

Journal of John Daeuble
6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment U.S.
December 30, 1861 to May 27, 1864
(Translated by Joseph R. Reinhart)

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The Sixth Kentucky was 705 men strong when we left Camp Sigel near Louisville

Description of travel and events since I enlisted the 6th Kentucky Regiment, in Company E on November 26, 1861.

The 30 Dec. 1861 we marched from our first camp site, Camp Sigel, on the street to Bardstown, and camped in the evening 15 miles from Louisville that was the first night, where we slept without tents and also drew crackers and bacon the 31. we made 14 miles, the march with our heavy knapsacks was hard, and already many fell behind the first day, it was very strenuous. The 1. Jan 62. we reached Bardstown toward evening and pitched our tents that same night at the fairgrounds. the 2. Jan we marched off again and pitched our camp 6 miles from Bardst. in Camp Morton, several regiments were already camped there, it rained most of the time, and was terribly muddy there, the 5. Jan. we marched off again, and camped after a march of 10 miles in Camp Wickliffe, in a thick wood, where we first had to clear away trees, in order to pitch our camp, The 12 Feb. we received new tents and 14 Febr we marched from there, the previous night it snowed and it was 6 inches deep. and in the morning the tents were laden with snow, and frozen we knocked it off and tied it together as good as we could, and the brigade to which we were assigned was the 19th under command of Col. Hazen our and Capt. Hedden's Comp were

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the rearguard and we stayed there until noon until all were away, it was cold and we burned all boards, boxes, straw and the like before we departed,

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We marched afterward to the wagon train, which took a forest path, which was so muddy that one could almost not pass[,] each moment one stuck again almost up to the axles and we must help them out again, the whole way was barricaded by wagons stuck fast and we had our problems with it we made only 5 miles that day and camped in an old log cabin it was very cold and the snow was frozen hard and we were not destined to get any sleep here, next morning the 15. it went better because the wagons moved better so as long as it was frozen We also marched through Hatchingsville [Hodgenville] where we could buy some things and our two companies camped in the evening in two log cabins where our Comp. [Company] slaughtered a pig, however we had no salt and also no crackers and had to eat the meat unsalted, this was 2 1/2 to 3 miles from Elisabethtown [Elizabethtown], next morning the 16. we marched off about 5 o'clock by moonlight, and came through Elisabethtown while still dark, we joined our regiment again on the other side of Elisabethtown and the same day made a march of 26 miles, in snow and muck, where many did not keep up, we were all dog-tired we camped two miles from Westpoint in a wood, next day the 17 Feb. it began to rain and foggy weather we marched off and it thundered until evening until we all had embarked, our regiment boarded the Boat Switzerland and we had much trouble until the wagons and similar things were brought onto the boat, because the going was down a big hill and the ground was loose and difficult. by nightfall the boats departed. the boats stopped by the mouth of the Wabash [Green] river for a long time, and afterwards moved up the river several miles, then turned back again until we then landed at Paducah the 21 Feb.[,] on Sunday the 23 Feb. we moved our things from the Boat Switzerland onto the steamer City of Madison, the boats departed, and by Smithland moved up the Cumberland River, the 24. Feb we

passed Fort Donelson where there was a 3 day battle and Gen. Buckner was taken prisoner.

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The 25. Feb around 2 o'clock we arrived at Nashville, and about 3 o'clock we marched off, through and out of the city, and it already began to become dark when we wanted to camp, then they had us move again and stand around here and there for quite some time, The Rebel cavalry, the so called Texas Rangers had left the city shortly before and still roamed around in the surrounding area, suddenly 10 to 15 quick shots followed one another between the outposts, we were immediately posted in Line of Battle, our rifles were loaded right away, and we spent almost two hours marching back and forth, we also stood in a square the night was pitch black, our cavalry came rushing up the street, and we thought nothing else but now the Rebels were approaching, which was quite surprising and made us curious, finally we were allowed to lie down, although everything had to stay in readiness and sleep on our loaded rifles, but slept very little, toward midnight it began to rain hard and rained until around morning, we were all dripping wet[,] in the morning 26 Feb. we cooked our breakfast and unloaded our rifles whereupon we then pitched a camp several hundred yards from there named Camp Andrew Jackson, we spent the time with drills as we did everywhere we camped a long time, the 12 March our brigade made a march to Andrew and Richard Jackson's graves, on the Lebanon pike, 12 miles distant from our camp upon arrival we stacked our rifles, and went to Jackson's grave accompanied by mournful music, several salutes were fired off by the cannon and then began our march back, and reached our camp again by nightfall, at which we arrived very tired, hungry and dusty, the 17 March we marched off from there and we camped in the evening and were tired still Dress Parade was held, over which everyone was angry, the 18 March we marched through

Franklin, Tenn[.], we camped after an arduous march and many had blistered and sore feet, and could hardly march any more.

