasion of the
North by Designing and wilful
Co workers in Treason who Prowled
throughout the Homes of those
who were Sacrificing everything
even life to protect the Homes
we held most dear. The Darkest
Hours of the War seamed to be Just
Preceeding the Battle of Gettis Burg
I have herd the Weather Beaten and
Battle Stained hero talk of despairing
in the Noble cause we Dreaded not
the Work in our Front But the
Cowardly Incendiary who Inviled

Rebbel invasion and threatened To
Burn and pillege in our Rear
Could we have had all this Hellish
Band Mingled with the Rebble
Flard yes every Copper head in the
North who has dared to breath Treason
through his already Stinking Nostrils
Had we been Concious they were all
with their Brothers in Crime
the Rebble Hord and Ready to meat
us on the Hills of Gettisburg we
Could have whiped them all
Combined so intense was our feel
ings against this Cowardly Clang
But we knew they Stood a great
way off and encouraged the Rebell
ion they would sooner make wars
upon helpless Women and Children
than to face us I fear the Historian
has not yet Lived who Could Com
mand his pen to write the Infamy
with which these Men are Stamped

What were the feelings of our Brave
War worn Betterans upon that eventful
Night we leave you reader to guess
Here was the True and tried Soldier
from the Keystone State his Home
had been invaded Perhaps then
his Wife and Children were being
Plundered and turned from their
homes and aged Father or Mother
Might even then be calling
for assistence Some strong arm
to succor them from the Hands
of a relentless foe we knew the
Barbarism of our Enemies and
we thought to of that Class who
while the were glad to take shelter
under the Folds of the Spotless Banner
of Liberty were at the same time
Devising Means for the overthrow
of our Government Secretely and
openly working into the hands
of Rebels in Arms against us

The Morning of the Fourth of July Broke at Last and the Heavy Booming of Cannon told the work of Carnage had Commenced The first Gun was fired By our Division At three A.M. The Fighting became General all along our Lines the Constant Roar of Artillery intermingled with the Roar of Small Arms was Beyond the Power of Pen to describe Our forces occupied what is Known as Seminary Hill The Enemy Made three attempts to Capture this Hill They Massed their Columns and in Solid Mass attempted to Carry it by Storm Our Batteries Discharged Grape and Canister into their Ranks Cutting great Gaps They would waver fall Back and Repeat the Charge only to again be Cut down the Slaughter was Horible Here

our loss was also heavy On the Right our forces were so well protected by Breast works that the Loss on our part was almost nothing while that portion of the Heald occupied by the Rebbels was litterly Strewn with Dead. But it is not my aim to give full Detales Suffice it to Say that Night again put an end to the Conflict Thus we Celebrated the fourth of July 1863 with our Flag Triumphantly woveing and victory Perched upon our Banners we had gained the Contest when Day light appeared on the Morning of the 5th there was no Rebble Army there to give us Battle. Their entire Army was in full Retreat leaving us in full possession of the Heald I visited that portion of the Heald where Our Division had Fought the Loss on our Side had been

very light But one Man killed in the 66th and 12 Wounded the loss in other Regiments But slight Major Palmer of the 66th was mortally wounded and Died in a few Days after the Battle. The Loss on the Side of the Enemy was Horrible the Dead Lay in piles in places Even up to our Lines of Breast works they had fearlessly Charged and were Mown Down by Dozens by our Boys Suitable Parties were Detaled to Collect and Bury the Dead and the Army Persued the fleeing Enemy The 12th Corps Marched Back by the way of Fredericks Citty on the Flank of the Enemy On our arival at Frederick Citty we saw Suspended from the Limb of a tree one of the Numerous Spies that have infested our lines he had been hung the Day preceding

our arival he was to be left hanging three Days. from here we Marched in the Direction Littles Town and Williams burg the Rebels succeeded in Crossing Back into Virginia with all their Trains and Artillery Their Retreat was verry rapid for so large an Army. and verry succesfully accomplished We followed up Crossing the Potomac at Harpers Ferry thence to Ashbys Gap and along the Mountain Range passing through Thorough Fare Gap thence to the Shenandoah River arriving at Kellys Ford on the Evening of A little after Dark the 66th was taken across the River in Pontoon Boats when they arived on the Opposite Bank they were fired on by Rebble Pickets without Damage a few Shots were returned from our Boys when

the Rebbels Left in a wonderful Hurry twas Supposed they had urgeant business farther Back we encamped for the Night all Remained quiet through the Night and when Mearning dawned no Rebbels were To be seen the first Division Were advanced and the second fell Back across the River and Marched down to Elises Ford where we again went into Camp and Remained there for several days Resting from our Long and Tiresome Marches The Weather was very Warm and Sultry Many of our Boys were taken Sick here and were sent to Hospitals.

For some Time Previous to our arrival there we had herd of the working of Copperheads in the Northern States a Draft had Been ordered for the Day of

September
August in the State of Newyork the People had determined to resist that Draft already a great Riot had taken place in the Citty of New York Some of the Leading Politicians throughout the State openly countainenced opposition to the demands of Government while those in power if they did not resist Certainly took no very great grounds to quell the Mob Fearing a strong opposition against Law and Order Government thought best to send troops to the State to help to enforce the Laws if need be The four Ohio Regiments of Our Brigade were Detached for this purpose Other Ohio Regiments were Selected from the various Brigades and ordered to Rendesvous at Alexandria Va the expedition was Commanded by General Ruger. All being in Redinefs

on the Evening of the 23rd August We were ordered to March were soon under way and by Sundown were all on bard the Steamer Baltic beside Our regiment there was on Bard the 5th 7th and 29th Ohio and 5th Wisconsin Regiments. 24th we were under way sailing down the Potomac All went well untill we got to Kettle Botoms here we stuck fast and with all the Steam and Tug Boats that could be got we could not be pulled off. they set to work to Lighting the Boat by taking out Coal Cable Chains Anchors &c We were pulled off by Tug Boats on the 27th and towed down into the Chesepeak Bay where we again took onbord our Chains and Loading then Proceeded to Sea arriving at New York on the Evening of the

30th August where we disembarked on Governors Island. every thing seamed quiet the State filled its number of Men and in the Great State of New york Peace once more reigned supreme: There being no use for troops we were again ordered to Join our Comrads in arms on the Potomac we embarked on the Steamer Baltic on the 7th September sailed from New york Harbor on the 8th Arriving in Alexandria on the 10th with out accident Thus ended another Campaign or Wild Goose Chase

We Camped in Alexander the Evening of the 10th and began making preparations To March to the Front again all being in redines we Marched on the Morning of the 13th September to reing the Road via Bull Run Manafses and Waranton

Junction to Rappahannock Station
crossing the River there Proceeded
in the Direction of the Rapid Ann
and Joined our Corps and Division
on the Morning of the 17th at
Raccoon Ford on the Rapid Ann
River while here we were in full
view of the Enemies Pickets on the
South side of the River.
In the Mean Time Our Forces under
Rosencrans had Met with a reverse
in North western Georgia having
fell back to Chattinooga and there
were awaiting reinforcements
Two Corps were ordered from the Army
of the Potomac The 11th and 12th
Corps were then Ordered to Tennissee
We turned over all our Transportation
at Bealtons Station then took Cars
from there to Belair on the Ohio
River Leaving Bealtons Station
on Sunday the 27th of September

Crossed the Ohio on the 29th then
By Rail traveled through via Colum
bus & Dayton Ohio Indianapolis Ind
arriving at Jefferson on the Ohio
River on October 3rd Crossed the
River at 9 A.M. to Louisville
from there took Rail to Nashville
Tennissee arriving there on the
Morning of the 4th Changed
from Louisville & Nashville R.R.
to Nashville and Chattinooga
R.R. arriving at Tullahoma on
the Evening of the 6th October
Where we had orders to stop and do duty
on the Rail Road since Leaving Virginia
the 7th Ohio and 66th have had the
advance of the Division the 7th had
also Camped at Tullahoma. the
Day we arived there it was ascertained
a Large Body of Rebbel Cavalry were
in the vicinity evidently trying to
Burn Bridges and Destroy the R.R.

