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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 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 learned to doubt yet we feared they were

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not only backed by Many Coworkers in the North but had a portion of the Cabinet eaven Backed by the President himself as time has proved. Such men as Tombs and Wigfall 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

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Constitution and deal fairly with
every portion of our Country. Abraham
Lincoln a Champion of Constitutional
Liberty was elected over all opposition.
Then a new [plan] was set up saying a sec-
tional Candidate had been elected and
that now the south would secede from
the Old union and establish a Govern-
ment 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 his
and our liberties trampled upon with
out remonstrating

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Long before he was given the reigns
of Government The Clouds that had
been gathering began to burst upon us
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 seceded from the
union Major Anderson with a
Little handful of Men had Comm-
and of Charleston Harbor being
threatened by a lawless Mob left
Moultry and with his force occup-
ied 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

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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 [too] dearly bought and was [too] precious a boon to be given up thus easily the People who were loyal said those in rebellion must be put down South Carolina 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

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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 10th (?) the Star of the West left Newyork for Charleston with reinforcements for Anderson, arriving off Charleston on the 9th but on enter-

ing 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 Carrying 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

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of old set down and fiddled while Rome was burning Seemingly nothing was done to stay the tide of War state after state seceded 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 purpose of Drill and to practice the arts and science of War all these things if not sanctioned by the President & a portion of his Cabinet were Certainly not interfered 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

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the same Constitution and same laws they were trampling under foot for their guidance 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 six years on the
18th they were Inaugurated
On the 23rd of February President
Lincoln arived in Washington and
on the fourth of March was Inaugu-
rated 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

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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 Preceed-
ing administration. And on Coming
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

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

On the 9th of Aprile Davis makes a requisition for troops and on the 11th 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 Rebbels 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 Rebbels opened fire on Sumpter and Compelled Anderson to surrender on the 13th of Aprile. on the 15th President Lincoln issued a Call for 75,000 troops

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The excitement through the North was intense 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 Discussing the One Topic We must away to the feald of strife speches were made on the Corners of the street urging the young Men to Rally at their Country's 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 them selves for duty in Camp soon the quota was more

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than filled and thousands were
sent back to their homes the
unbounded patriotism of Colum-
bia's free born sons knew no parallel
The Blood of Noble sires who long
since had been sleeping beneath
the sable shades of the Tomb flowed
afresh in the veins of their Decedents
All thought of the Liberties we
had enjoyed under Laws and a
Constitution established by our
Fathers We thought of that starry
Emblem our Nations Pride Could
we stand back and see our Consti-
tution our Laws set aside with
impunity and our Flag trampled
under by Men Like Deamons.
Sooner try to arrest The Lightnings
that Descend from the storm Clouds
Or try to Curb and dam the Burning
Lava that runs down from Aetna's
Rocky sides

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Troops poured into Washington from
the Northern states in such numbers
and in so short a period as to as-
tonish the Rebbels and Cause
them to halt in their advance on
that Citty 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 successful.
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

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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 they looked at more than
to see treason to our laws Pun-
ished with the severity that was
due This party had for their Leader
such men as Valandingham
and others of like stamp

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backed by their Constituents
These Men did what they Could
to Encourage the South in their
Helish designs against the Govern-
ment and done all that Men
Could do to discourage enlistments
in the union Army [too] Cowardly
to fight in defence of freedom
they Chose to throw obsticles in
the way of the Government think-
ing theirby to promote party interest
These Men have been rightly Named
Copperheads and may they ever
while memory has a resting pla-
ce in the hearts of honest supporters

of the Constitution be pointed at
as those who wished to betray
their Country. They will be remem-
bered by those who are enduring
the hardships of this terrible War
Let the Brand of Cain be placed
upon them that our Children and

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Childrens Children may know
who to trust as they journey along
through Life.

Regiments of troops were being
organized in almost every Country
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 Fare Ground
was used for the Purpose of Camp.

Die was appointed Lieutenant
Colonel and Joseph C. Brand Quar-
ter Master of the Regiment a
number of Men went out as Recru-
iting 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

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after arranging my affairs at home
I left a kind Companion and
two Little Children that I loved
as my own life But believing 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 Mastered as a Regiment by Colonel Charles Candy who had been appointed Our Colonel, Eugene Powell of Delaware was Promoted to Major of the Regiment

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January 17th we Left Camp McArthur Urbana for the Depo where Trains were awaiting us to Carry us away to the Feald of strife The Notice of our Leaving had been very 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 expressive of the scene Over Nine hundred Men were Leaving how many may be permitted to return God only knows All aboard the Whistle sounds and we are gone from every house we witnessed the

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Waveing of Flags handkerchiefs & 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 Virg-
inia It was known to the
Regiment that we were going
to Reinforce General Lander who
had fell back from Romney
and was expecting a Fight with
Jackson who had a superior number

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of troops Reinforcements arriving
in time Caused the Rebbels to
Check their advance
Our first Camp 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 Camp and
proceeded by rail to a point on
the Railroad Called Frenches Store
here we again stopped 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 [Meud ?] Climbing high
Hills then Down over Rocks

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and through Ravines Crossing 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
Depair 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 expedition under
the Command of General Tylor
the object of the expedition was
to intercept The Rebble Jackson
in his Retreat from Romney
Morning found us near Blues

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Gap where we halted for
Breakfast we remained here
until 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 Moun-
tain 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
he effect began to tell on

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every one and when Morning
Came it seemed 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 trudging along Our points
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 Comeing on as we encamped
on the Crest of a Hill over
looking a Clear running Mounta-
in stream of Pure Water

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Here timber was plenty and
we Cut and rolled Logs together
and Made 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 [also] setting brush around

the outside to Break the
Wind In front we Built
Fires to sit by and to Cook

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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 transferred
to our Pots and kettles and
Constituted a part of our Ration
Not Layed down in Army Reg-
ulations
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

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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 Rebbel force
and scattering the ballence
takeing all their Camp [equipace]

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a Large lot of small Arms &
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
Donaldson Which caused a thrill
of Joy through out our Area