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around midnight about 10 shots were fired, whereupon we were deployed right away and prepared for an attack if something of that sort should occur, it stayed quiet however, and we returned again to our rest it did not last long however so came a strong thunderstorm it lightnined and crashed, we threw the tents from the wagon as quickly as possible and pitched them, however, it began to rain before we got under cover and rained the whole night through until toward 8 o'clock in the morning Our company came on picket the next morning we marched off again we came through the little city of Spring Hill where we pitched a camp several miles from the city, named Camp near Spring Hill we stayed there until 29 March, when we then marched off, and by Columbus [Columbia] had to wade the Duck River, which at places was 3 1/2 to 4 feet deep this presented a comical spectacle, it lasted rather long until all were across and had dressed again the bridge over the river was burned down and Col. Willich with his regiment rebuilt it again. which was finished in a few days, in Columbus [Columbia] we had to halt a long time, then resumed our march, and camped several miles from Columbus [Columbia], they pitched the tents the next day, our company was on picket, the 30 March we marched three miles further, and camped on the beautiful farm of Rebel General Pillow next day the 31., we took up our march again, and pitched our tents in a corn field, near Mount Pleasant, a little country town, We had a dress parade on the same evening in the moonlight, next morning the 1st of April our young division was put in an uproar because some shots were fired in the outpost line, we were

deployed and marched halfway up a large hill, whereupon it was seen this whole thing was a false alarm, we returned and cooked our breakfast and marched away afterwards. the 2., 3. 4 and 5th April it rained most of the time we were however always without shelter at night and had never pitched our tents the 5th we came in the early evening to a meadow, by Savannah, on the Tenesee [Tennessee] River, on March 6th,

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Our company came on picket, and the others pitched the tents, the night was frosty and cold and we were not allowed to have a fire[,] next morning the 6th April, a Sunday, we heard some cannon fire in the distance, we immediately received the order to march off and by the time we marched off it degenerated into a general battle in the distance by Pittsburg Landing, we heard cannon and small arms fire without stop, we marched to Savannah where first we drew rations, because we had nothing more with us. 1 o'clock in the afternoon we marched off with our knapsacks on our backs at the double-quick, over a miserable forest road to Pittsburg Landing which was yet eight miles distant, we reached it near nightfall, and were shipped over right away, the troops of General Grant which had been in battle the day before, got courage by our arrival, because the battle of the day before had been lost and the Rebels would only have taken the few prisoners, or have driven them into the river, if we had not come, our division the Fourth under General Nelson, was pushed forward that same night as advance guard the night was pitch black, and toward midnight a storm moved in and it rained until almost morning we were all soaked[,] at daylight we threw our knapsacks into a pile, the gunboats continued to fire Bombshells toward the enemy during the night so they kept at a considerable distance, at daybreak it began, our

company were the skirmishers, and Martin's Comp. from our regiment, it misted all day, the commands were given to advance and we did not need to go far until we found the ground covered with corpses, clothing, knapsacks, rifles, sabers, disabled cannon[,] horses, and everything found on a battlefield, we skirmished through the woods, until we came to an open place, and across it at the edge of the wood lay the enemy, the enemy drove us back considerably fast

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Faster than we advanced an absolute hail of bullets came towards us, then the regiment came up and the battle began the battle had partly started with our brigade, was no cannon until about 9 o'clock the artillery came to help us, the Rebels drove us back several times, whereupon our brigade made a bayonet attack and we forced the Rebels to retreat hurriedly and where they lost many, then they drove us back, where many with us fell, the battle continued until noon, and the Rebels did not want to retreat in the afternoon between noon and one o'clock we believed ourselves lost and surrounded, there arrived however perpetual reinforcements, and the enemy began to retreat little by little, and by 5 o'clock in the evening they were completely beaten and withdrew from the field. our regiment lost 116 men killed and wounded, and afterwards our brigade inspected the field on which we fought, and took all the wounded still around, and laying in hospitals or log cabins back with us. we camped in the muck and it began to rain hard again, the next morning, the 8 of April, in the morning at daybreak "Fall in" was called and all went in confusion, in the knee-deep muck and rain, and each one grabbed the closest rifle I could however not find my rifle and had to obtain another one, our Brigade then had to go on picket at

least 3 or 4 miles from where we camped, we relieved the Brigade where in the evening the battle came, we saw everywhere there and around the places where the Rebels had camped, the dead were all buried after the battle, and most of the wounded sent to St. Louis, Louisville and other cities. We were relieved on the 9th by another brigade and came back again next to the previous place, Where we had to lay in the muck and rain for 3 days long without shelter only the officers had their tents and also still little to eat finally 11 April our tents came, and we pitched a camp on

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the Shiloh battlefield[,] we camped there until 2nd May, meanwhile we were paid, and also received good food i.e., plenty crackers and bacon, etc., 2nd May we marched away from there. and camped about 10 miles from the last place, the 3rd May our brigade had to make a reconnaissance, our company and Martin's were again the skirmishers from our Regiment, we had a difficult time, through woods over fences hills and valleys and also covered 4 miles. however we could encounter no enemy, toward evening we came back again, but we hardly had drank our black coffee, when our regiment had to go on picket right away and ours and Capt. Martin's Comp. were used again for the outposts, the 4th of May it rained the whole day, we built ourselves huts, but it rained through them, we were relieved toward evening about 5 o'clock, the 5th May in the morning about 6 o'clock, general march blew, it rained hard, and our whole Division marched off. in the rain and muck we got stuck nevertheless had to go forward, and no one or few had their black coffee or eaten crackers yet, and we must leave with empty stomachs, we were only able to march 1 1/2 to 2 miles, and then it went no more, because the cannon were not able to be advanced further on the bottomless road and therefore we turned

around again really covered with mud and soaking wet, and we remained there until the 7th of May, when we advanced 6 to 7 miles further, the 8th of May advanced 4 miles further, when we advanced the next morning within approximately 4 miles of Corinth and remained there until 1 o'clock in the morning the order came to march back as quickly as possible, each one of us carried 80 cartridges, the night was pitch black and a wretched newly cut and made forest road[,] it went almost in the double quick back again, and few arrived in the camp who had not fallen 3 or 4 times on the way back,