Al ready they had Captured a portion of Our guards Stationed at McMinnville the Terminus of a Branch Rail Road Runing East from Tullahoma, they then were Next herd of at Duck River Between us and Nashville Our Regiment with the 7th Ohio Started to Meet them arriving at Duck River in time to See the Rail Road Bridge in Flames they Crossed and Persued the Rebbels to Shelbyville Where the Infantry gave up the Persuit and returned to the R.R. 66th Stopping one Day at Bel Buckle were then Ordered to Wartrace Creek Bridge here we Built good wood Shanties and Enjoyed for Several Days the quiet of Camp life But it never haveing been our Luck to remain Long in Camp at any one Place. We were again ordered to the Front and on the Day of

we took Cars for Bridgeport Thence Marched to Wahatchee valley Six Miles West from Chattinooga and Near the Celebrated Look out Mountain Previous to the advance of the 11th Corps and 2nd Division of 12th Corps to this valley the Rebbels held the Position their by Cutting of Communication Both by River and Rail with Chattinooga forceing Our Army there to Wagon all their Supplies over a Bad Mountain Road from Bridge Port and Stevenson a distance of 75 Miles upon our takeing Possession of the Valley the River was then free from Guerrillas to a point with in Six Miles of Chattinooga The Rebbels still held Look Out Mountain from which they with their Batteries Commanded the River which runs along the Point of the Mountain Our Forces met with a Stout Resistence in takeing

the Valley after haveing Camped on the Night of the Enemy Meade a Night attack on our Division (the first Brigade had not yet got up) the Men were mostly in their Tents asleep when the fight began but soon all were in Line and Ready for any emergency Knaps Battery opened on them with Grape and Canister at short Range doing Terible exicution the 11th Corps hearing the Firing Came up in Rear of the Enemy and they Broke in all Directions we Captured about Two hundred Prisoners our lofs was heavy Being about two hundred in Killed and wounded the Enemy Lost as many General Green Commanding 3rd Brigade was seriously wounded through the Cheeks Ball Paſsing through his Mouth

Once more we Built good Winter Quarters Our Regiment occupying a position as Reserves our Camp was located on the East and at the foot of Raccoon Mountain Distant from top of Look out three Miles as ascertained by the sound of the Rebbel Artillery fired from the Point of Look out
The Rebbels were fireing at our Trains all hours in the Day but seldom doing any Damage yet they Commanded the Riber and Boats could not Run down to Chattinooga Our Generals Determined to gain Poſsession of the Mountain the Taking of it was entrusted to Fighting Joe Hooker and so well and Secrete were the Plans Layed that the Rebbels were taken by Complete Surprise the Second Division of the 12th Corps Received Orders

to March on the Morning of November 24th at Day Broke when at a point on Lookout Creek where Colonel Powell of the 66th Being Officer of the Picket Guard had Constructed a Bridge here the Troops were ordered to Lay off all Surplice weight that might tend to impede their Progress in ascending the Mountain Order were then given to March when the Head of the Column Crofs the Creek and at once began to ascend the Rocky Side of the Mountain onward and upward they go overcoming every obsticle in their way capturing the Enemies Pickets as they went they ascended up untill the head of the Column had Passed a Brigade encampment of Rebbels they then Marched By a Flank Movement to the Left Comeing

down and Surprising the camp Capturing the entire force with two Pieces of Cannon the Rebbels were so taken by Surprise they gave up with out Firing but a few shots Our troops then Passed round on the Point of the Mountain where the Enemy Fired some heavy volleys Killing and Wounding a few of our Boys Night Comeing on the Troops halted and Soon the Brow of the Mountain was grandly Illuminated by the Hundred Fires Our Boys had Built Pickets were thrown out and Skirmishers kept up an irregular Firing untill eleven P.M. when all became quiet

At 1 Oclock A.M. on the Morning of the Eneny Retreated from Lookout and at Daylight the American Flag was waveing triumphant from the Topmost Rock

The Rebbels being Flanked on the Right Caused them to fall back in the Center where General Thomas was giveing them Battle While Sherman on the Left was more than holding his ground he was advancing The troops on the Right haveing taken the Mountain Marched Down and across Chattinooga Valley and again attached the Enemy on Mission Ridge with good Success Taking many Prisoners and Causing the Rebbels to again Beat a hasty Retreat The Entire Rebble Army was falling back in disorder Closely followed by our Spirited Army. Many Prisoners and Munitions of War fell into our hands the Chickamauga was crossed and the Demoralized Rebbels still Continue their flight Stoping

occasionally and makeing a slight Show of resistance only to be soon Dispersed by our Boys or taken Prisoners At Tailors Ridge our Division had a Sharp fight and again witnessed the Flight of their Enemies The Perseuit was Continued a distance of 26 Miles by our Division the Last Fight Taking Place Near Ringold Georgia and the Morning of the 26th The Enemy were found Strongly Posted on a high Ridge verry Steep Being a Spur of Mountain Orders were at once given to Storm the hights and Dislodge the Enemy This Task was not So easy of accomplisment The first Brigade were the first to Charge the Rebbels Led by the Lamented Colonel Grayton of the 7th Ohio who fell when ascending the Hill Pearced by a Rebble Ball

In this Charge Our Brigade lost Some of its Best Officers and Men in Killed and a large number Wounded The 7th Ohio being for a time exposed to a Raking Cross Fire Last in Killed more than any other Regiment Lt Colonel Crain a Brave and generous Officer fell By the Enemys Bullet and But one officer was able for Duty the Following day and he to was slightly wounded all the other officers of this Old Regiment was either Killed or Wounded the 66th Lost one Lieutenant and Seven Killed and 12 Men Wounded The Eneny were Driven from this Strong hold Leaving us Masters of the Position. Rain had Commenced falling and the Supplies being very Short it was thought advisable to give up the Persuit

and after Burying the Dead the Army fell Back to its former Lines with the Exception of Occupying Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain Our Division Now Occupied their Former quarters in Wahatcha Valley a portion of the time we were reduced to Less than half Rations and at no time during our Stay in that Valley did we get the full Ration allowed us by Army Regulation Government had Issued an Order for the Reinlistment of two Years Men all those who haveing Served for the period of Two years were allowed A Bounty of four Hundred and two Dollars Providing they would then Reinlist as Veterans for Three Years or during the War All Regiments Where in three fourths of the Strength of the Regiment Reinlisted were

allowed to retain their Organization and allowed to Go to their Respective States and upon their arrival there were to have 30 Days Furlough in which they could visit their Families and Friends. The 66th was the Second Regiment in the Division to reinlist We were Mustered on the 15th Day of December and in a few Days We were furnished with Transportation to Ohio arriving in Columbus on Saturday evening the 26th Day of December Remained there over Sunday an Monday the Regiment was Reviewed by the Govenor and Same Day our Furloughs were made out and we Left for our various Homes I arrived Home Same evening Meeting a Kind Reception by Friend and Relatives and once more Sheltered under my own

Roof The Soldier Boy found his Companion and Little ones to give him a Cordial Greeting Though Sickness had entered and I found my Wife Sick with Fever and Shortly after my arrival my Oldest Child was taken Sick with Fever They were Sick during most of my stay at home But I left them at the Expiration of my Furlough So far recovered as to be able to go about again

I have now given a Brief out Line of the Career of the 66th from its Organization down to the Present Time Though I have only glanced at a few of the Incidents I might write Page after Page of Incidents that might interest that have taken Place in our Long Marches or in Camp We have Passed through many

hardships and trying scenes have been exposed to the cold storms of Winter and the Burning Sun of a Southern Summer We have Traveled full five Thousand Miles Helped to fight Nine Battles Our Regiment started out Numbering over 1 Hundred Men we Numbered two Hundred and forty three reinlisted Veterans I have said in the Preceeding Pages what became of the Others So long as a Foe is Striketng at our Liberties we intend to try to Protect Our Glorious Flag Our Emblem of Leiberty. So long as the 66th Ohio Can Raise an Arm it will be raised in Defence of Home and Leiberty

On the 27th Day of January 1864. Our Furloughs Escpired and we once more Set out for Camp Bidding those we hold most Dear on Earth Farewell we with Heavy Hearts Set out for Columbus there to again meet our Comrades and once more to the Feald of Strife The first Day of February finds us on the Way arriving in Cincinnati Same Evening. 2nd Left Cincinnati on the Steam Boat Clara Poe for the Cumberland River arriving at Nashville on the Evening of the 7th On the 8th took train for Bridge Port arriving there on the 10th The first Regiment Back On the Day after our arrival Company's A. F. D. & L. Were Detached from the Regiment Co F to do

