Sep 1, 1864. Thursday.

At intervals last night we heard heavy explosions north in the direction of Atlanta, & suspect the rebels are blowing up their ammunition.

At daylight we discover that the enemy have left our front. We cross over their breastworks & enter Jonesboro. The town is greatly torn by shot & the large brick edifice full of dead Confederates. We are rapidly moved on through & our brigade to Lovejoy's Station.

Here on a range of hills beyond a considerable draw, the rebels have fortified & made a stand. Our regt. is deployed as skirmishers & drive in the rebel skirmish line, which & close up to their breastworks. Then the 16th A.C. supported by the 17th is drawn up in 4 companies in line extending along an open field all in full view. Hoosiers can be seen along the lines. The flags & banners move in the breeze. The guns roar & canons. In front a little ways is a large cornfield. The corn high comes near the base. Beyond that the swampy ground. Then the rise of a hill, open ground & along the top, the red line of the rebel earthworks.

It is a magnificent sight & our regt. being relieved from duty. I stand where I can see the rebel lines of which are Genl. Thomas & staff.

Presently Gen. Logan's staff ride along his lines, arranging his hat. The men cheer him, as he passes to the other end. The word is given & the lines advance. The 1st line the 2d & 3d in rear enter the cornfield & are lost to view except for the railing of the stakes & the dividing regiment of the flags. Then the 1st, 2d lines appear & just as they begin to move a cheer floats back. The next instant there is a flash, roar & then all is smoke at the rebel breastworks.

Soon the red, white, blue appears on the orderly ranks. This line of rebel works is over the.
THE ATTACK AT LOVEJOY STATION. SEP. 1864.
**Occupation of Atlanta.**

---

**Wednesday, September 2, 1864.**

Hear that the [Confederate States Army] have entered Atlanta. The rebel army being drawn off to fight no. We lay quiet today in front of [Vicelevy Station].

Sherman finds pursuit of Hood beyond Loveroy Station impractical. In this short movement he lost 1500 men, captured 3000 prisoners & 16 guns. Our regiment captured 8 prisoners today.

**Thursday, September 3, 1864.**

A little lazy skirmishing going on. Sherman says Atlanta was occupied today. The 3rd day from the time when the 14th Ohio left Chattanooga.

---

A skirmish - have 2 killed, 3 wounded, 1500 men. Co. A on the Savannah R. R. with 40,000 men.

**Friday, September 4, 1864.**

In a heavy shower at night, we move back some 1 mile & reach into Jonesboro with 30 miles SE of PA on the Savannah R. R. with 40,000 men.

1864 to Sep 6, 1864, the regiment lost 2 killed, 6 wounded.

143 wounded, 18 missing.

Captured in this town.

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**Thursday, September 9, 1864.**

Camp. Rode over to Atlanta, & found Dr. Pogue & Dr. Hoag in a large house.

---

**Saturday, September 10, 1864.**

Remained at Atlanta with Dr. Pogue in Dr. Hoag's hospital.
age and terminate in the noble range of the Blue Ridge, where are presented landscapes of great beauty. At places in this northern region cotton is grown with success, as well as corn and wheat, and there are trees of oak, pine, maple, cedar, poplar and hickory. Northwestern Georgia is crossed by a vein of copper and by the gold belt that extends from the Potomac in Virginia to northwestern Alabama. In the mountains are also found iron, lead, manganese, mica, granite and marble. The climate of southern Georgia, although rather debilitating in summer, in the winter is delightful and of great benefit to consumptives, who resort to the pine woods in increasing numbers every year. The days are bright and sunny, the atmosphere dry and balmy, and there are no sudden changes in the temperature. The climate of middle Georgia is not excelled by that of the most favored spots of the earth. Protected by the Appalachian range from the biting northwestern winds, the temperature from December until April averages about forty-seven degrees, and during the summer months the average indication of the thermometer is at seventy-nine. The temperature of the mountains of northern Georgia is somewhat lower than that of the central belt in winter and also in summer, when they are resorted to by sufferers from malaria and fever.

Bordering the indented sea coast of Georgia are numerous islands on which sea island cotton is grown, together with oranges, figs, pomegranates and olives, and wild fowl are found in great numbers. Prominent among these islands are Cumberland (Cumberland Island Hotel); Jekyll, where is the Jekyll Island Club House, and St. Simon's (St. Simon's Hotel), which are noted as places of resort.