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we arrived at the old place before daybreak, which we previously had left, we pitched our tents the 9th May in the afternoon we were alarmed by heavy cannon fire in the distance, and went to the battlefield on the double quick, however, before we were quite there, the order came to turn around and we went back the same way, and went again to the same place we were the previous night, next morning the 10. May our whole division was formed in line of battle, and we expected an attack, we spent until 10 o'clock and advanced a little, but there was no enemy to find, we returned again when night fell and stayed until 12 without tents our regiment also came there on the 11. on picket, we now pitched our tents somewhat back in the woods, named Camp near Corinth miss. [Miss.], the time was spent there with camping etc. we still had to stand in line of battle each morning until night from 4 to 6 o'clock and drill, and sometimes we must come out at 2 o'clock in the night, the 17 May we were alerted through heavy cannonading in the distance that occurred on the left wing, our regiment was relieved from picket and we had to stand under arms until 5 o'clock in the evening. When suddenly general march blew, and the

whole army was put in motion, we had to march at the double quick for two miles in dust and heat that was nearly suffocating we halted at a large open place, it had already begun to get dark and we camped there at the road and edge of the woods, the pickets maintained a continuous mutual fire on each another, the next day on Sunday the 18. May, 10 large siege guns which were 11 1/2 feet long came and 10 horses were hitched to each cannon they were immediately deployed in the open field and earthworks were made in front of them with earth and bushes. The 19th May we marched off. the army advanced and now built entrenchments 1 miles from our camp, from fence rails and ground, the following night it rained hard. our trenches on the whole were finished, We also had to stay there on picket and afterwards we

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built huts from brushwood, however, were soaking wet in the morning then a few from each company were sent to the camp in order to pick up some coffee and crackers and also coats and blankets, toward evening we were relieved and as long as we were there came on picket every 2 or 3 days 23 May, while on picket by the entrenchments I was promoted to sergeant where it rained the whole day, the 27. we came on picket again, we were relieved and were about half way back to camp, when the order came to turn back, we threw all our blankets on a pile, and marched a mile beyond our first entrenchments, shooting at one another during the whole day with cannon and rifle fire blowing in between, sometimes also very loud, they deployed us in an open field where we had to spend the whole day from 9 o'clock in the morning the sun was so hot we could barely hold up, the 29 May they put us to work again, and we had to make new entrenchments in an open field in the greatest heat, one mile from the first, they were finished at

4 o'clock in the afternoon and we built huts there in the open field from foliage. the 30 May at 7 o'clock in the morning, we saw a thick black smoke in the area Where Corinth was located, and immediately after that bombs exploded on the land and for a short time there was a perfect thunder, this was the Rebels munitions warehouse which they themselves had set on fire, before they abandoned Corinth, immediately the order arrived to march off and we marched into Corinth and into the camp of the departed Rebels and entrenchments that were all abandoned, the inhabitants had fled. where several afterwards then came back, enough foodstuffs lay generously everywhere where the enemy had camped. We had e.g., flour, molasses vinegar, bread, roasted rye corn for coffee, tents, rifles and all kinds of other things, the prettiest furniture and glassware lay all around destroyed, the railroad depot and some other houses they had burned before they left we stayed there until evening, where prisoners were still were being brought in, and also a nice secessionist flag was burned.

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The 31st May we had to go on picket again, and the 1st June we were paid in Camp near Corinth on the 4th of June we marched off after a march of 12 miles we made a halt in the bush where we spent 2 days and received nothing but 3 dry crackers for the day. The 6th June we marched off again and made but a mere 6 miles next day, the 7. we covered 4 more miles, our regiment was in front of the brigade and 3 companies of which ours was one, had to advance several hundred yards for our regiment and spent there until the 9th without being relieved around 3 o'clock in the afternoon we marched off in the dust and heat and marched without halt until 10 o'clock at night and then nobody even thought about cooking then each one was too much tired, we made

fires and lay down on the ground, dripping with sweat and covered with dust and dirt, and there was nothing to lay on and nothing to cover up with except a coat, and then only a few had them next morning the 10th again marched off and in fact without breakfast, we made a halt at 7 o'clock in the evening, of course everyone was tired and done in from the severe strain we cooked our coffee and each received 2 good drink, a half pink Whisky, that cheered us up again, the 11th we marched off again and made a halt at the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, the march was arduous and dusty and we sometimes received no water and most water was foul and disgusting the 15th June we had to perform guard duty at the railroad bridge, which was built over the Bear River, which was 5 miles distant from our camp the 16th we came back again, because we had been relieved. We received orders to send all our extra clothes away by command of General Nelson We sent our coats and dress coats and the like off and it happened that we never saw them again, the 17th of June we marched off and covered 7 miles in the greatest dust

