

CIVIL WAR DAIRY
OF
David mulvane

1.

CIVIL WAR
DIARY OF DAVID AUSTIN MULVANE.
OCT. 6, 1861.

Oct. 7, New comerstown, Ohio.

The War of the Secession of the Southern States is the all absorbing topic, business, pleasure and all persuit~~s~~ of man are secondary matters.

The older men argue and talk upon the legal politicak phase of the secession. The reports of the battles fought and lost or won bring together crowds of all classes to hear news from the front.

It was only yesterday my father (who is a staunch union man) saad to a crowd of men that he was in favor of suppressing the Rebellion, and should any of his sons desire to enlist in the Union Army, he would not put anything in their way. This was not intended for me as I am under the required age of 18 years. A few days since I over heard Chris Forney, Supt. of the Public School and John Norris talking over the situation. They both appeared to think the contest would be a long one. Not so with us young boys and men. We think that if we were armed and organized, we could decide the matter, but a few months is all we wanted. A number of us have been talking over the matter. We have been waiting an opportunity to get into the Army. I will not be 18 till December 25th but since hearing my father uttering such strong Union sentiments I decided to see some of the boys again. So this morning I started for the Lower part of town to see a couple of my chums. Down by Little's Tannery I met Free Davis and Tom Patterson on their way to school. I stopped them to talk over the situation. During the talk some of us said: "I will enlist now if you will". The other two of us accepted the challenge. We found C.F. Davis who was recruiting for a Company. We went with him to the office of Squire G. R. Little and by him was sworn into the United States Service for three(3) years or during the war. The time 3 years appeared to be unnecessary as we with the help of thousands of other young men expected to make short work of the enemy.

After being sworn into the service, I went home and told my parents. Both Father and Mother were very much suprised. They had no idea that I would attempt to enlist being under age. My Father's patriotic remarks were not intended for is son under 18. Neverthe less both Father and Mother concluded it best to let me go. I being of good size and strong.
Oct. 8th.

Freeman Davis and I put in the day visiting young men in the country and found quite a number of young men to enlist
Oct. 9, 10, 11.

Free Davis and I are still looking up recruits for his Father's Company.
Oct. 12.

Saturday; We started for Caomp Meigs with a number of recruits We stopped in New Philadelphia for the night. I with some other recruits was assigned to the Lyon Hotel.
Oct. 13.

Sunday; Marched to Camp Meigs with a number of recruits, in the forenoon. The Camp is in the County Fair Grounds. I was given a furlough to go home and look for more recruits. I arrived home in the evening.
Oct. 14.

Talking to young men about the war and asking them to enlist.
Oct. 15 In the forenoon I went hunting for squirrels. In the afternoon I visited the Union School and talked with many pupils, I has been going to school with up to a few days ago.

Oct. 16 Still at home talking soliering and enjoying myself.

Oct. 18 Returned to Camp. Found my Company at the left or north side of main entrance in tents.

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Oct. 18th Continued.

There are quite a number of other companies upon the grounds. The most of them occupy the sheds used for cattle during Fair time.

Oct. 19

Slept in a tent for the first time last night. I did not sleep good, our tent being near the entrance to the grounds. I was disturbed by men going and coming in and out all hours of the night. It has fallen to my lot to be mess cook for the day. A man running a disreputable place outside came in to entice men out to it. He was arrested bucked, and gaged. That is his hands were tied together pushed down over his knees and a stick run through between arms and knees. Gaged, a chunk of wood put between his teeth and fastened by strings back of his head. His hair and beard were cut off. After which his picture was taken and then he was drummed out of Camp.

A great many people came into camp today to see their friends. I with a few others visited Canal Dover.

Oct. 21, 22, 23.

Very little of interest transpiring in camp.

Oct. 24. Thursday;

The Ladies of the Surrounding towns and country came in and gave us a grand dinner. During the dinner hour a deligation of Ladies relieved our Camp Guards, so all the men could dine at once. We passed a pleasant day.

Oct. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

The monotony of camp life has gone along without anything of interest.

Oct. 30, 31.

Went to New Philadelphia on pass.

Nov. 1 Friday;

Went home on Furlough.

Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5.

At home on Furlough. Am enjoying myself socially.

Nov. 6. Wednesday;

My furlough being out I returned to camp today.

Nov. 7. Thursday;

There being ten companies besides mine in camp, they have organized as the 51st. O.V.I. and started for the front. Our Company was intended for the 51st Regiment, but we did not have enough men to organize in time for it. Our company moved into barracks vacated by the 51st boys.

Nov. 8.

Polk Hoagland and Joash Wire(?) came to camp today to visit the Newcomerstown Boys.

Nov. 9. Saturday;

John Wilson, Tom Patterson and myself borrowed a single barrel shot gun and went on the hills east of camp to look for game. Not finding any we started back to camp. Tom and I to amuse ourselves would roll large stones down the hill. We shortly tired of it and started on for camp. We had not gone far before we heard men hallooing behind us. We stopped to see the cause. Up ran a number of burley Germans threatening to whip us. We then learned that the stones we felled down the hill fell into a stone quarry they were working in. They were too mad to listen to our explanation of our ignorance of there being there. From their number we would likely have gotten the worse of the threatened encounter had not Wilson promptly leveled his gun at the foremost and called an immediate halt. Wilson and I finally turned to go, but where was Tom? We found he had made a safe retreat during our parley. After returning to camp I was detailed and went on guard for the night.

2. (continued)

Nov. 10. Sunday.

Today I lost my revolver a (Colt).

Nov. 11, 12.

We put in the 1st. days drilling, As we are all green we are divided into squads.

Nov. 13.

Charles Mathews, one of the company officers took our company to-day to get wood. We pushed a flat car east on the R.R. 3 miles and loaded it with wood.

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- Nov. 13th Continued
then pushed it back. After returning we heard that Mathews had brought the word on speculation and used as mules to do his hawling.
- Nov. 14th
On guard duty.
- Nov. 15th
The weather is quite chilly for our manner of living.
- Nov. 16th
Our mess bought a cook stove to warm our barracks and on which we will do our cooking. Up to this time we have cooked on an open fire.
- Nov. 17th Sunday
Routine camp life.
- Nov. 18th, 19th
Routine camp life.
- Nov. 20th
A number of us went rabbit hunting. We came back empty handed.
- Nov. 21, 22, 23
Cooking, eating, sleeping and trying to amuse ourselves.
- Nov. 24 Sunday
Part of our uniforms was issued today.
- Nov. 25
The balance of our uniforms was issued today. As our company has not been organized up to this time, we held a meeting to complete our organization. Up to this time C.A. Davis has been recognized as our captain and Charles Mathews as 1st. lieut., Davis and Mathews had agreed to raise a company together. Davis was to pay most of the expenses and to raise majority of the recruits. This he had done without having a recruiting commission from the Governor. Mathews having a recruiting commission, he now demanded the Captaincy of the Company. Unfortunately for Davis he had enlisted as a private soldier, expecting Mathews to live up to his part of the agreement. As Mathews holds the power and says he is going to use it, most of the Company go over to him. Mathews told Davis he could either become 1st. Lieutenant or remain a private. I was requested by Mathews to be secretary of the meeting. I was so angered that I refused. A secretary was named and we proceeded to the election of a Captain. The entire company voted for Mathews with the exception of myself and Free Davis. The next ballot was for 1st. Lieutenant C.F. Davis recieved the unanimous vote of the Company. Lewis K. Bedwell was elected as 2nd. Lieutenant. The organization as for Commissioned officers being complete, we adjourned. I can now understand why Mathews tried to win my support by saying he was going to make me sergeant. I had answered, That C.F. Davis would be Captain, I do not see how, he, Mathews could give anything. My attitude toward Mathew is not likely to be to my advantage in the Company.
- Nov. 26, 27, 28
Usual camp life.
- Nov. 29
Got a furlough and walked about 8 miles to Trenton, at which place I took the cars home.
- Dec. 1 Sunday
Spent a pleasant day at home. Uncle Jenkin Mulvane is visiting at Fathers.
- Dec. 2 Monday
A dance in honer of the soldiers took place is the evening. Not being a dancer I simply looked on.
- Dec 3, 4, 5,
Still home visiting.
- Dec 6th
Went coon hunting in the night. I soon tired of the sport and returned home.
- Dec 10
My furlough being out I returned to camp.
- Dec 11
Usual camp routine

4.
Dec. 13, 14.
Usual Camp life.
Dec. 15. Sunday.
The companies now on the grounds formed as a regiment and was on dress parade for the first time. THE REGIMENT IS CALLED THE 80th O.V.I.
Dec. 16 to 24th.
Usual camp life of drill.
Dec. 25. Wednesday.
I AM EIGHTEEM YEARS OLD TODAY. WE HAD A GOOD DINNER AND A GOOD TIME.
Dec. 26, 27, 28.
Usual routine.
Dec. 29. Sunday.
One of our Company B's recruits deserted today.
Dec. 30, 31.
All quiet.

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- Jan. 1. Wednesday.
A very quiet day for the new year.
Jan. 2 to 6th.
Usual camp routine.
Jan. 7.
It is three months since I enlisted and am yet in Camp Meigs without arms.
Jan. 8 to 25th.
We put in our time cooking, eating, sleeping, and trying to find something to amuse ourselves with.
Jan. 26. Sunday.
Spent the day writing letters home.
Jan. 27.
Monotonous.
Jan. 28.
Father came to see me today. He saw I was smolking, so he bought me a nice pipe. Our Colonel E. R. Eckley of Carroll County arrived in camp today and took command of the Regiment.
Jan. 29 to 31.
Usual camp duties.
Feb. 1 to 4.
Usual camp duties.
Feb. 5.
Secured a furlough and went home.
Feb. 6.
At home visiting.
Feb. 7.
Brother John invited a number of the young people to his home in my honor.
Feb. 8.
Reported to camp for duty.
Feb. 9 to 11.
All quiet in camp.
Feb. 12. Wednesday.
WE received orders to be ready to break camp and march. Later the order was countermanded. We are all anxious to get away to the front.
Feb. 13 to 15.
Still in Camp Meigs.
Feb. 16.
Received orders to cook two days rations and be ready to march.
Feb. 17.
Broke camp and marched from Camp Meigs to Uhricksville through rain and mud. Distance 13 miles, Having lain in camp idle so long the March was a tiresome one. We were all loaded with to much baggage. We boarded the cars

5.

Feb. 17. Continued.

for Columbus, Ohio. The train stopped at most all the stations. When we arrived at Newcomerstown, Ohio we found many of our friends at the depot to meet us. We bid them goodbye with a hasty shake of the hand as the command all aboard was given. At Coshocton the hand shaking was repeated by many. We arrived in Columbus near midnight.

Feb. 18.

Marched out to Camp Chase a distance of 4 miles.

Feb. 19.

We prepared 5 days rations. Marched to the Railroad in Columbus in a heavy rain. Boarded the cars at 8PM for Cincinnati. We arrived in Cincinnati during the night. Staid in the cars till morning. The cars being crowded there was little comfort to be had.

Feb. 20.

When daylight arrived we found our train on a side track in Cincinnati. We left the train and marched to the Steamboat Landing and boarded the steamboat Lycoon and steamed down the Ohio River at 11PM.

Feb. 21.

Still steaming down the Ohio River.

Feb. 22.

We passed Louisville, Kentucky, running over the rapids. We are enjoying the river travel much better than rail travel. This my first trip on a steamboat.

Feb. 23.

Passed Paducah, Ky. At this point we passed through a large fleet of vessels loaded with soldiers. It is reported they are going up the Tennessee River. I saw the 51st O.V.I. on one of the boats in the afternoon. We staid on the boat all night.

Feb. 24.

We landed at Fort Holdt on the Kentucky side of the river, at this junction of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. We when into camp is some log houses built by troops that had been there in advance of us. The Rivers are very high. Our camp is confined to close quarters upon the higher land on the river front. The old earth works are still standing with a few cannon in them. The water has nearly submerged the most of the guns. We are still without arms. The Rebels still hold Columbus, KY., 20 miles below here on the Mississippi River.

Feb. 25.

Some men were left behind in Ohio when the Regiment left there. They cam to ustoday.

Feb. 26.

The river is rising rapidly around us.

Feb. 27.

The river has risen so some of our quarters are surrounded by water. We moved a short distance up the river to higher ground.

Feb. 28.

All quiet.

March 1, 2, 1862.

All quiet.

March 3.

The high water is becoming inconvenient. The steamboat Universal made a landing and took the Regiment aboard and steamed four miles up the river and landed us on good camping ground. The new camp is named after Colonel E.R. Eckley.

March 4 to 6

Usual camp life. Tom Patterson is down with rheumatism.

March 7. Friday.

Broke camp. Loaded our tents etc, on the steamboat Continental, pushed off from the shore and steamed up the Ohio River.

March 8 Saturday.

Morning found us at the steamboat landing at Paducah, Ky. Disembarked

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and went into camp on the banks of the Tennessee River, inside the town limits of Paducah.

March 9. Sunday.

Passed the day looking around the city.

March 10 to 13.

The change of climate and water since we left Ohio is beginning to tell on us.

March 14 to 16.

Rain, mud and generally disagreeable weather.

March 17. Monday

Fair weather. More cheerful faces today.

March 18 to 27.

Usual camp life.

March 28. Friday

One man in the Hospital from our Regiment, died today, Chris Kneif of Co. B.

March 29 to 31.

All quiet and dull.

April 1.

All quiet and dull.

April 2. Wednesday.

A storm passed over during the night. Our tent, a Sibley was staked firmly to the ground. We kept it closed tight as possible and managed to weather the gale. The storm was over before morning. When we emerged from our tent in the morning we beheld many of the tents in the Regiment down. The roof of the guardhouse is gone. Many buildings wrecked, roofs torn off. The warf boat was blown loose and driven up the Ohio River several miles. A number of Rebel prisoners in the guard house attempted to escape during the excitement, but failed.

April 3.

Wilson Narguey, a member of Co. B. has been sick a long time in the Hospital. He was sent north today. A dead Union Calvary man with all his accouterments on, was taken out of the Tennessee River at our camp today. A bullet hole in his head indicated his manner of death. The body must have been in the water a number of days from it's appearance. It must have floated down the river from where our forces are operating. There was not any thing on the body by which it could be identified by us.

April 4. Friday.

A steamboat came down the river today having a steam Caliope. A few pieces was played upon it. It was the first Caliope any of us had seen or heard.

April 4 to 8.

Usual camp life.

April 9. Wednesday.

Lieutenant John Cram of Co. E. came to the Regiment from home today. He brought anumber of presents to me from my folks at home.

April 10. Thursday.

Several steamboats from Pittsburg Landing came down the Tennessee today, loaded with wounded from the Battle of Shiloh. Buildings have been taken for Hospital use. The wounded are being carried to these buildings. Reports are that the Battle of Shiloh was a very hard fought battle. Many thousands lost on both sides. The enemy endeavored to drive our men into the river or capture them before all of our forces could be gotten together.

April 11. Friday.

Our wounded are still arriving from the field of Shiloh. We have little definate information, except that the enemy have been driven back into their works at Corinth, 22 miles away.

April 12 to 18.

Usual camp routine.

April 19. Saturday.

Found cousin Ralph Mulvane among the wounded from Shiloh. He was shot in the thigh. He is doing fairly well.

April 20.

A fleet of Steamboats are going up the Tennessee River with the troops

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under command of General Pope. Joe Pifer a fellow townsman, now is a soldier, was in camp with us a short time. He belongs with the troops now on the way up the Tennessee River.

April 21. Monday.

Troops are still passing up the Tennessee River on boats.

April 22 to 25.

Usual camp life.

April 26 Saturday.

At last we have orders to move. We broke camp, boarded the Steam Wheel Steamboat Tigress, with but little delay our boat steamed up the Tennessee. BEFORE BOARDING THE STEAMER OUR FIRST GUNS WERE ISSUED TO US (ENFIELD RIFLES). Before sundown we reached Fort Henry. Our Boat stopped at the landing a short time. The Fort and Infantry intrenchments are all earth works. The land is generally low. Fort McHenry was captured from the Rebels by gunboats and Infantry combined. The casyaktues was not large. The Garrison escaped to Fort Donaldson. The later place was taken by Gen. Grants' forces, after a sharp contest.

April 27. Sunday.

Waking at daylight we found our boat tied up at Pittsburg Landing. (Battle ground of Shiloh).

April 28. Monday.

Our boat finally landed us at Popes Landing, just below Hamburg. We marched about 6 miles toward Corinth. Not being accustomed to marching and the summer complaint being very prevalent, this short march, with guns and heavy knapsacks told on us. Before reaching camp many of us had throuwn away some of our surplus baggage. I had a heavy gun blanket with flannel lining, this I had brought from home. It grew very heavy, so I soon dropped it on the way. Our line of march was strewn with blankets, overcoats and various other articles.

The Tennessee River being very high, the bach water filled much of the bottom back from the river, so in order to get back to firm land we had considerable wading to do.

April 29, Tueseday

In camp ten miles from Hamburg and the Tennessee River.

May 1, 2,

Still in camp. Many of us are having the darrhea and with the warm weather we are not in good marching condition.

May. 3. Saturday.

Marched toward Cornith 3 or 4 miles. We can hear cannonading in front.

May 4. Sunday.

We struck tents to march, but soon received orders to go into camp again.

May 5, 6.

Still in camp with little or no news.

Brig. Gen. Percell, a Hungarian officer commads the Brigade we are a part of, It is said that Gem. Percell participated in many battle in Europe. He is a man past Middle age, is spare built. Ne makes a fine officer on horse back. When ordering the Regiment to halt for a time, he says to the Colonel "Let your mans rest".

May 7 Wednesday.