Duty at Widows Creek four Miles from Bridge Port on the Railroad A. D. H. were ordered for Duty to Caperton Ferry four Miles South from Stevenson on the Tennissee River. On the 29th Day of March 1864 a small Party of Guerilas Charged on four Men And two Officers of the Last Named Companies taking One Sergeant and two Men Prisoners and Wounding Both Officers Captain Morgan in Thigh flesh Wound Lieutenant Organ Finger Slight These Men had gone to the Opposite Side of the River for the Purpose of Bringing over in Boats a Family of Refugees and while there were Attacked By the Guerilas The Officers were Wounded in the Boat to Which they had gone when they

first discovered the Enemy they Made their way Back however One Private eluded the vigilence of the Enemy by hiding under a Log until the Enemy had gone when he came out and was Brought in the Rebbels made a Hasty Retreat

April 12th an expedition consisting of the 7th & 66th Ohio Regiments Detachments of the 26th & 147th Pensylvania Regts with two sections of Artillery Started down the Tennissee River I accompanied this expedition Nothing worthy of Note took Place on the 12th on the 13th our Battery Shelled the Villege of Guntersville There was a Company of Rebbel Cavalry stationed at this Place they Fled in Confusion When a Party of our Boys went in

into the Town and Captured a Mail We also destroyed a number of Canoes and Small Boats. the Enemy did not reply to our Shots, We Steamed on down the River five Miles and Stoped to Wood on the South or Pebble Side of the River When Leaving the Shore we were fired into by Guerillies and two of our Men were Wounded they Belong to the 7th Ohio. One of them was Shot through the Cheeks and the other was struck in head slight Ans the Evening we Reached a point with in 13 Miles of Decater here we found the Enemy in force on Both Sides of the River Our Look out also seen Artillery Being placed in position to fire into us. As our Boat was not Sufficient to stand the test of Artillery. Our General thought

Discretion the Better part of valar and orders were given to turn the Boat with Head up Stream again We were fired into once with out damage. Our Artillerists kept shelling them for some time thus preventing them from approaching within Range We run up Stream all Night and arrived at Bridge port on the Morning of the 14th at 2 Oclock We destroyed a Large number of Boats Canoes Skifts &c which the Enemy had used a means of Crossing the River.

The 11th & 12th Corps have now been Consolidated and are called the 20th Corps under Command of General Hooker General Geary still Commands the 2nd Division Cond 1st Brig

May 3rd We marched from Bridgeport Crossed the Point of Lookout Mountain on the 4th and arrived at a Point opposite Ringold to the West on the Evening of the 4th. The entire Army is Moveing on Dalton and a Battle is eminent the 1st 3rd and 4th Divisions of our Corps are in advance of us. we have advanced Steddily Crossing Dailars Ridge at Chestnut Gap on the 6th Troops arrived at the Base of Rockey Faced Ridge on the 6th The Enemy were found in force here and Skirmishing at once commenced up the Ridge the First Brigad under Candy Marched up with 21st Ohio & 2 6th Pensylvania in advance these were the only Regiments of our Brigade Engaged thee others acting as a

Support. they fought the Enemy four hours with heavy Lols in Officers and Meen 21st Ohio Lost in Wounded all their Gradd Officers and over a Hundred Meen in Killed and Wounded The Mountain was verry Steep and verry Rockey to much so that it was found to be impossible to Storm the Heights and our forces fell Back and took Position and at the foot of the Mountain the object of the attack by our Division was to Divert the attention of the Enemy while McPherson Crossed with the 16th & 16 Corps to the South thus enabling him to Join the Enemies Flank On the 9th I went up and Supplied the Regiment with Rations I found them on Picket in full view of the Enemy Our Boys are all in fine Spirits

May 12th This Morning Our Division was Relieved by a Division of the 4th Corps and we Marched at 7 Oclock taking the Road South through Snake Creek Gap the Gap is 3 Miles through the Road is Level and good after Passing through the Gap we Come up to the 1st and ~~Second~~ Third Divisions of the 20th AC also the 15th and 16th Corps with the Cavalry force under Killpatrick the 14th Corps Come up Soon after us on the Morning of the 13th the entire Army was in Motion advancing on the Enemy General Killpatrick with his Cavalry advanced and engaged the Enemy Capturing four Hundred Beef Cattle and a Lot of Mules and Wagons the General was severely Wounded in thigh and was brought in there has been heavy skirmishing

this Evening General Howard took Dalton this Morning at 9 Oclock at Night all was quiet except the occasional firing of Skirmishers. The Country South of the Mountain is Generally Level But Little of the Land is being Tilled. this Season The Weather is unusual Cold for the Season Overcoats are needed Nights and Mornings

May 14th there has been some verry hard fighting along Portions of Our Lines to Day our forces have been Successful at every point the Enemy Massed their forces on our Left and Charged our Lines and were driven back with heavy Loss first Division of 20th Corps Sustained the Charge After Dark I passed over a portion of the Heald of Battle

Came up with the Regiment as they were taking up Position on a Ligh Eminence Near where the Enemy Lay I issued Rations to the 66th went Back 2 Miles and Lay Down to get a Little Sleep I am almost out done haveing been on my feet almost Constantly Day and Night for the Last 10 Days

16th About 11 Oclock Last Night the Enemy undertook to Breach our Lines By Massing their Forces on Our Left they were well met and Driven Back with Lever Slaughter This Morning we find they have Retreated Leaving their Killed and Wounded in our hands Our Brigade Captured a Fort Last Night with four Pieces 12 Pounder Cornon Brass We are now in

Possession of all their Strong holds around Dalton and Resaca We have gained their most important Position the Key to Atlanta At Resaca we Captured a Large Supply of Forage and Rations and Implements of War the Retreat has been verry hasty they Succeeded however in Burning the Main portion of the Rail Road Bridge Spaning the Coosewatta River Our Trains of Cars Came up this afternoon Bringing Supplies and Timber to Repair the Bridge in three Days Trains will Cross The Enemy had a verry strong Position here Beside the Different Lines of Breast works and Rifle Pits they had Several Forts with heavy Guns in Position but our Boys have so much of the Yankee Spirit in them to Stop at

Light of Drawning Common Rebels must Succumb

17th Came verry near having our Ammunition and Supply Train Captured to Day by Rebbel Cavalry We Went ahead of the Corps With out Knowing it. The Rebbel Cavalry were Concealed in a Wood a Short Distance in front of us but were Discovered in time to Prevent our Runing into them they were driven off by our Forces

18th We Learned Last evening that Our Corps was in Rear of us and we waited untill they came up I got no Sleep Last night was working with the Supplies all night. We have Passed Some Large Cotton Plantations to Day the owners have left them taheing their Slaves and Horses

and Cattle with them They have Left the greater portion of their house plunder behind them Our Troops Create Sad havock with what is left

May 22nd Near Cass Georgia We have Stoped here for a Day or So to Fill up our Supply Teams for a 20 Days March Our Wars Runs up this far

23 Finds us once more on the March Crossed the Railroad and Traveled South Reaching Ettawaw River and Crossing the Same at Sundown Camped near the Stream

24th Crossed a Long Range of Hills Called Raccoon Hills. Also Crossed Burned Hickory Ridge and the Troops Camped in a Valley at the foot of Ridge I have been Marching with

the Troops to Day and Camped with them this Evening the Ground over which we have passed to Day or Rather the range of Hills were well Calculated for a Strong Defense Our Generals expected a fight there and Our troops were Marched in Line of Skirmishers No Enemy was found I was made glad by the Reception of two Kind Letters from Home which reached me to Day What a thrill of Joy Passes through our minds as we Eagerly Peruse these Missiles which tell us of Dear ones at home who are rembered by us

25th We were visited by a heavy Shower of Rain Last Night which has Layed the Dust and Cooled the Atmaphere At 6 oclock and 45 Minutes the Troops again start on their onward