ATLANTA, the capital of Georgia, an important railroad center, conspicuous as an enterprising mercantile city and the site of over five hundred manufactories of widely diversified products, is reached from Chattanooga (40 miles) by the Western & Atlantic Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway. The city is beautifully located at an altitude of 1,120 feet above the
Occupation of Atlanta

Sep 2, 1864. Tuesday - Friday.

Hear that the P.O.-A.C. have entered Atlanta. The rebel army being drawn off to fight us. We lay quiet today in front of Jones' Station. Sherman finds pursuit of Hood beyond Jones' Station impracticable.

In this slack movement he lost 1500 men. Captured 3000 prisoners, 916 guns.

Our regiment captured 8 prisoners today.

Sep 3, 1864. Tuesday - Saturday.

A little lazy skirmishing going on. Sherman says Atlanta was occupied today. The 3rd regiments.

166 days from the time when we left Columbus, from Sep. 29, 1863.

Sep 4, 1864. Sunday.

We go out to right & get on wing of enemy & skirmish - have 2 killed & 3 wounded.

All inhabitants of Atlanta ordered out of city today.

Sep 5, 1864. Monday.

Have orders to move back. Leave our tents in a heavy shower at night, & in the mistiest of mud & blackest of darkness move back some 4 miles & halt until sunrise. Then go march into Jonesboro' & halt, leaving Hood & Confederate army at Jonesboro Station - 30 miles S.E. of Atlanta on the Savannah R. R. with about 40,000 men.

Sep 6, 1864. Tuesday.

Journey to Jonesboro all day.

From April 29, 1863, to Sep. 6, 1864, the regiment lost 6 officers killed & 6 wounded.

38 men killed & 140 wounded, 13 missing.

A total of 203.

The regiment captured in this time, 254 prisoners.

Sep 7, 1864. Wednesday.

Begin our march back to Atlanta. Forage for sweet potatoes, fresh pork.

Sep 8, Tuesday.

Arrive at East Point, & camp.

Sep 9, Thursday.

Came over to Atlanta, & found Dr. Pogue & Dr. Hoop in a large house.

Sep 10, Saturday.

Remained at Atlanta with Dr. Pogue in Dr. Hoop's.
Our commissioned staff now are

Thomas J. Robinson — Sergeant Major
Smith Williams — Quartermaster Sergeant

Ordnance Sergeant

Myself, Hospital Steward

R. M. Harrold, former Quar. Sergeant, promoted Adjutant

Disposition of Armies. All troops near Atlanta.

Army of Tennessee

Army of the Cumberland

Army of Ohio

15th Corps

Army of the Shenandoah

18th Corps

Army of Ohio, 23rd Corps

18th Corps, 23rd Corps

Carpets from Halt on the Line of Battle
ALLATOONA PASS

Western & Atlantic A.R.

Military supply route on right

Troops strung out in

detachments at

Atlanta
Marietta
Allatoona
D part of Bridge

In 1864

The Atlanta campaign began officially May 6 and ended September 15, 1864.

Rome
Resaca
Dalton

Hoards

Total loss to U.S. forces K. 4,423, W. 22,822, M. 4,442

Total 31,687

3044

To C.S. forces K. 18,932, Total 21,996

Prisoners 12,983

Gene. Total 34,919

James Sherman had

Inf. 94,310
Cav. 12,908
Art. 5,601

Monument to Gen. Corse.

The people of Des Moines, la., are preparing to honor Gen. John Murray Corse, the distinguished hero of Allatoona Station, with a monument. Though claimed by Des Moines as its own particular hero, because he went to the war as major of the Sixth Iowa volunteers, he was born in Pittsburgh April 22, 1828, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1857, but resigned and entered the Albany Law school. When the war broke out he joined the Sixth in August, 1861, and served with Fremont; then with Pope as judge advocate. But he rejoined his regiment as colonel, and commanded a division at Memphis. He became brigadier-general Aug. 11, 1863, and served in the Chattanooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chickamauga; was wounded at Missionary Ridge. Then, during Sherman's campaign, he distinguished himself at Allatoona and was brevetted major-general. After the war Gen. Corse was collector of internal revenue in Chicago, in 1881 he moved to Massachusetts, and in 1882 married his second wife, a niece of Franklin Pierce, and after opposing Butler in his campaign was appointed postmaster of Boston in 1886. It will thus be seen that this favorite military son of Iowa had a career of rare usefulness, and it is not to be wondered at that the citizens of Des Moines have resolved to raise funds to erect a monument to do honor to their "Hero of Allatoona."
Sep. 28, 1864. WEDNESDAY.

