Diary
Sept. 26 -
Dec. 15, 1864
Charles Woodruff
1st Brig. 2nd Div. 23rd Ar.
Saturday, Sept 26th, 1862

Brannin obtained a short leave of absence this morning left the morning at Decatur and started for the mouth intending to proceed as far as Louisville by the object of his journey to see the

Here we are and at 11 o'clock we arrived at the

which I have not yet had a chance to attend to. Each handy accompanies me to my sick leave. Arrived at

which are ground stuck there been no trains away the operation that day being completed the transportation

Two trains to Chicago this week one of them was stuck to come in place through the snow at our depot hospital for the night.

Tuesday Feb 27, 1863

Until the snow this morning and afternoon blew a violent in keeping which all our trains and

Sunday Oct. 30th

Brush the for special don't have two threatening the

While the with orders the train back to

During the fast 3 or 4 pm
Monday  Sept. 26th 1864

Having obtained a short leave of absence I this morning left the regiment at Decatur Ga. and started for the north intending to proceed as far as Louisville Ky. The object of my journey is to execute a deed which my Father sent me early(?) last (?) spring and which I have not yet had a chance to attend to. Lieut. Handy accompanies me on a sick leave. Arrived at Atlanta (?) we found that there were no trains going through (?) to (?). Chattanooga today but (?) being employed in transporting troops(?) to _______. We took one of these trains and came to this place _______. He stops(?) at our Corps (?) hospital for the night.

Tuesday  Sept. 27th 1864

Took the cars again this morning and after a slow and tedious journey arrived (?) at Chattanooga at 9 P.M. Stop at the “Crutchfield (?) House”.

Sunday  Oct. 2nd 1864

Forrest(?) & Co. for several days have been threatening (?) the railroad and consequently the trains did not run through to Nashville until yesterday afternoon (?). During this time (?) come 3 officers
collected at Chattanooga on their way north. By order of
Brig. Thomas a train was provided for their use and
this evening we arrived at Nashville without any accident.
Every hotel and boarding house was full, and it was after a good
deal of running around that
Simeon Handy and myself procured
permission to sleep on the floor
at a private boarding house.

Monday Oct 3 1864.
This morning took the 9 o'clock
train for Louisville, and reached
that city at 6 P.M. The train
was detained at Elizabethtown
about an hour by a break-
of one of the trucks. Took up quarters at the Louisville Hotel.

Monday Oct 10th 1864

There has been a great military movement in Georgia. Hood, to recoup his lost laurels, has advanced far to the rear of Sherman, thus hoping to break his communications and force him to retreat from Atlanta. Thus far the reports are very unsatisfactory. There has been no communication for several days with Atlanta. To-day any leave of absence expired, but owing to the interruptions of communication with the
I have not yet started on my return to my regiment. I reported to Dept # 22 and obtained permission to remain in the city until communication was opened. Have been very busy during the past week preparing my outfit. While on the block today I learned to meet an old friend, Fred H. Reynolds of the 17th Mich. He is on duty in Jeffersonville and nothing would do him but I must go over and spend the day with him. Having no particular engagements I stayed and chiled the nine with him.
His wife (formerly Anna Glenn) was with him in Jeffersonville and they were at liberty and comfortably situated as could be. Both being old this acquaintance of mine I spent a very pleasant and agreeable afternoon. In the evening there was a Lincoln Map hunting and it was late before I left them and returned to the city.

Saturday Oct 15th 1864
Still no Louisville. No reliable news from the front. Except that Sherman is pressing hard orderly. This evening there was a grand Lincoln Map meeting in the...
city and the greatest excitement prevailed. A long torch-light procession passed the principal streets and a large crowd assembled in front of the courthouse to listen to the speakers. Kentucky will give a very large vote for the Union if not a majority.

Monday Oct. 17th 1864
This morning I took the car for Nashville having concluded that it was best for me to go as far as I could towards my regiment. The paper contains rumors of the capture of Dalton and its...
is very doubtful if I succeed in getting farther than Chattanooga. Met Capt. Lee & Rainbow of Tent Haecalls staff on the car. Stopped at the Commercial Hotel.

Wednesday Oct 19 1864

Arrived in Chattanooga this afternoon. Hood has done considerable damage to the rail-road between Harrellsville & Resaca and it is probable that the trains will not run through to Atlanta for several days. The soldiers arriving here have been organized into Bat. Bag, & Div. for the defense of the place.
Whole Commanded by Capt. O. H. Moore. I reported and was assigned to duty as 1st. A. G. of Col. Calhoun's Brigade. Met Col. Moore this afternoon. He is looking much better than I saw him two times before Saturday Oct 23rd 1863. No trains running to the front yet. The two armies are reported to be in the vicinity of Selma, Ala. This afternoon sent Tommy O. Calhoun to having enlisted about a month since and now on his way to the 25th. He was very much pleased to see me as it was somewhat
unrepaid, and had a great deal of good and welcome home news to tell me. I hope my friends are all well and that Father is in excellent spirits. The Battalion in which he is doing duty has marching orders and will start to-morrow for the front.

Friday, Oct. 28, 1864.

The break in the rail-road having been repaired, the train commenced running this morning. Col. Callipou obtained an order relieving himself and staff from duty and we took the cars for Rome, Ga. Had accommodations in a car loaded
have seen in France. It looks like our northern towns and the buildings are of good class.

Sunday Oct. 30th 1864.