Journey after traveling a Distance of 6 Miles Our advance Come up with a Company of Rebbel Cavalry at Pumpkin vine Creeks. the Enemy had Fired the Bridge but our Forces Come up in time to Save the greater Portion of it the Rebs were Driven away and the Bridge Soon Repaired the 1st Brigade of 2nd Division 20th Corps Lead the advance up the steep Banks and into an almost unbroken Wilderness on the Eastern Side. They advanced 2 Miles When they were fired into from Enemy in ambush Generals Hooker & Geary were Riding in front of the Troops when the firing Commenced they fell Back and Colonel Candy formed his Brigade on Double Quick Time in Line of Battle and they Commenced Firing the Woods were so thick that the enemy were

Decernable only where they showed themselves in the Narrow Road which runs through the Brush the Enemy had Artillery masked and they Opened with Grape and Canister on our Little Brigade other troops soon Come up and the Enemy were Driven with Slight loss two Miles Our loss was heavy in accordance with the number of troops engaged As usual the Enemy haveing every advantage in position and Masked Artillery Early in the Action Lieutenant A. W. Hitt of 66th Ohio Aide to Col Candy was Killed a little Later Colonel Patrick of 6th Ohio was Killed They are Buried Side by Side under the Branches of a large Oak During the Night our Forces Threw up Breast Works to Defend their Position The Enemy Were found to be in Large

force ready to dispute and further Progress Our Troops are comeing up Rapidly and our Lines are being formed So that they will not be easily Broken

May 31st It is now Six Days since the Fight Commenced and yet it Continues, & yet no general Battle has been fought up to this Morning Several heavy Charges have been made By the Enemy in which they have been Terribly cut to Pieces by our Masked forces and Artillery The loss on Both Sides has been heavy Our Dead are Being Buried as fast as they Die and our Wounded are Being Sent to the Rear the Enemy have a very Strong Position and it will take Some Time to get them out of their Position

During the Month of June We have been Skirmishing every Day with the Enemy We have found Them Strongly intrenched at Lost Mountain Pine Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain All their Strong lines of Rifle Pits and Breast Works with Masked Forts have fell into our Hands up to Kenesaw Mountain This Strong Position they Still hold up to July first. Our forces are Daily Intrenching as they go the Loud Booming of Artillery can be constantly herd along the lines from Right to Left while the Continual discharge of Small arms render the Nights and Days Hedious with Their Constant Roar The Weather is intensly Hot and the Wounded Suffer Terribly with Thirst and heat

Need Die from Slight Wounds when if they were in a cooler atmosphere they would in all Probability get well Speadily.

July 4th Finds us Masters of the Kenesaw Mountain and one of the Strongest Lines of Works I have ever seen the Enemy have fell Back about 2 miles to another Line Where our forces again Confront them we have Captured many Prisoners

On the Morning of the 5th Our Army again advanced encirkling the Rebbel Army in the Form of a Horse Shoe on the 6th Both Flanks of our Army Rested on the Chattihoochee River The Enemy Still holding Strong Positions in our front Seamed determined to Hold the North Bank of the River Beyond which distant three Miles the Out Skirts of Atlanta are Reached

We hold and Occupy as a Base for Supplies the Beautiful Town of Marietta Situated at the Base of the Kenesaw Mountain and Distant from Atlanta 12 Miles Marietta is a Beautiful Town Occupying a Space of near four Miles Squair the Streets are Well Set with Shade Trees the Buildings Neat and Well Built This Town has been used rather as a summer resort than for a business Place The Country around is verry fertile and Well Watered abounding in Springs of the Purest Cold Water This has been a great Cotton Region But Since the War the attention of Farmers has been turned to the Necessarys of life Such as Wheat and Corn to which the Soil also seems well adapted Large quantities of Corn and Wheet has been Planted Wheet is Ded Ripe well may it

be Said the harvest is plenty but Laborers are few the Southern Chivalry hath departed The Farmer has gone into the Rebbel Army or Ingloriously fled toheing his Negro Chattles with him and none are left to gether the harvest not one

On the 9th July the Lefth Wing of our Army under Schofield crosed the River thus again gaining the Flank of the Enemy causing them to give up their Posistions on the North Bank of the River and hasten to the South Bank Quite a number of Prisoners have been Captured including a Brigadier General

On the 17th of July the 20th Corps crosed the Chattahoochee River and joined the Troops already in Posistion on the South Side the entire Army being across an advance

was ordered The Enemy being flanked fell Back to the South Side of Peachtree Creek after a short resistance our Forces Crossed and took Position on a range of hills half a Mile to the South of the Creek Supposing the Enemy to have Fell back with in the Defenses of Atlanta Our Forces were some what careless and had only Temporar Works Thrown up. on the Evening of the 20th July The Enemy Made a heavy Charge on our lines The Dense Woods in front of our Lines Enabled the Enemy to hide them selves from our view untill they were with in a few rods of us When they opened fire and Charged with a Yell The 66th Ohio were on the Extreme Right of the Divis and were Laying behind a temporary Breast Work the Line resting on

a Road which Crossed our Main Line hense the 66th were Laying at right Angles with the Division or Main Line of Works When the Enemy Charged they Came up a Ravine in Front of the 66th when they reached the brow of the Hill they Turned Square to the Left and Came in on the Right and rear of our Regiment There was but one Chance to escape Capture or being Shot down and that was to retreat down the Ravine in their Rear and Join the Main line which they Did with a loss of 2 killed 17 Wounded and 4 Missing The the Enemy followed them Down the Ravine and also gained the Rear for a time of a Portion of our Main line the Battle now become general along our whole Line the Enemy fought with Desperation but no more so than Did our Troops

though for two long hours the tide seamed to neither Ebb nor flow but the fire of our Veterans at length checked the advance of the Enemy Our Batteries Reigned Down Grape and Canister upon them while the Small arms worked by our Boys who knew no such word as fail caused the Enemy to waver and to finily give way Leaving us Complete Masters of the Field Their Dead and Wounded fell into our hands Their Loss was heavy the Hills in front of our Works Was Lined with their Dead Our Loss in the Corps amounts to about one Thousand in killed Wounded and missing.

July 21st Our Troops Buried their Dead and also a good Portion of the Enemies Dead.

22nd " Our Troops advance to with in Shelling Distance of Atlanta

Where they established their lines and threw up Strong works under the Guns of the Rebel Forts The enemy have kept up a vigorous Shelling but have done us no Injury up to the Morning of the 27th July every thing Seames to work verry well and the Seige of Atlanta may be said to have forely Commenced heavy Guns are being worked on both sides many of our heavy Shells have been thrown into the Citty the Enemy will make a stubborn resistance here as their Last Hope seames to be to hold their Citty and Works it must fall them and that Soon

August 1st

Our Army Still Circles around a good Portion of Atlanta Changes have been made in our Lines from Lefth to Right the 15th 16th and 17th Corps Moved on the 27th "

July from Lefth to to Right they Moved with such caution as to gain their Position before the Enemy were fully aware of the move. a Charge was then Made by our forces which resulted in the Capture of two lines of warks and One Thousand Prisoners The los in killed and wounded on the side of the Enemy amounted to Several Thousand Ours was not heavy. to Day the 14th Corps have advanced their Lines their Skirmishers now Command one of the Enemies Forts which must be a Source of anoyment to the Enemy as they Cannot work their Guns So Sure is they aims of our Sharp Shooters. The 23rd Corps or Army of the Ohio have moved from Our Lefth to the Right to Day heavy Cannonading has been

kept up along our lines to Day the Enemy have not Replied only with occasional Shots The Weather is verry Hot with occasional Showers of Rain

August 6th

The movement of Troops from lefth to right has been for the purpos of gaining on the Enemys Flanks Sufficient to hold the Meacon and Atlanta Railroad on the 4th inst our Troops advanced to a point Commanding the Road but were forced Back heavy skirmishing at times is kept up along our lines thers again the Firing Ceases for a time and all seames quiet The Cannonading at times is also verry Rapsid and heavy from Both Sides The enemy seemed Determined to make this their final Stand for the

Defense of Georgia. Their
Position is a verry Strong one a regular
Chain of Forts encircle the Citty
With strong Breast Works Runing
from Fort to Fort around the entire
Citty. Our lines are being Shortened
and made Secure by Strong Earth
works with Abatee in front So that
it will require an over whelming
force to Break any portion of our lines
We feel sure of get Capturing the Citty
to gether with the greater portion
of the Garison.