Lay in Bivouac in Our Hill, The entire Div. arrives to day.

Sep. 29. THURSDAY.

Gen. Thomas a Div. of the 14th Corps, sent back to Graz. Disburse Town.

In our bivouac. Look over the town some. Large Cotton factories were here. Gen. J. E. Davis the Div. of the A.C. entrench here. Capturing considerable stuff & work-join which we sent south. The town lies at the junction of the Etowah & Oostanaula rivers which form the Coosa. It is a very pretty town, built on 4 hills, with the factories between on the banks of the rivers. The outlook over the country from the hills is very fine. Woods everywhere.

Oct. 1st, 1864. SATURDAY.

To-day Hoods Cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee river at Campelltown. The Main army went on to Dallas, sending a detachment which destroyed 15 miles of R.R. above Marietta, while Polk's Div. went on to Allatoona to capture the town. There are rumors that Hoods has rallied his army & is on his way North to regain the ground taken by Sherman.

Oct. 2. SUNDAY.

In camp at Rome.

Oct. 3. MONDAY.

In camp at Rome.

Oct. 4. TUESDAY.

All the Brigade, except our regiment, ordered to Allatoona Pass. Gen. Sherman at Gaines station signs all to Varnum & thence to Rome, ordering Gen. Corse to hasten to Allatoona to reinforce Gen. O. P. Hedden who is about to be attacked by my division of Stewart Corps.

Oct. 5. WEDNESDAY.

The battle at Allatoona Pass. "Hold the fort."

The 2nd Corps our Div. attacks with a part of the Div. of Hoods army to capture the Western & Atlantic R.R.

Oct. 6. THURSDAY.

Defeated the attempt of Troch's Div. of Hoods army to capture the
Cavalry attack near Rome, Oct. 20, 1864. I am in the groups on the hill looking on.
Oct. 7, 1864. FRIDAY.

Oct. 8. SATURDAY.
Some log houses begun, as some think we are to stay here all winter.
Considerable foraging is done in which there are frequent skirmishes.

Oct. 9. SUNDAY.
The Regiment makes several marches out into the country. A regiment
of cavalry is about. Rebels have burnt the R.P. house big enough
for Ackworth's three men to live in.

Sherman arrives at Allatoona Oct. 9.

Oct. 9. SUNDAY.
10 M. 11.31 W. 139, 145, 153.

Oct. 10. Gen. Hardee's forces posted to assemble at Kingston, in


Oct. 25. TUESDAY.
There is considerable stir in the woods south east of town.

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Oct. 26th, 1864.  Wednesday.  Hoods army & deader, etc.

Oct. 27th.  Thursday

Oct. 28th.  Friday

Oct. 29th.  Saturday, General orders to prepare for a long campaign.

Oct. 30th.  Sunday.  Horse go to pound ou riles of position restored, etc., where the camps were 2 months.


November 1st, 1864.  Tuesday.  March to the sea begun.

Today orders come to send all camp & garrison equipage, all sick & sick, north to Chattanooga.  Prepare for a long campaign.

Formation of Army on March to Sea:


Oct. 4th.  Friday.

Oct. 5th.  Saturday.


Oct. 7th.  Monday.

Oct. 8th.  Tuesday.

Oct. 9th.  Wednesday.

Oct. 10th.  Thursday.  The packing & shipping all done.  We receive pay today.  $207.75.  arrived home by military cars.  The troops put in motion to day for the march to the sea.

Nov. 11th, 1864.  Friday.

Today re-cause all barracks, etc.  All c.r.t. buildings, factories, etc. of Rome.

March to Kingston.  Camp Smith's.
Nov. 12, 1864

SUNDAY.

Sherman dates his March 5th to Savannah.

Dec. 27th forball 39 days.

ATLANTA, GA. BURNT & ABANDONED. Nov 15.

SHERMAN'S STAFF ARE KINGSTON.

Sherman is burnt & R.R. torn up. We arrived there today.

Nov. 13.

WEDNESDAY.

Alabans & Ashworth given over to James & R.R. torn up.

Nov. 14.

MONDAY.

Arrive at Big Shanty.

The two marchings must right off pressed.

Big Shanty & Marietta burned & R.R. destroyed.

Nov. 15.

TUESDAY.

Marched as escort to a long supply train.