About 3 o'clock this day the 3rd Division of our corps marched through the town and went into camp. The 2nd Division did not pass through town. Each camped on the other side of the river about two miles out. By some late in the night before all of the wagons which had crossed the pontoon bridge, and I thought it best to wait until the regiment passed in the snow.
Early this morning I went down to the bridge awaiting the passage of the troops. I found several of the 25th there also. The head of the column soon made its appearance, the brigade brought up the rear with the 25 as the third regiment. How glad I was to see that old banner and those familiar faces again. It
And we then turned back to the north and went on to the field Friday morning. The men seemed to be good and I found them in high spirits. They had been marching for over 250 miles that they had since last seen each other. They all had their stories to tell of what they saw and done, and to judge by their stories, they had lived upon the fat of the land, with sweet potatoes or game, as the Alabamians call them, and fresh pork and the like. As the regiment passed through the towns, Col. Moore rode past, and the boys welcomed him with a hearty cheer. Having
Acknowledged at the head of the column. Marched towards Calhoun and went into camp for the night eight miles from that place. The day has been very pleasant and mild, and the roads are in good order.

Tuesday Nov. 1st 1864

Moved forward early this morning and about 11 o'clock passed through Calhoun, a small town. Reached Resaca, the scene of our great battle in May, about 14 P.M. It is now General General. And I am
destination of our corps is Pre-Blakely's work. Went into camp near the rail-road to await the arrival of cars by which we are to be transported from this place.

Wednesday Nov. 2nd 1864

Several arrivals during the day but it was not until just before dark that our regiment was put on board. Four box cars were allowed in which to place the regiment. It was a light luggage but we finally made it. Sleep in such a densely packed crowd was only of the question. We tried to assure ourselves in
some other way. About 9 P.M.
the train started. Rained all day.

Thursday Nov. 3rd 1864.

Arrived at Chattanooga about 4 P.M.
Last night after
taking the cars the train was
all split up into sections.
The 25th was on three
different trains. At 6 O'Clock
Childs and Wm. Hojabrunoth
commissions for making the
votes of our regiment and the
23rd, joined us. After a stop
of about an hour the train
started for Nashville. Col.
Monesson yesterday assigned
by order of Genl. Schurz.
In all probability our regt. will be transferred to the 2d Brigade before many days. I would much prefer remaining where we are. If Col. More could command me, as our regiment is now the only one in the 2d Brigade that was not at its original organization. Still raining and the wind blows cold and raw.

Friday Nov. 4th 1864

The train ran very slow all night and made many long stops. At daylight this morning we had only made Division. Could get but very little sleep and the
The prospect is that we will have to spend another night upon the cars. Reached Nashville about 9 P.M. but did not stop more than twenty minutes. Contrary to expectation we took the North-Western Railroad for Johnsonville. The rest of the train went towards Philasi. It is a quiet town.

Saturday, Nov. 5th 1864
About 12 M. arrived at Nashville. The citizens and government employes are fleeing from Johnsonville in great numbers. They give a very awful account of affairs.
lay that the gun-boats are all destroyed and the town burned by the rebels. At 11 P.M. we reached the scene of action. Large clouds of smoke rose up from the river where the gun-boats and transports lay burning. 5 of the former and did, or seven of the latter are all. This was all that we could see that looked like war. What there was left of the Brigade, left the cars and marched upon a high hill where we went to work building works. It consisted of the 3rd Div., 136th Ind. and a
on account of our regiment's
11 officers and 53 men, plenty
of arms for the number of men. Col. Gallipus, our brigade
commander immediately as-
sumed command of the post.

Sunday Nov. 1st, 186-

Hourly 3 o'clock this evening
Col. Orzech and myself were
awake, serving in front of
the town of Adj. Gen. Thun-
will with us and I heard
that Col. Gallipus desired to
instruct me that the night
was to be just under cover
the troops must fires and
files toward the attack. After noon, the
barracks were visited by a
24. The Col march'd near to enter an Iris Art de Camp for a few days until his principal staff arrived, which it seems was also considerably scattered.

Johnstown is a small place before the Tennessee river, and the terminus of the North-Western road westward. It is a point where large quantities of government stores are brought up the river and then shipped by boat to the frontier.

Yesterday Jos. Kincaid attacked the place and opened with 1200 Muskets upon the parapet. For a time the guns
a portion of our regiment viz 11 officers and 53 men, plenty of officers for the number of men. Col. Gallup, our brigade commander, immediately assumed command of Newport.

Sunday Nov. 6th 1864

About 3 o'clock this morning as Col. Orcutt (?) and myself were "sweetly" sleeping in front of a large fire, Adjt. Genl. Honnell (?) awoke us and said that Col. Gallup desired to see us and that the regt. was to be put under arms to be prepared for a daylight attack. After rousing up the men, we went to H[ea]d Q[uarte]rs. The Col. wished me to act as his Aid-de-Camp for a few days until his regular staff arrived which it seems was also considerably scattered.

Johnsonville is a small place upon the Tennessee river and the terminus of the North-Western railroad. It is a point where large quantities of Government stores are brought up the river and then shipped by rail to the frontier. On Friday Forrest attacked the place and opened with 20 lb Pa---- upon the gunboats. For a time the gun-
boats behaved well but they being only the Clad. soon became disabled. Everybody then became greatly frightened. The gun-boats were ordered to be set on fire, and from then the transports soon took fire. The transports all then communicated the fire to a large stone house on the bank of the river, and large piles of faggots, rations, sanitary stores &c. It was a most unsatisfactorily conducted affair, and ought to be a shame and disgrace to any officer who could commit such a blunder. Three millions
of dollars will not cover the loss to the government, but Gally also all he could to remedy the affair and let men to work to save what they could from the fire and to stop its progress. The troops were placed in a better position for defense, but Forrest had withdrawn his forces. All this destruction of property was occasioned by the rebel Chalwa throwing a few shells into the town and disabling the guns. If he could have captured the place he could have had to cross the river with his force, and this he
could not do without transports or pontoons. It was in fact a great scare but a

dear one for the government.

Wednesday Nov 9th 1861

During the three days past the remainder of our brigade joined us, coming in as
detachments. The 2nd Brigade
also arrived and goes into camp on the opposite side
of the railroad from us.