Moved about two miles forward and camped.

May 8 Thursday

Our Regiment marched ourt with troups tp feel for the enemy. They came back to camp at 9 pm. without having seen an enemy. They took along 100 rounds of ammunition to the man.

May 9, Friday

This morning cannonading in the front indicates the presence of the enemy We were ordered forward and soon haleed in the rear of the 15th. Ohio. Battery and remained as it's support. The 8th Wisonsin Infantry came into pssitio near us and saw "Old Abe" the eagld carried by the 8th Wis. There was some fighting in front, how serious we wpuld not learn. We selp on our arms during the night.

7 (con't)

May 10. Saturday

Returned to camp a couple of miles back. My cousin John Inskeep of the 17th Iowa came to see me. His father is 1st. Lieutenant of a company in the 17th Iowa and John Inskeep is a Sergeant in his fathers company. This is the first time I have seen any of the Inskeeps since they moved from Ohio, some 12 years ago.

8.
May 11. Sunday.
All quiet in camp.
- May 12. Monday
Moved forward two miles and went into camp on a pine ridge.
- May 13.
We hear cannonading in the front, but do not know the cause.
- May 14.
Still in camp.
- May 15. Thursday.
Struck tents to march, but orders did not come to move. At 6 PM was ordered into camp again.
- May 16. Friday.
In camp.
- May 17. Saturday.
Struck tents in the morning. Lay on our arms all day. At 6PM marched 5 miles forward and went into camp. Our company B went on picket duty for the night.
- May 18. Sunday.
Sharp Skirmishing in front. We can hear the cars in Corinth.
- May 19. Monday.
We can hear musketry firing on our right front.
- May 20. Tuesday.
Formed in line of battle, expecting an attack. Later ordered into camp again.
- May 21.
Was reviewed by Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.
- May 22.
Musket firing in front.
- May 23. Friday.
On picket duty. A drizzeling rain fell all day and night.
- May 24, 25.
In camp. All quiet.
- May 26. Monday.
Saw a number of old friends from Ohio, they belong to the 24th Ohio Infantry. Martin Neighbor, William Lyons and others.
- May 27. Tuesday.
Orders to be ready to march. General seigle has just come up with his men from Missouri.
- May 28.
Sharp firing along the line in front.
- May 29. Thursday.
Men coming near Gen. Popes quaters at Farmington, say it is reported the Rebels are evacuating Corinth.
- May 30.
The Rebels have evacuated Corinth and we are in pursuit of them.
- May 31.
Still following the enemy toward Boonville. Rumors reach us from those in advance that they have 4,000 of the enemy surrounded in a swamp. We fell very much disappointed, we thought we ought to get at least 100,000 of them. (Later written he has this notation. After a couple of years experience we smile at our ideas of May 1862).
- June 1, Sunday.
Still following the retreating Rebels.
- June 2 Monday.
Still following the retreating Rebels.
- June 3. Tuesday.
Marched slowly toward Boonville, Miss. Rain fell all day. Mud and water all around. During a halt after night in a swamp several of us fell asleep on some brush. We woke up during the night to find our commands gone. We followed along the road till we found the camps. Being out of rations we rolled ourselve in our blankets and went to sleep.

9.

June 4.

Lay in camp near Boonville along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Our teams came up bringing provisions which we badly needed.

June 5. Tuesday.

I with several others put in a day looking around outside our camps. In a railroad cut a mile from our camp we found beds of shells and among the gravel, 30 feet below the surface of the cut we found peices of queer bones and long sharp teeth. When and how they came there, started us to speculate.

June 6. Friday.

Moved a mile forward and went into camp nearer Boonville.

June 7, 8, 9.

In camp.

June 10. Tuesday.

On guard duty.

June 11. Wednesday.

Broke camp. Weather is very hot. General ----- (this was left blank) in command of our Brigade is drunk today and compelled us to march very fast. Many of the men dropped out along the way. I was one of the 5 to be ready to stack arms as soon as camp was reached. The balance of the Company kept coming in for several hours. We never marched as fast toward the enemy.

June 12.

Marched toward Corinth and reoccupied one of our old camps.

June 13, 14.

Lay quietly in camp. The Rebels all succeeded in getting away from Corinth without loss.

June 15. Sunday.

We moved our camp to a ridge over looking Clear Creek. The march was 3 miles. Our camp is now 5 miles from Corinth.

June 16.

Our Brigade is all camped near by us. The ridges are covered with fine pine timber. Clear Creek is a small stream a couple of feet deep and 25 ft. wide. It furnishes us with drinking water, bathing, washing and stock water.

June 17 to 21.

Lay quietly in camp.

June 22. Sunday.

Our Company B is on guard duty. I am sick and left in camp.

June 23.

Some of our sick are being sent north.

June 24.

All quite in camp.

June 25.

I am feeling poorly today. There is considerable sickness in the Brigade. I spent most of the day under a large pine tree, watching the funerals going to the Brigade burial ground, on the ridge opposite our camp. Some of my comrads intimated to others that Davy, would go soon. Having been feeling poorly so long I am wondering what day I will be carried over the ravine, but strange to say I do not feel very bad over it. Change of climate, water and manner of living is taking many to their long home. I stay with my company and friends and do not want to go to the hospital.

June 26.

We are on the march going south east. I am not carrying a gun but am flowling the column.

June 27. Friday.

Still on the march.

9. continued

June 28.

Our road is toward Ripley.

June 29. Sunday.

Still on the road toward Ripley. We came across emence fields of fine black berries. We all managed to get some. The march and fruit appear to help me to get strength.

10.

June 30.

Marched through Ripley, Tippah Co. Miss. and camped 2 miles North. It now appears our march is to feel for the enemy. So far we have not found any.

July 1.

Marching back toward Corinth.

July 2.

Marched from noon till sundown.

July 3.

At 8 PM ordered to fall in line. Continued marching toward Corinth.

July 4.

Marched until nearly day break. Lay down and went to sleep. At first break of day was aroused by heavy cannonading. Grabed our guns and other belongings, ready to form battle line. Then was told a Division had come from Corinth to support us if necessary. The Batteries were firing a fourth July Salute. The Division had come within 2 miles of our morning camp the day before.

July 5.

Camped a few miles from Jacinto, Miss.

July 6.

The sick were sent to our old camp near Clear Creek.

July 7 to 9.

Lay in camp.

July 10.

Marched back to Clear Creek camp.

July 11.

Moved $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to fresh ground.

July 12 to 17.

Still in camp.

July 18.

Paymaster paid for months service.

July 19 to 28.

Many of us are weakened by summer complaint. Stale water, last several days the cause.

July 29.

Compies E, I & C returned from Hamburg (On the Tennessee River), where they have been doing guard duty. Steamboats land supplies at Hamburg for the Army.

July 30 to 31.

Usual camp life.

August 1.

Idle in camp.

August 2.

Idle in camp.

August 2.

Picket duty.

August 3.

Returned to camp in early morning.

August 7.

Camp guard.

August 11.

Lieut. John Oram returned to camp from leave of absence.

August 13.

Received marching orders for tomorrow.

August 14.

Regiment marched away. I and others on sick list left in camp.

August 16.

There being nobody to prevent, I left Clear Creek camp and followed road our Regiment had marched away on. Found Company B. in temporary Camp.

Aug. 19.

On Picket duty. Believe I will get well quicker by being with the company boys.

August 20.

Co. B. with teams foraging for mule and man food.

August 21 to 25.

I am weakened very much from summer complaint and malaria. Many comrades from our Brigade have died lately.

August 26.

Brigade Battery of the 12th Wisconsin are enlivening us by their target practice.

August 28.

Sitting in front of our little tent, I saw comrad Jeremiah Burress come out of his tent, throw up his arms and fall dead. Many comrades ran to him at once. I being very weak was stunned by the occurrence. Crawled into my tent and lay down. Pretty soon heard two of my bunk mates outside talking. One said, "Davey will go next." We three slept together. Put two blankets on the ground and one over us. In the night I waked up. Pulled the blanket from the other two boys and started down into a cane-break. I saw my comrades following me. The first by pass I came to, struck it and another that lead back to camp. Crawled in our bed and waited for my two comrades to return. They came back, thought I was asleep, then they also laid down and were soon asleep. I thought I had paid them for saying I would be next to be carried to our temporary grave yard.

Aug. 29 to 31.

Co. B. on picket duty.

Sept. 1 to 4.

Usual camp duties.

Sept. 5.

1st. Lieutenant Charles F. Davis, resigned and started for Ohio.

Sept. 9.

Companies A & B marched to Jacinto and acted as prova Guards.

I was left with the Regiment.

Sept. 10.

Heavy rain.

Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14.

Orders to be ready to move.

Sept. 15.

Moved to our rear one mile. In the evening marched forward to camp we left in early morning.

Sept. 16.

Confederate Cavalry captured two of our pickets. Our Brigade being on the out post duty changed locations frequently, so that the Confederate Cavalry that hangs around our front can not surprise us.

Our Brigade is made up as follows: 17th Iowa, 80th Ohio, 10th Missouri, 56th Illinois infantry and the 12th Wisconsin Battery.

The Brigade started eastward before daylight on a forced march. I and other Convalescents were ordered to go with a wagon back to Corinth. We hoped to find black berries before the wagon over took us. We found lots of black berries would eat to our fill. Our wagon not being in sight we waded till we were tired, then stopped and ate black berries. We kept this up for 20 miles. When we arrived at the outpost of the Garrison at Corinth 5 miles away, we explained to the sergent in charge of the outpost that we was to come in a wagon. He said no wagon had past his way. He kept us a couple of hours until the wagon arrived. We climbed into the wagon and rode to a corral, one mile from Corinth. Slept under the wagon.

11. (continued)

Sept. 17.

Ate our breakfast in a nearby house. Had pone and coffee. First meal (except loads of black berries) since early morning of the 16th. Today we heard that the Confederate General Price was in possession of INKA and that our Army under General Fremont was on the march to INKA yesterday morning and our Brigade joined General Fremont's column.

12.

Sept. 18

New began to filter back that General Grant with a portion of the Army is also Advancing toward IUKA, on a road north of the road that Fremont is advancing on. Sept. 20 to 22. Report Our troops moving back to old quarters near-----Rianza. Sept. 24. I and the chum that I came back to Corinth with, deteremined to get back to our companies. Seeing lots of Calvary passing with lead horses, enquired where they were going. Going out to the Army near Rianza. They let us ride one each of the horses. Arrived near our Brigade late in the afternoon, soon found our Regiment. Sept. 25 to 30. In camp near Jacinto. October 1. Marched to within two miles of Corinth. Camped over night. Oct. 2. Moved camp about a mile. Oct. 3. Friday.

Regiment up before daylight. Marched through Cornith a mile to the north-west. Formed a battle line. Brigade Commander, General Sullivan rode down our line and said, that Price and VanDorn was near our west front. Sullivan said, "We will lick H----out of them". Soon we heard both artillery and rifle firing in front of the Armys left flank.

The 8th Ohio deployed as skirmish line, early in the afternoon. We deployed in a thin line and advanced through heavy timber. As there was fallen timber and heavy brush we were compelled to advance in bunches of three or four men, I and three other men finally came out on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. At our left front we saw a battery on high ground, as they were firing south I supposed it was one of our batteries. I said, "Boys let us go and see what they are firing". At that moment several Rebs stepped out of some bushes in our front, and said "Here take our guns and take us to your rear". I said "What is your hurry?" "they said," You will soon see". I took their guns and began to break them over iron rails and sent the other boys back with their prisoners. Before I was through breaking their guns the battery I thought was ours sent canister, which tore up the ground near me. I ran to the rear and took shelter behind a big tree. The artillery fire increased and tore limbs from my tree. Then I started to get away, was stopped by a charge of grape and canister striking near me and covering me with dirt. I stepped back to my tree shelter again. I thought I would be shot, so I started on a slow walk. Soon I thought I might escape, then I made fast time to the rear. While I was behind that tree I saw one of our mounted men behind me, probably 100 ft. Suddenly a charge of grape and cannister felled his horse. He took the saddle and bridle and ran to the rear.

After joining my Regiment I learned that 20 of our men farther to our right retreated but soon stopped as over 45 Reb skirmishers got lost and was in the rear of said 20 men. Our men demanded the Rebs surrender. The Rebs thinking said twenty men was only an advance of a larger force, surrendered. After taking them to the rear and telling the Rebs that they, the 20 men was on retreat, the Rebs said we were lost and thought you were the advance of strong forces. By this time the sun was setting.

Our Brigade and Battery formed a line, some 600 ft. on a ridge back of the forest in our front. After getting a lunch we laid down for the night on our battle line. As I had been on sick list and was still weak, I soon went asleep.

During the night a few men were detailed to take some provisions and put some in the haversack of each man, also give each a little whiskey. Comrad Able Fuller being one of said detail, raised my head to his knee and a tin cup of whiskey to my mouth and placed some onions in my haversack.

At early daybreak heavy cannonading and musketry began on the left wing and center of our Army. By noon heavy fighting on the left and center of our Army.

Oct. 3, Continued.

The skirmishers of the right wing of the army began. By the middle of the afternoon the Rebs main line drove of skirmishers back to our front line and began to appear in the edge of the timber in our front. We held them there until a second and third line joined them. To our right there being timber, we could see them advancing in three heavy lines. We held the line (first) and their second line. Finally their third line joined their front line. As their 3 lines extended beyond our right wing, they soon advanced on our right flank and rear. They soon took possession of the 12th Wisconsin Battery on our immediate right. They came with their heads down as if facing a hail storm. As I finished loading my gun, glanced to our right, seeing a Reb Officer sword in hand in the air, urging his men on, I took aim at him, He fell. As many others shot at him, no one knows who hit him. I started to reload, as comrad yelled in my ear, "Dave all are retreating". Looking up I saw that the entire Regiment were retreating to our rear and left, As the Rebs had out flanked us.

Our Regiments left flank extended to a high raver picket fence. The western sharpshooters joining our left after they had been driven back. As skirmishers tore down the picket fence fronting the enemy. They also being fosed to a hasty retreat, found themselves pened in by the picket fence on rear and both sides. It would have been amusing had it not been so serious. Some few of them tried to climb over the fence. The fence was soon demolished by some of them trying to hurl themselves against the pickets, rolling over as they landed on the other side of the fence.

It was intended our front line was to retreat soon as the mass of the Rebs closed in. A strong line of our men were in a slight depression in our rear and some masked batteries in their immediate rear. Our Commander Major Laning was killed early in the fight. There was no one to carry out the order. Finally a staff officer rushed among the men and yelled, "For God sake get out of this". We reformed back of our reserve batteries. As I came up to form with Co. B on the left line. Corporal Joseph Clup stepped forward and saluted me and said, "Corporal Mulvane, being my senior, I resign the command of the company to you". Joseph Clup was 8th Corporal and I was 6th Corporal. As he had only one man and the formality, it brought a wide grin and laugh from those nearby, that saw and heard Corp. Culp. As shot and shell was passing over our heads, the men had been looking very grave..In a few minutes the Regiment was mostly in line, some had drifted to one side and later fell in.

In the rear of our formation was large open ground, where the army wagons were coralled. All had their team to their wagons, ready to retreat if necessary. A few shells fell in their midsy, causing the entire (hundred) teamsters to start their teams to the rear. A body of cavalry near by rushed among them and soon had them shecked.

As soon as we had fallen back out of the way, our reserved masked batteries opened up on the advancing Reb. line, soon followed by the reserve Infantry laying in a ravine in front of our batteries and completed the defeat of the Confederates in front of our right wing.

The Confederate Officer that I had shot at as he and his men were passing through the 11th Wisconsin Battery, it was found that eleven bullets had passed through him. Probably 20 or more men much nearer to him had also shot at him.

October 3 and 4th. Continued.

(Battle of Cornith, Union losses 1,268 killed, wounded, and captured.)

(Confederates loss 14,822 Killed, wounded, and captured.)

Abe Fuller who had raised my head on his knee the night of the 3rd and gave me food and stimulate was killed in the battle of the 4th. Lieut. Pouelson was wounded the 4th. The bullet cut the end of his belt plate and came out of his back. He is a cousin of mine.)

14.

Oct. 5th

In the morning the army started in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Took many prisoners.

Oct. 6th

Near the Hatchie River (30 miles from Corinth) where the Confederates with their reinforcements were halted by General Grants forces, confronted from the south and west. Considerable fighting by both artillery and rifle.

During the following night the enemy retreated down the east side of the Hatchie River, so they could not take wagon trains and artillery along, there being no road. They dumped their cannon, wagons, and extra baggage in the river.

(Confederates lost 300 killed or wounded. 800 prisoners and 1,000 stand of arms when our Regiment (80th Ohio) joined in pursuit of Price and VanDorn. I and other convalescents were left at Corinth) P.S.

On Sept. 8th I returned to our Regiment, that had just returned from IUKA to their camp near Jacinto. A comad said to me, "Do you remember? Oh, you was not in the battle of IUKA". I then determined that I would be on hand at any battle my company was engaged in. I was still weak at the Battle of Corinth on the 4th and 5th drew heavy on my strength. I found however I was gradually getting stronger.).

Oct. 10

The 80th Ohio returned to Corinth. Camped one mile from Corinth.

Oct. 11 to 31

In camp. Usual camp duties and picket duty. Weather very dry. The creek from which we get our drinking and cooking water has ceased to flow. Several basins of deep water supplies our need. A number of our men take turns about taking all of our canteens for water. One of the boys came back with one canteen that had many small cat fish in it. The owner was going to take a drink from his canteen. The boy that filled the canteen stopped him and said, "Pour some out in the kettle or use it a tin cup." Out came a lot of small cat fish. Young men use to do something to break the monotony.