August 7th A Sabbath Stillness
Reigns along our front to Day though
far on our Right the Sound of Artillery
is herd during the greater part of the
afternoon There has been no Artillery
Fired in front of the 4th 20th & 14th
Corps to Day and but Little Musketry
While all is calm in front Let us
Take a Survey of the Rear of a

Great Army as we fall Back from
the Intrenchments we Pass the
Head Quarters of Brigades Next Div
and Still further on the Head Quarters
of the Corps Commander at a Distance
of from a half to three fourths of a Mile
We come to a Large Cluster of Tents
in Some Cool Shady Spot among the
Pine and Cedar This is the Hospital Let
us go among the Tents and See who occupie
these Canvas Houses we go the Rounds
of the Camp which occupies perhaps an
Acre of Ground here we See Men Sufferin
from Wounds Received in action One has
Lost a Leg an other an Arm another
has his Shoulder Shot away another
is Shot through the Lungs another the
head or face has been hurt by Shell
or Ball in fact we See Wounds on
every part of the Body Some but slig
others Mangled and Torn in the mos
Shocking Manner. We pass a the

Amputating Table An ambulance has just come in Bearing a Wounded Man that through the Arm he is Carried to a Table and Leazed down on his Back Surgeons Examine the Wound and find the Bone fractured in such a Manner that Amputation is necessary A Cloth Wet with Chloroform is Placed to the Mouth and Nostrils of the Patient and he inhales the Chloroform and is Soon Lost To all Sense of Pain Then Knives and Saws are brought into requisition and Soon the Arm is off and Cast into a hole dug in the Ground where we see Legs feet Arms and hands in Large numbers that have preceded it. The Patient is now allowed to recover from the effects of Chloroform he finds that while he slept his arm has been taken off and that he was insensable to the Pain Let us Leave this place the

Groans of the Sufferers are not pleasant Sounds and why linger longer here We Pass by a Pine Grove a Beautiful Shady Retreat in among these Shady Trees we see a Cluster of Tents while a Large number of Orderlies can be see going from point to Point Carrying Orders along the road We see a Square Tent before which is Standing a Lot of Rebbel Prisoners their Names are being Registered this is the Provo Marshals Office a Little to the Right of this and almost hid from View About 300 feet Back We see the Starry Flag floating in the Still Air in Rear of this Flag in a Plain Wall Tent is General Thomases Quarters The surrounding Tents are for his Staff Officers General Thomases Head Quarters are in rear of the 20th Corps about One mile from the front Passing this we come

to the Immenses Trains of Wagons Parked in Solid Mass in rear of Each Corps here we also find the Ammunition Trains of each Division and also the General Ammunition Train The Medical Supply Depot Supply Trains of Forage and Rations. Strong Guards are Posted in and around all These One not accustomed to such views would naturally Suppose that a large portion of our Army was used as guards and Hands in the employ of the various Departments. The Noise in the Rear is Some Times Greater than the Noise in front A Mule gets Loose and Fifty voices hallow Whoa another kicks the Driver and Crack goes the Whip for 10 Minutes and at each but a Curse that may be herd a Meile of if the voice was not Drowned by the yelling of Teamsters the Braying of Mules

or the Rattling of Wagons. Night now Comes on Every thing becomes more quiet When the Brass Bands Commence playing Making the Hills Echo with the Soul enspiring Musicks of Some National Air for in the Night we retire to our Couches and Sleep Shuts out the vision We dream of Home Happy Home and Loved ones there Such is a Soldiers Life

August 13th 1864

A new Battery of 40 lbs Guns have Been Planted on a Hill occupied by 3rd Brigade 2nd Div 20th A.C. these Guns opened on the Evening of the 9th inst they threw Shell into the Heart of the Citty We could Distinctly hear them Strike Some object and Burst and the Sound as from Buildings falling Could be plainly herd. Yesterday while firing

this Battery one of the Guns Bursted rendering it unfit for further use Along the Right of our Lines there has been some heavy fighting Resulting in the Defeat of the Enemy at every Charge they have made. Our Lines have made regular approaches Daily and are now so strongly intrenched that a small force can hold any part of our Lines. thus Men can be spaired for operations elsewhere The Weather for a few Days has been Showery and the Atmosphere has become Cooler so that Men can Work or watch in the Trenches. with some degree of Comfort Colonels Candy & Powell have both Gone to the Rear to recruit their Health. Colonel Pardee of the 17th Regt is Commanding 1st Brigade Major McConnell is Commanding 66th " Regt

Sunday Aug 14th "

On Last Night a portion of the Citty was in Flames Fire Bells was ringing and there Seamed to be great Consternation among the Soldiers and Cittizens in the Rebbel Lines. and to add to their Panick Our Batteries kept pouring in Shell. All has been as quiet as usual in our Front There has been as usual Fighting on our Right Both the Armies Seam to have thrown their Forces toward the Meacon Road Only a Single Line Occupy the Lines on the Left.

15th "

Another Large Fire was Seen in the Citty Last Night Our Large Gun Batteries keep up a regelar Fire on the Citty Deserters from the Rebbel

Army keep looming in almost every Night in front of our Division Several Hundred come in Weekly along the Line of our Army a great many Prisons are sent North Every Week thus we are Continually Weakening their Army. While ours is being Strengthed by Recruits and Convalescents

Aug 17th This Morning Orders were Received for Each Quarter Master to be in Readiness to move at Short notice. Commissarys were ordered to Supply the troops with three Days Rations. We hear of Cavalry Raids on our Line of Communications. We have had no Mail since the 16th The R. Road has been but in Several Places The force operating in our Rear is esti

mated at Four Thousand One Brigade of the 4th A.C. was sent Back on the Morning of the 17th. There was Some Brisk Skirmishing along the front of 3rd Brig 2nd Div 20th A.C. this Evening a few Shells were thrown from Both Sides & heard of no Casualities

Aug 18th

At four Oclock ~~A.M.~~ this morning a Spirited Artillery Duel Opened Between the first and 3rd Divis 20th Corps and the Rebbel Battery Some of the Rebbel Shell Burst near Our Train. The Duel was kept up untill 9 A.M. The Orders for an immediate move have been Countermanded. It was the Design to move a portion of the Troops from the Left to the Extreme Right in order to gain the Atlanta and Macon

Rail Road and at the Same Time Abandon a portion of our Lines on the Leefth by Drawing the Troops off and Establishing a New line to the River Our Generals obtained information that a Large Cavalry Force had been Detached from the Rebbel Army and Sent to operate in our Rear. on obtaining this information Gen Kill Patrick with his Cavalry Force was at once Ordered to the Right to Cut and hold the Rebbel Line of Communication Hence the Countermanding Order Changeing our Lines on the Leefth

It appears the Enemy Supposed Our forces were Changing Position this Morning when they opened their Batteries on the 2nd Division

20th A C. The Casualities of their Shelling was two or three Wounded in Captain Bundys Battery

Aug 19th

This Morning at 4 Oclock the Batteries in front of the 20th A C opened on the Enemy Firing Twelve Shots Per Gun The Roar as it Sounded through the Still Morning Air Was ~~th~~ almost Deafning The enemy did not reply they have been verry Still to Day We have had no Mail for Several Days The Monotony of Camp Life becomes almost unbearable when we can not get Regular Mails. There is nothing Seames to do a Soldiere So much good as kind Letters from Loved ones at Home

Aug 28th

Yesterday was the most quiet Day along our lines we have had since we leame front of Atlanta scarce a Gun being fired during the Day

Our Communications are once more unobstructed and Supplys are comeing through in abundance Our Mails also Reach us Daily And the News Boys visit our Camps with Daily Papers. We Get Cincinnati Papers in four Days after Publication. Yet they Sell very redily. We can get Nashville Papers two Days old Containing the Same Telegraph News as the Cincinnati Papers The Monotony of Soldier Seife would be intolerable if No Mails were permitted to reach us A kind Letter from Dear ones at home

Encourages the Heart of a Soldier more than any thing else With what anxiety do we watch the opening of the Mails and if a Letter is handed us bearing our address with what Joy we take it and with Light Heart and Buoyant Step we Hurry to our Little Tent or Perhaps Seek the Shade of the quiet Wood where we opend and Carefully Note every Word untill we Commit to memory The Kind Words of Our Loved Ones Could our Friend See and know how much we prise their Letters they would be encouraged to write often

There is Both Cannonading and Musketry along our front this Morning Our Seige Guns are throwing Shells into the Citty, again we can hear the Loud reports of the Bursting Shell far away among the Houses of Atlanta very often we hear them Explo

the Buildings with a terible Crash the Shell Bursting in the Building verry often setting the Building on Fire.