The staff of Col. Galusha
were arrived also. I was to
day relieved from that duty
Col. Moore is to take Com-
mand of the post for the
present by order of Gril.
Schofield. The rebels have with drawn from this vicinity and the "great scare" is over.

Sunday Nov 20th 1864

The 14th Corps has arrived. Gen. Ring of the 20th A. H. has been designated to the command of our division.

Tuesday Nov 22nd 1864

This afternoon the orders of the various promotions were read to the regt. May 13th an order was received from the War Dept. provisioning discharging Capt. Searing & Emall and Capt. Nagor. Short from this service. They having been about one sixty days on account.
of physical disability. Capt. Ervall and First Wagon started home last Saturday. Soon after the reading of the order of promotions, Capt. Thomas Murrey of A. B. presented to First Col. Orents, on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, a beautiful horse and accoutrements. Appropriate thanks were made. The 2nd Bn. today left this place for Columbia River. The mail train was captured and burned a few miles out from Vancouvers. There was a weeks' mail for our Brigade destroyed.
Wednesday Nov. 23rd 1864

There has been a prospect that our brigades would be stationed at this point this winter and the troops have been very busy for several days past erecting thirteen quarters. We had nearly finished them and was expecting five times within, as no commission with us upon such occasions, an order was issued to be ready to march at daylight tomorrow morning. The teams are to be furnished the next for transportation. The weather has been very cold for several days and there has been several snow storms.
Thursday Nov. 24 1864
At an early hour this morning the camp was active. Our first move was to follow the trains and bring up the rear. And when we did not leave camp until about 10 o'clock. While waiting I went to the blacksmith shop and had my horse shod. The men were very rough and the trains moved very slowly. Took dinner about 1/2 miles from town where we remained until about 3 o'clock, help in the song and through the swamp. Event forwards three miles south we went Companies and then went
The Colonel with the other three Companies stopped for the night, some 2 miles further back, they being detained by four wagons and small to get these further. The brigade formed through the next day and went into camp at Olus Creek. Our destination is reported to be Centerville.

Friday Nov 25th 1864

We camped last night on Trace Creek, a clear beautiful little stream, which empties into the Tennessee river near Johnsonville. At the first break of day...
This morning, I sent forward three companies, with orders to proceed as far as Kauerly, unless they came across the train, and then ride back to the Colonel to show him the road. Found their camp aster, and the teams were seen on making good headway. We followed up the valley of Shaw Creek and about 11½ o'clock entered Kauerly. The Colonel and myself rode ahead, and the morning being cool stopped for a few moments at a homestead. We halted at Kauerly and went for dinner. Mr. John took the Center with me, reaching Blue Creek at 3 o'clock.
3 o'clock. The road ran along on a ridge, occasionally descending into little valleys. It made very good time and just before dark crossed Hurricane Ford, across which we found the Brigade in camp. After passing Waverley the country was a white oak openings, with light sandy soil, and very few settlements. Have made a march of 15 miles today. Our 14th are on a little rise of ground and the whole Brigade lies in front of us. The blazing camp fires make a cheerful and beautiful sight.

Saturday Nov. 26th 1864
About 3 o'clock this morning
It commenced raining and continued all day. At daylight the troops were in motion and a little before 11 o'clock we crossed Humbling Creek. The Country, today as yesterday, was very poor and thinly settled. At 2 o'clock we made a short halt for dinner near the ruins of an old Blast Furnace. Sometime after dark the head of the column arrived at Terry Creek, which we forded and went into camp near its bank. The march was continued so late, as the General day feared that this creek might rise for too much during the night.
to come in the morning. It
was 9 o'clock before we had
our fire started. The men were
wet and cold and very much
fatigued. Made 18 miles.

Sunday, Nov. 27th, 1864.
It continued to rain nearly all
night and the morning broke
cold and dripping. A little after
3 o'clock this morning, one of our
picket posts was fired upon
by a band of bush-whackers
that have been ranging about
this part of the country for several
days. The firing was so sharp
magnetically for several minutes, that the
night brigade formed into line and
rushed to get ready for an attack.
The picket post was a strong defense, however, and the rebels were not driven off. From the reports heard of citizens the band amounted to about 30, under the command of McCary. Did not start out of camp until 8 o'clock and after a march of 6 miles halted for the night. We are now two miles from Centerville on the opposite side of Duck River. This is one of the most hated and feared counties in Tennessee. Nearly all the men are off with some guerrilla band, and the few remaining men are not afraid to speak their sentiments, which are anything but friendly to a union soldier.
Several soldiers of the command who straggled behind yesterday have not yet come up, and are supposed to have been picked up by McCarty's Band. Two or three are from our regiment.

Monday Nov. 28th, 1864

The troops moved out this morning about 8 o'clock, and took the road heading up Duck river. Soon after the column was in motion, two men of the 180th Ind., who had been taken of buckwhackers and escaped, overtook the Command and told the following story:

At McCarty's Band succeeded (sic)
Capturing twelve of our men and
then marched them some four
or five miles off the road toward
Osseo. After robbing them of
their clothing, boots, money and
other valuables, they drew them
up on line by force and
murdered them in cold blood.
Sgt. Blanchard of our regt was the
first one we killed because he
wore stripes indicating his rank.
The demoralized men
in all manner of ways mak-
ing them hold their heads in such
a manner as to receive the
bullet in the temple, and then ask
them such questions as how do
you feel now? &c. After having
They rolled the bodies into a deep ditch and then left them. Thank God, five of the men who had supposed dead were only wounded, but acted in such a manner to lead them to think they were dead. When all was quiet they started to join the Command, and after a very fatiguing march through the woods, they joined us as above stated. From the description given by these two boys, there is no doubt that four of the murdered men belonged to the 25th. Sergt. Blanchard, C. E. Bergt. Boot Co. 1. Modu Buck, Lee B. and Wm. Davey Co. 25.
Loaf. I am going thence to St. Louis. It is also amusing, but it is thought that he was not one of the twelve. Such yelling should be severely punished, and had I the control of affairs I would declare the country where it took place. We are in the hot briny season in Tennessee and there is not a loyal family living in the county. The able-bodied men are all in the rebel army on the bushwhackers.