(80th Ohio Regiment, 2nd. Brigade, 1st. Division, 17th Army Corp, Army of West Tennessee).

Nov. 1

Inspection and mustered for pay.

Nov 2.

Broke camp and marched 12 miles. Have no information as to where we are going.

Nov 3.

Marched 15 miles

Nov 4

Marched 20 miles; Camped 4 miles from Grand Junction

Nov. 5,6, 7

Lay in camp.

Nov. 8th

Marched to Davis Mills, 5 miles

Nov. 9 Sunday

Marched 6 miles to Holly Springs Road. Found the enemy occupied Holly Springs. Marched back to Davis Mills. Saw enemy cavalry in the distance on both sides of the road. We were ordered to march fast and keep quiet. The enemy must have suspected we had a trap for them.

Nov 10, 11

In camp.

Nov 12

On the road to Holly Springs for a couple of hours. Marched back to Cold Water.

14 cont.

Nov. 14.

Marched to Davis Mills.

Nov. 15, 16

In camp Davis Mills.

Nov. 17

Marched to Moscow, Tenn. on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

15.

Nov. 18 to 27th.

In camp

Nov. 28

Marched to Cold Water.

Nov. 29

Marched through Holly Springs to Lumpkins Mills.

Nov. 30

In camp. Can hear cannonading in the direction of Tallahatchie River.

Dec. 1.

In camp.

Dec. 2.

Marched to within 2 miles of the Tallhatchie River. Rain and mud.
Lay on a fence rail all night.

Dec. 3

Moved camp 2 miles.

Dec. 4

Raining

Dec. 5 Monday

Marched on the railroad tracks toward Oxford, Miss.

Dec. 6,7,8.

Lay in camp.

Dec. 9.

REVIEWED BY GENERAL U.S. GRANT. (My cousin Lieutenant Powelson returned)

Dec. 10

Marched to Yellow Leaf Creek.

Dec. 11, 1862 to January 1, 1863.

(Marched from Yellow leaf Creek to Oxford, Miss. Oxford to Holly Springs
Holly springs to Lumpkins Mills, from Lumpkins Mills to Memphis, Tenn. From
Memphis to Geramtown German town located on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad
(Dec. 25th CAMPED AT LUMPKINS MILLS, MY 19th BIRTHDAY).

The cause of the backward move was that Gen. Grant had made Holly Springs
a depot for Army supplies. He left Col. Murphy with the Regiment calvery,
to guard his supply Depot. The main Army had marched South. Had severl
skirmishes. The General pirpose of the campain was to finally get in the rear
of Vicksburg. Grant expected to touch the Mississippi River at different
places, to obtain supplies from our boats. We were ovdr and demanded Col.
Murphy surrender. They cut their way out and escaped. Murphy and the
balance of his fonces was paroled. Murphy was condenned for hie cowardely
surrender. The Confederates distroyed all of our supplies, ammuniton and all
the food for our army. 100 miles south. On our march north we had to live of
very little . The potato fields were gone over again, every little potato (le
than a small finger were quickly picked.

From Lumpkins Mills the 8th Ohio guarded our wagon train to Memphis, over
100 miles away. Guerrillas frequently attacked our pickets durring the night
stops. We arrived in Memphis Dec. 29 1862.

January 1, 1863

In Memphis we are soory looking lot. Most of the mens pants are worn off
nearly to the knees and the balance of the clothes are bad.

Our supply train is being loaded and to be takes east to meet our Army as
it arrives at points on the M & C Railroad.

Some friends from Ohio came to Memphis. Brought many packeges from our
home friends. Canned fruit and miscellaneous clothing.

One of our Regiments stacked arms and refused to march from Memphis
until they were given some clothing, especially pants. They were informed
that the wagon trains of provisions must meet our comrads marching north
from Holly Springs.

16.

Jan. 3.

Marched east along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, guarding the wagon train loaded with supplies for Grant's Forces. Returning from Holly Springs to points between Memphis and Corinth. We camped for the night at La Grange.

Jan. 4.

Marched to Germantown. The 80th Ohio is being distributed along the Railroad. Each company guarding at 6 to 8 miles of railroad. Larger forces are stationed from 10 to 15 or 20 miles apart. The 80th Ohio looks after about 15 to 18 miles.

(No notes from Jan. 3 to Feb. 3. 1863. Probably lost).

February 3.

Half of Co. B stationed at Meachems Plantation about--miles east of Germantown. The company occupied the negro quarters, except 8 of us used the buggy shed. Built an upper and lower berth, so we could accommodate twice our number. When other comrades come to see us.

We drew regular rations, in addition we had access to his sweet potato and cane, that is during the nights. We also used their ash hopper during the nights, to get lye, which we used to make hominy from corn we secured from our neighbors. We had details for camp guard, also guards that patrolled the railroad night and day, as there was damage by guerillas of squads of cavalry.

Our camp being a few rods from the railroad tracks and the wagon road just north of the railroad. Planter passed daily with a few bales of cotton, which they sold in Memphis and used the money to buy clothing and provisions.

Mr. Meachen owner of the Plantation Co. B was stationed on, tied his dog at the entrance of his sweet potato cave, to keep out night maruders. The next morning he found his dog dead, with a large sweet potato in his mouth. Of course we sympathized with Mr. Meachen.

These notes on this page. (Captain Mathews had Co. B in line and made a farewell speech. It affected some of the men greatly, they ran to their bunks and brought out their blankets to wipe away the tears, Capt. Mathews resigned and went home to New Philadelphia. Published a newspaper declaring the war was a failure.)

Feb. 24.

Col. E.R. Eckley having been elected to Congress, resigned and left for his home in Ohio.

(About) March 1.

Marched to a camp in suburbs of Memphis.

March 2.

Marched through Memphis and to the steamboat landing and went aboard the steamboat Anglo Saxo n.

March 4.

Arrived at Hellena, Ark. landed us on a sand bar, 7 miles south of Hellena.

The balance of the Division is arriving daily by steamboats. Gen. Quinby, Division Commander arrived and camped near by.

Opposite to our camp, on the Mississippi side, men are at work cutting the levy, in order to let the high water rush through and cut a channel to steam into the Mississippi. 12 Steamboats and several gun boats made ready to sail through the cut in the levy.

March 19.

Quinby's Division boarded the 12 steamers, sailed or steamed through the cut levy into Moon Lake, no.1, then into Moon Lake, no.2, thence into Gold Water River, thence into the Tallacchie River, Thence to within 10 or 15 miles of the entrance into the Yzoo River.

16. 2.

After passing through Moon Lake into the Cold Water River, the fleet began to have troubles in keeping in the main channel. The high waters in the river was made still higher by the great volume coming from the Mississippi River's cut levy. The current of the Cold Water and Tallahatchie Rivers, frequently drew the steamboats from the channel into the timber, especially where a current cut across a bend in the main channel. When this occurred the Yalls were lowered, cables attached to trees and the nigre head (indlass) on the steamer would pull the boat back and help it swing around the curved channel. Often the side of the vessel and hurricane deck would be swept by big limbs and swept loose of fall apart into the river.

17.

March 19th Con't

When caught in such a predicament the soldiers aboard would nail cracker boxes to the tee tops or big limbs with inscriptions lettered on the boxes. Occasionally we would pass land above high water. At such places the fleet would be fired on by the Confederates. In addition to several gun boats, each steamboats had one or two sections of Artillery in the bow ready for action. A few shots of grape (a cluster of iron shots, discharged from a cannon) and canister (metallic cylinder filled with bullets to be fired from a cannon) would soon.....the enemy away. This condition continued after passing into the Talla-March 27.

We could hear the cannonading of our gun boats and replies from a Fort, the Confederates had built at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo River. The Fort proved to be too strong for our gun boats.

The Confederates must have feared that General Grant would attempt to get in their rear via Coldwater, Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, therefore built a very strong dirt Fort at the junction of the two rivers, also heavy timbers were felled to obstruct the river above the Fort.

April 1, 1863

Our boats landed us on some high land above the high water. Camped a few days.

April 4.

Went aboard our boats once more. Moved up the river. We made much better time going up stream, then we did going down, as steaming against the current there was no trouble in keeping in the main channel.

About April 10.

Passed out of Moon Lake into the Mississippi and landed on the Arkansas side of the river. It took 11 days to go down the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie Rivers and only 5 days to make the return trip.

We lost two steamboats and a number of Artillery horses.

The Expedition had about 10,000 Infantry and several batteries, in addition to the gun boats.

We lay in camp here a few days. A short distance below our camp was the entrance to the canal that Grant had cut to divert the river channel across the big bend and thereby leave Vicksburg and her river batteries isolated. Had the high water cut a larger channel the Union Fleet could have passed Vicksburg in safety.

While camped at Milliken Bend, I met my father's brother, Uncle Wm. Mulvane. He was a member of An Iowa, Regiment. I never saw him again, He was soon sent home. There were very few elderly men that could stand the hardships of our active army. The very few old men of the 80th was very soon discharged or died.

At the entrance of Grants Canal were several 13" mortars that were shelling by light from burning fuse. The shells revolved in their flight, as the shell revolved the burning fuse seemed to be winking at you at each revolution. These 13" shell were filled with explosives. The fuse being cut in such length as would cause the shell to explode at a given distance.

While we lay in Milliken Bend a couple of steamboats, with bales of cotton on their sides, attempted to run down past the Vicksburg batteries, stationed on the Levy shores for ten miles. From a couple of miles north of Vicksburg to several miles below Vicksburg. Total 10 miles. During the night the steamboats and flat boats started to run past the Confederate Batteries at Vicksburg and several miles below. Soon as they were sighted by the Confederates, their batteries opened up on the boats.

The Heavens above the river in front of Vicksburg were soon lighted by bonfires along the river. It was said that one boat passed the batteries, the other being sunk by shells from the shores batteries.

April 22.

A call for Volunteers to man a flet to run down the river past Vicksburg and its many batteries. There were many more volunteers than could be used. That night six transports and twelve barges ran past the many batteries and come out below Vicksburg. Except the Transport "The Tigress".

The day and night before the 6 transports and 12 flat boats ran the Vicksburg Batteries. Gen Grant started his army south as near the river as possible. There being many deep bayous of water, that extended miles from the river, compeled us to use pontoons to bridge these huge bayous of water, This with mud and small water courses made travel very slow.

April 29.

Marched to the river and traveled down the river on the Levy to Hard Times Landing. The transport and gun boats that had run safely past Vicksburg Batteries ferried the Army across the River to Bruinsburg, Miss. The 80th Ohio, crossed thr river on a gun boat. We filled the gun boat inside and out. A 12" gun was on the side of the vessel boat. The gun boats were protected by heavy Iron plate on all sides and deck.

May 1, 1863.

The troops that landed first on the Mississippi side of the river, formed at once and marched easterly and soon met the outpost of the Confederates. As fast as our troops were landed on the east side of the river, they at once marched to overtake and reinforce those that croseed the river first.

The Confederates retreated on 2 roads going towards Port Gibson.

The Confederates on the left hand road made a stand sufficiently strong as to require Gen. Osterhouse to call for reinforce. Logans Dividion hurried to his assistance. (80th Ohio belonged to Lohan's Division), Nearing Port Gibson the Condederates made a strong stand. They were however soon routed with a low 230 killed and 890 wounded and 100 prisoners and 20 missing.

Co. B. 8th Ohio had been left as rear guard and was not in the fight. Soon after the fight we were ordered (Co.B) to march towards Bruinsburg and stop at the widow as they arrived from the battle field near Port Gibson.

The widow Daniels mansion was a large square brick building, 3 stories high, and the Medical Department at once selected the 1st and 2end stories for hospital use. Widow Daniels moved to the 3rd floor.

The ambulances from the front soon began to arrive with their lards of wounded Union and Confederates. The Confederates were driven from the filed of battle so quickly they left dead and wounded on the battle field.

As soon as Grant had beaten and friven the enemy from this front, he at once continued his forward movement leaving the dead and wounded in the care of the Medical Dept. and Co. B. 80th Ohio. Cots and medical supplies were at once obtained from one of our transports that had run the gauntlet at Vicksburg.

We Co. B. were housed in a storage building and 1/8 of a mile from the Hosiptal Bldg.

Owing to the many things that Co. B. was expected to do, the company devided into squads to attend to specific matters.

- No.1 Guard the Hospital in and outside and each floor and ward.
- No.2 To obtain horses and use them to hunt the country for beef cattle and other supplies.
- No.3 Detailed to kill, dress cad care for the meat.
- No.4 To cook and deliver to every ward in the hospital. They used the large iron kettle found on the Plantation. The wounded used a great amount of soup. The iron kettle held about 20 gallons.
- No.5 To precure wood, cut and deliver to the cook and for house use.
- No.6 A detail to make coffins.
- No.7 A detail to dig graves and bury the dead.

May 1. Continued.

A selection for the cemetery was located about 1/8 of a mile from the big dwelling, just to our side of the tree lined driveway to the house. 4 men were to do this work. The daily deaths soon compelled the guards (No 1) off duty to assist the Cemetery squad by carrying the dead in his coffin to the Cemetery.

The men who had to search the country for beef cattle and other necessary food occasionally met Confederate Cavalry, as the word had been sent out that most of the wounded at the Hospital were Confederate soldiers for whom most of the cattle and other provisions were for, the forage detail was not disturbed.

A Confederate Captain visited the Hospital and was pleased with the care taken of his comrades. Over fifty of the wounded died and was buried in the Cemetery we had selected. The name of each buried was cut on a board and placed at the head of each grave, with name of the dead marked thereon.

About May 11 to 15.

Two steamboats arrived at Bruinsburg Landing with ambulances to take all the sick and wounded from our hospital (Widow Daniels Mansion) to Grand Gulf. We carried the seriously wounded men on cots to the ambulances and from ambulances on to the steamboats. We had to make a number of trips as we did not have ambulances enough to carry all at once. When all were safely aboard the vessel, Co. B. marched onto one of the steamboats to steam up the river to Grand Gulf. A detail from forces at Grand Gulf relieved Co. B. We marched a few miles east of Grand Gulf and camped for the night.

(Dates not exact, original memos lost).

(Grand Gulf was a strongly fortified place. It lies about half way between Vicksburg on the north and Bruinsburg on the south. After our gun boats had run past Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Two days later the gun boats attempted to bombard and take Grand Gulf, The fort with its heavy artillery was too strong for our gun boats. After Grants Army had advanced toward Port Gibson (Miles in the rear of Grand Gulf). Grand Gulf was evacuated as their rear was not protected as their river front.

May 16, 17.

Being informed that Grants forces had marched on a road in a northeasterly direction from Port Gibson, we marched eastward until we arrived at a main road. The Army passed north on toward Raymond.

May 18, 19.

We were a little alarmed by heavy firing of both musketry and artillery on our left front. We kept on our main road but at a much faster pace. Finally we arrived at Raymond. We there learned that we were in the rear of the Confederate line of battle, but a couple of miles from their right wing and on the opposite side of Black River. We also learned that Grant had fought a battle at Raymond. Then he advanced on Jackson, Miss. and took that city after a severe fight. Grant started reserves at once toward Vicksburg. The heavy firing we heard on our way to Raymond was the Battle of Champion Hills. We secured provisions from the commissary wagon and started at once toward Vicksburg. Arrived at the battle field of Champion Hills after dark, we lay down for the night wherever we found room. When we awakened the next morning we found we were surely on yesterday's battle field, as the dead had not been removed. In one case one of our boys lay close to a man apparently asleep, to keep warm. When he arose in the morning he found the man he had lain close to was dead.

19. continued

May 20th.

During the day graves were dug and the dead buried. Some grave trenches were long enough to hold 50 or more dead, laying side by side. The 17th Iowa of our Brigade buried 17 of their dead in one grave.

The 80th Ohio belonged to Gen. Quinby's Division. Being the 3rd Brigade, 80th Ohio, 17th Iowa, 56th Ill. and the 10th Mo. Infantry.

This Brigade participated in the Battles of Jackson, Champion Hills at Raymond. The 80th Ohio made a bayonet charge at Jackson, Lost, killed and wounded 90. After this successful charge was made, Gen. McPherson rode up to the 80th Ohio

May 20. Continued.

and complimented them for their daring and successful charge. As Company B. had been left behind (in enemy country) to care for the wounded of both Federal and Confederates of the Battle of Port Gibson, except three teamsters with their 6 teams. At the Battles of Jackson these 3 teamsters were given guns and participated with the regiment in the fight. All three were wounded.

My cousin, Lieut. John Inskeep of the 17th Iowa was killed at the Battle of Jackson. Cousin John was a good christian man and being in the same brigade, we often met. His mother was my father's sister (Hannah). Cousin Oran Mulvane of Co. ? and James Mulvane of the 93rd Ill. often met after Vicksburg was taken.

Co. B 80th joined it's Regiment the day after the Battle of Champion Hills, on May 19th.

As Gen. Grant advanced on Jackson against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Pemberton with most of his Vicksburg troops marched east to attack Gen. Grants rear. Gen. Grant had rapidly moved from battle field to battle field. He, however, learned Pemberton had left Vicksburg and was moving east.

Before the Battle of Jackson was over Gen. Grant had started a force towards Vicksburg. The advance of this force met Gen. Pemberton at Champion Hills. Immediately skirmishing began, soon followed by charges from the Union and Confederates. As soon as fresh troops arrived they immediately went into action. There was no time for preliminary planning.

It was not Gen. Grant's plan to bring on a battle, until he had his main forces at hand. The forces that Gen. Grant had sent to stop the Confederate advance, were expected merely to hold them in check, till Grant was present with his main force. Hoveys, Logan, and Quinbys were the principal Union Forces in this battle.

Union losses; killed, wounded, and missing: 2,555.