August 24th

2 P M we have Orders to Leave Camp and Proceed across the Chattihoochee River Many Hard words are spoken the Teamsters have the Idea that we are going to retreat. Those of us who understand the move are well pleased we know that it means rest to the 20th Corps I have Just returned from the front have Supplied the Regiment with three Days Rations in full. I have been vary unwell to Day have been suffering with Neueralgi in Left Jaw and Eye.

Aug 25th

We Left Camp with the Train at 3 P M yesterday Crossed the Chattihoochee River at 4 P. M. Camped about one and a half miles from the River I have been most Crazy with Neueralgi All afternoon of yester Day and a portion of Last Night I feel mutch Better this Morning

Eavning We moved Camp again to Day to within half a Mile of the R. Bridge Sponing the Chattihoochee River we have a Nice Camp now among the Pine and Cedar Trees they form for us a Beautiful Shade

Aug 26th

Last Night and this morning The Troops in front of Atlanta Commenced moveing the entire Army with the Exception of the

20th Corps Moved to the Right the 20th Corps fell back to the River to Guard the various fords and the Bridge with the Base of Supplies The 1st Division Occupies the Hills and Positions Covering the RailRoad Bridge and Base of Supplies 2nd Division 2nd and 3rd Brigades are Stationed at and Covering the Ferry at Pacers Crossing 1st Brigade Occupy the Range of Hills Known as Chattahoochee Heights This Brigade form a Line from first Division to 2nd & 3 Brigades of Second Division a Distance of two Miles. The Third Div Two Brigades are Stationed at Verners Ferry Below the First Division. One Brigade of 3rd Division is Stationed near

the RailRoad Bridge on North Side of River

~~Aug~~ September 2nd

The news of the Capture of Atlanta Reached us at 10 Oclock to Day One Brigade of the 3rd Division of 20th Corps were the first to enter the Citty this Brigade was verry soon Reinforced by one Brigade of 2nd Division The first Brigade 3rd Div was now Ordered to the Left to guard Paces Ferry Releiving the two Brigades 2nd & 3rd These two Brigades being both ordered to Atlanta We Remained at Paces Ferry untill Sunday morning the 3rd September when we also took up the Line of March for the Citty at which place we arived in the afternoon Camping in the West part of Town

Sept 3rd

I have been over a portion of the Citty to Day which I find

Terrible Torn up by our Shell in the Northern Portion of Town from Main Street out Scarce a House is left whole Many of them have been Struck dozens of times and are Litterly torn to pieces The Fortifications around Atlanta are of the Strongest that Engineer Skill could make them. The outerer fortifications Consist of a Regular Chain of Forts of Large Size Linked to gether by a Strong Line of Breast Works all of which are guarded by Abbatees on the Outer Side Inside of this Main Line there are other forts and Earth works At a distince of One Hundred feet Back from the Main Line a Regular Line of Pits are Dug where the Machinery for Heavy Seige Guns was erected on which and extending a short Distance above Ground was Mounted their heavy Guns 64 Pounders These they were unable to get away

they Burned the Works and which they were mounted Spiked the Guns and left them. We find 8 of these heavy Guns. On the Surrender of the Citty Our forces found a Large amount of Stores of most every Description The Boys have found Large Quantities of Tobacco Which they have eagerly appropriated to their own use. The Citty of Atlanta is Built on verry Broken and Washy Soil The streets are Layed out verry irregular So mutch so that Some of our Boys have remarked they could go to any Portion of the Citty Seamingly on the Same Street. I have as yet failed to find the Beautiful Portion of Atlanta unless we take Private Residences Some of which Cannot be beat for Beauty of Architect or Situation Most of these Residences have the most

Beautiful Lawns I have ever
Seen all kinds of the most Beautiful
Shrubbery Some of which are now in
full Bloom These Lawns Seam to
have been Cultivated with all
the Ingenuity of Taste Reminding
us of what we have read in Legionds
of the Fairies — I notice Some of the
finest Machine Shops I have ever
visited The Depot is verry Large with
three Tracks runing through three
Trains cood be run in at one Time
The Engine House is built of Bricks
Covering near an Acre of Ground
There is also Several Large Founderies
Blacksmith and Wagon Shops
in fact Shops for the Casting of all
Kinds of Machinery Both for the
Army and for general use. Most
of the Machinery has been removed
previous to the Occupation of the
Citty by our Troops

The wealth of Atlanta has been
immense Now however the Citty
is a Complete Recks. and years must
elaps Ere it will again revive and
Flourish as formerly. The Machine
Shops are being fitted up for Government
use.

The Society of Atlanta has been
quite aristocratic here like all
other Southern Citties the Poorer
Clafs of Both Blacks and White
have been the Slaves of the Rich
And we find to that all the White
Population of Mails have been
or are now in the Southern Army
Those who we now find Liveing
in the Citty have all been
Conscripted and have in nine
Cases out of Ten been in arms
against us Those who reside here
now are all or nearly so of the
Wealthy Clafs who have remained

behind to look after their Property. As Soon as General Sherman announced the Campaign over he then Issued an Order to the Effect that Atlanta Was to be used Strictly as a Military Post and that all Citizens not on Government employ would be required to leave the City between the 12th and 20th of September All who could prove their Loyalty and Choosed to go North could do So those Families haveing Husbands and Friends in the Rebbel Army must go South A Truse was entered into between Major General Sherman Commanding Division of the Mississippi and General Hood Commanding Rebbel forces. for the Purpose of the Removal of all Families and their effects going South

Transportation is now being furnished Families going South they are Loaded in Wagons to Rough and Ready a point agreed upon being half way between the two Armies Distant from here Six Miles. Our Trains are there Met by Trains from the Rebbel Armies and the Goods Transfered. No distinction is made between Rich or poor All must Come under the Same head all Have the Same Mode of Conveyance and Journey the Same road once more to try the fortunes of Treason Those whose Loyalty is undoubted are furnished Rail Road Transportation North of Nashville to try their fortunes in a land of plenty Some of the People are loud in their denunciation of this Order Thinking great injustice is being done them in haveing to leave

Their once Peaceful and Quiet Homes They Choose rather to Seek Protection under the Flag of our Union (which they have tried to pull down) than to again Launch out on the Perrilous Seas of Disunion I believe the Order just and Proper and it must and will be enforced

There are three Rail Roads Centering in Atlanta Viz The Memphis and Charleston Atlanta & Augusta & Atlanta Western and Mobile Rail Road Then there are Connections with these Roads Leading over almost the entire South As a Military Point it is second to none in the South on the Road Leading East or the Augusta Road is where the Rebels Destroyed Their Large Rolling Mill and Eighty Cars Loaded with Ammunition