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

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We left Cumberland at six
A. M. on the Morning of
February 19th haveing 48 Pris-
oners in Charge One Colonel
and 23 others Commissioned
Officers. We arrived at Columbus
with out any thing worthy of
Note transpiring after Deliv-
ering up our Prisoners to the
Authorities at Camp Chase
we were allowed to visit

our Families and friends for
a few Days we gladly availed
ourselves of the opportunity
and I soon took Cars for my
Home in St Paris where
I surprised the Good people
they thinking Me in Virginia
On Monday the 26th, I Left for
the Regiment again where
I arrived in Due season and
found the Boys in Tolerable

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Health and spirits ready for
any emergency
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
In looseing 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

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To resist an attack or to take
the Enemy in turn by surprise
He was borne to the Cars
on the 3rd of March with
due honors by his entire Command
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 Proud
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 [too] late to
take Part in the Battle there which
was fought on the 23rd By Our Division
under Shields and the Rebbels under

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Jackson in which we were victorious
Our Loss was 115 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
arrival at Strasburg on the first of
Aprile here I was taken from the Company
upon an Order from Col Candy and
Placed in the Post Commissary and
on the 8th Day of Aprile I Commenced
Work in that Department Having
Left my Company Doing Picket
Duty at a Bridge on the Shenandoah
River two Miles from town. In
a few Days after Ward 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
Aprile and Proceeded up the valley
to New Market where we halted

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a short time when we again Proceeded
on in the Direction of Harrison Burg
Haveing reached there we Became

aware of a Force of the Enemy
on our Flank and trying to cut
us off when this fact was ascertain-
ned 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 waited the
Enemy they did not Choose however
to attack us here Our Division was
Reorganized and the 66th was assign-
ned to the 3rd Brigade Commanded
By Brigadier General Terry Preparations
were then being Made for a March
across the Mountains to join Mc
Lelen in his expedition to ward Rich-
mond Everything was Put in
readiness and on the morning of
the 7th of May we Broke up Camp
and started on our Long and weary

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tramp The design was to March
15 Miles per Day We found the task
a very difficult one as we had high
Mountains to Cross in the very
outset 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 Massanutten Range after
Crossing and reaching the Low Lands
we found the Road in Places Bad
and for days we Performed our weary
March through Mud and and Drought
Rain and sunshine At Night
we would Lay our weary Boddys
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

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Could sleep Though the Frosts might
Whiten our Locks or the Rain wash
us We passed through front Royal Warentor and
through thoroughfare Gap thense to
Catlets Station here we rested a day
or two then took up our March
for Fredericks Burg at which Place
we arrived on the Day of May here
we joined the forces of McDowell
Our hopes Beat high in the expectation
of soon being Lead 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 Cannot be described we turned
our Faces and started Back on the
Road which we had But so recently

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passed over then with spirits Buoyant
we over Came the obsticles in our
way but now that we must go back
it seemed that everything went wrong
The Mud seemed 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

finally triumphed over all these obstacles and we at length Reached
Luirey at the Foot of the Massanuton

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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 Transferring our Regiment
from the 1st to the 3rd Brigade
Commanded by General Tiler
When we arrived at Front Royal
It was ascertained the Rebels
were Retreating up the valley
in turn pursued by the forces of
Banks and we kept on their
Flank to prevent their Crossing

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The Mountain and joining their
Main Army at or near Richmond
We arrived 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
Possession of all the River Crossings
until our advance reached Port
Republic on the After noon of
the 8th of May heavy Firing had
been heard on the opposite side
of the Shenandoah River and
it was known that Freemont

who then Commanded Bankese Forces was [engaged] with the Enemy and that it was evident the Enemy were Determined to Cross at Port Republic a good Bridge spanned the North Branch of the Shenandoah at this Point

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The River forks here Leaving a strip of Land of Considerable Width between the two streams The Town of Port Republic an insignificant little village is Located on this Island Beyond the Town and Island another Bridge spans the South Forks of the River Unfortunately for us or for Freemont The Rebbels succeeded on Crossing on to the Island and destroying the Bridge thus preventing Freemont from Persueing had Our forces had the same forethought 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

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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 seemed 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 thinned ranks gave evidence

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None gave way but Nobly did
that Noble Brigade acquit them
selves on that ill fated morn they
stood and Poured volley after volley
into the Rebble Lines Causing them
to quail and fall Back But only
to renew the Contest with fresh
troops No support Comeing to our
relief General Tyler ordered a Ret-
reat which was Executed in
a Masterly Manner the Enemy
Persueing with Cavalry Picking
up a good many of our Boys who
worn down were Compelled to
fall behind
After retreating about Nine
miles we met 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

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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 Depart-
ment of the Post Commissary

About the 20th of June The
troops of our Division started on
the March once more after having
settled up our Business and turned
over our subsistence in Company
with Dr Master Brand and Son'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 Compan-
ions in arms we took the Cars
from Alexandria via Manasses
and found the Division encamped
at Broad Run four Miles Beyond

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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 Peninsula
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 out Tents two Miles
West of Alexandria Here we
spent the 4th of July Remaining
in Camp until 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 8th 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

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which we passed The Men became
Ragged and Many shoeless and were
Compelled to perform a portion of

these Long Marches Barefoot and upon our arrival at Alexandria we Did not present a very 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 Brigade and Brig General John W. Geary appointed his successor

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The Division was now Commanded by General Auger we were assigned to the 2nd Division 12 [AC] Com-manded by General Banks We Marched over a Beautiful Country from Warenton to Culpepper at Which Place we arrived 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 strangly posted at Slaughter or Cedar Mountain Our Men were formed in line of Battle and at 3 P M the Fight Commenced

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and Continued with unabated
fury until Late at Night Our Brig-
ade 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 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 taking

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some Prisoners Neither Party
seamed to have gained mutch ad-
vantage over the other in this fight
Bath looseing 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 Comeing to attack us Then
Commenced on our part what is
known as Popes Retreat we Left
Culpepper on Sunday Eavning 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 overwhelm-

ming Numbers and skirmishing
was going on Continually with

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Our Rear Guard and the Rebble advance 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 Mclelan who had also fallen Back from the James River Mclelen 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 arrival of Mclelan and