Confederate losses, 3,000 Killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners,

32 cannon and large amount of small arms, etc.

One Division on the extreme left of the Confederate Army escaped by a quick march north and east, until it passed all the Grant's Forces. This Division joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Pemberton and the main force being driven back from Vicksburg.

May 21.

The Confederates made a stand at Edwards Station. They were soon routed. At the crossing of the big Black River, they also made a stand, while our forces were contending with the enemy at the Bridge Crossing. We had forces with pontoons looking up and down the river for a suitable place to lay a pontoon bridge. This helped to make the enemy retreat quickly and they hurried back to Vicksburg and had their forces distributed behind their 15 miles of forts, incantry trenches and rifle pits.

May 22.

Grant's forces asualted the Confederate line. Their strong forts and deep ditches and ample forces behind them proved to strong for direst attack.

May 23.

The 80th Ohio was detailed to take charge of 5 prisoners. Our advance Army soon got in touch with gunboats on the Yazoo River. We conducted our prisoners to the boat landing on the Yazoo and soon had them on the steamboats that conveyed us across the Mississippi River to Millikens Bend. La.

During our march to the Yazoo, both our troops and our prisoners were short of food. Company B. had fortunately got a few rations at Raymond on the 19th. Not knowing when we would get more food, I was very careful to save all I could. It helped me to help boy prisoner. As we marched I frequently walked near him and talked to him. He was from Mobile, Ala. So when we

20. Continued.

May 23. Continued.
stopped to rest, I had the boy to sit down close to me and to have him put his hand into my haversack and slip some of the food into his pocket and to be sure he was not caught eatin, as some of the prisioners would be sure to make him devide.

The daily detail of men to occupy our advance line were given 100 rounds and were ordered to keep up firing so as to skim the top just above the enemy works. The men were divided into details of 2 reliefs, each relief had 8 hours to fire his 100 rounds. We cut small pieces of cane 6" or more long, tamped powder in them and after night fired these at the enemy. As peices of can flew through the air, the tamped powder sent out a blaze like a fuse from a small shell. Finally the Jonnies yelled to us to quit that as they did not know if a shell or a fake is coming.

May 23. Continued.

The 80th Ohio marched our prisoners aboard the steamers and with a convoy of gun boats steamed up the river. When we reached Memphis our boats anchored in the middle of the river. Troops from Memphis were brought out to relieve us. The prisoners feared their new guards were new troops and that they would not be as good to them as the troops that had smelt powder in many fields.

(Unfortunately there is some truth in the matter). (The men that have confronted one another can always be relied on to be kind and friendly to his once opponents).

We were taken ashore and camped in a fortified camp near the river on the south side of Memphis. In a couple of days we boarded a steamship and returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg. Landed near the extreme right of our besieging forces on the Yazoo River. Marched a few miles and took our places on the besieging line. Vicksburg and the country for a few miles east of hills and hollows. The hills and hollows are small vallies run mostly north and south. The Confederate main line of entrenchment began above Vicksburg a few miles and circled east and south, thence west to the river below Vicksburg. This line of forts and trenches was about 15 miles long.

The Brigade that the 80th Ohio belonged to were located south and east of the Confederate Fort Hill. Our camps were in the ravines out of range of the rifle or cannon. In order to get near the Confederate line we dug trenches down the slopes facing the enemy. The trenches were built zig-zag, to prevent artillery training on us. These trenches lead to the nearest place we could get to the Confederate line. At 9 PM everyday Regiments marched to the front in these zig-zag trenches and would relieve other troops. At 9 Pm the next night troops would relieve you.

The advance that our Division held was about 1,000 ft. from the nearest Confederate line fort. Near the top of our ridge we had cut and dug good standing room, that protected us from the enemy fire. Facing the enemy we had made a ridge high enough to protect our heads from enemy view. We had made holes through these dirt ridges from which we could watch the enemy line or put our gun barrels in the hole and fire without being seen. The port holes of the Fort opposite us were filled with sand bags. We kept constant watch of these embrasures. When the sand bags were being removed we would open fire on the fire on the embrasure (or hole) and probably cripple or kill the cannoneers.

During the seige, the forces on our Brigades right and opposite to Fort Hill, mined their way to and under Fort Hill, and placed a ton or more of powder with a long fuse from the powder to a safe distance outside. The entrance to the place around the powder was filled with dirt and tramped solid. A match lit the fuse; The explosion blew up the Fort, men and guns. Our advance line in front of the Fort charged but were unable to retain possession, as the enemy had built a fort in the rear of the blown up Fort, which fully commanded the blown up fort. At the right and left of the blown up Fort our men were trying to carry the infantry works. From our 80th Ohio position we could plainly see the contest on the side of the breastworks.

Much hand to hand fighting. Hand grenades were freely used by the enemy. Finally our forces retired. (After the final surrender, July 4th, It was stated a negro was blown up at the Fort Hill explosion, said negro as he came down, he saw his master going) at different places around our 15 mile lines mines had been dug under advance Forts of the besieged.

Our Regiment camp was on the side of a ridge, so many cannon or musket balls passed over our heads.

One day a battery to our extreme right fired so as to have their shells land or explode as near our camp as possible. On 6" x 20" long came tumbling within a few feet of my bund. As it tumbled along the Colonel's orderly took it up and gave it to the Colonel.

22.

July 3, 1863.

Near noon a white flag appeared on the enemy works at different points. In a few minutes Yanks and Rebs were on top of the works. In the hollow between the Yanks and Reb lines was some wild plum trees. Some Yanks and Rebs went after the plums, unfortunately a Reb fired his rifle at our line. The ball hit a Corporal of our Battery.. The Battery men jumped to their guns and fired the Reb line. Officers prevented any more firing. The Yanks and the Rebs in the hollow after the plums laid down together, until they were satisfied there was no more danger. I and another man was outside our lines, when this firing began we jumped into a sand pit and hugged the ground. Soon you could see heads up and looking to see if it was safe to get back to their works.

General Grant met General Pemberton near Fort Hill under a tree. Terms of the surrender were soon agreed upon. Grant was to take possession next morning the 4th of July. White flags were put up all along the lines. July 4.

Very early in the morning, Sherman with the greater part of our Army was marching toward the Black River. Gen. Joseph S. Johnston was occupying a stray line along the Black River, in our rear. Before Sherman could attack him he retreated eastward. Evidently Johnston had received information from Pemberton that he had or was surrendering Vicksburg to Gen. Grant.

Our Quinbys Division and an other Division marched into Vicksburg at 10am, July 4th. Guards were at once placed along the Rebs outer line works. Before the ended our Gun boats and many steamboats were lined up along the Vicksburg Levy.

The last issue of a News Paper in Vicksburg had an article explaining the best way to prepare and cook mule meat, which had become the Reb Army only meat. Soon after our two Divisions had gone into camp about 1½ miles east of the city, you could see many of our men dividing their haversacks contents with the comrad Rebs. The Army man, Yank or Reb that had seen service and was in battles was always kind to his opponent when captured. Not so with the prison guards that had not stood on the battle lines or the irregulars or home guards.

A few days after the Surrender the 80th, Ohio, was detailed to gather up all the wagons, harnesses, horses or mules and take them to the Levy and establish a corral. The light field artillery was also being gathered and assembled together. Our boys made a picnic out of thee work. They would get a couple of horses or mules, a cart or wagon and attach other wagons to the first wagon and haul them down the hill to the Levy. Or two or more boys would get a cart and horses or mules and ride through the city or to some points of the outer works. This making a picnic, left much to be done the next day.

In order to escape the shells from our Milliken Bend Mortors and from our battle line, the citizens and the Reb. Army had dug many caves in the hill sides. At one point the wagon road was cut through a ridge 40 to 50 ft. deep. There was one cave that had many rooms. In one room we found 10,000 new rifles in boxes.

As soon as our steamboats, with supplies tied up to the Vicksburg Levy, rations were brought up to the city. A Commisary was organized. Every day the citizens would come and line up for rations.

(Gen. Grant's report of the result of the 65 days campaign. Defeated the enemy in 5 battles outside Vicksburg, manely Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River.

37,000 Prisoners, 2,000 Killed and wounddd.

47 heavy caliber cannon, 220 cannon, 220 cannon, 71,000 stand of small arms, 50,000 of which were new Enfield Rifles, cars, steamboats etc.
(Railroad cars)

Union losses in 65 days campaign 10,875 killed, wounded and missing.)

22. (countinued).
Sept. and Ocr. 1863.

The 80th Ohio and other troops started for Helena, Ark. on steamboats with orders to reinforce Gen. Steel, who was operating against the Confederates in Arkansas and Missouri. While at Helena, Ark. news came of the Battle of Chickamauga, Tenn. Orders came for our Division to take steamboats and go up to Memphis. We camped near Memphis for a few days.

23.

More troops arrived daily from Vicksburg and started on their march toward Chattanooga, Tenn. Our Brigade boarded a train of flat cars and rode to the Tennessee River just below Muscle Shoals. A fleet of steamboats guarded by gun boats awaited us there. We were ferried over the river and started our march eastward, passing through Florence, Ala.

General Sherman came on a train with troops a day later. The Confederate Cavalry attacked the train west of Corinth, Miss. but were stood off by the soldiers on the train and others arriving.

General Grant had gone to Chattanooga up the river to rail communications, thence via way of the Louisville, Ky. and Nashville, Tenn.

Sherman was to take the 15th Corp and most of the 17th Corp and march to Chattanooga as quickly as possible. Our column reached Bridgeport about Nov. 17th (30 miles from Chattanooga). The evening of the 19th we camped for the night in a valley south and a little west of the northern point of Lookout Mountain. The enemy tried to drop shell into our camp. The height of the Mountain and our nearness to its base prevented their depressing their cannon sufficiently to reach us. To make it worse, we built no fires or lights that would locate us.

The next morning marched to Browns Ferry and crossed the river and marched north and east keeping behind the ridge out of sight. During the night troops from Chattanooga had marched their pontoon bridge and over the ridge that hid us. As we passed on up this little valley the Chattanooga troops marched back to Chattanooga. This was done to prevent the enemy from suspecting Grants plan.

Shermans forces (Except some that arrived a day or two later and operated with the Army of the Cumberland) We marched up this valley to the North Chickamauga Creek.

The night of the 22nd of Nov. the 52nd, Ohio, of the Army of the Cumberland took their pontoons and placed them in the North Chickamauga Creek, loaded with soldiers and floated down to over the Tennessee River to the mouth of the South Chickamauga Creek. Landed the troops, who at once passed down the south shore of the river and captured the outposts of the Reb. Army. In the mean time Shermans men had marched over hills (Between their camp and the River) to a point on the north side of the river, where the pontoons came as soon as they had unloaded troops at the mouth of the South Chickamauga. By daylight there were about 10,000 of us on the south side of the river. As soon as we landed work was begun digging earth works, to protect us. If we should be attacked before we had sufficient forces over to..attack. Before noon the same pontoons were used as a bridge which enabled our Artillery and wagons to cross to us.

During Nov. 23rd Sherman forces drove the enemy to their strong positions on Missionary Ridge. During the night of Nov. 22nd and 23rd we see the flames from both our men and the Reb guns on Lookout Mountain, 5 miles away.

Nov. 24th the entire Army advanced driving the enemy back to main defences on Missionary Ridge. The east end of Missionary Ridge curved sharply to the north east. At beginning of this curve, there was a railroad tunnel through the Ridge. Just north of the tunnel there was a raise in the ridge. At this point the enemy had a very strong Fort. The ground in its front sloping gradually NW, N, NE, so their Artillery could make a clean sweep of their front. Skirmishing on Shermans front continued until the middle of the afternoon, then an attempt was to carry the Fort by storm. The 80th, Ohio and the 17th, Iowa was in the 3rd line, soon as our first line was forced back, the 2nd line laying close to the ground, rose up and charged forward. Finally they were also driven back. The 80th Ohio and the 17th, Iowa rose to their feet and rushed forward to within 100 yards of the Fort. You could see the heads of the enemy as they fired at us. The 17th Iowa, was on our right, their wing was attacked in both front and rear flank. Soon we were forced to get the rear or be overwhelmed. Gen. Pat Cleyburn (Reb) had marched his Division through the tunnel and attacked us on our right and rear. As we fell back, I kept more to the east as I saw the slope our men were retreating through was being plowed by cannon balls, shell, grape and canister. I soon

23. continued

came to a knoll where men of many regiments had stopped and were firing at the Rebs. There was probably several hundred of us, as soon as we loaded, we would take a few steps to the crown of the hill, then fire and fall back to reload. By this time we kept the enemy coming from out of their Fort to Rob our dead and wounded. Soon, after dark we had pulled up two pieces of Capt.....

Artillery. Sergeant Free Davis and I had lost our blankets in the fracas, So after dark we crawled up a ravin and found two blankets. Then we started to find our Regiment but ran across a number of wounded, being attended by a number of doctors. The doctors at once requested us to help carry wounded men to the rear. We with 2 other men carried wounded in blankets to the top of the hill in the rear of the temporary place they had assembled many of the wounded. Not having had anything to eat since the morning before we quit helping the local hospital at 2 AM. We then walked down the north side of the Ridge and stopped at the first camp fire we came to. Low, and behold, there sat around the camp fire my brother W.P. Mulvane, LaFayette Patterson of the 52nd, Ohio and Tom Patterson of Co. B. 80th Ohio. Tom had just found and told them that Free Davis and I were missing. They at once made some coffee and a little other food, we ate, then lay down and slept till dawn.

On the night before we crossed the river Col. Metham came to Co. B. and asked for a Sargeant to volunteer to take command of the Color Guard of 6 Corporals and two Color Bearers. Free Davis volunteered. On the.... charge, both Color Bearers and 3 of the Corporal Guard were shot down. Sargeant Davis recovered both Stands of Colors and turned them over to the Colonel. Soon as our reserves was reached Free Davis had observed the bunch of men I was with, holding the nob of the hill and he cam to us as soon as he had turned the Colors over to the Colonel. The Govenor of the State of Ohio at once sent Sargeant Davis a Commission as Lieutenant. Later the National Congress voted him a Medal.

A prisoner taken next day said, he was in the Fort we tried to take by assault. He said it was impossible, as heavy reinforcements from their left flank filled all trenches. There being so many that the men would fire, then step back to load while the surplus men stepped forward and fired. By this method from the top of the enbankment there was a constant stream of fire.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge began November 22nd on Lookout Mountain and the Army of the Cumberland advancing south and southeast of Chattanooga, driving the enemy south toward Missionary Ridge. Shermans forces being north of the river behind a high ridge, many of climbed to the top of the ridge, climbed into trees from where we could view the entire valley to the great.....with Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. We could see our lines advancing and the enemy falling back to their main lines at the base of the ridge.

Nov. 23 1863.

The next morning at 3 AM we were crossing the river in Pontoon Boats, Skirmished that day and drove the enemies right flank from the first tiers of hills.

Nov. 24. (Battle of Shermans forces described before.)

The Confederates having been driven from Lookout Mountain, they retreated eastward, reinforced their main line on Missionary Ridge. Late in the afternoon the Union Forces advanced, with orders, to drive the enemy back to the ridge. The Union forces drove the enemy to their entrenchment at the foot of the ridge. Not content with this the Union forces kept on the heels of the retreating enemy. Sealing high ridges and capturing many Batteries. It becoming dark the persuit ended. During this great movement, Generals Grant and Thomas viewed the advance from Orchard Knob. When Grant saw his forces scaling the high ridge, he enquired, who gave the order for such advance movement. All Officers present denied having given any order to advance beyond the base of the ridge. The men appeared to have regained great physical strength and enthusiasm and suprised their own commanders and the Confederate Commanders.

24 (continued)

Gen. Bragg stated afterwards that he thought the Union forces would be so exhausted when they reached the top of the ridge that they could be pushed back over the ridge.

(The Confederate right Flank rested on the South Chickamauga River. Said river was narrow but very deep.

The left flank of the union Army under Gen. Sherman confronted the right of the Confederate Army under Command of Gen.....

Two miles south of the Confederate right wing was a bridge across the Chickamauga River over which the enemy must retreat. Therefore the strong opposition to Shermans forces.) The 80th OVI lost 150 killed and wounded.

25.

Nov. 25

The Army is following the retreating enemy closely, frequently skirmishing with the enemies rear guard.

Nov. 26 to 28.

General Grant ordered Sherman to take one of his Corps and march over to Knoxville and relieve General Burnside who was besieged by Gen. Longstreet. Gordon Granger had been ordered to march to Knoxville. He was too slow to satisfy Gen. Grant, therefore Gen. Sherman took most of the 15th Corp. Gen. James Longstreet retreated before Sherman's men arrived in striking distance. As Gen Grant was familiar with the Army of the Tennessee and it's many long marches with very limited amounts of provisions, he was satisfied they would get to Knoxville, rations or no rations.

The troops following the retreating Army south from Missionary Ridge struck them at Ringold, had a sharp fight and lost too many men. Gen Braxton Bragg is destroying the railroad as he retreats south.

Nov. 28.

Our Division ordered to return to Chattanooga. We are out of provisions.

Nov. 29.

In old camp of the Tennessee River.

Nov. 30.

Living on less than half rations, which was issued to our men. After dark you could see many campfires across the valley, on which of hills. Many were in poor condition for marching the next day.

Dec. 2

Our Gen. John E. Smith's Division broke camp (our old camp of Nov. 20th) and marched to Bridgeport about 40 miles away. Made it in two days easy march.

On the march between Bridgeport and Huntsville, Ala. Today Chaplin Pepper rejoined the Regiment, having back to Ohio on leave of absence. He rode up to me and handed me a Testament from my Mother. I was so happy to get something from my Mother, I even read considerable from the Sacred Book as we marched along.