This Destruction of Property took place half a Mile from the Citty

The Long Campaign is now over and the Triumphant Union Army is Seeking the Rest Needed Never did troops Come off any campaign in such good Spirits as has this Army all feell they have most Nobly done their Part and when we look Back over the Long distance Traveled and fought over we are Led to think that no Army could have done more We first found the Enemy in his Strong holds on Rocky Face Ridge at Dalton Buzzards Roost and Resaca Points that seemed impregnable but our hardy Veterans Stoped not at any obsticles thrown in their way the Army under Jonson were Beaten and Driven Back

from all these Strongholds bloodly followed by our Army and from that point to Atlanta we have fought him behind his intrench ments. Natural fortifications Made Still Stronger by Skillful Engineers Were found almost every Day. I May be Safe in Saying every Mild. Yet all these Strong Intrench ments have been taken by Gen Shermans Vetteran Army. Many of our Brave Comrads have fallen their Places in our ranks are vacant. We miss them yet we know they are now free from Wars Alarm They fell Nobly Doing their Duty Defending Freedoms Banner. Though they are Sleeping on the Feald where they fell with no Mark to tell where they Lie Save the Rough Board Placed at their head

by their Comrads yet we who have Passed Safely through will ever remember where those brave Comrads Rest and while Memory has a resting Place in time they will be Remembered. We think of Their Lonely ones at home We think of that young Mother Who Bid her Companion Farewell She has watched anctiously for his return She will See him no more in time. Those little ones who have so often ran to mete him will mete him No more on Earth as they grow up they will be taught that their Father fell a Martyr to Liberty Fell fighting for his home and the Liberty of his Posterity Noble Dead Their Names will be written in History as those who Left all the Enjoyments of Home to Fight for the Liberties handed down to

them. We all feel that this has been a useless War That Sufficient Cause Never was given the South to Rebell against the Best Government ever given to Man Yet War Desolating War has been Kept up for over three Years Rivers of Blood have been Shed Thousands of Valuable Lives have been Sacrificed on the Altar of our Country and yet We are at War Why is it So we answer because Rebbels are in Arms seeking to overthrow our Government and we are Sorry to know that they have been urged on by a set of Designing Men in the North that for the Sake of Office or to Keep up a certain Party Will Sell their Liberty these Northern Copperheads have Prolonged the War they have been the Means of Feeding the

Flame of Civil War Thousands of Valuable Lives will be Charged to their account The Blood of Murdered Country Men is on their Hands and the Day will Come when they must Meet an Arnolds Fate The Traitors Brand must be indelible Stamped and their Brow Generations yet un born will Learn to know them as those who took Sides with Traitors and Rebbels in Arms. In the South we have found Many good Union Men who hailed with Delight the Coming of Our Armyes While we have every evidence that there have been and even now are Union Men in the Rebbel Ranks Compelled by Tyrants to take up arms against the Country and Flag they Loved

These Men Desert and come over to us when ever they have the opportunity and many Men are Shot while in the act of Deserting from their Captors They have been Hunted like wild Beast and Placed in the Rebbel Army It has been verry different with Traitors in the North they have been allowed to Remain at Home Preaching Treason they have not been Conscripted as Union Men in the South have. No they have been Left at Home to Secretely Work against us and to concoct Schemes to aide the Rebbels in the South they have Persuaded Men to Desert from our Army they have tried to Dishearten us and to sow Discord in our ranks. to Cowardly to Defend their own homes ar

Laws they have tried to Distill the Minds of those who have had the Manlines to Defend their Liberty. We feel to Despise such Men They should never have the Sympathy of a Soldier in what ever may befall them we can Respect Bravery can Treat as Prisoners of War all those who come up and Face us on the Heald of Battle should they fall in to our hands as Prisoners but a Cowardly Home Traitor can not Receive the Sympathy of True Soldiers.

We feel that Brighter Days are near at Hand the Clouds of Civil War are growing more thin and we hope to soon See the Sun Shine of Peace with what Joy would we hail the glad

Day when Peace once more
Prevaled in our Land and we
be permitted to go to our Homes
to Learn War no more may
that happy Period soon come
When the Gentle Dove of Peace
Shal flap his Wings from Pole
to Pole and Liberty Shal cover
the Whole Earth as the Waters
now cover the Great Deep
I Shal now end my Journal
of Incidents. by Saying that I
have written in a Hurry have
given but a Hint of what has
transpired Durind the Campaigns
in which I have taken a Part
Many Times I have written when
my Mind was engrossed by other
matters than those of which I
wished to Write I have written
when The Battle has been
Rageing and when all was

Calm in fact under almost
every Circumstance in which
the Mind has been Called to act
and as I have only written this
as a Private Letter to a Companion
or for future Refference of my
own all Defects in Composition
will be Looked over I hope I
may never have to Pass through
the Same hardships or Simmilar
ones again I am tired of War
yet as a Soldier for my Flag
and Country I never expect to
Be any thing else than an earnest
Supporter of all Laws for the
Government of a Free and Happy
Republic and while I have strength
I will do my Duty to my Country

A. D. Riker
66th O.V.V.I

Cassie W Riker

Citty of Atlanta

Georgia Oct 1st 64

While the Truce entered into Between Generals Sherman and Hood for the Removal of Families from Atlanta. Existed On the Part of General Sherman & Made and kept in good faith but we have good Reason to Doubt was most grosly Violated on the Part of Hood the Commander of the Rebbel Force. It became known to Sherman about the time the Truce ended that a Large Rebbel force had Crossed the Chattahoochee River and were Making for Some Point on our Line of Communication. We are well aware this force must have

Moved during the Suspension of Hostilities. Thus again we see the utter Failure of the Rebbels to Carry on a war as a Christian Nation they have openly Violated the Most Solemn Pledge existing between Armies during Hostilities The Truce was excepted on their Part in Seaming good faith but to their Shame be it Said has been most grosly Violated.

When General Sherman became aware of this foul treachery Detachments from the Armies of the Tennessee & Cumberland were Sent by Rail to the Rear to Protect our Communications Major General Thomas went Backs also with the Detachments We Learn now that the Main Rebbel Army have Struck the Rail Road at Big Shanty and

holding and destroying the same
With the Exception of the 20th &c
Our Army are under Orders to
move Troops are being sent to
the Neighborhood of Marietta
and Renesaw Mountain
Oct 2nd " Troops are being
Lent back to Day as fast as
Possible fortunately three of four
Trains of Cars happen to be on this
Side of the Break in the Road
Oct 4th " But Little is known
of the extent of Damage being
Done to the Rail Road there
is no Bridgees in the vicinity
of Big Shanty General Sherman
and Staff Left Atlanta this
morning for the Scene of our
Present difficulties The General
Remarking as he Rode away
that he was going back to grind
Hood to Powder at four Oclock

this P. M. his Head quarters were
in Marietta General Thomas
with his force is North of the
Rebbel Force and Consequently
we have no Communication with
him Our Cavalry are reported in
Rear of the Enemy
Oct 5th " General Sherman
Moved with his Army this
Morning from around Marietta
a Battle is expected hourly no
Communication with Thomas
yet Oct 6th " We have
no news since Morning then
a Report was Prevalent that
on yesterday fighting was going
on at Altoona. There does
not seem to be any Large force
of the Enemy left behind One
man was Wounded Prowling
around our Pickets on the
night of the 4th " inst Since

them all has been quiet
heavy Detoles are at work fortify-
ing the Citty on the East and
South Sides The 20th Corps
are charged with the Defense and
holding of Atlanta at all hazards
We are well supplied with all kinds
of Rations except Salt Meat there
is none for Issue Forage for
Animals is also very Scarce
We hope to have Communication
open again in a Short Time
The Enemy are makeing a
Desperate effort to Retake Atlanta
Time will Show whether they
are or have been Successful
with all their Trechery we
feel Confident we are fully
able to Hold the Citty and we
are willing to trust the Matter
of our Communications with
General Sherman

Oct 7th "

Official Despatches from General
Sherman have been received here
to Day Stating the enemy were Driv-
en from the Rail Road. and
were Severely repulsed in two
Sucessive Charges Made by them
on our forces 3 Hundred Prisoners
are reported Captured by our forces
Five Miles of Rail Road has been
Effectually destroyed Material
is on hand for the repair of the
Road and Communication will
Soon be open again by Rail
We begin to feel the need of having
Communication opened again Our
Animals are Suffering for want
of Forage The Ration for the Troops
Still holds good with the exception
of Salt Meat that Part of the Ration
has entirely runn out We are
Reduced also to half a Pound of

of fresh Beef Per Day the Ration of Bread is now 14½ Pounds Per Day Double Rations of Vegetables are also allowed for the Present The work on the Fortifications Progresses finely Large Details are Kept Busy Day and Night. The Rebbel Prisoners confined in the Barracks here are marched out each Morning armed with Pick and Shovel and Set to work on the Fortifications. I Presume a great hue and cry will be raised against Setting these Prisoners to work But we think their Treachery Deserves far worse Punishment than this there is nothing they will not stop to do in the treatment of the Prisoners the fate of War has thrown in their Hands and we think a Little work will not hurt them

Oct 9th " A Sabbath Still ness Pervades Atlanta the Day is Cool and very pleasant I have felt that this is the Sabbath Day all Places of Business have been Closed and Both Soldier and Citizen Seam to have that regard for the Sabbath they Should We have News of a fight at Altona in which our forces were Victorious One Hundred and Fifty of the Enemy were buried by our forces we Captured 450 Prisoners Our Loss Reported at 600.