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his Forces Washington must have fallen
On the Retreat from Culpepper I was taken sick with Bilious Fever and taken to the Washington Hospital where I arrived on the day Before the disastrous Retreat of Our Forces from Bull Run From Washington I was taken to Ports Mouth Grove R.P. While there the Battle of Antetam was fought where our Forces were victorious Driving the Rebbels across 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 arrival I was Detailed to
take Charge of the Commissary
Department of the Regiment

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the Commissary Sergt Being sick
and at Home.
In the Month of November Our
Division went on a Reconnaissance
to Winchester Capturing a few Prison-
ers and Driving the small Rebbel
Force from the Place having accom-
plished 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 ensue-
ing Morning As the soldier is
doomed to Disappointment we
Bore this with the Best Grace we

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Could Master and Began make-
ing Preparations accordingly Mor-
ning Came and we Broke up
Camp and Crossed the Potomac
at Harpers Ferry Takeing the
Road far 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
Fairfax from thence to Dumfries
It had been the Design for us
to join Burnside Previous to the
Battle of Fredericks Burg But
the Terrible Muddy state of the
Roads Prevented our Reaching
there in time and we did not
get further than Dumfries at
Which Place we arrived on the

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16th Day of December A portion
of our Division was ordered to
Garrison the Town of Dumfries
The 5th 7th 29th and 66th Ohio
Regiments were assigned this Duty
under Command of Col Chas Candy
Joseph C Brand as segnior QM
took Charge of the Post Quarter
Master & Commissary Departments
I was given Charge of the Commissary
Department Where I was kept
very 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 oweing to the state
of the Road it being almost a

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Mire from the Boat Landing
to the Town
So far I have omitted giving a
Description of Towns and villages
Passed through or a description
of the Country and Miles traveled
From the Fact that at this Time of
Writing which is more than

12 Month since our arrival at
the Last Named Town. I have
had to Write from Memory having
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

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Dumfries has at one time been
a Large and Prosperous Town and
deserves more than a Passing notice
It was settled in the year [blank] by
Emigrants from Scotland it being
the second settlement in Virginia the
Town has been twice Burned and
now Numbers about 20 Dilapedated
Houses The Present Rebellion has
Left its March here and on the
Country around Sewels & Back Pit
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 imported to America
summoned the People together

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When Patrick Henery delivered
his famous speech against Colonial
Taxation with in the Walls of
the Court House twas here
That Washington spent a porti-
on 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
haveing gone to more enterprising
Towns where they have established
them selves in business.

While we remained here Our
Pickets were sometimes annoyed
By Bushwhackers and very often
Sutter wagons were Captured
on the Road between there
and Alexandria yet we were

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allowed to remain in quietude
with the exception of an occasional
false Alarm and the Frequent intel-
ligence of the Capture of Sutter
Wagons which we attributed to
Citizens. Thus our time Passed
from the 16th of December to the
[blank] 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 The troops
of our Command were stationed out
of Town Hall a Mile on the East
and North While the Enemy
appeared on the West we had but
two Pieces of Artillery they were
soon placed in Position and the Fire
Returned in the Mean time the

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Infantry Came up and the Musket-
ry Commenced the fight lasted until
Dark and Left us in full Possession
of the Feald though the Enemy out
Numbered us three to one they haven't
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 until 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

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of the Men While at Dumfries I was promoted to Commissary Sergeant Vice Purington Reduced my appointment Dates from the first 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 Kelly's Ford on the 29th Crossed The River with out opposition And traveled Down the River surprised 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 Chancelorville on the 30th Aprile here the Army halted in Line of Battle and Rested for the Night The Enemy were Disposed

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to dispute our further March May 1st Reconontering parties were sent out and had some heavy sk-

irmishing with the Rebbels 66th
were of the skirmishes It now be
came evident that a Big fight must
Come of soon Entrenchments 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 promptly 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
terrific 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

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on the Right Center 12 A Corps Caus-
ing that to give way Our lines fell
Back slowly and formed anew and Checked
the tide of Battle which for a time had
set against the 12th Corps was now
Relieved from the Right Center and
assigned to the Left of our Line of
Battle May 3rd the Battle raged
all day the Cannonading was teriffic
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
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 oweing to the
Disaster of the Preceeding Day
our forces Could not successfully

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advance On the Fourth the Fighting
was again renewed and Continued
through out the Day at intervals
Neither Army seemingly gaining
any advantage the slaughter of
Human Life has been dreadful
The 66th has again suffered severely
though our loss in Killed has been
light This evening the Enemy attempt-
ed to Cross the Rappahannock
at Bankes'es 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 Rapahannock
at United States Ford Each Corps
Falling back to its Former Camp
Around Falmouth Acquia Creek
and Stafford the Rebbels did not
persue and Our Retreat from the
Battle Field was very successfully
accomplished Thus ended another

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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 equal number from
us In the assault on our Right
the eaving 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 out to
visit my Family from whom 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

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and in three Days I was with my
Comrads in Camps
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 Eavning of the 13th
of June we received Orders to Ma-
rch and set out on a forced March
Traveling all Night with all the
Rapidity that Troops Could be

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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 on 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

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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 Ocquecon
City and Also the River of that
Name We did not get across the
River until the Morning of the 15th
We had traveled By Inches all
Night. The work of Crossing was very
Tedious we Crossed on a Pontoon.
We arrived 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 until
the Morning of the 17th when
we again Marched in the Direction
of Leesburg The weather for the
Past few Days has been very Hot
and sultry Our March has been

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slow on account of the Extream heat
The Rebbels are traveling in a parallel
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 Eavning of the 18th of June
we Camped on the Banks of Goose
Creek 8 Miles from Leesburg This
was the most Sultry Day I think I
ever experienced Horses dropped 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

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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 Mus-
ketry when seated on their Coffins
After which they were Buried in a
Feald by the Road side.
We parked the Train Near Edwards
Ferry and in full view of the Potomac
Near By is the Battle Feald 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 soon we hear of them in not
only Maryland but Pennsylvania
Threatening the Capitol of the state
Our Army followed Close on their

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Track Our Corps Crossed the River
and Marched to Frederic Citty Md.
thence in the Direction of Gettisbury
The Rebbels were evidently trying to
get out of the scrape they were in and
get safely Back across the Potomac
Our advance Came up with them

a little beyond Gettysburg 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 Gettysburg Our Corps the
12th occupied the Right this was
the 3rd Day of July There had been
some hard Fighting to Day Night
Coming on put an end to the Battle
Each Army occupying good Positions
When the Fighting ceased then Both
Armies slept on their Arms ready
to Commence the work of to Morrow