On the way to Bridgeport I and another comrad stopped and stayed over night with Mart Neighbor and other friends of the 24th Ohio. We also stopped at Shell Mound and took dinner (noon) with Lieut. Albert Dent of the 51st Ohio. Comrad Dent (a cousin) had us stay until evening as he said a construction train would go to Bridgeport at 5 p.m. We stayed the train arrived at Shell Mound after midnight. We go aboard a flat car and went to sleep in coils of ropes. Arrived at Bridgeport at 2 am. Dec. 4th. Found our Regiment and Division a few miles west along the river. Before daylight we found our regiment. As soon as daylight came we went to the wagon train to recover our baggage. We had slept in a wagon.

(The greatest loss to was my memos of every day occurrences from March 1863 to Nov. 26th 1863*.

Memory brings events but of uncertain dates.

We passed through Stevenson on Dec. 22nd. (No note is made of Marched through Scottboro on Dec. 26th. where he was on Dec. 25th Marched through Larkensville on Dec. 27th. his 20th Birthday.)

Dec. 29th.

In camp along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The 80th Ohio Regiment stationed as guards along the railroad, east of Huntsville.

January 1, 1864.

25 (continued)
January 1, 1864.

It is very cold, crowded in the tents to keep warm. A cold New Years Day. Some of boys went to a near by cemetery and crawled in the little stone or brick houses built over graves. One house would hold 4 or 5. Said cemetery was out near our picket line. I had charge of a post near there. Every two hours I would go these little houses and call out a change of pickets. Guards are divided into three details, therefore detail No. 1 on duty 2 hours, Next No. 2, 2 hours No. 3, 2 hours for 24 hours. Generally 2 corporals divided time 6 hours apart.

26.

- Jan. 6.
Marched 13 miles westward. We had a little shack most finished when we got to march.
- Jan. 7.
Marched 6 miles, very cold
- Jan. 8.
In camp near Brownsboro.
- Jan. 9.
Marched 14 miles, camped near Huntsville.
- Jan. 11.
Pickett duty.
- Jan. 13, 14
Fixing up camp, expecting to stay awhile.
- Jan. 15
Went to Huntsville on a pass.
- Jan. 16
On Pickett duty. Got supper at a planters, 50 cents.
- Jan. 18
Went to Huntsville on a pass.
- Jan. 19 to 25th
U.S. Government is asking for soldiers to reenlist for 2 years more or during the war. The Government offers a furlough home to those that reenlist
- Jan. 26, 27
On Pickett duty all day. Relieved in time to go with my regiment on a forced night march to the Tennessee River., 23 miles away. Arrived at Moonville at 2a.m. Rebel Calvary was operating on the south side of the river and it was said they had intended to cross the river to Moonville. A joke on myself. On the march before midnite, we came to a narrow stream, thought I could jump it, so called out, "Why wait all night on Co. A/ to coon that log?" Away I ran to jump the stream, placing my foot too near the edge of the bank, the bank gave way. I fell full length in the stream. As I scrambled up to get out there was a general yell. "Why wait for c. A to coon that log?" Well I trotted up to the Colonel and requested him to let me go in advance. So I trotted ahead and back again for over an hour. The night being very cold we soon had a fire. Which soon dried my garments. Arrived at the river. A few shots were exchanged with the Rebel scouts then our men laid down on the ground and slept till late afternoon. As I never slept in the daytime. I stalked around like a lost spirit. At 4 p.m. we started back towards Huntsville. Marched 10 miles and camped for the night.
- Jan. 28th
Roused at 3 a.m. Got a quick breakfast, marched to our old camp at Huntsville. Arrived at 10a.m. Bodies of Rebel Calvary frequently cross the river and attack some of our out posts, guarding the railroad.
- Jan. 29 to 31
Usual camp and picket duty.
- February 1 to 3. 1864,
Usual camp and picket duty. Went to town one day at Huntsville. It is a beautiful town. It is on ground 75 to 200 feet. above land on the north side, west and part of south. A huge body of water reshes from under the city west side. It is about 2 to 3 ft. deep and 40 ft. wide. A mile and a half north of the city is a hole in the ground with a ladder and steps down to the lake, In a huge under ground cavern. This water comes from a stream east of Huntsville. At some points the stream has a surface channel, at some places falls suddenly out of sight and comes up at some point below. Some times runs under a mountain to appear again farther south-west. After passing Huntsville it joins other streams and empties into the Tennessee River.

27.
Feb.

George Burress and his Brother Wm. Burress came to our Regiment. George being a member of Co. B. brought his brother (a citizen) on a visit. His brother John Burress of Co. B. the father of George, John and William Burress, a member of Co. B. 80th Ohio died in camp near Jacinto, Mississippi, August 28th 1862.

Feb. 5 to 11th Inc.

Camp and picket duty. Frequently see a detail and a regiment passing ou past our picket posts, with many 6 mule teams and wagon. They then return in the evening with their wagons loaded with corn, they had husked from the standing corn. The greater part of this corn is loaded on cars and shipped to Chattanooga and other points to feed mules and artillery horses.

Feb. 12.

Paymaster arrived, paid us amount due each man.

Feb. 12 to 15.

Usual camp and picket duty.

Feb 16.

On picket duty. Weather cold. Today while those off duty were starting a fire a spark flew and entered John McCartys Cartridge Box. The sparks set fire to the cartridges in the box. It was laughable to Johnie struggling to get rid of his cartridge box. It was on a belt and a strap from the belt over his shoulder made it sifficult. We boys laughed and rolled on the ground. Finally he got rid of the box. His blouse and pants were scorched some.

(The powder was in a paper roll attached to the ball. We either bit or twisted the end of the paper so we could pour powder into the muzzle of the gun. Then pushed the ball in after the powder.)

Feb. 17.

Camp duty.

Feb. 18, 19.

Our Regiment (80th Ohio) took 100, 6 mule teams to the country for corn. When we came to a cornfield, the fences were taken down, the wagons were deployed so as to take bout 10 rows of corn, with 8 men to each wagon. We slung our guns to our left side. The gun strap being over our right shoulder. By this time we were ready to gather corn or in a moment be ready to repell any Confederate Cavalry that might attack us. The fine bottom land adjacent to Huntsville produced large quantaties of corn. By this means corn was brought 15 miles to Huntsville. No. doubt many of these people were paid in full for their loss, after the close of the war.

Feb. 20.

Lay in camp.

Feb. 21, 22.

Regiment took 100 teams and gathered four fields of corn and filled all our 100 wagons and returned to Huntsville and unloaded the corn in railroad cars. Most of the corn was pulled not schucked. The husks being good rough feed for horses.

Feb. 23.

All that have reenlisted for the three (3) years more or during the war have been mustered into the United States Service. This three years begins as the original 3 years end.

Feb. 25.

In camp.

Feb 26.

Picket duty.

Feb. 27.

Went to Huntsville, 1½ miles south east of our camp.

Feb. 28. Sunday.

27 (continued)

Received a letter from Bro. John. He said Father was very poorly. He also said, he Bro. Hohn was going to enlist in the Army. I at once wrote him that if he would stay at home, I would reenlist for 3 years more or during the war. I know he could not be spared at home and I had passed through preliminary or radical changes of living by which to a large percent lost health and many lost health and many lost their lives. Cousin, Oran A. Mulvane and I determined to reenlist at once and went to the reenlisting headquarters and reenlisted.

Feb. 29.

In camp.

March 1, 1864

Rain and mud.

March 2, 3.

In camp.

March 4. Friday.

The 4th Minnesota started home on their Veteran Furlough.

March 5.

Co. B. out foraging.

March 6.

In camp.

March 7. Monday.

Anderson Buker (Cousing of Oran Mulvane) came to us as a recruit. He had been a member of Co. B. was sick and discharged a couple of years ago. Several of us took a long walk to and on the mountains east and south of Huntsville. One mountain we found petrified buds and twigs. (July 23, 1919 I have a part of said buds and twigs.) gathered 50 years ago).

March 9.

The non-commissioned officers and many privates had a dance at Huntsville. Commissioned officers were not permitted to enter Gen. John J. Logan put on a privates suite and succeeded in getting into the Dance Hall. Gen Logan was liked by all the soldiers. He was very approachable, at the same time his orders were strictly obeyed.

March 10 to 17.

Usual camp and picket duty.

March 18.

Spent the evening in town with a number of Co. B.

March 19.

Picket duty.

March 20.

Rebel Cavalry attempted to cross to the north side of the Tennessee River, South and west of Huntsville but were stopped by our forces.

March 22.

For several days trains has been running from Huntsville, via Decatur and north to Nashville. The railroad has been torn up. Today the trains started from Huntsville for the north via Decatur.

March 23 to 26.

Usual camp duties.

March 27. Sunday.

Chaplain Pecker preached to us today.

March 28.

Picket duty.

March 29, 30.

Usual camp duties.

March 31. Thursday.

Orders to all who have reenlisted for 3 years or during the war, to get ready to take a train for the north tomorrow.

April 1 1864.

Broke camp and marched to the depot. Slept around the depot all night.

April 2.

7 AM boarded a train of freight cars. Seats were 6" boards across the cars. To close for the knees and comfort. Arriving at Nashville, lay in camp.

April 3.

In the evening boarded a freight train for Louisville.

28 (continued)

April 4.

Arrived at Louisville, Ky. at 6 AM. Regiment took breakfast at soldiers homes. A number of us hunted up a good restaurant and got our meal, the ti Park Barracks.

April 5.

Marched to the Ohio River and was ferried over to Jeffersonville, Ind.

29.

April 5th Continued.

boarded a train from Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 6.

landed at Cincinnati at 7PM. marched to the Barracks for breakfast. Left Cincinnati by rail at 4PM. and landed in Columbus at 10PM. Marched to the State House. Slept on the floor of the Rotonda and wide passage ways. We found the marble floor was not as soft as mother earth.

April 7.

Was awakened by the crowing of a number of roosters owned by some of our Regiment. The boys were bringing them home. They were fighting roosters. The roosters were scattered throughout the corridors. Some mischief boys turned many of them loose soon as they began crowing early in the night.

April 8.

Took the train and arrived in my home town, Newcomerstown, Ohio. My good Mother and Father and brothers and sisters were glad to see me and I was overjoyed with the welcome of my home folks and friends in the village and country side.

April 9 to May 1, 1864.

May 1.

Went to church and Sunday School.

May 4.

Went to Coshocton. A special dinner and ball in honor of our regiment.

May 5.

Attended a party at James Scotts, 4 miles out in the country. Returned to town and went to a party at Craters Hall in the evening. I escorted Miss Scott to Lawyer Davies Residence, where she was guest. We boys enjoyed our furlough very much.

May 7.

Boarded a train with others to return to Columbus, Ohio where we were ordered to join with the balance of the Regiment, for return to the Army at the front. The parting scenes at the Newcomerstown depot were very affectionate and some very sorrowful. My Mother especially was very much affected. We young soldiers were so proud of what we had done at Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge etc., that we could bring the war to an end.

May 8. Sunday.

Some of us put up at a hotel. We reported to our Regiment at Todds Barrack. The balance of the Regiment arrived from the east, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Coshocton and Guernsey counties. These men arriving from the east took possession of the train and had it stopped where ever it pleased them. After the train arrived at Columbus, the leaders were arrested. In the evening took the train and arrived in Cincinnati at 11PM.

May 10.

Left by train at 7PM. Arrived at Seymour, Ind. at 2PM. Had supper there, then left for Jeffersonville. Arrived in the night.

May 11.

Early in the morning we found one man missing from our freight car. The man had got up and walked out of the big side door and landed in a mudhole.... Fortunately he was not seriously injured. The train following brought him to us. We were ferried across the river to Louisville, Ky. Took the train for the south at 6PM.

May 12.

Arrived at Nashville at 8PM. Train left for Stephenson, Ala. At 6PM. arrived at Stephenson at midnight. All trains being loaded with supplies for the Army at the front. We and all troops going south had to ride on the top of the loaded freight cars. Some of us near falling off by going to sleep.

May 13.

Went to Larkinsville by rail and camped near the town.

May 14. Saturday.

We are all writing to our homes. The traveling excitement being over. We are about the bluest set of young men you ever saw. We are once more in Dixie for 3 years more

30.

May 14. Continued
or during the war.

May 15. Sunday.

The regiment was distributed along the railroad as guards. Co. B. being located at a water tank several miles from Woodville.

May 17. Tuesday

Half of Co. B are stationed 2 miles east of the tank, under command of Lieu. John Wilson. At the base of a mountain where there are several curves in the road. Free Davis, Oran Mulvane and Dan Miskimers are also in this guard.

May 18, 19

Lay in camp.

May 20.

Moved camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Our group cook was accused by a near resident of having attempted to catch his daughter. He was arrested and sent to headquarters for trial.

May 21.

On patrol duty. Have to march 6 in a squad single file a few paces apart on the railroad, to have tank, 2 miles away and back every 2 hours. Today is very hot, this is kept up by having 3 squads, 2 hours watch. These patrols are frequently fired on at night, by guerrillas hiding in the country. Very frequently each side of the railroad is bordered by heavy brush or timber.

May 22 to 27.

Lay in camp. Our camp is at the base of the mountain and just this side of the railroad. Have plenty of shade.

May 28.

Visited Regimental Headquarters.

May 29 to 31.

Usual camp duties.

June 1, 1864 Wednesday.

Pay master came to pay the Regiment. It was found that in making the rolls my name and another Co. B man's name did not appear as having re-enlisted for 3 years more during the war. I and my comrade went to Regimental Headquarters several miles away and had that matter taken up. We were ordered to go to Brigade Headquarters and had the matter fixed up. If we had not we would have been mustered out, on the expiration of our original enlistment for 3 years. Some thought that we were going to much trouble to get the matter adjusted.

June 2.

Heavy rain today.

June 3.

I and a comrade marched to Co. B. Headquarters at the tank, 3 miles west to get a pass to go to Huntsville. I was ordered to return to my squad and inform Lieut. Wilson to bring 19 men to Co. Headquarters. A wagon road was a mile north of the railroad. One of our men had the Rheumatism. We put in the wagon to ride to Co. Camp. We had walked about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, we heard some shots over at the road. We at once started on the run for the road. We fired at them and followed them. Soon a squad came running from our company to help catch the Rebels. We hunted for miles around but failed to find them. When the first shots were fired the teamster jumped from his mule and ran toward the railroad. Soon finding he was in such a hurry, he fell on the other side of the fence. Before he got up, he said the man that had the Rheumatism jumped over him and the fence and went yelling toward camp.

June 3. Continued

He made the 2½ miles in very quick time. The Rheumatism left him for good. He was frequently reminded of his great race.

The Rebs dropped the baggage all along the face of the mountain slope. I found my bundle.

Freeman Davis had just received a Commission from the Govern of Phio. He put it in a valise with other matter. The Rebs got and kept the valise and contents. As Free Davihad not been mustered into the United States Army as a Lieutenant, he had to write the Govern for a copy of his Commission.

We joined the company at their tank camp. Marched to Woodvile and took a train with Regiment and arrived in Huntsville at 4 p.m. Camped near the town.

June 5. Sunday

Chaplain preached a sermon.

June 6.

Usual capm duties.

June 7.

On picket.

June 8.

Heavey rain, water came into our tents, over 4 inches deep. Regiment on Dress Parade. Orders to break camp. Prepare to march to railroad. Took train in to the evening. Went to Brownsborough. Slep in the station house and outside on the platform.

June 9. Thursday

The Regiment was stationed as guards along the railroad. (M &C). Companies A, B, &H with part of the 10th, Missouri were stationed at Flint River bridge.

June 11.

Last night the picket fired a number of shots at what appeared to be the head of a large force. We shelter in the Block House and stood at the portholes, ready to fire an any force that would advance toward the bridge. The general alarm caused the enemy to retire. The Block House was large enough to hold 100 defenders. Infantry could not take a Block House Artillery could smash the haevey timbers.

June 12. Sunday

Scouting party sent out to look for the Rebs, none was found.

June 13, 14.

All quiet.

June 15.

Received orders to be ready to move on short notice. Some dismounted Cavalry men cane to relive us.

June 16.

Regiment went to Huntsville on the main railroad. Lieut. C.C. Powelson retured to the Regiment today.

June 30.

Our 3rd Division is consentrating here at Huntsville.

June 21.

Received orders to be ready to march tomorrow. Took walk through Huntsville.

June 22.

Revéille aroused us at 3 AM. At 6 AM we marched away. Arrived at Brownsville 10 miles from Huntsville.

June 23.

Marched 16 miles to Paint Rock River. Our 2nd Brigade in the advance.

31 (Continued)

June 24.

Marched 15 miles to Larensville. Our 2nd Brigade in the rear of our
Division.

June 25.

Marched 14 miles to Mud Creek.

June 26. Sunday

Marched 6 miles.