Oct. 10th " Last Night we received a Despatch announcing the Capture of Richmond no particulars given as yet We also have a Despatch by Signal that Sherman has Defeated Hood at Lost Mountain all quiet here

Oct 11th The Election for State and County Officers in the States of Ohio Indianna and Pensylvania was held to Day Ohio Soldiers were the only Soldiers that Voted Vote in 66th Stands 163 Union Votes no opposition. News of the Capture of Richmond Contradicted No New Official from General Sherman

14th Road again Repaired Received a Verry large Mail to Day No Supplies Comeing yet by Rail. A Foraging expedition Returned to Day having been out four Days They Brought in Five hundred Wagon Loads of forage Weather verry fine Sherman on the Move Rebbels makeing Desperate efforts to Cut our Communications all quiet around Atlanta

16th Our Communications again Cut Fighting reported No definite news Road said to be badly Damaged an attack on Atlanta expected Troops Prepared for any emergency.

November 1st

But Little has transpired of which we have an Official Notice Since the 16th ult the Enemy have been Driven back from our line of Communication they are now in Alabamma General Sherman has advanced his Army 30 Miles beyond Rome where he is now preparing for a new Campaign The 20th Corps have Orders to prepare for a Fifty Days Campaign and to be ready by the 4th to Enter upon the Duties which may be assigned us. Our Communication

with Nashville are now open and
Trains are now running through
The Weather Is Cold and Rainy.

Nov 8th "

We are Still in Atlanta though
we are expecting Orders hourly to
March We are well aware that
it is General Shermans intention
to Evacuate Atlanta. All is
Bustle and excitement here
Every Thing Moveable is being
Sent to the Rear as fast as Trains
can carry it away Citizens
are going away as fast as they
can get Transportation all is
Confusion with them they do
not like the Idea of again
falling into the Rebbels hands
and get Transportation is verry
hard to get now owing to the
Crouded State of the cars.
The Polls are open to Day

and the Soldiers are voting
for President of the united States
I feel to Day that the fate of our
Country hangs on this Days vote
O how important that every
Man Should Vote Right

November 9th "

This Morning at Day Light
Cannonading was herd to the
East of us. at Sun up the Rebbel
Cavalry as it Proved to be Shifted
around to the South of us and
made an attack on the 1st " Brigd
2nd " Div 20th " & the Cannonading
and Musketry was verry Brisk
for half an hour when the
Enemy fell Back on the Sand
Town Road in haste Leaving
two Killed one Mortally Wounded
and one well Prisoner in our
hands. Our Loss was one Man
Killed 66th " Ohio was Paid

to Pay 7 Months and a half's Pay this Brings our Pay up to the 31st Day of August The Election Results Stand 335 Lincoln Votes and 131 McClellan Majority for Lincoln 204 Votes We have a Despatch this Eavning that Lincoln has Carried every State except Kentuckee and New Jersey

The Weather is Warm and Showery The Roads are getting Muddy I fear we shal have bad Weather for campaigning as This is the Seazon for Rains in the South

November 12th 1864

This has been a verry Windy Day the Roads are in verry good Condition Weather Fair

Last Night was a verry exciting Night in the Citty There seems to have been a Preconcerted Plan to burn the Citty with out Authority the intention of the Authorities has not been to burn the Citty and even was that the intention we were not ready for the Confligration At about Seven Oclock a Frame Building near the Junction of the Macon and Chattinooga Roads was set on fire by some unknown Person the Flames from that communicated with a half Round House used as an Engine House This House was of Brick with a Frame and Tin Roof the Fire Burned Verry Slow and the Flames

would have been arrested there had the Incendiarys torch not have been applied to a Rowe of Frame Buildings on the opposite Side of the Street there were Fired and the Flames Spread Roppidly to other Buildings in the vicinity The Head quarters of the 66th Ohio Were in a Corner Building fronting on Hunter and Forsythe Streets on Forsythe Street runing North were a row of One Story Frame and Brick Buildings runing to Alabama Street on the Corner of Forcesythe and Alabama Streets Was a Large two Story Frame House West of this House on Alabama Street Stood another two Story frame house Some Rascal Carried fire to this Building when the Flames Soon reached the Corner Building Guards were Placed

around other Buildings near to Prevent any one from entering them. There fortunately for us happened to be one Vacant Lot between the Corner Building and other Buildings connecting with our Head Qtrs and those Buildings were Saved by the Vigilance of Col Powell who acted on his own Responsibility No Orders came to Him During all this time and he not Knowing whether he was acting wright or not yet Learning his Duty to be to arrest the Progress of the Flames he acted according to his own judgement which Proved to be Right as no Authority was given to fire any Building There Happened to be an engine in the City which was Brought out and Water was freely used

on Buildings that would have
to ben fire and done immense
Damage to the Command here
The Troops were ordered under Arms
and Heavy Patrolls Sent out
over the Citty to arrest every
Man found on the Streets
with out Authority. The Fire
of Which I have Spoken was
not the only one in the Citty
Near General Slocums Head
Quarters on Peach Tree
Street a Building was Fired
and in the North East Part
of the Citty Several Houses
were fired and Consumed
then on Marietta Street in
the North West Part of Town
a Dozen or so of Buildings
were Burned In the South
Part of Town Several
Buildings were Fired but

were found out in time to
arrest the Flames. Who
was the Author of all this
I have not Learned It is
thought that Some Rebbel
Sympathisers were the chiefs
as men were Seen in the
Vicinity of the Fires Dressed
in Citizens Clothes and Mounted
on Horse Back Our Patrolls
Could not get near enough
to Arrest them. Shells
from the Enemies Batteries
Seen thrown among us they
Could not have Created greater
Consternation. At Midnight
the excitement had Subsided
and Heavy Patrolls were out
all Night. This Evening
the Michigan Engineers are
Engaged in Tearing down the
Round House They have it

About Form Down at Sun Down. Detales are also at work Tearing up the R. Road

Sunday 13th "

The Work of tearing up and Burning the Rail Road Commenced Early this morning One Building has been Burned this A.M. near the Round House General Slacum has offered a Reward of five Hundred Dollars for the Evidence to Lead to the Conviction of those who were engaged in firing the City Saturday Night The Work of Tearing up the Rail Road Still goes on this Evening Most of the Publicks are Torn down Atlanta Begins to Wear a Desolate and Lonely appearance The last

Train of Cars Left for the North yesterday morning We now are Cut off from all Communication with the North What our Fate must be time will Show. We are on the Eve of an important Move Thoughts of Home Dear Home Come up in my Mind to Night. In Imagination I see Happy Faces Seated around the Fireside Chatting or Singing the Songs I love. I anticipate the Happy time When I to Com meet Dear ones In my Happy Home. When Wars Dread alarms Shal cease And Desolation Shal no more be visited up on Our fair Land by contending Armies O that the time may Soon Come when Peace may Prevale and Armies disperse to Practice Warno more

O what a happy People we
then must be, when we will hear
no longer the Fife and Drum
calling the Armies to the Muster.
When we will no more hear the
Rattle of Musketry or Loud Booming
Cannons. No more hear the Cries
of the Wounded or Groanes of the
Dyeing. May that Time Soon Come
When Brother Shal no more
Arm against Brother. But all
be at Peace Then Our Fair Land
will no more be Drenched in
Blood No more Cities be
Destroyed by the Hand of the
Invaders Nor homes of private
Citizens be Destroyed. For
more than three Years I have
Ben a Soldier during that
Time What Suffering and Misery
I have Witnessed Would I could

forever banish these things
from my mind and never
witness the Same again. but
I fear I Shal have to Witness
Many Similar Scenes Should
I live. But why anticipate
or Borrow trouble. I will try
to go on in the Discharge of
my Duty always looking
foreward in the Visioned
future to that Bright Star
Whose lustre Never Fades
It is the Hope of home

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