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while this lull in the Conflict
Generals Met to Devise Plans for
the work before them They feel
the responsibility resting up on them
General Hasker has been relieved
and General Mead is now in Com-
mand of our Army we hope he may
be successful if not who Can foretell
the Consequence the Night wears
sloly away What are the feelings
of those who are watching for the
Coming Day knowing that with
the Mornings Dawn the work
of Death will Commence and will
I be the first Victim may be the
Thoughts of a Father who thinks
of a Dear Companion and Dear
Little ones whom he has seen
Perhaps for the Least time on Earth
But if he falls may he meet them
in Heaven. I Can not describe
this suspense before a Battle

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Many of our Boys went into the
Battle of Gettysburg very low spirited
From Causes which I will explain

It was thought by us and firmly Believed that the Rebels were meeting with great encouragement throughout Many Portions of the North and that they were aided in this their second invasion of the North by Designing and willful Coworkers in Treason Prowled throughout the Homes of those who were sacrificing every thing even life to protect those Homes we held most dear. The Darkest Hours of the War seemed to be Just Preceding the Battle of Gettysburg I have heard 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 Invited

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Rebel invasion and threatened to Burn and pillage in our Rear Could we have had all this Hellish Band Mingled with the Rebble Hard yes every Copperhead in the North who has dared to breathe Treason through his already stinking Nostrils Had we been Concious they were all with their Brothers in Crime the Rebble Hard and Ready to meet us on the Hills of Gettysburg we Could have whipped them all Combined so intense was our feelings against this Cowardly Clang But we knew they stood a great way off and encouraged the Rebellion they would sooner make war upon helpless Women and Children than to face us I fear the Historian has not yet Lived who Can Command his pen to write the Infamy with which these Men are stamped

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What were the feelings of our Brave
War worn Vetterans up on 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
home an aged Father or Mother
Might eaven then be calling
for assistance some strong arm
to [secure] them from the Hands
of a relentless foe we knew the
Barbarism of our Enemies and
we thought too of that Class who
while they 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 secretary and
openly working into the hands
of Rebbels in Arms against us

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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 inter-
mingled 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 Horrible Here

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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 Feald 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 waveing 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 Feald
I visited that portion of the feald
where Our Division had fought
the Loss on our side had been

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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 mor-
tally wounded and Died in a few
Days after the Battle The Loss on
the side of the Enemy was Horible
the Dead Lay in piles in places
Eaven up to our Lines of Breast
works they had ferelessly Charged
and were Mown Down by Dozens
by our Boys Suitable Parties were
Detaled to Collect and Bury the
Dead and the Army Pursued the
fleeing Enemy The 12th Corps

Marched back by the way of Frederick's City on the Flank of the Enemy On our arrival at Frederick City 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 preceeding

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our arrival he was to be left hanging three Days from here we Marched in the direction Little's Town and Williamsburg the Rebels succeeded in Crossing Back into Virginia with all their Trains and Artillery Their Retreat was very rapid for so large an Army, and very successfully accomplished We followed up Crossing the Potomac at Harpers Ferry thence to Ashleys Gap and along the Mountain Range passing through Thoroughfare Gap thence to the Shenandoah River arriving at Kelly's Ford on the Evening of [blank] A little after Dark the 66th was taken across the River in Pontoon Boats when they arrived on the Opposite Bank they were fired on by Rebel Pickets with out Damage a few shots were returned from our Boys when

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the Rebels Left in a wonderful Flurry twas supposed they had urgent business farther Back we encamped for the Night all Remained quiet through the Night and when Morning dawned no Rebels 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 heard of
the working of Copperheads in
the Northern states a Draft had
Been ordered for the [blank] Day of

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September in the state of Newyork the
People had determined to resist that
Draft already a great Riot had taken
place in the City of New York
some of the Leading Politicians through
out the state openly Countainenced
opposition to the demands of Govern-
ment 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 Rediness

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on the evening of the 23rd August
We were ordered to March were soon
under way and by sundown were
all on bord the steamer Baltic beside
Our regiment there was on Bord the
5th 7th and 29th Ohio and 5th
Wisconsin Regiments 24th we were

under way sailing down the Potomac
All went well until we got to
Kettle Bottoms here we stuck fast
and with all the steam and Tug
Boats that Could be got we Could
not be pulled off we set to work
to Lighting the Boat by taking out
Coal Cable Chains Anchors &
We were pulled off by Tug Boats
on the 27th and towed down into
the Chesapeake Bay where we again
took onboard our Chains and Loading
then Proceeded to sea arriving at
New York on the Evening of the

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30th August where we disembarked
on Governors Island, every thing seemed
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 without accident Thus ended
another Campaign or Wild Goose
Chase

We Camped in Alexandria the
Evening of the 10th and began make-
ing preparations to March to the
Front again all being in readiness we
Marched on the Morning of the
13th September taking the Road via
Bull Run Manassas and Warrenton

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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 Mein Time Our Forces under
Rosencrons had Met with a reverse
in North western Georgia haveing
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 Tennessee
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

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Crossed the Ohio on the 30th 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
Tennessee arriving there on the
Morning of the 4th Changed
from Louisville & Nashville R. R.
to Nashville and Chattinaoga
R. R. arriving at Tullahoma on
the Eavning of the 6th October
Where we had orders to stop and do duty
on the RailRaod since leaving Virginia
the 7th Ohio and 66th have had the
advance of the Division the 7th had
units Camped at Tullahoma the
Day we arrived there it was ascertained
a Large Boddy of Rebbel Cavalry were
in the vicinity evidently trying to
Burn Bridges and Destroy the R. R.