Arrive at Atlanta. The city is in flames. We held near the depot a large warehouse is burning near us. In its cellar were loaded shells. They explode from heat every now & then & are it likely for us.

The demolition train on its way.

The 20 A.C. leave the city today.

The march out of the heat shunke at dusk 900 1 miles.

Mr. Camp. the sky from the burning city back of no look.

The wind & thunders a sight around us.

Nov. 16.

WEDNESDAY.

Hood is at Florence on the Tenn. river.

We are in the woods. So far as seeing any thing goes might conclude that our division is all there is on the march. But our on our left we hear Artillery firing. Know that there are forces there. We face South. The 15th & 17th A.C. form the right front.


Kilpatrick's cavalry.

The 23rd A.C. has gone north with Gen. Thomas to form the Nashville army to meet & defeat Hood, who have taken the remnant of Orage, old Corinth, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, etc.

Nashville north to the city.

1st day out from Atlanta.

4 corps of infantry are here.

1 div. cavalry.

65 field guns in all 60.598 men.
FROM ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

265 miles Atlanta to Savannah via R.R.,
190 miles Straight line.

From Atlanta to Savannah.


Hardee's Corps
   Cleburne Div. 2 Brigades
   Hoke's Div. 5 Brigades
   Cheatham's Div. 2 Brigades
   5 Batteries

Stonewall Corps
   Logan's Div. 5 Brigades
   Anderson's Div. 2 Brigades
   Mahone's Div. 2 Brigades
   6 Batteries

Lee's Corps
   Hill's Div. 3 Brigades
   Steenwijk's Div. 2 Brigades
   1 Battery

Cav.-lt. Gen. Wade Hampton
   26 Regts. (1430) (batteries)
   98 Reserve Batteries
Nov. 17, 1864.  --- THURSDAY.  3rd day out.

We camped very pleasantly last night. Do not know how many miles we marched. It was a fairly long stretch however, over fair roads & through a good country as Georgia goes. This morning we are 8d early & on the road again. We get on slowly to-day, making only 7 miles.

Gen. Osterhaus has command of the 15th Corps,
& Gen. D. D. Howard commands the right. Gen'l. Slocomb on the left.
Cavalry is out under Kilpatrick on both flanks.

Nov. 18, 1864.  --- FRIDAY.  4th day out.

To-day we march 17 miles. The mag. trains take the roads, went on ahead. Walking we can find in the woods on either side, regiments, brigades or divs, take their turns in occupying the front, which is the busiest place we ment.
Teams are available for supplies not over 100 miles. Because in going returning the best, all they can have, I sec nothing for it.

Nov. 19, 1864.  --- SATURDAY.  5th day out.

The famous Bummers begin to develop out of foraging squads, detailed each morning to go with the mag. trains & forage over the country for everything eatable for man or beast. Special aptitudes for this work show themselves. A thresher who like to manage to get on the forage detail each morning, in time they come to be recognized as the best. It becomes a sort of corps in each Brig. or Div. They go out about 9 a.m., always return mounted.

We arrive at the Ocmulgee river today, about 11 a.m. at a place called Planters Mills.

Nov. 20th, 1864.  --- SUNDAY.  6th day out.

Cross the river on a pontoon bridge, hold a camp. Condensed miles shot.
The Complete
Sunday 26. 1864
Crossing a river in Georgia on pontoons. A
Shooting mule and dead horses in error.
Nov. 21st, 1864. MONDAY. 7th day out.

Today it rains. The work of shooting condemned horses & mules goes on at the river. The only place where any of our Div. or Bde. of the Corps can cross the river is at the pontoon bridge. A guard is stationed at the Bridge, & every man not entitled to ride is stopped & dismounted & his horse or mule confiscated. In this way hundreds of good horses & mules collected from far & near in the country by the Tammany are taken for the Artillery & trains. Broken down ones are taken out & shot. And to save forage & demoralization, every man not mounted but entitled to a mount, is dismounted & sent to his regiment. His animal, if worthless, is also shot. It is amazing how many men get scattered out on horses & mules. How many animals are slaughtered at a river crossing.

We march but a short distance to day & camp.

Nov. 22nd, 1864. TUESDAY. 8th day out.

We start late today. Because it is our turn to go in the rear & we march on until midnight before we halt for camp. The roads have become muddy. The wagons stick & men have to help them along. I cannot persuade the boys to go into camp until all wagons are up to Corral.

Nov. 23rd, 1864. SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY. 9th day out.