The 130th Ind. and 99th Ohio were left to guard a fort near Cinterville, and the rest of the command moved up the river to Brawl Bend. We bailed for dinner on a steamer. The 25th acted as rear guard,
...and as we were passing through a deep ravine near Foster, our person fired from the hill into the rear of the regiment. Several men were killed by the hill and discovered two men running down a creek bottom on the other side. They fired at them, but at such a long range as to be ineffective.

We camped for the night near Beard's Ferry. The next day did not get into camp until 9 o'clock.

Marched 15 miles.

Tuesday Nov 29th, 1864.

Our regiment and the 6th Iowa moved about two miles up the river to the mouth of Lick Creek to guard that fords.
The 3rd Line and battery remained at Brand's Ferry. We are aware of what is going on outside of our brigade. A small detachment ordered for Columbia this morning to report and receive orders.

Wednesday Nov. 30th 1864

A courier came in this evening with orders for Genl. Grover to bring his brigade as soon as possible to Franklin. He brings a report that our forces are falling back from Columbia. At 12 o'clock he started out on the Franklin Road and went three miles when our battalion to wait until the remainder.
of the Brigade came up. We
are encamped on Sick Creek
near Kelso's farm.
Thursday Dec. 1st 1864
At 12 o'clock again took upon
line of march, and leaving the
Franklin road, struck across to
the Nashville road. The citizens
and priests report that our
forces have evacuated Franklin
and that the Rebels now
occupy the place. If this is
ture we shall have to make
a rapid march to reach
Nashville before they cut us
off. About 10 o'clock we made
camp having marched 18 miles.
The brigade is now all together.
Saturday Dec 3d 1864

At 8 o'clock yesterday the brigade took the road. We were then 30 miles from Nashville. About 1 o'clock we struck the Hardin Pike. Just before dark I was riding with the advance guard while we came upon a rebel picket post. It was so dark that they mistook us for some of their own troops and we succeeded in capturing three of them. The fourth one made his escape. They were the outposts of a brigade of rebel cavalry that was camped about one mile off on the right of the road we were
traveling. We still pushed forward hoping to reach Nashville before the enemy. As we reached the summit of Hill eight miles from the city a sight met our eyes that made us tremble for our safety. Before us, stretching across the road to the right and left, were the Camps of the Rebel army. It was plainly to be seen that we were directly in the rear of the Rebel rebel army to cut our way through. Could only be done at a great sacrifice of life and the loss of artillery and baggage train and would perhaps result in the capture
of the entire brigade. Genl Leepe
Wm. m. decrld that it was
best to withdraw quietly an
dEMALE across the country to
Locksmith. In less than five
minutes, the column was
turned around. Everything was
as still as death. The men
spoke in whispers, the animals
and wagons moved noiselessly
not even a single brand. Our
regiment, which had been in
the advance all day, again
took the advance. The Union
forced a-stops-guides. After
turning round the marched
within forty rods of a field, some
rebel cavalry were just a
within forty rods of a field, some
rebel cavalry were just a
Starting their camp fires. It was 11 o'clock, and they supposing
that it was some of their own troops moving, did not discover
me. He marched back three miles to the Harpeth river and there took
a cross road for the Charlotte Pike, which Pike we reached about mid-night. Our regiment
picketed this road until the Command had passed. At 8
o'clock this morning we crossed
the Harpeth river and halted for breakfast, the first rural
we had had for over 24 hours. During that time we had con-
quered 40 miles, one half of the
distance over a rough and muddy
road. During the latter part of the night the rain poured in torrents and it was entirely dark. The darkness of the night was all that saved the brigade from capture. The men were very much fatigued but there was but very little sleeping.

After a half of an hour we arose pushed forward and reached the little town of Charlotte just before dark, making a march of 18 miles.

Sunday Dec 4th 1864
At day-light we marched out from Charlotte and took the Clarksville road. Col Thompson's
Command passed over this road yesterday, and the army was strewn with various commissary stores and clothing. We also passed the moldering ruins of quite a number of wagons. At Cumberland Farm we stopped behind the Command about two hours to have my horse shod.

Wednesday Dec 3 1864

The road today as yesterday was lined with destroyed property. The found, lying in the road, the bodies of a soldier and negroes, who had evidently been killed by Bushwhackers.

Arrived at the Cumberland
was opposite Nashville about 7 o'clock and by 9 o'clock we were all across the river. As we were marching through the town I met two old civil acquaintance - Charles & Co. Chapman. Charlie rode out with me to show me where to camp for the night and I then returned and took supper with them. Lee has not heard since I last saw him and has his wife with him. They are clerking in the D. W. department.

Thursday, Dec. 6, 1866

Remained at Clarksville today. I have been spending the day.
with my old friends. Sarge. Greenh and M. Chapman are station in the 2nd. N. of fire at this place also. Had a very pleasant time.

Wednesday Dec. 7th. 1864

Marched at 6 o'clock towards Nashville. Made 22 miles and encamped for the night. Our depot led the brigade. The weather for several days past has been very pleasant but this afternoon it turned quite cold and disagreeable.

Thursday Dec. 8th. 1864

After a march of 25 miles our sarge sent us to camp near Nashville. Line at about 15 miles from the P. R. R. bridge.
cold and windy. Our march from Johnstonville to this point has been one of the most exciting and eventful that we have ever made.