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Already they had Captured a portion
of Our guards stationed at McMinville
the Terminus of a Branch RailRoad
Running 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 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 having been our Luck
to remain Long in Camp at anyone
Place. We were again ordered to
the Front and on the Day of

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[blank] 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 there by Cutting of Communication
Both by River and Rail with Chattinoo-
ga forceing Our Army there to Wagon
all their supplies over a Bad Mountain
Road from Bridge Port and Stevenson
a distance of 75 Miles up on our
takeing Possession of the valley the
River was then free from Guerrilies
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 Resistance in taking

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the valley after having Camped on the Night of [blank] the Enemy Made 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 Knops Battery opened on them with Grape and Canister at short Range doing Terrible execution 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 loss 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

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Once more we Built good Winter Quarters Our Regiment occupying a position as Reserve 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 Artilleries fired from the Point of Lookout The Rebbels were fireing at our Trains all hours in the Day but seldom doing any Damage yet they Commanded the River and Boats Could not Run down to Chattinooga Our Generals Determined to gain Possession of the Mountain the takeing of it was entrusted to Fighting So 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

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to March on the Morning of
November 24th at Day Brake when at
a point on Look out 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 Orders were then given
to March when the Head of the
Column Cross 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 Captu-
ring the Enemies Pickets as they
went they ascended up until the
head of the Column had Passed
a Brigade encampment of Rebbels
they then Marched By a Flank
Movement to the Left Comeing

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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 volley
Killing and Wounding a few of
our Boys Night Comeing on the
Troops halted and soon the Brow of
the Mountain was grandly illumin-
ated by the Hundred Fires Our Boys
had Built Pickets were thrown

out and skirmishers kept up an
irregular Firing until eleven P. M.
when all became quiet
At 1 O'clock A.M. on the Morning
of [blank] The Enemy Retreated
from Look Out and at Daylight
the American Flag was waving
triumphantly from the Topmost Rock

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The Rebbels being Flanked on
the Right Caused them to fall back
in the Center where General
Thomas was giving them Battle
While Sherman on the Left
was more than holding his ground
he was advancing The troops on
the Right haveing taken the Mou-
ntain Marched Down and across
Chattinooga Valley and again
attacked the Enemy on Mission
Ridge with good success takeing
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 Muni-
tions of War fell into our hands
the Chickamaga was crossed and
the Demoralized Rebbels still
Continue their flight stoping

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occasionally and making a slight
show of resistance only to be soon
Dispersed by our Boys or taken Prisoner
At Tailors Ridge our Division had
a sharp fight and again witnessed
the Flight of their Enemies
The Pursuit was Continued a distance
of 26 Miles by our Division the
Last Fight takeing Place Near
Ringold Georgia and the Morning

of the 26th The Enemy were
found strongly Posted on a high
Ridge very 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 accomplishment
The first Brigade were the first
to Charge the Rebbels Lead by the
Lamented Colonel Crayton of the
7th Ohio who fell when ascending
the Hill Pearced by a Rebble Ball

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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 Lost 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 9 Men Killed and 12 Men
Wounded The Enemy 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 Pursuit

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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 Isued an Order
for the period of Two years were allowed
A Bounty of four Hundred and two
Dollars Providing they would then
Reinlist as Vetterans for Three
years or during the War All Regiments
Where in three fourths of the strength
of the Regiments Reinlisted were

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allowed to retain their Organization
and allow to Go to their Respective
states and up on their arrival there
were to have 30 Days Furlough in
which they Could visit their Fami-
lies 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 eavning
the 26th Day of December Remai-
ned there over Sunday on Monday
the Regiment was reviewed by
the Governor and same Day our
Furlougs were made out and we
Left for our various Homes I
arrived Home same eavning
Meeting a Kind Reception by
Friend and Relatives and once
more sheltered under my own

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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

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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 Number-
ing over 9 Hundred Men we
Numbered two Hundred and
forty three reinlisted Vetterans
I have said in the Preceeding
Pages what became of the others
So long as a Face is strikeing at
our Liberties we intend to try
to Protect Our Glorious Flag Our
Emblem of Liberty so long as
the 66th Can Raise an Arm
it will be raised in Defence
of Home and Liberty

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On the 27th Day of
January 1864. Our Furloughs
Expired and we once more

let 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 Comrads and
once more to the Feald of strife
The first Day of February finds
In the Way arriving in Cincin-
nati same Eavning. 2nd Left
Cincinnati on the steam Boat
Clara Poe for the Cumberland
River Ariving at Nashville
on the Eavning 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 Comp-
anys A. T. D. & J. Were Detached
from the Regiments Co F to do

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Duty at Widdows Creek four
Miles from Bridge Port on the
Railroad A. D. & J. were ordered for
Duty to Coperton Ferry four
Miles south from Stevenson on
the Tennessee River. On the
29th Day of March 1864 a small
Party of Gueriles Charged on four
Men And two Officers of the
Last Named Companies takeing
One sergeant and two Men Pris-
oners and Wounded 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 assailed
By the Guerilies The Officers
were Wounded in the Boat to
Which they had gone when they

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first discovered the Enemy they
Made their way Back however
One Private eluded the vigilance
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 28th & 147th
Pennsylvania Regts with two sections
of Artillery started down the
Tennessee River I accompanied
this expedition Nothing worthy
of Note took Place on the
12th on the 13th Our Battery
shelled the village of Gunters-
ville There was a Company of
Rebbel Cavalry stationed at this
Place they Fled in Confusion
When a Party of our Boys went

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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 Rebble side of the River
When Leaving the share we were
fired into by Guerillies and two of
our Men were Wounded they Belonged
to the 7th Ohio. One of them was
shot through the Cheeks and the
other was struck in the head slight
In the Eavning 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

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discretion the Better part of valor and orders were given to turn the Boat with Head upstream again We were fired into once without 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 O'clock We destroyed a Large number of Boats Canoes skiffs & 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 Candy 1st Bridge

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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 Jonson and a Battle is eminent the 1st 3rd and 4th Division of our Corps are in advance of us, we have advanced steadily Crossing Tailors Ridge at Chestnut Gap on the 6th Troops arrived at the Base of Rocky Faced Ridge on the 8th The Enemy were found in force here and skirmishing at once Commenced up the Ridge

the first Brigade under Candy
Marched up with 29th Ohio & 28th
Pennsylvania in advance these were
the only Regiments of our Brigade
Engaged the others acting as a

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support they fought the Enemy
four hours with heavy loss in Officers
and Men 29th Ohio Lost in Wounded
all their Field Officers and over
a Hundred Men in Killed and
Wounded The Mountain was very
Steep and very Rocky so much
so that it was found to be impossible
to storm the Heights and our forces
fell Back and took Position
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 15th & 16th Corps
to the south thus enabling him
to Gain 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