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and heat, then the order came to turn around our regiment must be the rear guard, the wagons had to go up a high hill, which took a long time, we had to help pull them up until finally all were over it, however, we still had our knapsacks on our backs, which made us very sweaty and it was dusty at many places, so that when marching we barely saw each other. we reached the old place around 10 o'clock at night, which we had left in the morning[,] the following night it rained and the 18th of June, we marched on the other side of the railroad and pitched our tents in the woods, called Camp near Iuka (miss.) [Miss.] the 22nd we had marching orders, and we were all ready

to march off, but did not depart the same day. next day the 23rd June around 3 in the afternoon we marched off, at nightfall halted in the woods, and next morning we took up our march again, and marched mostly along the railroad, the 25 we marched through Tescumbia, [Tuscumbia] Ala. and the 26. we crossed over the Tenesee [Tennessee] River on two small steamboats named Lady Jackson and Des Moinsor [Moines] City about 6 o'clock, we marched through Florence, Ala. in the largest thunderstorm, the road was filled with foot-deep water it lightnined and cracked continuously, the lightning hit a few times, soaked to the skin, we camped 1 mile from Florence in the woods, the 27 we marched off again, and we were hardly on the march a quarter hour, and it began to rain hard again, in the rain and on terrible streets, we marched still 7 miles we made a halt by a river, or creek we were dripping wet, our Company, the first platoon came on picket, I and 6 men were by the Head Quarters of Col. Grose who at that time was our Brigade Commander, the 28th we marched off again, and it began to rain again

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we marched through a little hamlet named Rochesville [Rogersville], Ala., we made a halt not far from it and we took off our shoes and socks , and rolled up our pants as far as they went, several hundred yards from there was the Elk River which we had to cross, and which was 3 1/2 to 4 feet deep in several places, we arrived on the other side and dressed ourselves again, it looked curious enough and ridiculous when we waded through the river, which was nearly 150 yards wide, this march was one of the hardest which we had yet made, we had the most intense heat, 18 miles lay behind us, and we could only get water half the time, and it was miserable and made me sick, and I had get out of line, and I was Sergeant of the Guard at that time, now over half the

men at that time stayed back, the 30 June early morning we marched off had barely still 6 miles to Athen [Athens] Ala. Where we marched through at 8 1/4 in the morning and camped 1 1/2 miles from Athen in the woods, we pitched tents the same day on the 4th July our Division had a parade under General Nelson down at the Fairgrounds at Athen, which was located a good 3 miles from our camp, of course it was so dusty that one could not see his neighbor, and the sun was oppressively hot, there were many that were overcome by the heat during the march, we marched there about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and came back again about 7 o'clock, we looked like the miller who was covered with dust from head to foot, and so we spent the 4th July 1862. The 8th of July we marched off from there, and moved forward 2 miles, our camp lay at a hill, there was a large open place there with good water and also a creek to wash, this camp was called Camp Houghton [Routin]. The 14. July we marched off from there and we pitched our camp by the little city, Athen Where they barely gave half rations to us our Colonel Whitaker had the same day a quarrel with another Colonel, who had his tent where Whitaker wanted to pitch ours, and they got into an argument, he also had

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a heated exchange with Col. Hazen, whereupon he had to hand over his saber, (and so called) came under arrest. The 17 July we marched off from there. it began to rain and the road was filled with water, at nightfall we made a halt, however we could find no good water anywhere, July 18th went again further, and our brigade was now all spread out, we went left through a narrow forest road and arrived about noon at our place and pitched our camp in the woods at a pretty place near the railroad, it was called Camp Brown, near Elk River Railroad Bridge, We

always worked alternately by company at the bridge over the Elk River, one time we were supposed to be attacked there the night of 3rd until 4th August by 300 cavalrymen, we were alerted and prepared to hold, whatever happened, but it stayed quiet, the 5th August we marched off from Camp Brown the wagons were taken over the river on a flatboat, we made a halt by a creek, named Richland Creek, where we ate and stayed for a while. And in the evening we arrived by Pulaski, Ten. [Tenn.] where we camped for the night on the morning of the 6th we took up our march again and marched through Pulaski, which is an old little city and had a pretty Courthouse, around noon we arrived at Ronald [Reynolds] Station where the wagons were unloaded, and the things put on the railroad, the captains drew lots as to which companies had to go by railroad and which by the wagons over the road to Murfreesboro. 4 companies had to go with the wagons and 6 by the railroad where also ours was with it, and we arrived at 6 o'clock in the evening in Nashville, we had considerable time and freedom there, and those who had money bought, and most got themselves full of booze and got to fighting. I borrowed two dollars from Gustav Laun, I bought quite a lot of bread and cheese, and also a pint whisky for 25 cents

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many got their heads bloodied and it was a spectacle the whole night, that you could not close an eye, next morning several had a swollen head and a terrible hangover on the morning of the 7. we rode away from Nashville on the railroad and arrived at noon in Murfreesboro where the rest of the regiments of our brigade already were, and all had marching orders when we arrived, we had our things unloaded, and again on the wagons, of other regiments and all were ready to march off, but the order was again cancelled, and we pitched our camp outside the city on the

McMinnville Road, we marched then another day the 8th of August on the opposite side of the city and set up our camp there, next to us was a little Fort which our Battery occupied, 2 companies from our regiment were deployed to 2 railroad bridges in order to guard them, they had to build little Forts, We had to stand picket, and train guard on the railroad and every morning around 3:30 or 4 o'clock go out, and stand in Line of Battle until day[,] the 17 August we had Brigade Review, we marched through Murfreesboro up to a large open place on the evening of the 17 and that night the 27 Ky and 9 Indiana Regt. which belonged to our Brigade, went to Nashville, the 27th was sent to Mumfordsville [Munfordsville], to be completed, and the 9th Indiana came back out to us later the 18th we had inspection, the 19th we drew half rations for 14 days long, the 20. the old Hecker Regiment rode past us on the railroad, the 22 the music band left, which played for us there each evening at the dress parade the 24 August we were on picket on Sunday, and the others in Camp had to cut down trees the 25. the 2nd Ky. Regt. came to us, and 2 regiments of Cavalry on this side where we camped, the 26. the 6th Ohio that also stayed not long there, the 27. August afternoon around 3 o'clock several shots were exchanged by the pickets and Rebels at the same time the cavalry came up there.