Friday, Dec 9th, 1864
At 8 o'clock this morning we moved across the river and marched through the city. Soon after we were in line of command and the rain began to fall and was so cold that it turned into snow as fast as it fell. The brigades took a position at the rear of the 3rd Division andars held as a reserve. The storm continued all day and it was late before...
any word was brought to the command. It was very severe upon the army.

Sunday Dec. 11th 1864.

Everything is very quiet all along the lines. There has been no fighting since the army fell back to Nashville and only very little skirmishing. The rebels have established themselves in an entrenched position near the city. In the front of the 23rd N.Y. the lines are over two miles apart and Thomas has a large enough force to defend the place, or to assume the offensive whenever the proper time...
arrives. At present it is impossible for either army to move as the ground is covered about three inches of snow and ice.

Wednesday Dec 14th 1864.

The weather has greatly moderated and the snow and ice are fast disappearing. In its place will be deep thick mud. The rebel army still holds a position in our front but are keeping very quiet. I've received orders this evening to be ready to move to-morrow morning at 5½ o'clock. A fight took place at Murfreesboro on the 11th in which
Thursday Dec 13, 1864

Our corps moved out early and took a position upon the right of the 14th Corps. Our Southerner Corps advanced in our front in most beautiful style. From a high hill I watched their steady advance. In the distance could be seen the rebel lines and here and there, one of the batteries belched forth shot and shell. Our division was also formed into line and advanced about 1 o'clock. We moved still further to the right and at 3 o'clock our charged a high hill, which the rebels held.
They brought up a battery and fired several shots, but the hill was so steep that they could not depress their guns enough to do any damage to our lines. I was just going to jump any broom across a ditch when a spent ball struck me upon the shoulder. Although it did not penetrate my coat, the pain was sharp for a few minutes. I carried the hill, capturing the pieces of artillery and getting a number of prisoners. They fell back in great disorder, closely a second hill. The men were
20 tired but a half hour then ordered. The 25th only lost four men wounded. On one night and left the rebels were also driven back. The fighting has been sharp but the loss upon our side has been comparatively light.

Friday Dec 16th 1864

During the night six fortified the hill and occupied, and the rebels in our front could be heard falling trees and interesting their position also. Several of our batteries moved into position and this morning opened a heavy fire upon their lines. The rebel batteries replied.
were fiercely and about noon ceased almost entirely. Genl. Cox, on our right, moved his division forward early in the day and slowly swung around the rebel positions in our front until his skirmishers could be heard engaging the enemy in their lines. Now was the time for a charge. A portion of the 16th Corps which had been held in reserve was formed in our front. Our brigade was held in readiness to support in case it was necessary. When everything was in readiness our batteries opened with precision.
The ground being such that they could keep up a heavy fire without endangering our own troops. The rebels scarcely dared to raise their heads above their works and consequently kept up a fierce fire. Our lines charged in gallant style, carried the hill and soon the "Johnny prisoners" came pouring in. A large number of pieces of artillery were also captured. The lines were then advanced about one mile but finding no enemy in force we halted for the night. It is reported that yesterday we captured 18 pieces of artillery and 1300
prisoners and to-day 50
prize and 3000 prisoners. The
"fire-rats" are retreating in
great disorder. Our victory is
complete. Hood has probably
more respect for Thomas's conscripts
and substitutes.

Wednesday Dec 21st 1864

Have been pursuing Hood's
retreating army as fast as the
weather and roads would per-
mit. Since the last day of the
battle it has rained nearly all
the time. Last night it turned
quite cold, and this morning
is proving. It is certainly a
very hard campaign on men
and animals. Our cavalry,
in large force, have been pressing forward, and have had several brisk skirmishes. Each time capturing more prisoners and artillery. Our corps is now in camp near Spring Hill on the Columbia Pike, awaiting orders.

As i write P.M. the men on the road and after a march of six miles arrived at camp just dark.

Sunday Dec 25, 1864

Today is Christmas and the third one that I have spent in the army. Will it be any last? I certainly hope so. Three years ago I did not think the war
would last so long. But the prospect of its speedy close, now looked as bright as at present.

Since the 21st our division has been laying in camp four miles from Spring Hill and six from Columbia. The men have had a fine rest after their labors and are now in excellent spirits. The Cavalry have constantly pressed Hood near and nearly every day a squad of prisoners is sent to the piers. This evening received order to be ready to march at 8 o'clock in the morning. Pleasant but cold.
Monday Dec 26th 1864
Moved forward three or four miles and went into camp on the banks of Duck River. About 1 1/2 miles from Columbia.

Tuesday Dec 27th 1864
Changed camp to-day and marched down the river about one mile into a piece of woodland. It is reported that our Corps is to remain here for several days.

Monday Jan 2nd 1865
Yesterday there were rumors after that our corps would have to march from and about mid-night the order came.
About 8 o'clock am moved our brigade in the rear of the Div. passed through Columbia and took the road leading to Wat Pleasant near which place our camp for the night. The country through which we passed is the finest I have seen in the South. The plantations of the rebel Genl. Polk and Pillow in the Polk family cemetery are buried Genl. Polk, Colburn and several other rebel generals, who were killed at Franklin. The road was good and the day pleasant. Marched 12 miles.
Tuesday, Jan 3rd, 1865
Made a march of about 15 miles today. After leaving the pike the roads were very muddy. Capt. Demarest being quite paralytic was left at Columbia. Capt. De Soto took command of the unit.

Wednesday, Jan 4th, 1865
At 8 o'clock the Division was in motion. We crossed Big Buffalo river, and passed through the little town of Hersheyville. We only made eight miles, and then went into camp on the banks of the Little Buffalo. The afternoon was spent in issuing...
pations to the troops. The country is rough and much of it incultivated. Water abundant.