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May 12th This Morning Our
Division was Relieved by a Division
of the 4th Corps and we Marched
at 7 O'clock taking the Road South
through Snake Creek Gap the Gap
is 5 Miles through the Road is
Level and good after Passing through
the Gap we Come up to the 1st and
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
advanceing on the Enemy General
Killpatrick with his Cavalry advan-
ced and engaged the Enemy Captur-
ing four Hundred Beef Cattle
and a Lot of Mules and Wagons
the General was severely Wounded
in the thigh and was brought in
there has been heavy skirmishing

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this Eavning General Howard
took Dalton this Morning at 9 AM
at Night all was quiet except the
occasional firing of skirmishers.
The Country south of the Mountains
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 18th there has been some
very 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 Feald of Battle

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Came up with the Regiments as
they were taking up Possition on
a high 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 having been
on my feet almost Constantly

Day and Night for the Last 10
Days

16th About 11 October Last
Night the Enemy undertook to
Break our Lines By Massing
their Forces an Our Left they
were well met and Driven Back
with severe slaughter This Morn-
ing 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
Cannon Brass We are now in

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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 Farage and Rations
and Implements of War the
Retreat has been very hasty they
succeeded however in Burning
the Main portion of the Rail Road
Bridge spanning the Coosewatsa 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 very strong
Position here Beside the Different
Lines of Breast works and Riffle
Pits they had several Forts with
heavy Guns in Possition but
our Boys have too mutch of the
Yankee spirit in them to stop at

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sight of Growning Cannon Rebbels
must succumb

17th Came very 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 Running into
them they were driven off by
our Forces

18th We Learned Last eavning
that Our Corps was in Rear of us
and we waited until they Came
up. I got no sleep Last night was
working with the supplies all
night. We have passed some
Large Cotton Plantation to Day
The owners have Left them
takeing their slaves and Horses

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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 Cars Run 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

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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 remembered by us

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

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journey after traveling a Distance of 6 Miles Our advance Came up with a Company of Rebbel Cavalry at Pumpkin vine Creek the Enemy had Fired the Bridge but our Forces Came 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 AC Lead the advance up the steep Banks and into an almost unbroken Wilder-ness 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

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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 Came 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 having every advantage
in position and Masked Artillery
Early in the Action Lieutenant
J. W. Hitt of 66th Ade to Col Candy
was Killed a little Later Colonel
Patrick of 5th 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 Possition The Enemy
Were found to be in Large

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force ready to dispute our 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. As 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 Terrible but 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 Possition and it
will take some time to get them
out of their Possition

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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 Possition they still hold up
to July first. Our forces are Gaining
Sloly 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 intensely
flat and the Wounded suffer
Terribly with Thirst and heat

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Men Die from slight Wounds
when if they were in a Cooler atmos-
phere 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
at another Line Where our forces
again Confront them we have
Captured many Prisoners
On the Morning of the 5th Our

Army again advanced encircling
the Rebbel Army in the Form of
a Horse shoe on the 6th Both Flanks
of our Army Rested on the Chattihocha
River The Enemy still holding strong
Possitions 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

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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 13 Miles Marietta is a Beauti-
ful Town Occupying a space of near
four Miles squair the streets are
Well set with shade Trees the Buil-
dings Neat and Well Built This
Town has been used rather as a sum-
mer resort than for a business Place
The Country around is very fertile
and Well Wattered 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

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be said the harvest is plenty but
Laborors are few the southern Chivalry
hath departed The Farmer has gone into
the Rebbel Army or Ingloriously fled
takeing 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 Crossed

the River thus again gaining the Flank of the Enemy Causing them to give up their Possitions 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 Crossed the Chattahoochee River and joined the Troops already in Possition on the south side the entire Army being across an advance

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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 Temporary Works Thrown up on the Eavning 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 themselves from our view until 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 Division and were Laying Behind a temporary Breast Work the Line resting on

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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 Lefth 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 Enemy followed them Down
the Ravine and also gained the
Rear for a time of a Portion of our
Main line the Battle now became
general along our whole Line the
Enemy fought with Desperation
but no more so than Did our Troops

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Though for two long hours the tide
seamed to neither eb nor flow but
the fire of our vetterans 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 Feald 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
within shelling Distance of Atlanta

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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
seemes to work very well and the
siege of Atlanta may be said to
have faely 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 seemes to be to hold their
Citty and Works it must fall though
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

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July from Lefth 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
works and One Thousand Prisoners
The loss 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 the aim of our Sharp
Shooters. The 23rd Corps or Army

of the Ohio have moved from
Our Left to the Right to Day
heavy Cannonading has been

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kept up along our lines to Day
the Enemy have not Replied
only with occasional shots
The Weather is very Hot with
occasional showers of Rain
August 6th

The movement of
Troops from left to right has been
for the purpose of gaining on the
Enemy's Flank Sufficient to hold
the Macon and Atlanta Railroad
on the 4th inst our Troops advanced
to a point Commanding the Road
but were forced Back heavy skir-
mishing at times is kept up
along our lines then again the
Firing Ceases for a time and all
seems quiet The Cannonading
at times is also very Rappid and
heavy from Both sides The enemy
seemed Determined to make
this their final stand for the

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Defense of Georgia. Their
Position is a very strong one a regular
Chain of Forts encircle the City
With strong Breast Works Running
from Fort to Fort around the entire
City. Our lines are being shortened
and made secure by strong Earth
works with [Abatees (?)] in front so that
it will require an overwhelming
force to Break any portion of our lines
We feel sure of yet Capturing the City
together with the greater portion
of the Garrison.