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and brought Order, the enemy approached, now all went into confusion the regiments fell into line, our company was already posted as skirmishers in the little city of Murfreesboro, but no one came, afterwards we marched out of the little city, the women and children fled to a secure place, and we awaited whatever should come the road out of the city was fully strewn with corn, which the haulers had lost, because they drove a cart in there, and thought they still came after them

We returned again to camp. our regiment marched to the 2 companies which had been posted at the bridge and stayed there overnight, on the next morning they arrived again at camp, in the skirmish between the pickets on our side 1 man was killed and 3 wounded, where this disturbance began, the soldiers wanted to wash, their whole wash, soap canteens buckets etc. was left behind, which we found by the Spring and took the best with us into the Camp the 5th of Sept. we received marching orders, in the afternoon we set fire to everything, the self-made huts from brushwood and boards the wagons were loaded and the regiment fell into line to depart then it was changed to march off from there the next day, next in the evening toward 5 o'clock a fire broke out next to the Courthouse in Mursfreesboro, and 4 companies from our regt. had to double-quick to the burning place but before we arrived there it was already extinguished, we returned to camp, the same evening everyone was sick and those not capable of marching were transported to Nashville on the railroad next morning the 6th of Sept., we marched off from there, our brigade consisted of at that time, the 6th Ky. 41st Ohio and 2nd Ky. and the Battery. Around noon we made a halt at the Stone[s] River and marched off again about 5 o'clock, where we still made 7 miles in 2 hours

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We camped by the little city of Lavergne [LaVergne] and reached it by the moonlight, with the detour we had to make we covered 21 miles in the dust and heat that day, next morning at 10 o'clock we marched off again, and made a halt 4 miles from Nashville at the Stone River, there were many in the water and bathing themselves, then it was called Fall in and we marched in the night up to Nashville and made a halt, almost at the same place where we expected an attack in

Feb. 62, after we entered Nashville, our knapsacks were loaded on special wagons during the night, and the tents also, and most now had no blankets at all with them, in the night 2 o'clock the 8 Sept. we marched off it was still night when we marched through Nash' and we made the same day only 8 miles, and camped in the evening 8 miles from Nashville and also had not much to eat but what we fetched ourselves. We camped there 2 days, the 10th our Comp. went on picket, where it was made known to us to be on guard, because the rumor was that we would be attacked by 700 hostile Cav. [cavalrymen], the night passed quiet and it came to nothing. The other regiments in camp had to stand for 2 hours in Line of Battle, from this place it was still 8 miles to Nash. by the Railroad and 177 to Louisville, the 11th Sept. we marched away from there, we made 24 miles and camped at 10 o'clock at night the Rebels had left the place shortly before, because their picket fires still burned, it was foggy and rainy weather, the 12 Sept. next morning we marched off again. it went very slowly our Comp. and Comp. A were the skirmishers which were deployed on both sides of the road, and so we marched forward we however a mere 8 to 9 miles the same day and camped by the little city of Mitchelsville [Mitchellsville] 2 divisions ours and McCooks.

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on a large open place[,] it was foggy the whole night and rained very hard, about 2 o'clock in the morning we marched off again and the majority still had no coffee cooked and must leave without something warm to eat or drink, we marched through the little city of Franklin and we made 26 miles the same day in terrible dust, and we camped 2 miles from Bowling Green by a large ravine which was from 150 to 200 feet deep and a large stream of spring water flowed

underneath Where we had to haul it up from there with great difficulty the 14th Sept. We marched until at the city Bowling Green, when we camped there, we saw the places which were now washed out, however still recognizable where Buckner had camped with his army last year near Bowling Green we had miserable muddy pond water, that was as thick as Buttermilk, and horses and donkeys all drank out of there, in the evening we had an inspection, where then also the Sergt. and Corp. drew ball pullers and scrapers from there it was still 155 miles to Louisville and 70 miles to Nashville by railroad, we drew there rations for 10 days consisting of flour and salted pickle pork, barely drawn from the Commissary when the order came it must last 20 days, and the order was we should provide ourselves with food for 3 days, and so we baked the whole day and until 12 o'clock at night. The so called Slapjacks, consisting of flour water and salted fat from old bacon, and the total when complete was a fatty mixture still half dough the 15. September I was also in Bowling Green and got my blanket, which I had not had since the 7. Sept. and had had to make do without it, the 16 Sept. I was rather sick because I could hardly stand upright, it was a sort of Fever, and attributed much to the unhealthy cakes[,] in the evening supposed to have marched off, our regiment was all ready on the street ready to march and the wagons were loaded it gradually became night, and the regiment camped again.