It is hard marching to day. The brush on each side of the road is thick. The ground is soft & muzzy. We are just ahead of the rear today & so get started earlier. Camp in good season...
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Wellington, has placed in the Public Library, a copy of "The Tragedy of Andersonville," by Gen. N. F. Chapman. The author was Judge Advocate of the Military Court, which tried and convicted Captain Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison.

The following is taken from the Preface:

"A monument has been erected to the memory of Captain Wirz, close by the scenes of the crimes with which he was charged, avowedly intended to proclaim his innocence, to condemn those who participated in his trial, to discredit the proceedings themselves as illegal, etc. The erection of the monument has opened a chapter in the history of the Rebellion, upon which the public now demands that the light of truth be thrown."

Thanks are due the Relief Corps for placing before the public this book, containing the facts of what is known as the "blackest crime of the century."
Nov. 24th 1864. Thursday, 10th day out.

To day we have the extreme advance - clear of all ranges, & can use the road.

Hear that Wheeler's Cavalry are pouring around our flanks. We march our allotted distance - some 18 miles. & camp early. Some of the ammunition wagons got to stuck & broken today, that they were abandoned.

Barricades in our old camps at Corinth, Miss. is a real sight. The Georgians are annihilating the invaders - they are going through them, to help them in their handiwork where to move.

Nov. 25th Friday, 11th day out.

Have to wait & take our place in the rear today, but get on quite well.

Late at night we arrive at Clinton, where the advance had a brisk skirmish.

This morning, probably with some cavalry interspersed between our columns - for the extreme advance of the right wing pros to be at Gordon 15 miles S.E. of here by the 2nd - from Clinton on through Ormsby & Gordon the A.P. Bank was taken up by the 12th Div. 12th day out.

Nov. 26th Saturday. Pass through Gordon, 78 miles direct from Atlanta.

11th day out. Advance of 73 miles direct - about 110 as marched.

Nov. 27th Sunday. 13th day out.

Marching on. Good roads. Forage abundant - Chickens, sweet potatoes.

Our course is nearly East. Over a little Elegance river.

Nov. 28th Monday. 14th day out.


Hancock's Veteran Corps - formed of veterans enlisted soldiers, and called the 1st Corps. The Original 1st Corps was formed of 3 divisions - of the 1st. Franklins, McCall, & Kelley. Its commander was Gen. M'Donough, subsequently Gen. C. Foreman. Com. a McD. Corps. The J.F. Reynolds. who was killed at Gettysburg. Then J.S. Mabry, then W.R. Hancock. The new Veteran Corps was formed & called the 1st.

Nov. 29th Tuesday. 15th day out.

James farm. Negroes flock to us in numbers. Fresh pork & ham.

WEDNESDAY, 16th day out.

Gun Hoods have attacked the 4th & 23rd A.C. Stanley & Cos. at Franklin - saw as they were falling back.

Nov. 30th 17th day out.

Appear to be coming into a forest country. Allcasses & Peanuts appear.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking on Memorial Day to the students of Harvard College, said:

Most men who know battle know the cynical force with which the thoughts of common sense will assail them in times of stress, but they know that in their greatest moments faith has trampled those thoughts underfoot. If you have been in line, suppose on Tremont Street Mall, ordered simply to wait and to do nothing, and have watched the enemy bring their guns to bear upon you down a gentle slope like that from Beacon street, have seen the puff of the firing, have felt the burst of the spherical-case shot as it came toward you, have heard and seen the shrieking fragments go tearing through your company, and have known that the next or the next shot carries your fate; if you have advanced in line and have seen ahead of you the spot which you must pass where the rifle bullets are striking; if you have ridden by night at a walk toward the blue line of fire at the ‘Dead Angle’ of Spottsylvania, where for twenty-four hours the soldiers were fighting on the two sides of an earthwork, and in the morning the dead and dying lay piled in a row six deep, and as you rode have heard the bullets splashing in the mud and earth about you; if you have been on the picket line at night in a black and unknown wood, have heard the spat of the bullets upon the trees, and as you moved have felt your foot slip upon a dead man’s body; if you have had a blind, fierce gallop against the enemy, with your blood up and a pace that left no time for fear; if, in short, as some, I hope many, who hear me have known, you have known the vicissitudes of terror and of triumph in war, you know that there is such a thing as the faith I spoke of. You know your own weakness and are modest, but you know that man has in him that unspeakable somewhat which makes him capable of miracle, able to lift himself by the might of his own soul, unaided, able to face annihilation for a blind belief.