August 7th A Sabbath stiffness
Reigns along our front to Day though

far on our Right the Sound of Artillery
is heard 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

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Great Army as we fall Back from
the Intrenchments we Pass the
Head Quarters of Brigade Next Division
and still further on the Head Quarters
of the Corps Commanded 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 occupies
these Canvass Houses we go the Rounds
of the Camp which occupies perhaps an
Acre of Ground here we see Men suffering
from Wounds received in action One has
lost a Leg another an Arm another
is shot through the Lungs another the
head or face has been but by shell
or Ball in fact we see Wounds on
every part of the Boddy some but slight
others Mangled and torn in the most
shocking Manner. We pass the

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Amputating Table An ambulance
has Just Came in Bearing a Wounded
Man shot through the Arm he is
Carried to a Table and Layed down on
his Back. Surgeons examine the Wound
and find the Bone fractured in such
a Manner that Amputation is necess-
ary A Cloth Wet with Chloroform is
Placed to the Mouth and Nostrils of
the Patient and he inhales the Chlorof-
orm 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 preceeded 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 insensible to the
Pain Let us Leave this place the

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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
seen 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

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to the Immense 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 Wo another kicks the Driver
and Crack goes the Whip for 10
Minutes and at each but a Curse
that may be heard a Mile of if the
voice was not Drowned by the yelling
of Teamsters the Braying of Mules

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or the Ratteling 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
Musick of some National Are
far 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 lb Guns have
Been Planted on a Hill occupied
by 3rd Brigade 2nd Div 20th AC.
These Guns opened on the Eavning
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 heard. Yesterday while firing

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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 Pardea of the 14th Pv
is Commanding 1st Brigade Major
McConnell is Commanding 66th Regt

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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 pour-
ing in shell. All has been as
quiet as usual in our Front
There has been as usual Fighting
on our Right Bothe Armies
seam to have thrown their
Forces toward the Macon Road
Only a single Line Occupy the
Lines on the Left.

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

15th

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

Aug 17th This Morning Orders were Received for Each Quarter Master to be in Rediness 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 15th. The R. Road has been but in several Places The force operating in our Rear is esti-

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mated at Four Thousand and One Brigade of the 4th AC. was sent Back on the Morning of the 17th. There was some Brisk skirmishing along the front of 3rd Brig 2nd Div 20th AC. this Eavning a few shells were thrown from Both sides I heard of no Casualties

Aug 18th

At four Oclock this morning a spirited Artillery Duel Opened Between the first and 3rd Divis 20th Corps and the Rebbel Batteries some of the Rebbel Shell Burst near Our Train. The Duel was kept up until 7 A.M. The Orders for an immediate move have been Contermanded. 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

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RailRoad and at the same
time Abandon a portion of
our Lines on the Left by
Drawing the Troops off and
Establishing a New line to the
River Our Generals obtained
information that a Large Cav-
alry Force had been Detached from
the Rebbel Army and sent
to operate in our Rear. On
obtaining this information Gen
KillPatrick with his Cavalry
Force was at once Ordered to
the Right to Cut & hold the
Rebbel Line of Communication
Hence the Contermanding Order
Changeing our Lines on the
Left
It appears the Enemy supposed
Our forces were Changing Position
this Morning when they opened
their Batteries on the 2nd Division

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

Aug 19th

This Morning at
4 o'clock the Batteries in the front
of the 20th AC opened on the
Enemy Firing twelve shots Per
Gun The Roar as it sounded
through the still Morning Air
Was almost Deafning
The enemy did not reply they
have been very still to Day
We have had no Mail for

several Days The Monotony
of Camp Life becomes almost
unbearable when we Cannot
get Regular Mails. There is
nothing seams to do a soldier
so mutch good as kind Letters
from Loved ones at home

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Aug 23rd

Yesterday was the most quiet
Day along our lines we have
had since we Came front of
Atlanta scarce a Gun being
fired during the Day
Our Communications are once
more unobstructed and supplys
are Coming 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 Life
would be intolerable if No Mails
were permitted to reach us A kind
Letter from Dear ones at home

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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 hearing 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 open and Carefully Note every
Word until we Commit to memory

The Kind Words of Our Loved Ones
Could our Friend see and Know how
much we prize their Letters they
would be encouraged to write often

There is Both Cannonading
and Musketry along our front this
Morning Our siege Guns are tossing
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 strike

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the Buildings with a terrible
Crash the shell Bursting in the
Building very 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
very unwell to Day have been suffer-
ing with [Neveralgi] in Left Jaw
and Eye.

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Aug 25th

We Left Camp
with the Train at 3 PM 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
[Neveralgi] All afternoon of yester-

Day and of a portion of Last Night
I feel much Better this Morning
 Evening We moved Camp
again to Day to within half a
Mile of the R. Bridge spanning
the Chattahoochee 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 moving the entire
Army with the Exception of the

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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 Hights
This Brigade form a Line from
first Division to 2nd & 3rd Brigades
of second Division a Distance
of 2 Miles. The third Div
Two Brigades are stationed
at Turners Ferry Below the
First Division. One Brigade
of 3rd Division is stationed near

[Page 145] [Note: Pages 143/144 missing from Journal]

the RailRoad Bridge on North
side of River

September 2nd

The news of the Capture of Atlanta
Reached us at 10 O'clock to Day One
Brigade of the 3rd Division of 20th Corps
were the first to enter the City this
Brigade was very soon Reinforced by one
Brigade of 2nd Division The first
Brigade 2nd Div was now Ordered to the Left
to guard Paces Ferry Relieving the two
Brigades 2nd & 3rd These two Brigades being
both ordered to Atlanta We Remained
at Paces Ferry until Sunday morning the
3rd September when we also took up
the line of March for the City at
which place we arrived in the afternoon
Camping in the West part of town
Sept 3rd

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

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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 Liked together by a
strong Line of Breast Works all
of which are guarded by Abbatas on
the Outer side Inside of this Main
Line there are other forts and Earth
works At a distance of One Hundred
feet Back from the Main Line a
Regular Line of Pits are Dug where
the Machinery for Heavy Siege Guns
was erected on which and extending

a short Distance above Ground was
Mounted their heavy Guns 6th Paunders
These they were unable to get away

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They Burned the Works on 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 Tabacco
Which they have eagerly appropriated
to their own use. The Citty of
Atlanta is Built on very Broken
and Wasty soil The streets are Layed
out very 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

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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 very Large with
three Tracks running through three
Trains Can 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

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The wealth of Atlanta has been
immense Now however the Citty
is a Complete Rech and years must
elapse 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
Class of Both Black and White
have been the slaves of the Rich
And we find too that all the White
Population of [Males] have been
or are now in the southern Army
Those who we now find Living
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 Class who have remained