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the 17. Sept. we marched off. I had my things brought on the wagon and stayed with the same because I still felt weak and miserable, I spent the last night sleepless, things did no go very fast, we crossed the Barren River by B[owling] Green, the day went slowly or so to say not at all until toward evening then it went in a hurry until 4 o'clock in the morning the wagons were driven the

whole night through and we marched beside them, because riding in one hurts more than if one does not ride. it rained tremendously, and we were soaked to the skin and my shoes were quite loose, and I really ran in the muck which ran into my shoes, we had put behind us 20 miles the same night, already for 2 days we received nothing warm to eat, i.e. we had no coffee to cook, I returned again to the regiment the next day and 18. Sept. we marched off on a side road through the bush to Glasgow Ky. however, the Rebels had already been driven away by our cavalry, and we headed then in another direction, it was about midnight before we camped because the whole army came together by a little country town named Prewitt Town, and the road was obstructed everywhere with wagons, cannon and armed forces everyone was impatient on account of this long standing around, and marching forward little by little, and then stopping again in the morning 4 o'clock the 19. Sept. we had Inspection, without having cooked our breakfast it was whether all rifles were clean and unloaded very early at daybreak the whole army marched off. The Hecker Regiment was the only one that still had music, we marched about 6 miles, we camped, however the whole brigade had to go out on picket right away. We had no blankets however,

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a barn was near and we got hay and straw for cover, it was rather cool and in the morning at daybreak we made a fire and burned the entire fence located by us, We had not had any coffee for 3 days, corn, apples and gruel was our food the 20. in the evening 2 wagons came and brought us foodstuffs and a ration of fresh meat. We cooked ourselves meat soup, we drew flour for 2 days, which we all had to bake the same night, the bakers went the whole night through, next morning were supposed to be attacked, but the enemy had gone away, in the evening about 7 o'clock

marching orders came and the whole army moved forward, it went good as long as we marched on the street, but over half the way we had a wretched miserable forest road, where it was pitch black, and a good many accidentally ran against a tree trunk, and fell to the ground, around 3 o'clock in the morning we camped near the Green River all with the greatest effort, in the morning the 22nd Sept. we cooked our coffee we camped on an open place, Where the sun was very oppressive, we then moved a half mile from there into the woods, barely reached there and stacked the rifles and we had to go back, and were back there again for barely a quarter of an hour and had to return there and had hardly a short half an hour's rest and the general march blew again, we already had meat on the fire which was left over from the previous day and we succeeded in cooking it, and slurped it down in a hurry

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The 23 Sept. early morning we waded through the Green River the water was rather cool and 1 1/2 feet deep at noon we made a 3/4 hour halt at the Bacon Creek and camped in the evening next to the Nolin River we had made a hard march of 25 miles, and it took our colonel an hour to get the regiment organized until he let us rest, night 12 o'clock we were already disturbed, we drew flour and baked again the same stuff as usual the 24th Sept. we made about 24 miles again, and camped in the evening about 8 miles from West Point the water from Murfreesboro to Louisville was mostly terrible filthy and stinky Pond Water, the 25th of Sept. we marched off and arrived around noon at West Point Ky Where we had a rather long stop, evening we camped at the Ohio River, 1 mile from W, Point, and drew there again since a long time the well known Crackers and Ham, which appeared to us as a delicacy after the awful Slapjacks, night 2 o'clock

came the order to march off in fact to Louisville, where it went easier although many still had not had their breakfast, several miles before Louisville our Colonel W[hitaker] behaved barbaric, because he hit some with his saber, and threatened to shoot, because soldiers who were sore and worn down were not quick enough to keep up[,] the left wing was in front and our Comp. the right took its proper position again just at the edge of Louisville. The 26th Sept. near noon we reached Louisville and camped by the Ohio Fall [Falls of the Ohio], behind the Elm Tree Garden. I washed myself and my clothes and received a pass to go home, next morning I went down into the camp again, afterwards I put clean clothes on

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and had several cents money in my pocket I felt happy again the 28th Sept. I wrote the payroll for 4 months, at home where my brother helped me, it was stated every day that we would receive money in Louisville the 9th Indiana and 27th Ky from our brigade were paid off at 4th and Chestnut Streets in Louisville, and we had to pull out without money, in the evening the 1st of October, we marched off from Louisville with the hope we would be paid off a few miles from Louisville, but we were mistaken, because we marched 10 miles in the night before we camped, and there was now no more talk of money. I stayed back and remained with several others by the corner of a fence where a burning desire arose again to turn back to Louisville. We started off early in the morning while it was still dark, and waited on the road until the regiment came marching up, at midnight it began to rain hard, the road was difficult, we walked over the Rolling Fork at which the Rebels had burned the bridge down and camped there in the area 2 miles from Mount Washington in muck and rain, the Division of Wood, which was ahead of us had driven

the Rebels out of M[ount]. Washington that evening, we had heard their cannonading a long time the 3rd October early in the morning we marched off now came our Brigade and Division, the people of M. Washington, said only 1,500 Rebel cavalry were there, they scrambled, our Regiment was in front of the whole division and outside M. Washington the whole regiment was used as skirmishers, we had to move across woods hills and valleys and climb a good many fences there were several shots fired but no one was wounded, in the evening our regiment came on picket, we lay in a ditch near the street When the same morning the 4th October the paymaster came and paid off 6 companies, general march blew, we had to leave and 2 Comp. were still paid off

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on the march, and we 2 German companies therefore received no money at that time. Comp. B [formerly E] and G, each one of us, was greatly enraged over this sensitive exception, the total march for this same day amounted to at most 6 miles, the 5 October we rested for 1/2 hour in the woods next to the Fairground at Bardstown In the evening marched through Bardstown and camped 1 1/2 miles from there in the woods, cattle were slaughtered there, and each received his raw piece, that one could make with what he wanted, many roasted it on a stick over the fire and most had little pleasure from it, the water was scarce and dirty, the 6th October we marched an uneven and stony forest road, which made us all exhausted, also climbing up and down the hills and 9 o'clock at night we camped 2 miles from Springfield rations were still drawn and we spent until midnight before we laid down and could rest, 7th Oct. we marched off and made about 24 miles by 10 o'clock at night, a miserable road, and a lot stayed back, which returned only 2 and 3

days later, the dust and the water were always two items the first too much the latter too little, We settled very close to the Rolling Fork where adequate and good water was, we suffered thirst nearly the whole day and night until we came here The 8 October we marched off and met the Rebels about 8 miles from the last place we were[,] as we came we deployed in line of battle, in the center Rousseau and McCook had a hot fight and the cannon was nearly unceasing[,] the water was so scarce there that they battled over it until nightfall we moved back 1/4 mile and camped that night and drew yet provisions for 2 days the 9th October we moved up slowly in Line of Battle.