- June 27.
After dark marched 3 miles to Stephenson, Ala
- June 28
Went by railroad train to Chattanooga, Tenn.
- June 29
Went to Kingston, Georgia by rail.
- June 30
In camp.
- July 1 to 3 1864
Several of us went out to a large huckleberry patch. Fill up and brought several gallons back to camp.
- July 5 to 11
Usual camp duties.
- July 12
Marched to Cartersville, 14 miles. Weather very hot.
- July 13
Marched 7 miles of Altoona and camped on a hill side, near a deep cut for the railroad. A bridge crosses to a high knob, where a fort is located and occupied by the 12th Wisconsin Batteries. The main part of the Army, a few miles south are pushing General Joseph E. Johnstons Rebel Army. Altoona a small station is an important point. Supplies for the entire Army are stacked up here, near the small station. A few prisoners are daily passing north.
- July 14 to 21
Usual camp duties and having strong pickets well out on our flanks. The Army near and beseiging Altoona are having frequent hard fights.
- July 22
It is rumored that Atlants has fallen.
- July 23
The body of Major General McPherson passed north by rail today. He was commander of the Army of the Tennessee, of which the most part of the 15, 16 & 17 Corps were at the front. The 80th Ohio belongs to the 15th Corps. Sharp cannonading is going on at the front. Many prisoners are passing north.
- July 24
Heavy cannonading at the front.
- July 25
A train load of wounded passed north today.
- July 26
Guarded a lot of convalescents to Merrietta by rail.
- July 27
Returned to Altoona.
- July 28
Some of our boys found gold shale in a railroad cut.
- July 29
On guard duty today. We received new Springfield rifles today, in exchange for our old Enfields.
- July 30 to 31
Many prisoners passing north.
- August 1, 1864
Received orders to be ready to march tomorrow.
- August 2
The 80th Ohio marched north, 11 miles, passing through Cartersville, Headquarters of our Division.

33.

Aug. 3.

Marched 17 miles to Adairville. The unfurnished Adairville Hotel being empty, many of us slept on its floors.

Aug. 4.

Marched 16 miles to Resaca, an important point. Resaca is on the north side of the.....River. On the bank of the north side of the river are two hills, high and bluffy road and wagon road approach and cross the river. On the high points of these hills stand Forts with Artillery for the protection of the crossing of the river. The 80th Ohio is around the base of the hill on the west side of the wagon and railroads.

Aug. 6.

The 3rd Brigade Brass Band was transferred to our 2nd Brigade Headquarters at Resaca. Two companies of the 10th Mo. were located 2 miles north of Resaca. The 17th Iowa was located at a large Block House, 7 miles north of Resaca at Tilton. Cousing James Mulvane, a member of the Brigade Band came to see Oran A. Mulvane and myself.

Aug. 10.

Paymaster arrived and paid the 80th Ohio.

Aug. 12.

Inspection of non-commissioned officers.

Aug. 13.

On picket duty near the Cossawattie River, a few miles north east of Resaca. The cossawattie empties into the Conaga River a couple of miles east of Resaca. The hungry musketeers kept us fully awake, while on picket duty near the river.

Aug. 14. Tuesday.

A herd of cattle being driven to the Army south of us. The herd was some 10 miles north of Resaca captured. Also a section of the railroad. Word comes that Rebel Cavalry are very active. Attacking many weak points along the railroad and distroying the road.

Aug. 15.

At day break our Regiment marched to Tilton, 7 miles north. Found the Reb. Cavalry had torn up over a mile of the railroad. Could hear firing in the direction of Dalton. Gen. Wheelers Cavalry very active.

Aug. 16.

Two Regiments from Cartersville came north and passed through Resaca on their way to reinforce railroad guards. The 80th Ohio marched north to within 2 miles of Dalton. Found Dalton had stood off the Confederate Cavalry. The Dalton guard being two companies of the 17th Iowa.

Aug. 17.

Came back to Resaca. A detachment having been sent on scout duty, reported on their return that the Confederate Cavalry under Gen. Wheeler had been nearby a few days ago.

Aug. 18.

All quiet in camp.

Aug. 19.

On picket duty. Some of the 10th Missouri, camped nearby were discharged today. Their 3 years being up.

Aug. 20 to 31.

Camp, picket and scout duty.

September 1, 1864

Rumor says Gen. Wheeler has torn up some of the railroad north of Chattanooga. Our Army gets its' supplies via Louisville, Ky. Nashville, Tenn. and Chattanooga. This makes a long line to protect. There is hardly a day but what the enemy injurries some point on this line of communications.

Sept. 2.

I received a commission as 3rd Sargaent.

Sept. 3.

Word received says Atlanta is ours.

34.

Sept. 4, 1864.

Fall of Stlanta confirmed.

Sept. 5.

Four of our Com B. out in the country scouting and getting fruit ect. walked about 10 miles.

Sept. 6 to 16.

Usual guard, scouting and picket duty.

Sept. 17.

A number of Reb. prisioners went south to be exchanged.

Sept. 18 to 22.

Several days rain.

Sept. 19.

A drunken citizen tried to run our picket line and was shot.

Sept. 24 to 29.

Some of our boys thought they had found a buried streasure box. It proved to be legs and arms from wounded soldiers, left earlier in the spring.

Sept. 30.

Lieut. Albert Dent stopped to see me. He belongs to the 51st Ohio.

October 1, 1864.

Troops continue to pass north. Since Hoods Army eacaped from Atlanta, going westward, some of our forces are coming north to protect our only lines of communication with the north.

Oct. 2. Sunday.

The 52nd Ohio passing through going nothe. Brother WM. P. Mulvane and other Newcomerstown boys of the 52nd stopped to see me and other N. C. boys of the 80th Ohio.

Oct. 3.

AM Duty, Sargeant for the day.

Oct. 4.

The high waters and much drift has swept away the wooden trestles of the railroad, Bridge. The stringers are swaying considerably, but are held sufficiently to enable foot men to pass over, if they are good at crawling. The wagon bridge was also carried away. A ferry boat was quickly made.

Oct. 5

Received our mail. Being the first mail for two weeks, owing to dis-
truction of the railroad at different points and times.

Oct. 6. Thursday.

We hear that Gen. Hood is between here and Chattanooga, threatening points on the railroad and advances north and east. Repairs on the rail-
road bridge under way, was washed out again today by drift logs. No.
doubt Rebs up the river had felled threes and put the logs in the river.

Oct. 7 to 11th.

The railroad bridge is being repaired. Our troops (8th Ohio, part of the 56th III, and 10th Mo. Lessthan a thousand of us are strengthening our 3 Forts, Rifle pits etc. In front of the forts we built an abattis (an obstruction of felled trees, with branches sharpened and pointed in the direction of the expected attack). That would compel the Infantry charge to clamber over pointed rails etc. before they could reach the embankments of the Forts. We also have near our camp two companies of Kentucky Calavery.

34. continued.

Oct. 12.

It is said that Hoods Army is advancing on Resaca from the west. Our Cavalry saddled up hastily and left. I was ordered to take come telegraph wire and tie it to the trees of an orchard, just west of the Fort we were occupying. We crissed-crossed the wire at the height of a little over a foot high. In doing this work, many of the boys tripped over wires they had just put up. About noon our pickets were driven in from the west. The Confederates batteries were soon stationed about one miles west of us on a ridge.

Oct. 12th Con't.

They fired a few rounds at our Fort, then sent in a flag of truce and demanded our immediate surrender. Gen. Clark R. Weaver (Formerly Col. of the 17th Iowa) received the bearer of the flag of truce on the Fort that we, part of the 80th occupied. Standing near by Gen. Weaver, I heard him say to the bearer of the flag of truce "To say to Gen. Hood if he wanted Resaca to come and take it". Soon thereafter their Infantry lines advanced and their artillery opened fire. A large force of our Cavalry arrived on the south side of the river. They left one man to hold their horses, the other 3 men marched to the railroad bridge and crawled across to the north side and formed near a half miles north of our Fort. I was ordered to take some men and cross on our ferry and get some certain kind of ammunition from the wagons of the Cavalry. The Cavalry horses, wagons etc occupied open bottom land just across the river. I had found the wagon that carried the extra ammunition, when the confederate batteries opened up on our lead horses and wagon train. The fast exploding shells caused a general stampede to the river. It kept us very busy dodging the flying horses and the 100 or more six mule wagons. Soon all. Soon all disappeared in the timber a mile away. I had to report back why I did not bring any of the ammunition desired. As our Fort over-looked the ground on the south side of the river, the men in the Fort saw the stampede. In the meantime the Confederate Infantry charged the line 3/4 of mile north of us. Some of them got as far as our big pile of stored provisions. The dismounted Cavalry arrived just in time to turn the tide of battle. The batteries in the Fort helped to drive the attackers away. One of these Forts was commanded by a non-commissioned officer, who had experience in handling common. We did not have regular artillery men. The one-mentioned was a Corporal Landis. (Added in 1900, Landis was a relative of the father of Judge Kinasaw Mountain Landis). Col. Wilder with his Brigade of Cavalry helped us to stand off Hoods Army. Gen Hood had little time to take a fairly well protected place. Whermans Forces are after him. Late in the day Co. B. was sent out as skirmishers to locate the retreating Confederates.

Oct. 13.

We followed the retreating Rebs, occasionally exchanging shots, We hear Heavy firing north of us.

Oct 14.

A daybreak our skirmish line advanced. They soon found the enemy had retreated toward Buzzards Roost. At noon the head of the 17th Army Corps arrived at Tesaca, on their way north after Hoods Army. During the day sections of the 4th, 14th, and 23rd Corps passed north. Gen Sherman is endeavoring to bring Gen. Hoods Army to bay. On their way north Gen. Hoods Army took the 17th Iowa prisoners at their Block House, 7 miles north of Resaca. Hood paroled the 17th Iowa.

Oct. 15.

Gen. Sherman passed north with more troops.

Oct. 17, 18.

Very few troops moving through Resaca.

Oct. 19.

Guerillas fired on a train of cars a few miles south of Resaca. The men killed and wounded 3.

Oct. 20 to 31.

Very quiet.

Nov. 1, 1864.

The 23rd Corps under command of Gen. Schofield camped here (Resaca).

Nov. 3.

Thomas Patterson and I went to Kingston on a pass to see our brothers, LaDayette Patterson and Wm. P. Mulvane, both of the 52nd Ohio of the 14th Army Corps.

35 continued.

Nov.5.

Tom Patterson and I got aboard a north bound train to return to Resaca. We had to wait a long time, as 23 trains went south, before ours and other trains on the switches could start. This delayed our arrival at Resaca at midnight.

(Written many months later. Sherman was preparing to make his march to the sea, therefore so many troops and supply trains.)

36.
Nov. 6. 1864.
Received orders to be ready to march tomorrow.
- Nov. 7.
The Regiment marched to Adairville, 15 miles south. I wa left at Resaca to guard the depot. After Resaca was abandoned, I and my squad borrded the last train going South. For several days pass the trains going north were loaded with sick and some stores that belonged to some troops that had gone to Chattanooga.
- Nov. 8.
Marched to Carterville, 20 miles. We the 80th joined our Division. The Regiment voted for president today. Lincoln received 250 votes, Gen. McClellan 10.
As I had served 3 years, 1 month and 2 days, I beleived I had as much right to vote as any man, although I was just 20 years old, 11 months and 13 days, so I cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln.
- Nov. 9.
In camp. Saw Brother Wm.P. Mulvane tosay, of the 52nd Ohio, who was camped near by.
- Nov. 10.
All tents and wagons turned over to the army Quartermaster. This mean long quick marches. Army paymaster paid us for the past 8 months dues.
- Nov. 11.
Still in camp.
- Nov. 12.
Marched 13 miles south to Ashworth, Passed through Altoona and visited the 12th Wisconsin battery in their Fort on a hill. To reach this you cross a bridge across the railroad, which runs through a deep cut.
We found them in very bad condition. When Gen. Hood made his retreat from Atlanta, he marched, then north, then east to Altoona and attacted our forces there, The 12th Wisconsin Batteries lost very heavily but did great executions. The Rebs made their charge from the west over sloping ground, that enabled the Battery to do great exection, do long as the batteries had men and ammunition, they could sweep the narrow ridge, that lead to the bridge over the railroad cut to the Fort. The Union Infantry was also well protected by earth-works.
As ~~the~~ 12th Wis. Batteries had served so long in our brigade, we knew many of them. Their plight and many lost in the fight made us very gloomy. There were vast stores at Altoona, Whick Gen. Hood desired to destroy- such as he could take away.
While this fight to hold Altoona was going on, Sherman with forces had reached Kenasaw Mountain, and signaled to -----" Hold the Fort, I am coming" General answered, "He would -----".
- Nov. 13. Sunday.
Marched 18 miles, Troops are destroying the railroads as we march south. The town of Merrietta is burning as we pass south. We leave nothing that will aid the enemy. All churches are protected.
- Nov. 18.
Marched 18 miles and camped just west of Atlanta. As Atlanta was a manufacturing center, all was burned up and distroyed. Many of the Atlanta residents were shipped north before destruction of the railroad.
- Nov. 15.
Drew Dog Tents and clothing. I drew a new pair of shoes, Marched 20 miles, my new shoes wore the skin off my heels. When I could find a puddle of water, I waded in it to wer my shoes.

36. (continued)

Nov. 16.

Marched to McDonough, 20 miles. As we have cut off communication with the outside world, we are guessin where we are bound for, some think Charleston, So. Carolina, others Savanah or some point south of Savanah.

Nov. 17.

Showed my heels to our surgeon. He plastered them up, and gave me an order to ride in an ambulance. I and another boy rode a few miles. When the entire wagon train was brought to a halt, we got out of the ambulance and walked ahead many miles.

Nov. 17, 1864, Countinued.

When we found a sweet potatoe patch, we dug about half a bushel each. Put them in our blankets, carried them to the road and waited a couple of hours till our ambulance came up. We rode to camp two miles away. The boys were short of potatoes so we put them in a big kettle and cooked them. We travel 22 miles nearly all on foot. We passed through the town of Jackson.

Nov. 18.

Marched 8 miles, crossed the Ocmulge River on Boats above a dam in the river, that supplies power to a large cotton mill, that furnishes employment to several hundred girls. The mill was not distroyed by the Army.

Nov. 19. Saturday.

Marched 16 miles and camped near Hillsboro.

Nov. 20. Sunday.

March 15 miles and camped near Clinton. Skirmishing and connonading frount today.

Nov. 21. Sunday.

Marched 8 miles, camped near Gordon. Then marched east along the railroad several miles. Tore up several miles of track. Burned the railroad ties and heated the rails and twisted then around rails or trees. We would line up along the railroad track, each man or two would secure a good hold on the end of a tie. All would raise their tie up at once and upset the track, knock the ties loose, make cribs of them, put wood in the center, lay iron rails across, set the pile afire. When the center of the rail was red hot, it was taken off and bent around a fence rail, tree, or sapling. We worked this until after midnight. There is one railroad that runs north and south and one runs east and west. (An Incident) While distroying the railroad near Gordon, while heapping a rail across our fire, my hat blew into the fire. On the way back to Gordon, I met a negro, with an extra straw hat. I had him give me one. A day or two later the General commanding our Division rode past our marching line. Seeing my straw hat, he ordered me to take it off, so I was withour a hat for several days.

Nov. 23

Pickering the Macon road.

Nov. 24.

Moved camp a short distance. Chaplain Pecker preached a Thanksgiving sermon.

Nov. 25. Friday.

Marched 10 miles to Irvington. The town is burned down.

Nov. 26.

Marched 11 miles.

Nov. 27. Sunday.

Marched 11 miles, across the Altamaha River on pontoons. Our Forgers having brought in two many horses and mules. Orders were to select the best. To take the place of our run down stock, and forgers to keep only such as they needed. Each company are allowed 2 pack mules and 2 mounted Forgers. The surplus mules and horses were shot near the river crossing. The Forgers of a Regiment join the forgers of it's Brigade. There is an officer who commands all the forgers of the Division. Each morning the forgers of each Brigade meet early. They distribute so many on each side of the road. By this method a swath of 10 miles on each side of the road is gone over. Occasionally the foragers run against to large a body Of Confederates to brush out of their way. As the foragers make it a rule to keep in touch, so they pass the word along and soon have reinforcements. They often bring in a wagon load of provisions and feed for the Army Mules and horses. Have seen two

37 Continued.

Nov. 27. Continued.

men with a family carriage full of turkeys, one man on the front top driving, the other standing in the rear. Both may have four silk plug hats to wear. One is the driver and the other the lackey. The turkeys are the arsitacrat family.

If the foragers find corn mills, they at once bring the corn and grind and haul to the line of march. When through with the mill it is set on fire. Especially if they have been annoyed by the bushwackers in the neighborhood. We aim to leave enough for the defenceless families, but no enough to spare to give to their army.

Marched 20 miles through pine forest, occasionally we came to swamps, that we had to corduroy to enable the wagon and artillery to pull through. Many of these big pine trees are barked on one side, and a cup cut into the trees to catch pitch as it escapes from the trees. Occasionally we passed a plant that used the pitch to make rosin and other products.

Nov. 29

The column marched 16 miles. I was in charge or a detail that covered 2 miles one side of our traveled road. I had instructions to burn all baled or stored cotton and all cotton mills, unless said building was so close to their dwelling as to endanger their home. I presumed I burned one million dollars worth of cotton that day. I dislike the destruction, but this was called a military necessity and more humane than to shoot the owner if he was in the ranks of our opposition.

Nov. 30.

Marched 13 miles, Camped near Summersville.

December 1, 1864. Thursday.

Marched 9 miles through country that was thinly settled. Many place dwellings are 5 miles apart. The road is a one mule cart road, where it is not much it makes bad for 2 mules to walk abreast.

Dec. 2

Marched 12 miles, found several fields of peanuts, dug some for ourselves. The natives turn the hogs in the fields. They fatten on the peanuts.

Dec. 3.

Lay in camp.

Dec. 5. Sunday.

Marched 15 miles and camped near Statesboro.

Dec 5.

Marched 16 miles. Our advance had a skirmish with the enemy.

Dec. 6.

Lay in camp, threw up breastworks.

Dec. 6.

Marched 9 miles. Rained all day. Our wagon trains have been attacked frequently. To stop it, each day part of the troops marched single file on both sides of the road, men spaced a few feet apart. Owing to road conditions at times the line may be 100 yards from the wagon train. When wagons are stalled in swampy ground, the men of this protective line help the wagons through bad places. Each day a Regiment or more is detailed to guard the wagon train. The wagon train may occupy 2 miles of the road.

Dec. 8.