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behind to look after their
Property. As soon as General
Sherman announced the Camp-
aign 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 in
Government employ would be
required to leave the City between
the 12th and 23rd of September
All who Could prove their Loyalty

and Choosed to go North Could do
so those Families having 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

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Transportation is now being fur-
nished Families going South they
are Hauled in Wagons to Rough
and Ready a point agreed up on 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 Transferred. No distinction
is made between Rich or poor All
must Come under the same head
all shair 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

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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 Sees 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 Millitary Point it is second to
none in the South on the
Road Leading East or the Augusta
Road is where the Rebbels Destroyed
Their Large Rolling Mill and
Eighty Cars Loaded with Ammunition

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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 feel they have most Nobly
done their Part and when we
look Back over the Long distance
Traveled and fought over we are
Lead to think that no Army Could
have done more We first found
the Enemy in his strong holds
on Rockey Face Ridge at Dalton
Buzzards Roost and Resaca Points
that seamed impregnable but our
hardy vetterans stoped not at any
obsticles thrown in their way
the Army under Janson were
Beaten and Driven Back

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from all these strong holds Closely
followed by our Army and from
that point to Atlanta we have

fought him behind his intrenchments. Natural Fortifications Made still stronger by skillful Engineers Were found almost every Day. I May be safe in saying every Mile. Yet all these strong Intrenchments have been taken by Gen Shermans Vetteran Army. Many of 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

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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 meet him will meet 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

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them. We all feel that this has been
a useless War That sufficient Cause
Never was given the South to Rebel
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 seek-
ing 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

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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
on their Brow Generations
yet unborn 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 Comeing of Our Armyes
While we have every evidence
that there have been and eaven
now are Union Men in the

Rebber Ranks Compelled by
Tyrants to take up arms against
the Country and Flag they Loved

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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 Rebber
Army. It has been very 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 secretly work against us and
to Concoct schemes to aide the
Rebbers 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. Too Cowardly
to Defend their own homes or

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Laws they have tried to Distill
the Minds of those who have had
The Manliness to Defend their
Libertys. We feel to Despise such
Men They should never have
the sympathy of a soldier in
what ever may be fall them we
Can Respect Bravery Can Treat
as Prisoners of War all those who
Come up and Face us on the Feald
of Battle should they fall into
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 sunshine of Peace with
what joy would we hail the glad

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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 form 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 During 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

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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 similar
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)

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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 grossly 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 Chattihoochee River and were
Making for some Point on our
Line of Communication. We are
well aware this force must have

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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 [accepted] on their
Part in seaming good faith but

to their shame be it said has been most grossly 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 Back also with the Detachments We Learn now that the Main Rebbel Army have struck the Rail Road at Big Shanty and

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holding and destroying the same With the Exception of the 20th ac Our Army are under Orders to move Troops are being sent to the Neighborhood of Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain Oct 2nd Troops are being sent 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 Bridges 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 the Rode away that he was going back to grind Hood to Powder at four Oclock

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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 Attonq. 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

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then all has been quiet
heavy Detales are at work fortify-
ing the City 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 Treachery we
feel Confident we are fully
able to Hold the City and we
are willing to trust the Matter
of our Communications with
General Sherman

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Oct 7th

Official Despatches from General Sherman have been received here to Day stating the enemy were Driven from the Rail Road and were severely repulsed in two successive Charges Made by them on our forces 13 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 run out We are Reduced also to half a Pound of

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of fresh Beef Per Day the Ration of Bread is now 1 & ½ 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

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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
Cittizen 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 Cap-
tured 450 Prisoners Our Loss
Reported at 600.

Oct. 10th Last Night we received
a Despatch announcing the Cap-
ture 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

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Oct 11th The Election for
state and County Officers in
the states of Ohio Indianna and
Pennsylvania 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 Con-
tradicted No New Official
from General Sherman
14th Road again Repaired
Received a very large Mail
to Day No supplies Comeing
yet by Rail. A Forageing expedi-
tion Returned to Day having
been out four Days they Brought

in six hundred Wagon Loads
of forage Weather very fine
Sherman on the Move Rebbels
makeing Desperate efforts
to Cut our Communications
all quiet around Atlanta

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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 Alabama
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

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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 very
hard to get now oweing to the
Crowded state of the Cars.
The Polls are open to Day

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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 Rebbels
Cavalry as it Proved to be shifted
around to the South of us and
made an attack on the 1st Brig
2nd Div 20th Ac the Cannonading
and Musketry was very 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

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to Day 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 season for Rains in
the South

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November 12th 1864

This has been a very Windy
Day the Roads are in very good
Condition Weather Fair
Last Night was a very exciting
Night in the Citty There seems
to have been a Preconcerted Plan
to burn the Citty with out Author-
ity the intention of the Authority
has not been to burn the Citty and
even was that the intention we
were not ready for the Conflagration
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 Com-
municated with a half Round
House used as an Engine House
This House was of Brick with
a Frame and Tin Roof the Fire
Burned very slow and the Flames

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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 these were
Fired and the Flames spread Rappid-
ly to other Buildings in the vicinity
The Head quarters of the 66th Ohio
Were in a Corner Building fron-
ting on Hunter and Forsythe Streets
on Forsythe Street running North

are a row of one One story Frame
and Brick Buildings running
to Alabama Street on the Corner
of Foresythe 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

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around other Buildings near
to Prevent anyone 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 deaming 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 Citty which was Brought
out and Water was freely used

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on Buildings that would have
taken 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

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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. Had shells from the Enemies Batteries been thrown among us they Could not have Created greater Consternation. At Midnight the excitement had subsided and Heavy Patrolls were out all Night. This Eavning the Michigan Engineers are Engaged in tearing down the Round House they have it

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About Torn 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 AM
near the Round House.
General Slocum 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
Buildings are Torn down Atlanta
Begins to Wear a Desolate and
Lonely appearance The Last

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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 too Can 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 War no more

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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
Cannon. No more hear the Cries
of the Wounded or groans 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 Citties be
Destroyed by the Hand of the
Invaders Nor homes of private
Cittizens 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

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forever bavish 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
forward in the visioned
future to that Bright Star
Whose lustre Never Fades
It is the Hope of home

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[Inside back cover]

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