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to the little city of Perryville, over fences, cornfields woods and the like and camped for the night a short distance away we had plenty of water now while we camped by a large pond. The 10. October we again marched off again, but made only 4 to 5 miles, and camped by a large straw pile, most built themselves huts from it, while it began to rain, but unfortunately because of our occupation had to leave them again, then the general march blew and we marched forward one-half mile again away from the road, and left into the woods, it rained constantly day and night, and we had nothing but our wet blankets for protection and toward morning it was cold, at daybreak our company had to stalk around in the cornfields for 3 or 4 miles in a skirmish line without breakfast, and when we returned again we scarcely had time to eat something and draw our rations, and then we marched off to Danville, the 9th Indiana Regt. were the skirmishers and we formed up the cover on both sides of the street, the 41st Ohio and 6th Ky. we had to go through cornfields over fences, etc. our brigade was alone, the 6th Ky. 9th Ind. 41st Ohio and 110

Illinois we drove the Rebels, without small resistance out of Danville, and sent several cannon shots after them, we rested for a half an hour outside the city of Danville, and the 9th Indiana marched through We marched back again in Line of Battle, the same way we had come and camped again at the previous place, which was 3 1/2 miles distant from Danville. at night at 9 o'clock our regiment had to go on picket, it was very dark, and we had to stalk around near 2 miles in the country before all were posted, however our Comp. was the Reserve and camped by a pile of straw, which we made good beds out of, on Sunday morning, the 12th the whole division marched off.

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we were led in a circle for 7 miles near Camp Dick Robinson, and came back again not until 10 o'clock at night, not far from the place that we had left in the morning The 13. Oct, we marched barely one half mile further, the 14. Oct. we Marched again up to the little city of Danville, where we had to linger so long, until we had drawn rations, the weather was clear, we marched through Danville, Ky a nice little city with a pretty courthouse, and camped not until 9 o'clock at night 2 miles to the side of the little city of Stanford, we were located on the right side there in the night 1 o'clock the 15 October general march blew, most had still not slept, and we had to get ourselves ready in a hurry we marched 9 miles in the double-quick cannon thundered in the distance from General Crittenden's Division, it was cold, the march made us sweat, and several times when we halted it froze on us, and many were still sleepy, by daybreak we arrived by the others, and stopped about 1 1/2 hours, Where we cooked ourselves coffee, we had to go one mile to get the water, Now they went away again the troops in front had Skirmish Fights with the

Rebels the whole day and they went slowly forward, the 16th October around 5 1/2 o'clock in the morning marched off again, our brigade and division came in front, after 2 miles we reached Crittenden's Division's camp, and our whole regiment was deployed out there in a skirmish line on both sides of the street, and had to go up and down hills the entire day and over fences cornfields and all kinds of stuff near Mount Vernon, Ky., our company found next to a large hill 3 large 3 gallon containers full of Whisky, we drank it and filled our bottles, however half was spilled, there was a terrible fuss over that, I had my bottle nearly full with it, but the others drank it just like water, the company next to us also had received a pitcher from us, and many drank too much of it

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Not far from the last place our regiment had a skirmish with the rebels, where a man by the name of Vogel from Comp. C was shot dead and another slightly wounded, the Rebels had several wounded, also we captured some prisoners, the Rebels had the road blocked by felling trees about 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were relieved from our arduous post by the 9th Indiana Regt. in the evening the 27th Ky and 110 Illinois came on picket and we camped in the area of the Rock Castle's [Rockcastle] River next morning the 17 Oct we again marched off made however barely 6 miles, we climbed up a mountain which was at least 3 miles long, and when we were on top, and had rested there some time, order came to turn around, and we were about half-way down, it was called again Right About, now went again up there and camped in the evening at nightfall in Camp Wild Cat where Zollicofer had camped last year we had driven the Rebels before us here the whole day, and they stood nowhere long, Camp Wildcat was protected with

rifle pits. The 18. Oct our brigade had to do scouting, we made 3 to 4 M. but met no enemy, and therefore came back to the old place. The 19 Oct. we marched again from there only our brigade the 41st Ohio was in front, it went slowly forward, the Rebels had the way blocked everywhere with cut down trees, toward nightfall there were some shots exchanged between the skirmishers, whereupon our battery went forward and fired several times, whereupon they immediately gave answer in the same tone and some roared over our heads, the 110th Illinois was in front of us, they fell flat on the ground and got out of the way, the other regiments, ours, the 9th Ind. it was like a blow, everyone fell on the ground, and got out of the way, at the time no one knew the real reason for it; everyone laughed afterwards over it, and many looked dusty and when it was over, it began to get dark