Thursday Jan 5th 1865

The 2nd Bg. took the advance today and the 1st brought up the rear. While we were halted for dinner, Genl. McLean and I passed the large iron works. About 3 o'clock we passed the large iron works. Went into camp about one mile from Danielsboro. Marched about 18 miles. Capt. DeBor Commanding our rest, was this morning placed under arrest by order of Genl. Cooper for disobedience of orders. Through a
misunderstanding, the Captains failed to march at the right hour. Capt. Childs assumed the command.

Friday Jan 6th, 1865.
Remained in camp to-day to await the arrival of the supply trains.

Sunday Jan 8th, 1865
Yesterday remained in the same position of the day before. Bivouc camp this morning, march 13 miles & go into camp 3 miles from Chilston.

Tuesday Jan 10th, 1865
Moved down to the river this afternoon for the purpose...
of taking the boats but as they failed to come in time we again went into camp on the banks of the river.

Clifton is a most miserable little place in fact as the houses have nearly all been burned it is no town at all. It is surrounded by a wild untravelled and mountainous country and is revolting with bushes and swamps.

Friday Jan 13th 1865

Boats not yet arrived. Moved camp a short distance and occupied a once dry hill. Halle Handy.
Sunday Jan. 15th 1865
The orders for our corps to proceed to Eastport have been revoked, and we now have orders to be prepared to take the transports with five days' rations. I was detailed to day as A. & I. S. C. of the Brigade Staff. The 2nd corps is now temporarily in command of the Division and Maj. Gamble of the Brigade.

Monday Jan. 16th 1865
The fleet arrived about 4 P. M. It consists of some 20 transports under convoy of three gun-boats. Soon after the troops commenced
embarking. Our brigade was assigned to the "Lemi Rote" "Typho" and "A. Baker" at 5 A.M. on the first steamer.

It is now definitely understood that we go to Annapolis Md.

Saturday Jan 21st, 1865

This evening we landed at the wharf at Newport. During the trip to a very dense fog we could not land on the Cincinnati side. Thus far our journey has been very pleasant. Passed Portsmouth last evening. Stopped there about half an hour.

Sunday Jan 22nd, 1865

About 10 o'clock the fog...
Leard away, and we arrived the river. At noon we commenced disembarking. Marched to the Silet, Miami, Depot and by 4 o'clock we were embarking northward.

Tuesday Jan. 24th, 1865
Arrived at Bell tile about 10 o'clock. Crossed the river on the ferry boat to Benwood and just before dark started forward on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The weather has been very cold and the snow suffered greatly. Tho' passing through this crowds of citizens flocked to the station to welcome us, and bringing
Decommissioned.

Friday, Jan. 28th, 1865.

Owing to the cold weather, the bay at Annapolis is frozen over a great distance and prevents ships from entering and coming in. It is probable for this reason, that our convoy was altered a little and we were ordered to Washington where we arrived this afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The 6th Train came through on the same train with our Head Quarters, and was ordered to the New Contracts Racacks on Fourteenth St., Washington.
Last night, soon after crossing the river at Harpers Ferry, we had a serious accident. The car in which we were one of the 6th ran off the track and tipped over. One man was killed and four severely injured. The accident detained us several hours. This evening Major Gamble and two of his staff wrote myself to pay visit Dr. Gardner at the Richmond Hospital.

Sunday Jan 29th 1865.

I have spent the day and strolling about the city, visited the Capitol, White House, Treasury, War Dept.
Washington's Monument, and other places of interest. Services were held in the House in the morning, and this evening a meeting for the benefit of the Christian Commission was held at the same place. Several distinguished speakers addressed the meeting, among them Sec. Seward, Speaker Seward, President Lincoln, and Ladyover present and I had a good view of them. A very large crowd was in attendance.

Thursday Jan 30, 1865

So they saw the houses of the city. They came to receive.
Our division has nearly all arrived and are going into camp at Camp White, main about four miles south of the city.

Tuesday Jan 31st 1865

The 6th Tenn moved out to Camp Stoneman and also our Head Quarters. Genl. Cooper assumed command of the Brigade again and Genl. McLean of the Division.

Friday Feb 10th 1865

I was today returned from duty at Act. Aid de Camp of the Brigade. Gen'l. Cooper thinking I was to much
needed with the regiment. Since last writing I have visited the city several times. A portion of the corps have gone to Alexandria to take steamers. It is pretty definitely understood that we are going to Fort James M.C.

Sunday Feb. 12th, 1865

Our regiment and the 6th [First Brigade?] went to the city early this morning and took the cars for Alexandria. The men were transported on platforms cars and it was a very cold ride. The river is so much...
frozen over that it may be several days before we leave this place.

Friday Feb. 17th 1865

About three o'clock we received orders to embark on the Steamship "Manzanita". Before dark the troops were all on board. We'll sail at daylight in the morning. There is considerable ice in the river yet. Alexandria is a city of about 16,000 inhabitants. I visited the Marshall House, where the gallant Ellsworth fell. It is on King Street.
Saturday Feb. 18th 1865
At Daylight our boat left its wharf, and cleared down the river. About 1 o'clock we passed Wht. Vernon, the home of the Father of his country. Fort Washington grimly looms up from the opposite shore, bidding defiance to the enemies of our country.

Sunday Feb. 19th 1865
Owing to the darkness of the night, and the ice, our lay at anchor last night. At daylight we were again on our way but had gone only
a short distance before we saw up a sand bar and remained there for the rest of the day.

**Tuesday Feb. 21st 1865**

About 10 o'clock this morning we succeeded in getting off the bar by the aid of three tugs, and proceeded on our way. Passed Point Lookout at two o'clock, and at this writing (10 P.M.) are sailing past Fortress Monroe.

11 o'clock P.M. Passed Cape Henry and standing out to sea.