Marched 1 mile and camped. Cannonading in front, toward Savannah.

Dec. 9.

Marched 15 miles. Crossed the Ogechie River. Savannah is about 15 miles east of us. I.D.A. Mulvane was detailed to take the advance with a few men. Followed up by a larger squad, to help us in an emergency. The head of the advance Regiment following a few hundred yards behind our first support. Part of our squad were to keep their eyes on the road in front. Some of the men to scan the woods on our right and left. The men watching the right side of the road, they reported seeing 2 men dodging from tree to tree. We halted at once and started a few men to get the men and bring them in at once. My men had not gone far till the 2 men stepped from behind the tree. They proved to be 2 men that escaped from the Rebel prison further up north. They were trying to get to the coast. They had floated down the river (Ogechie) part of the way in a canoe in the night. Hid in the daytime. They would hail a negro who would bring them provisions and give them information as to the way to go. They had been living in the swamps and out of the way places for a couple of weeks. They belonged to 104th Ohio. I sent them back to the Regiment.

Dec. 10.

Marched toward Savannah. Our 80th Ohio was wagon train guards. Moved 5 miles and camped Near a canal. The canal locks were shut and the fore bay filled with stones. So they could not and impede our progress. Some firing in front.

Dec. 11.

In camp with wagon trains.

Dec. 12.

and joined our brigade.

39.

Dec. 13.

Camped at Millers Plantation. The tide water from the bay backs up and covers thousands of acres near us. When the tide is out we get clams from the roots of seagrass, cook and eat them. They remain tough after cooking.

For several days we have lived on rice that we pounded out of rice stocks. Comrad Milligan got near a peck of hulled rice for our men. The Colonel passing by saw we had cleaned rice. He begged for some of it, which we cheerfully gave. Officers as well as men were living on what could be found of our way.

The Ogechie River empties into Sound 2 miles west of our camp. Fort McAlister is located on the sound and mouth of the Ogechie River. The 1st and 2nd Brigade is located on our right wing. Fort McAlister was in their immediate front. These 2 Brigades stormed the Fort and took it, after a sharp fight. We could hear the Musketry as they drove in the outposts. Then followed volleys and cannon firings, then a great shout went up as they made their final charge. All became quiet excepts aloud explosion, supposed to an explosion of stored ammunition.

P.S. During the armies operation against Fort McAlister part of our Ironclad Fleet stood further out in the Bay or Sound, until the Fort surrendered, then they sent out boats to clear the way for torpedoes, between the fleet and the Fort. The next day General Sherman and the fleet officers inspected the Fort.

Our Camp.

This locality has many huge live oak trees, that spread their limbs out over 25 feet from the tree body. The outer limb curve like a rainbow. The ends of the limbs come within 2 or 3 feet of the ground. Some are so large 200 people could sit or stand under the shade of one tree. Many of these trees are ornamented with Spanish moss.

Dec. 14.

The enemy have floated the land between our front and their fortified lines.

The raised wagon road being the only land above water by way of the Ogechie River.

Some fighting, principally by artillery.

40.

Dec. 16 to 31st 1864.

Our Army lines extended from the Savannah River on our left to the Ogechie River and the Ousiba Sound on our right. The enemy finally evacuated by crossing the Savannah River in South Carolina. The Army marched in and took possession. The property in Savannah and it's suburbs was not injured.

The first few days of the occupation, there were very few citizens to be seen on the streets. As neither property or individuals were not molested, both men, women, and children became numerous on the streets. The city and suburbs was garrisoned by sufficient troops. The great body camped a few miles from the city in a great semicircle, from the Savannah River on the north-east to the Sound on the south-west.

Passes to go into the city to visit friends on other portions of the Army were freely given.

The massive earthworks built in 1812 were repaired and occupied to ~~p~~ repel us.

The stone pavement of the city had been taken and used to build barriers in the river several miles toward the bay or ocean. As our gunboats drew many feet under the water the impeding barrier was lower down, to enable their Blockade Runners to come up to the city. It took but a few days for our navy to make a channel deep enough to allow them to come up to the city.

A few days after our naval vessels had come to the city and anchored at the various places up and down the river, a Blockade Runner came in on night and anchored. When daylight came they saw they surrounded by Union Ironclad warships. The blockade Runner was loaded with spices.

The Army is excellent health. The march during late fall and plenty of sweet potatoes and general supplies in the country, except the last 125 miles kept us in good condition.

Thos. Patterson and several others of the 90th Ohio did not reenlist for 3 years more or during the war, were discharged as their 2 year term had expired, and were sent home by way of sea vessels from Savannah to New York, then home by rail.

(Thomas Pattersons time had expired Oct. 6th while on the march after Gen. Hood.)

Jan. 1, 1865 Sunday in Camp Savannah.

Jan. 2. Visited by Bro. W.P. Mulvane of 52nd spent the day with me in camp.

Jan. 4. Brigade drill, by Gen. Green B. Raum.

Jan. 6. Reviewed by Gen. Raum was formerly Colonel of the 56th Ill.

(He so kind the men call him "Mother Raum")

Jan. 7. The 15th Corps was reviewed by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Logan. Lie of march, south Broad Street, Savannah.

Jan. 8. Sunday. Spent the day with Bro. Phineas and others of the 52nd Ohio.

Jan. 9. Received orders to be ready to march at a moments notice.

Jan. 11. Cold, rainy and heavy wind.

Jan. 12. Gen Kilpatrick's Cavalry was reviewed by Gen Sherman.

Jan. 13. to 15. Still in camp.

Jan. 16. Visited friends in the 52nd Ohio.

Jan. 18. Sergeant David Miskimens and 3 other Co. Boys were discharged by reason their 3 enlistment hasd expired. They went home by ocean to New York. We had orders to be ready to march tomorrow.

Jan. 19, 1865

Broke camp, marched through Savannah and crossed the Savannah River on a pontoon bridge to the So. Carolina side of the river. The land on the So, Carolina side is flat and swampy. Hard rain most of the day. The water rose very fast. Half of our times we were wading through water, which continued to rise. The 1st Brigade which was following us were compelled to remain on the river levy, until a steamboat took them off and carried them and other troops to Beaufort.

We camped at dark in water from 6" to 1 ft. deep. We built rail beds on brush heaps, or logs etc. Slept OK.

Jan. 20 Still in our water camp.

Jan. 21. Marched ten miles through mud and water, sometimes water was waist deep.

Jan. 22 Marched 14 miles through mud and water, rained most of the day.

Jan. 23 Marched 8 miles through the rain, mud, and water. Sometimes water was above our knee. Camped 2 miles from the Tochateligo River.

Jan. 24 In camp, cold and windy

Jan. 25 & 26. In camp.

Jan. 27 Friday. Warm and pleasant. Quartermaster issued us dry, whole cod fish. Having no way of properly preparing dried cod fish, we boiled them to get part of the salt and bad taste out of them. Then we fry them. We had to live on cod fish for several days. The boys called Division Quartermaster "Cod Fish Skinner". His name was Skinner, the cod fish is added.

Jan. 28 Our mail is forwarded from Savannah. Cold and windy.

Jan. 30. Marched 6 miles. The 1st Brigade came from Beaufort and joined us. Country is flat and over.....

A few days ago I was placed in command of Co. B. There being less than 10 Line Officers. Three companies are commanded by Sergeant.

February 1, 1865

Marched 13 miles through heavy timber and swamp. In many places the roads have been blocked by fallen timber, cut by the enemy to impede our progress. Our Pioneer Corps soon cuts away through and also builds temporary bridges and corduroys the swamp roads. The Infantry also helped to corduroy roads, by each man carrying a rail. Sometimes we get our rail 2 or 3 miles before coming to the swamps. The Infantry can get along much easier than our Artillery and supply train, so we Infantry help the Pioneer Corps to make quick work of road repairs.

Feb. 3. Friday. Marched 9 miles through bad roads and swamps.

Feb. 4. Same bad roads, marched 9 miles.

Feb. 5. Sunday. Marched 3 miles.

Feb. 6. Marched 10 miles. The first 2 miles brought us to the Salkatchie River. At that point the river spread over 3/4 of a mile wide. The river is divided into a number of channels, from 20 to 50 feet wide and 6" to 2 ft. of water. The land between these branches is but a few inches above water. The land is covered by trees, brush, and saplings. The enemy had cut the saplings about 3 ft. above the ground and bent them over and criss-crosses them, which made it more difficult for getting through them. The 80th Ohio took a position just south of the road across the swamp. Col. Metham ordered me to take my Co. B. and Co. K. form a skirmish line then advance through the swamp. I had the men of Co. B. and Co. K. deploy about 10 feet apart, then ordered a forward movement. Before we were a 1/3 of the way over, I heard a splash behind me. I looked back to see who was out of line. Lo, and behold, it was Col Metham, a man that could not bear it for the Regiment or any part of it to have a scamp without his presence. (Col. Metham was no friend of mine or Co. B's on account of our defeating his wishes by voting for Sergeant James Cross for Orderly. 1st Sergeant, when Colonel and Capt. Carnes had a favorite for the position. Who, I am happy to say was not a party to injure Sergeant James Cross).

The criss-crossed saplings became more numerous as we heard the further shore, where the enemy was lined up behind brush heaps. I passed the word

41. continued

down the line for our boys to crawl under the maze of brush, when they could not leap over it. My line got but a few shots, before the enemy broke and ran. We hurried to the bank as fast as the criss-crossed saplings permitted. As we gained the top bank, the Rebs were some 300 yards away, nearing a body of timber. My men started to follow them, shooting as they ran. I called them back and reformed them for any emergency. The Rebs were Cavalry, they had left their horses in the timber.

Feb. 6th 1865 continued.

Soon we saw them as a distance on horseback making good time. As I completed reforming my command, the head of the Brigade appeared at the road crossing. The Gen. in Command rode up to me and asked if I knew where Col. Metham was. I pointed him out a few rods in our rear. The Gen. rode up to him and gave him a awful scolding for leaving his Regiment without a commander. Was not that Sergeant capable of commanding your skirmish Line? (Shermans Army crossed the Salkatchie at many places, north and south of the place we crossed. At some points the body of water runs in one channel. At a couple of places the enemy made a strong fight to prevent our Army crassing.)

Feb. 7.

Regiment rear guard today. Marched 4 miles.

Feb. 8.

Lay in camp, 13 miles from Branchville.

Feb. 9.

Marched 8 miles north-east. We burned and distroyed several miles of railroad track. Built square pens with railroad ties. Put wood in center, set fire, then placed rails over the pen. When rails were hot, they were taken and bent around trees, stumps or ties stood on end and held while the iron rail was being bent around the ties, and near the ground.

Feb. 10.

Camped and had inspection after marching 4 miles.

Feb. 11.

Marched 16 miles. Crossed the Edisto River. Nice rolling country.

Feb. 12.

Sunday. Marched 5 miles.

Feb. 13.

Marched 17 miles through very rich country.

Feb. 14.

Marched 14 miles, very heavy rain.

Feb. 15.

Marched 15 miles. Our Brigade had several skirmishes with the enemy. Nearing Columbia So. Carolina. We passed a prison camp, where they kept some Union prisoners. It was a dreary place with very poor shacks for prisoners. The camp had been vacated before we arrived.

Feb. 16.

Marched 10 miles. The Rebs retreated and crossed the Salude River, 3 miles above Columbia, then crossed a neck of land a couple of miles wide and crossed the Broad River to the Columbia side. These two rivers join a mile or so above Columbia and form the Congree River. The enemy distroyed the bridge crossing those rivers. Our forces pushed the Rebs as fast as possible hoping to save the bridges, using both Artillery and Infantry.

Feb. 17.

As our 80th Ohio camp was on high land near the Broad River, I, at daylight took our mess canteens and went down the hill to the river and filled our canteens, before I had them filled there were several thuds in the mud at my side. Finally I realized that I was being fired at by the enemy from the further side of the river. Soon as we finished our breakfast, several of us slipped to the shore over looking the further side of the river to locate the enemies pickets and fired a number of shots at them. Soon several of our pontoon boats were on their way to drive the enemy from the river front. As soon as our men in their pontoon boats had driven the enemy away from the river front, the laying of a pontoon bridge across the Broad River commenced and in a couple of hours the bridge was ready for the Infantry to cross and soon there after ready for our atillery to cross.

In the meantime a few hundred of the Rebel Cavalry appeared in a field, a mile away over the river. One of our batteries unlimbered and sent a few shell at them, before they could ride out of range and sight. We could see that some of the shells landed in the midst of the Reb. Cavelry. It then appeared that

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each Reb Cavalryman did his best to get out of range.

By 10 AM were on the march over the river on our pontoon bridge. A 3 mile march brought us into Columbia. As we marched through the cities main street, we found they had hawled cotton from the warehouse and placed it in a long line up and down their main street and set it afire. A very heavy wind came up, endangering the city. At once they brought their fire department to put out the fire. Children on balconies with many women had cotton, which the children threw at us, saying "Here is your cotton". As we marched along side of the fire, some of our men ran to the fire department and cut their hoses. The city suffered from this insult to us. We were not after cotton.

We camped one mile south-east of the city on high ground.

43.

Feb. 17 continued.

General Logan located his headquarters in this city. During the night the fire spread and compelled Gen. Logan to move his headquarters to a new location and he was driven out of his second location by the fire. It has been a question as to who set the fires at a number of points in the city. Some prisoners, that had escaped from the prison camp, when they were being moved from the prison camp across the river west of Columbia.

Many of our men became intoxicated from the big stores of liquor. In some stores many barrels of whiskey were emptied in their cellars.

Feb. 8

The city is still burning. Many innocent people are homeless. As our army was so lenient and careful going through Georgia, the citizens of S. Carolina expected the same of us. There was general belief that S. Carolina was principally responsible for the rebellion. Gen. Logan policed the city to see that his men did no further damage.

The most of the young girls were taken to a college, that had been protected and lodged there. Such supplies as could be spared were given them.

Feb. 19

A detailed of our 15th corps of several hundred men was made to haul all their equipment from the warehouses and dumped into the river. A shell in a pole of ammunition exploded causing a number of tons of ammunition to explode, killing and wounding 50 of our men.

Our men secured a good supply of tobacco and brought it to camp. Confederate money and bonds were used in card games. Some of them became hilarious.

Feb. 20

Marched 18 miles eastward.

Feb. 21

Marched 16 miles Camped after midnight.

Feb. 22

Marched 10 miles. Crossed the Waterce River at Rays Ferry.

Feb. 23

Marched 15 miles. Through a rich country. Passed through Liberty Hill an aristocratic Residence village of wealthy people.

Feb. 24. Marched 28 miles Captured 18 wagons from a detachment of Confederates.

Feb. 25.

Lay in camp all day. Tained all day. Foragers came in loaded with wines and whiskey. Many men became intoxicated. Had to arrest a few and take what whiskey they had away from them.

Feb. 26. marched 13 miles south east and camped near Lunches Creek.

Feb. 17-29

In camp near Lunches Creek.

March 2, 1866

Troops are busy cutting, hauling timber to build a bridge across Lunches Creek. Some would call it a river. The water is very high out over the bottom land.

March 2

Crossed Lynch's Creek. Partly on pontoons and part way over the bridge over the main channel.

March 3.

Marched 23 miles. Our foragers find little provisions in the surrounding country. The advance troops have taken all in sight. In a few days we will be in the advance and thereby get first chance at such eatables as.....

Our 15th corps has 4 divisions. Each Division has 4 bridges. Each Bridges has 4 regiments. So every 4th day our divisions take the advance of our corps so on until the 4 divisions had advance and rear in our marches. Owing to our wagon trains delay in crossing swamps etc. The rear in our marches may not get into camp till midnight or later.

March 4

Marched 12 miles eastward and camped near Cheraw. Cheraw is the best point to cross the Santee River west of the Cape Fear River.

Our foragers being ahead concentrate near Cheraw before the Army reached there.

March 4. Continued.

The foragers formed and assaulted Cheraw, causing the enemy to hastily evacuate, leaving their artillery (27) cannon and lots of prisoners. Our foragers are always well mounted. They get their pick of the best horses as they pass through the county.

March 5.

Sunday

Marched 6 miles. Crossed the Pee Dee River just south of Cheraw.

March 6.

Lay in camp. Sherman's Army has a front of many miles, and portions of it having more obstacles to combat. Some rivers and swamps being much worse at some crossings than others. It they meet with larger bodies of the enemy, in strong works at their river or swamp crossings. The corps or corps having better roads and no enemy to dislodge. These later lay in camp till other wings of the Army is in line with them. Although from extreme right to extreme left if sometimes 60 miles apart. They keep in quick touch by orderlies or messengers who locate the forces on their right or left.

March 7.

Marched 10 miles. Our foragers came in with plenty of corn meal this evening. They having run to wells today. Grinds corn for our Division.

March 8.

Marched 7 miles. Crossed the boundary line between North and South Carolina. The 80th Ohio is rear guard today. Being in the rear of our pontoon train. through the very bad roads. Rained all day.

March 10.

Marched 7 miles building corduroy roads all the way, to get teams and artillery through.

March 11.

Marched 7 miles. As there is a big swamp ahead a few miles, and good rail fences near us. every man including company officer had to deliver a rail at the swamp ahead before he is allowed to pass, that is wade through. We cleaned up thousands of rail fences for several miles on each side of the road. As we neared the swamp we found the Pioneer Corps cutting trees and saplings to help make it possible for the teams and artillery to get through. At one point the Pioneer Corp had finished a bridge across the deep center channel of the swamp. It became the saying. If you desire to pass through a swamp you had to have a rail as a passport!

Today we are to be rear guard. Shortly after all the wagons and troops had marched past us., we were about to start, when a shot in our rear was heard. Colonel Matham jumped on his horse and started for the rear, with his old Colt revolver in hand, yelling, "Come The Reb Cavalry had been following our rear and seeing the troops had left, they left, they attack ambulances informed the Rebs that the ambulances that the contents of nothings by smallpox patients. That alone was sufficient to cause them to make a hasty retreat.

March 12

Marched 14 miles. Passed through the village of Rock Fish and camped 2 miles south-west of Fayetteville. Some vessels came up the Cape River with supplies which we badly needed. We heard that Gen. Sherman had defeated Gen. Early and captured a number of prisoners of Early. As we pass through this county we see many tar pits and many barrels of rosin. Tar pits and rosin is considered contraband of war and usually are burned.

March 13.

In Camp

44. (continued)

March 14.

As I arose from my nights sleep, I reached for my shoes, which I had put under my head as a partial pillow, but more to be sure that some barefooted comrad had not borrowed them. They were gone. I was not alone, there were 7 of our men that had no shoes. I found during the march today a pair of shoes, except the front half sole and all was cut off. I tried them for half a day but I had to stop too often to dig the mud out of the entire sole part left, so I took the good leather strings out of them. Later I got part of a gunney sack and tied them around my feet. It helped to keep my feet from injury by snags but the accumulation of mud was to great, so I went barefooted.

March 14 Continued.

The Army is drawing together. Saw a friend of the 52nd Ohio. Crossed the Cape Fear River.

March 15

Marched 11 miles, over half way we waded through water.

March 16

Marched 6 miles. Our teams are stuck in the muddy swamps. Our entire Brigade detailed to help the teams through the very poor road. We have to lift them out of the deep mud they sank in. It rained, we did not get to camp until midnight.

March 17.

Marched 8 miles through the very flat muddy road country. So many roads in the south are too bad for a farmer to get to market with a loaded or empty wagon for months of the winter season.

March 18.

Marched 12 miles. Flat swampy country.

March 19.

Marched 15 miles, our 80th Ohio Regiment is the advance. Heavy firing, cannon and infantry on our left front. Supposed to be the 14th and 20th Corps. Found a large store of goods hidden in a swamp.

March 20.

Marched 16 miles north-east. Our Bridges drove the enemy from a bridge, that crossed the Muse River. We finally burned the bridge. The heavy firing we heard yesterday was from confederate under Gen. J.E. Johnson attempting to crush our left wing, while the right wing of our Army was from 15 to 20 miles from our own Denison.....being the Cumberland (14th and 20th Corps.) The 14th Corps was driven back 2 miles before being reinforced by their right wing. The enemy retreated across the Muse River.

March 21

Part of our 15th Corps are pressing the enemy near Bentonville.

March 22

At daylight we discovered that the enemy had withdrawn from our front, leaving a skirmish line as a bluff. John D. Bassett and Jerome Shaw, two of our youngest and most mischievous boys wandered to our left rear. They soon found a horse a piece. While looking to the woods, thinking they were some of their men they charged down the slope and demanded the men surrender, to their surprise they found they were pickets that the Rebs left as a sacrifice, to enable the main force to escape. The Rebs wanted to be taken to the rear and turned over all prisoners. John D. Bassett and Jerome Shaw lead them to Gen. Sherman's young scamps (14 to 15 years of age when they came to the 80th Ohio) were always in when the captain asked him where his gun was.

At one of our winter camps, an order was read to the Regiment, that when a soldier called to see the Captain or company commander, he must take his hat off before entering his tent. One day one of these boys concluded to visit the captain. When they were within a few yards from the captain's tent, they threw their hats into the captain's tent, they followed their hats into the tent. Such boys were allowed to do things, others could not.

March 23

Marched 12 miles, camped at Gladsboro, North Carolina.

March 24

Marched 12 miles,

March 25

The 23rd Army Corps came up the Muse River from the coast and joined our Army. Theodore Crater of the 17th Ohio-23rd Corps came to our camp to visit me.

45 A.

March 26.

Lay in camp. and March 27.

March 28

Moved camp a short distance.

March 29

Our men built a small hut.

March 30, 31.

Lay in camp.

April 1, 1865

Still in camp.

April 4.

Had inspection. Theodore Crater and others friends of the 17th Ohio visited us today. (of the 52nd. Ohio. Army of the Cumberland)

April 6.

Still in camp.

April 7

Marching toward Raleigh, N.C. During the day a horseman came riding down our marching line, shouting, "Richmond has fallen". The announcement traveled down our lines faster than the horseman could ride. Soon as he had struck the head of the mile long march in columns and made the announcement. The word was passed back by our men yelling.

April 7. Continued

"Richmond has fallen". From our place in line, we first heard the roar of cheers from a long distance in our front. As the noise came nearer, we caught the words "Richmond has fallen", before the horseman reached us.

April 8, 9.

In camp. News of the fall of Richmond confirmed.

April 10. Monday.

Lt. Alphins B. Davis, lately commissioned was placed in command of Ct. B. Lt. Davis had been a Commissary Sergeant of the Regiment for along time. As he never served in the rank. I marched by his side and acted for him. Rain fell most of the day. I had some difficulty in keeping Lt. Davis at the head of the Company. Marched 12 miles.

April 11.

Marched 15 miles. Camped at midnight. Spent most of our time helping wagons out of the mud. Had to leave some for the rear guard to care for.

April 12.

Marched 17 miles. Received news that General Lee had surrendered to General Grant in command of the Army of the Potomic. Great sheering along the line of march.

April 13.

Marched 18 miles and crossed the Muse River on hts 'heels of the retreating enemy. Ten of the miles done were without a stop. Lt. Alphins B. Davis failed to keep up with his command and on our arrival to camp, he had not put in an appearance. I had had difficulty in keeping him with the company ever since he was assigned our Company Commander. He is mentally deranged.

April 14.

Marched 6 miles and passed through Raleigh in review before Gen. Sherman.

April 15.

Was hurried into ranks before daylight. It is rumored that Gen. Johnston has made a proposition to surrender.

April 17.

Visited some friends of the 178th Ohio. Up to today Lt. Alphins B. Davis has not been found. He had strayed from his company on April 11th and has not been seen since. Going into Raleigh today, we found Lt. Davis sitting on a lumber pile. He could not give an account of himself. We took him to camp and turned him over to our doctors. Gen. Sherman is to meet Gen Sherman is to meet Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and agree on terms of surrender.

April 17. 1865

While on march a horseman passed along and ANNOUNCED THAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN HAD BEEN ASSINATED. As all the soldiers loved PRESIDENT LINCOLN, we were stuned by the news. The men marched with their heads down and not a word could be heard along the line. If we had met the enemy at that time there would have been a fierce fight. Gen. Johnston surrendered. His men were paroled.

April 18.

The ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS CONFIRMED. (FORDS THEATER, EVENING OF APRIL 14th 1865.)

April 19 to 25.

In camp.

April 26.

Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan reveiwed us today and roñe through our camp. As they passed through our camp they were heartily cheered.

April 27. Thursday.

June 4. Continued.

Our guns were all tired to the running board. The train stopped twice during the trip to give the men opportunity to boil some coffee. It took days to get the black greasy dirt of our hives and part of our clothes.

In the afternoon we marched to the steamboat landing. The 80th boarded the steamboat Commercial. Steamed down the Ohio River. At night made a landing on the Ohio side of the River.

Steamed down the river until we came to a sand bar that extended across the river. The river being very low, we had to land the troops, to lighten the boat. We marched down the river a couple of miles or more, to a point where the water was deep enough. Being affoot and in our native state and the war being over, the temptation was very strong for a few of our men. Two from Co. B. deserted and some from other companies.

June 6. Ran all day and night. Passed Cincinnati at midnight.

June 7. Arrived at Louisville, Ky. Landed and marched up the river four miles and camped near the city Reservoir.

June 8. The remainder of our Brigade arrived and camped near us. Our 80th Ohio Regiment moved camp half a mile.

Lt. John Isnogle was assigned to Co. B. as Commander. He resigned on the 9th and went to his home in Ohio, leaving me in command of Co. B.

June 9. I am making out our company pay roll.

June 10. In camp.

June 11. Took a walk to the country. Bought some mulberries.

June 12, 13. In camp.

June 14. Our Co. B. pay roll returned for corrections.

Capt. James Carns our former Commander came to visit us. Capt. Carns resigned in August 1864, just before we started the march to the sea. Also John Wilson resigned in August 1864.

June 15. Pay roll corrected and sent to the paymaster. Runner says we are ordered to go to Little Rock, Arkansas.

June 16 to 22. Usual Camp duties. Camp is on fine high ground, with some fine pine timber on it.

June 23. Paymaster arrived and paid us for the past 8 months. Some of our boys went home on furlough. Our mess cook, Sirius Bloosaw, a fine old darky desired to go back to his old master in south central Georgia, who's name is also Bloosaw.

June 24. Went to the city on a pass, accompanied by Lt. Otis Hoils, who has just been made a Lieutenant. He was my junior as a sergeant. At Salchaunch (Sp ?* Swamp, I commanded Co. B. and Hoils company were skirmishers that forced the enemy on our front.

June 25. Sunday. Marched to a steamboat landing above Louisville and boarded on of the steam boats. The Brigade boarded other boats. Tied up for the night below Louisville.

June 26. Steamed down the river to Evansville, Ind. and laid up below Evansville.

June 27. Run all day and laid up at night.

June 28. Passed Cairo, ILL. in the forenoon and pass down the Mississippi and lay up for the night on the Kentucky side.

June 29. Run down to Memphis, Tenn. and laid up for the night. Some one cut the anchor loose, to prevent anchoring in midstream, the officials feared too many of our men would find their way into the city, if the boat was tied up to the levy.

June 30. Passed Helena, Ark. laid up for the night on the Mississippi side of the River. Mustered for pay.

July 1, 1865.

Ran down to Napoleon near the mouth of the White River. Steamed up the White river till sundown. Tied up for the night.

July 2. Sunday. Run up the White River and laid up for the night.

July 3. Steamed up stream, Landed at Dualls Bluffs at 4AM. Marched

48. continued

out a few miles and camped. Practically every mile up the White River was through great forests of fine timber at one place the water overflowed the timber land.

July 4. Lay in camp. Smoked cigars and thought of HOME.

July 5. In the evening went to the White River and had a fine swim. Water deep and clear. P.S. (Sometime after being discharged and at home, I was told that David Forney had been drowned in the White River, at Duvalls Landing. He did not belong to my Division. He was a nephew of Chris Forney, Principal of Newcomerstown School).

July 6. Located on the Arkansas River. Crossed the Arkansas River on pontoon bridge to Little Rock. Camped near the city. My eyes are getting very sore. I had to put my handkerchief over my eyes while riding on top of the freight cars.

July 7,8,9. In camp. My eyes are badly inflamed. (Lt. Otis Holis assigned to Co. B I am not sure of the date.)

July 10. Some few of our boys sent to the Guard House because of bad conduct.

July 11, 12. In camp.

July 13. My eyes seem much better.

July 14, 15, In camp.

July 16. Went to city on a pass (Little Rock). City in bad physical condition. Morals seem very low. It needs cleaning up morally and physically.

July 17, 18, 19. All quiet.

July 20. The most part of our Brigade refused to go on drill. After some trouble most of the men stepped into ranks. A few did not, they were arrested and put in the Guard House. Knowing that orders for mustering out had been issued, they said, "Whats the use, the war is over and we are getting ready to go home".

July 21 Friday One of our company, that was furloughed at Louisville, Ky returned today and reported for duty, July 22, 23, All ok in camp/

July 24. Our division (2nd) was reviewed by Gen. Reuolds One of the Division officers was ordered to return to camp, because he wore long hair. Non comms and privates are not permitted to wear long hair. Why not extend the same order to Commissioned Officers? One of Co. B best soldiers, Stephen D. Van Olina, wore long curls when he enlisted and until we were ushered into the United States Army, then off went the long curls.

July 25 Went to the city on a pass. Returned by noon with a high fever for the balance of the day and night. I am badly constipated. Our sick list is growing fast. I took a half pint of Saltz, nothing going.

July 26 I am feeling much better than yesterday. This seems to be the most unhealthy place we have camp in.

July 27, 28 Nothing unusual.

July 29 Went to a theater in Little Rock. It was fair, except too much was by signs instead of word of mouth and pantomime.

July 30 All quiet in camp.

July 31 Some more of our furloughed men returned for duty. While on parade today, orders for our muster out were read. We think it most to good to be true.

August 1 1965. Tuesday Went to the city on a pass, Returned at noon. It seems awfully lonesome here, I started to prepare our muster out paper.

Aug 2,3,4,5, Muster our roll proved to make out wrong so have to start new.

Aug. 6 Redeived orders to stop making our muster out rolls until further orders.

Aug. 7 The 37th Ohio was mustered today.

Aug. 8. Nothing of Interest.

Aug. 9. Wednesday The 37th Ohio started for home today. Time is heavy on our hands.

Aug. 10 Received orders to make muster our rolls.

Aug, 11, 12 Muster out rolls and discharge papers finished at 12pm.

Aug. 13 Sunday The mustering Officer examined our Muster Out Rolls and discharge papers, finding them correct, he signed all the papers and delivered to us our discharge paper.

Aug. 14 Boarded a steamboat on the Arkansas River. Arrived at Mississippi River.

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Aug. 15 Run all day, passed Pine Bluff. Arrived at Mississippi after dark.
Aug. 16 Arrived in Memphis Levy, where we stayed until afternoon. Boarded the steamboat Nancy Byre and started up steam.
Aug. 18 On our journey home up the Mississippi River.
Aug. 19 Passed Cairo, Ill. In the morning on the way up the river, passed Paducah, Ky at 1 pm.

50.
 Aug. 20 Sunday. Passed Evansville, Ind. Stopped and took a barge in tow.
 Aug. 21 Still going up the Ohio River.
 Aug. 22 Passed Louisville in the morning. River low, went through the locks.
 Aug. 23 Arrived at Cincinnati at daylight. Boarded cars for Columbus, Ohio and at 9 AM. arrived at Columbus and at 4 PM went to Todds Baraacks Signed the pay roll.
 Aug. 24 Waiting
 Aug. 25 Was paid off in the evening. Looked around the city for a couple of hours, then went to the Hotel European and went to bed.
 Aug. 26 At 3 AM I was awakened, went to the depot early in the morning. Took a Panhandle train for Newcomerstown. Arrived at 10 AM.

THE END OF THE DIARY

(P.S. some matters I overlooked)

One day in Feb. 1865 Co. B. is ahead of the Regiment, that is we are marching left in front. The regiment was marching about 200 to 300 yards to the right of the roads. Down near the roads, several soldiers were catching chickens near a house, as we were left in front that put us next to Col. Metham and staff. Col. Mathem turned his horse and said "Molvane, take a few of our men, and go down to that bunch of men that are catching chickens and take the chickens". I replied, "I do not want their chickens". Colonel than said. "Let some of your men go and get the chickens from those men". Our boys cheered me. I never fully understood why Col. Metham should have asked me to do what our men would call a mean trick. I think however, that the Colonel took what I said as an insult, or that he desired to get me in trouble.

Col. Metham resigned and left the Regiment for home. Going to the coast on horse back, on the same route the 23rd. Corp had just come to us from the coast. This left Major Morrow as commander of the 80th Ohio. The day Col. Metham left us, he rode our Co. B. and said to me. "After while go up to Headquarters, there is something for you." Believing it was no good for me I did not go. Sergenat Wm. Wilson went to Headquarters to see what Metham ment. He came back and said. "Col Metam has resigned and gone home." Major Morrow is in command of the 80th Ohio now.

The Society of the army of the Tennessee

37th Meeting Nov. 7 & 8, 1907

Headquarters, Carroll House

Vicksberg, Mississippi

An incident related by D.A. Mulvane during his attendance at the above meeting.

Nov. 8 1907 Major H.B. Osborn and I took a walk through the city. Major Osborn stopped suddenly and said. "Do you see that name in the window across the Street?" That is the name of a family who's little girl i issued food to on the 5th of July 2863. I was ing charge of the distrabution of provisions to the needy citizens of Vicksberg. There was a long line of peopæ receiving rations from my assistants, steping out and looking down the waiting line, I saw a little girl. I went to her and asked what she wanted. She said her mother was sick and wnted some tea and some other things to eat. I took her basket and filled it. I took her mothers address and called on her the next day and saw that she had proper medical attention and such food as she needed. Now I am going to call on the person across the street and see if she knows the family that little girl belonged to."

The next day the Major Osborn told me he had called on the lady whose name we saw in the window and began to tell the lady the incident of 1863 and was going to ask her if she knew the family. "She suddenly interupted me. saying the little girl was her.

The major called on that little girl now a women past middle age and her sister before we left Vickburg.

Monday, January 11, 1925.

DAVID MULVANE DEAD

In Business Here 25 Years—
Brother to Joab Mulvane.

David A. Mulvane, 82, former well known Topeka business man, died in Los Angeles, Calif., Friday night from injuries as the result of being struck by a motor car, according to word received by Topeka relatives.

Mr. Mulvane was in the hardware and real estate business in Topeka more than 25 years. His hardware store was located at 715 Kansas avenue. He sold his business several years before he moved to California and was engaged in the real estate business. He left here for California about 15 years ago. He was a veteran of the Civil war. After going to California he was in the cement manufacturing business.

He is survived by his widow; a son, Austin B. Mulvane, San Bernardino, Calif.; two daughters, Mrs. William Ersham, Enterprise, Kan., and Mrs. Richard Terry, Los Angeles, Calif.; and a brother, Joab Mulvane, Topeka. He was an uncle of Dave Mulvane, of Topeka, Republican national committeeman from Kansas.





David Austin Melvane
1843-~~1926~~
1925