**Wednesday Feb. 22nd 1865**

A beautiful morning. A fresh
beige blowing from the south.
The ocean is comparatively smooth, but the long swells rock the ship enough to produce sea-sickness. Many of the officers and men are unable to leave their bunks. This is the first time I have ever had the pleasure of holding the beautiful deep. About noon we rounded Cape Hatteras.

Thursday, Feb. 23rd, 1865

A little after noon we anchored off Fort Fisher. Our boat being too heavy, draught to enter the mouth of the river, in a short time the lighter boat
"Whom" came alongside and a portion of the troops and baggage were transferred to her. She was to run up to Fort Anderson and thence for the remainder. I remained on the "Matanzas."

Friday, Feb 24th, 1865
About 9½ o'clock the "Whom" returned and the remainder of our cargo was placed on board of her. Before the transfer was completed the storm which had been threatening all night broke forth and rain came with difficulty that the two boats were kept together. Finally the last man was on board, and
In about two hours more we were at Fort Anderson.
Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.

Now were Fort Anderson now stands, was once the site of a small village destroyed by Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War. The ruins of a large church still remain, to tell the fate of that once flourishing little town. A grave-yard is near by, the tomb-stones of which bear very ancient inscriptions. Yesterday received the news of the occupation by our forces of Charleston and Hilton. Glorious good news.
Sunday Feb. 26th 1865

Received marching orders and about 3 o'clock P.M. we were on the Wilmington road. The baggage was sent by boat. Marched about four miles and encamped for the night.

Monday Feb. 27th 1865

Arrived at Wilmington about 4 o'clock, and went into camp near that place. Occupied buildings near the way.

Tuesday Feb. 28th 1865

Wilmington is a city of some 15,000 inhabitants. It is well laid out and contains some very fine residences. A few of the wealthy inhabitants
fled upon the approach of ours forces. Several blackade
runners were captured or burned and large stores of goods of
foreign manufacture. A large quantity of cotton was
obtained by the retreating rebels. Fort Fiuku and Philadelphia
are decidedly a great loss to the enemy.

Monday March 6th 1865
During the last week, about 10,000 of our prisoners in the
hands of the rebels have been paroled and sent within our
lines. They are truly a dispiriting loss men and must have
suffered untold cruelties with very
in the hands of human beings worse than fiends. Out of a lot of 105-6 twenty three died within twenty four hours. A terrible retribution awaits the author of such barbarity. This morning the 2nd and 3rd Div. of ours marched in the direction of Newbern.

Saturday Mar. 11th 1865

To-day joined the 1st Div. in the vicinity of Kinston. We have marched a distance of 100 miles since leaving Wilmington. Nothing of particular interest excised. The country most of the way was very poor and large masses
were frequent and at several of these the crossing was very bad. Yesterday the troops stationed here were attacked by the rebels, and after fighting several hours repulsed them with severe loss. Our arrival prevented a renewal of the attack.

5 Tuesday Mar. 14th 1865

The entire command moved forward about 4 miles this morning taking up a position opposite Kinston. This is a small place on Nunes river some 40 miles N.W. of Newbern. The rebels evacuated the place upon our approach.
They are commanded by Genl. Bragg. Two large siege guns were left by them and an iron-clad burned. Large working parties are busy repairing the R.R. to this point and supplies are being brought up as fast at possible. Genl. Sherman's army will probably be soon calling upon us for rations.

Sunday May 19th 1865.

Have been laying quiet for the last few days. Heavy cannonading was heard to-day in the direction of Goldsboro. Draw-nations and ammunition and expect marching orders to-morrow.
Monday May 20th, 1865
All ready to move at 7 o'clock A.M. The sun was warm and very pleasant. Cross the river and march 5 or 6 miles in the direction of Goldsboro. Various rumors concerning the enemy are going the rounds.

Tuesday May 21st, 1865
Marched 14 miles today. The country through which we passed is the best I have seen in North Carolina. Forage is plenty and the roads are in good condition. Sherman supposed to be between Goldsboro and Raleigh.
Wednesday Mar. 22nd 1865

Our advance reached Goldston about 3 o'clock P.M. and after some slight skirmishing, drove the rebels from the town. They retreated up the north bank of the Anseee river. Our regiment and the 6th Maine acted as guards to the Pontoon train and did not get into town until about 4 o'clock. As we were unable to find where the Brigade camped we went into camp by ourselves. The town is well fortified and the railroad undisturbed.

Thursday Mar. 23rd 1865

This morning the army was
put into position around the Town, and commenced in build-
ing. Gen. Sherman's right is within 8 miles of our left. A
communication has been estab-
lished between the two armies.
Gen. Sherman arrived in the Town
about 10 o'clock A.M. and
a salute was fired in honor
of the occasion. Shortly after
this Army commenced passing
through.

Friday March 24th 1865
Our Corps was today formed
in line along three of the prin-
cipal streets of the town and
reviewed by Gen. Sherman.
His Army continued passing.
through the town most of the day. They show evidences of a long and fatiguing march. Fully one half of them are dressed in rebel clothes and many of them are bare-foot. From their stories, but little is left in South Carolina where they passed.

Saturday, March 25th, 1865

The 1st and 2nd Divs. of our Corps moved out of Goldsboro along the line of the Coast R. R. These Divisions marched about 15 miles encamped near the little town of Moody Hall. It shall probably remain here several days or until Sherman
army are refitted. It is reported that Genl. Grant went to 
Macon City to-day for the purpose of escorting Genl. Grant 
at City Point. Saw him as he passed on the car.
Friday May 31st, 1865.

Nothing of importance has occurred within the last few.
The 6th Tenn. Term of service having 
early expired they were relieved 
from duty and started home 
to-day. They have been in 
our Brigade nearly a year 
and the 25th have learned to 
love them as brothers. Sadly 
we saw them depart and 
a feeling of loneliness crept
over us, which a soldier seldom sees. The stirring and exciting scenes in which the two peoples have an often shared will be remembered with pride for years to come. It's have a very long line to picket and consequently the details are heavy. The weather is very pleasant. Here where we are camped is a large plantation owned by Cornelius Rootin-a rebel notorious for his cruel persecution of Union men during the early part of the war. Upon the approach of our army he ran off with the rebels. His home is now used for Devison K. 92.
Monday Apr. 3, 1865

The rebel cavalry are scouting around the country on our front. To be safe in case of an attack by a superior force we are putting up light works.

Friday April 7th, 1865

Last evening we received the news of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. Great rejoicing and visions of home.

About 1 o'clock P.M. our regt. started on a reconnoissance towards Snow Hill. Passed by Booth's plantations and making no discoveries, encamped for the night about three miles
from Snow Hill.

Saturday April 8th 1865

At daylight over we on the snow
and after making a circuit
of 20 miles arrived in camp
Saw nothing of the enemy.

Sunday April 9th 1865

Our division marched to Goldston
3-day preparatory to a general
move of the army. Encamped
two miles west of the town.

Monday April 10th 1865

Our corps did not move until
1 o’clock. Marched only five or
six miles. We are moving in
the direction of Raleigh on
the river road. Our corps
forms the center of the army.
Tuesday, April 11th, 1865.
Marched about 10 miles to-day.

Wednesday, April 12th, 1865.
Shortly after we started on the march this morning a courier came dashing along announcing the surrender of Genl. Lee to Genl. Grant. Afterwards cheers rent the air as the progression along the line. The men were elated with joy. Hats, handkerchiefs & knapsacks flew in the air in all directions. Officers were caught up by the men and carried upon their shoulders. Soon after the Division was mustered and an official dispatch
from Gen'l. Sherman was read by Gen'l. Couch. The surrender took place on the 9th. Short speeches were made to the troops and the greatest uncertainty imaginable took place. It seemed as if the man could not make noise enough.

Crossed the Nance rivers two miles west of Smithfield. Marched 17 miles.

Thursday, April 13th, 1865

Yesterday evening our advance cavalry entered Raleigh, the rebel cavalry retiring as they approached the city. After a march of 20 miles our corps went into camp within 1½
miles of the place. About the same time the 14th & 15th A.H. approached the city on our right & the 10th & 17th upon our left. The 20th Corps came in upon the same road with us.

Friday April 14th, 1865
Raleigh is a beautiful place, the finest I have seen in the South. It is finely laid out and most beautifully shaded by natural trees. It was but little disturbed by our forces upon entering. Genl. Sherman has his Headquarters at the Governors Mansion, a splendid residence at the foot of Hay street.
Stovelle St. The 14th, 15th, and 28th Corps were arrived to-day by Genl Sherman.

Saturday, Apr. 15th, 1865

Some of Wheeler's cavalry attacked a section of our supply trains and destroyed some 10 or 12 wagons. The 25th was sent out to try and bring them in.

Sunday, Apr. 16th, 1865

Returned to Camp about 10 A.M. Negotiations are going on between Genl Sherman & Johnson for the surrender of Johnson's army. A sort of armistice exists at present. This afternoon we moved camp about 1/2 mile into the woods.
location and water handy. Silka
Handy rejoined us this evening
and Silka Cooper has also re-
turned.

Monday Apr. 17th, 1865
Inks Sherman & Johnson are
still in consultation. It is
reported this evening that a
message has been received at
Silka Schofield 17:20 bringing
the sad intelligence that Pres-
ident Lincoln was killed by
an assassin at Ford's Theatre
in Washington on the night of
the 14th inst. If this is
ture it is one of greatest
calamities that now befell
this nation and deeply will
the army mourn the loss of its chief. I sincerely hope the report has no foundation. The bright day of peace is too near at hand to be thus obscured by the dark deed of the assassin.

Thursday April 18, 1865.

The rumor of President Lincoln's assassination is confirmed by official reports today. It is said the assassin was John Wilkes Booth, an actor of considerable notoriety, but the act was perpetrated during the evening of the 14th inst., instead of the 15th, as mentioned in the first dispatch. Oh, what
as gloom it has cast over this army. The hundreds thousand men who yesterday were joyful and clamorous are this re
pressions of delight at the
prospect of an immediate
peace, and to-day hushed and silent, and moved sadly around as if they had each lost the dearest friend on
earth. Bitter are their con
demnations against the orig-
inators and perpetrators of
this most villainous plot.
Dec. 18th

Saw no school today & father breakfasted & then I went down with the two nothing more of consequence having very pleasant weather a prospect of an open winter.
Bills Payable

W. T. Borden. Adv. $10.00

Capt. J. H. Buice. Adv. 25.00

Capt. Isaac Gault. Adv. 1.00

John 21. 20.00. Back. 1.50

Have Adv. $45.00

Thomas Murray. 4.50

Jno. Kilman. 2.00

Capt. J. W. Blair. 5.00

Capt. B. B. Campbell. 5.00

Capt. P. S. Miller. 10.00

Dr. Mills. 20.00

Capt. E. Hand. Cash. 11.50

New Haven Co. Books 12.00

Seth Co. Gault. 15.00

U. S. Collector's Cash 170.00

Mr. Thoms. 17. 23.00

S. Gage. 35
Bills Receivable

W. T. Howard, Goods $10.00
" J. H. McKiss, Clothing 17.50
" H. McDonald, Goods 25.00
" A. D. Jones, Goods 30.00
" J. B. Smith, Goods 12.50
" J. H. Anderson, Goods 50.00 and 17.40
" W. A. Smith, Goods 20.00
" J. B. Key 10.00
" Hall, Chapman, Cash 1.00
J. E. Woodward 1150.00