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we camped in a wood some 50 yards left of the road. We had no water and could get none there, the Rebels were still in possession of it. Fires may not be made, the ambulance driver who had started one, had to put it out immediately, because the enemy right away shook loose with several bullets and which flew over our heads the night was cold and we of course could not sleep much, at daybreak we wanted to make a fire, however it was still a little too early and dark, we had to put it out again, but shortly afterward we made fires, and since only a little before we had been freezing we could barely wait to warm ourselves a little. The 20th we marched in Line of Battle up to an open field, and camped there, where we had water, also a coal mine was in the area, it was 4 miles from there to the little city of London, which we however did not go to, the enemy had moved back, Sergt Brauser from our company found a rifle of the Rebels, he sold it

then to the doctor for \$5. In the evening we drew half rations for 2 days with one day's fresh meat[,] 21. Oct. we lay quietly, and we washed our necessities, in a hole or puddle, the 22. Oct we marched off from there and in fact back the way we had come and made 14 miles, without even having rested one time, and we made a halt at the Rockcastle river, it was cold so that the water in our bottles froze without fire we could not sleep and we continued to have only half enough to eat. The 23 Oct we drew half rations again for 4 days, and the whole Brigade unloaded their rifles loaded already 3 and 4 days, into the Rockcastle River in the afternoon we had drill again and in the evening at dress parade, our chaplain said a short prayer before the regiment, we all had to remove our hats and caps for as long as his prayer lasted

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The 24. at daybreak marched off again and made 10 miles by 9 1/2 o'clock in the morning, When we marched through Mount Vernon and then made a 1 hour halt there and afterwards again marched off we camped in the evening 4 M. on the road or a forest path to Somerset. It had already been dark for a while, we got ourselves straw wood and water, then arrived orders ours and Comp. C had to go on picket, we marched 1 miles from camp through the woods and Blackberry hedges, and had our difficulty in the darkness, until we were once at the place, it was rather cold and misty weather, in the morning the 25. Oct at Reveille we went back to the regiment, around noon, we marched off and camped in the evening without having rested a single time, it began to snow and snowed the whole night through a 5 to 6 inch deep snow, we had to spend the night by the fire, and, we were wet and frozen, it was from there still 15 miles to Somerset on the morning of the 26th we marched off the road was full of muck and snow

which began to thaw, we were covered with it from head to foot before dark we reached Somerset[.] wanted to camp in a wood this side of SS [Somerset] however had to go away from there again, and then marched through Somerset it had snowed almost the whole day and in the evening it was a 7 to 8 inches deep snow, We were quartered in the woods and made fires where then we were still wet from the trees, because the snow, from the warming dripped continually until everyone under them, and socks pants etc. were all wet[,] we tried our best to get it all dry again, the ground was all wet and grimy and we could not think much about sleep here, overnight the weather cleared and the snow melted again, the 27th we again drew again half rations for 3 days, consisting of 5 crackers, 3 spoonfuls of coffee and 2 spoonfuls of sugar, and some bacon. the 28 Oct. we marched off again, but barely made 5 miles camped by a creek named Fish Creek, the 29 Oct we took

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up Our march up again and made the same day 7 to 8 miles, camped and that night drew half rations again for 3 days the 30th October marched off early in the morning 4 1/2 o'clock still pitch black, and made 18 miles, the 31. Oct we made 17 miles and camped by Russell Creek near Columbia, Ky where we again received our knapsacks and tents, the 1. Nov. I wrote the muster roll, and in the evening Inspection was held, the 2nd of Nov. about 10 o'clock in the morning we marched off. and marched through Columbia, made 13 miles, it was dusty and very windy the whole day and was cold, we camped in the evening to the side of the Glasgow street, by a creek, where there was nearly no more water in it, the same evening we drew 4 days half rations, 8 crackers, 5 spoons coffee and 3 ditto sugar and bacon the 3 Nov. marched off and we came

through 2 little hamlets, named Edmonton Metcalf County and the other named Randolph's County we crossed over the Beaver Creek, and when it was already night we marched through Glasgow, Ky. we had made 23 miles and camped 1/2 mile outside Glasgow. The 4. Nov we 2 Cos. [Companies] were paid out for 4 months and we also pitched our tents on the same day and the next day the drills resumed[,] the 6th Nov. I wrote payrolls for the last 2 months Sept and Oct. our brigade was all that was left there, and the 12. November we marched off from there and camped in the evening 1 mile from the Barren River. We had to make detours because bridges over 2 rivers were burned down, that we had to cross the same day, it rained and misted the whole day cleared again however about midnight 4 Comp. of our regiment came on picket and none had a blanket with them, toward 11 o'clock 3 niggers came to us. from whom we bought apples and in fact 12 for 5 cents, the 13. Nov in the morning at daybreak, the order came we should

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get our knapsacks and carry them the same day, which was hard on us, because it was a fast march, we came through a little city Scottsville Ky and camped 8 miles from Scottsville in the afternoon, after an 18 hard march, the 14th Nov we again marched off early, our knapsacks were loaded onto the wagon with the sick, 1 mile from there where our pickets already stood through the night, was the border stone of Tennessee and Kentucky we marched through a little hamlet by the name of Centrehill and camped in the evening 4 miles from Gallatin on an open place and 3/4 miles away from the road, by an almost dried out creek. I had sore feet and was very tired the 15 Nov. in the morning 9 o'clock we marched through Gallatin Ten [Tenn.] two miles from there

we crossed over the Cumberland River, where it took a very long time, there only one man after the other could cross over a wooden bridge made from boards, the water had fallen considerably there, and in the middle was 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep, we camped when it was already dark 17 miles from Nashville on the Lebanon Pike. Where we however were led over to the left about one mile from the road and camped then in a wood where it was very stony, but enough wood available, spent yet 1 hour, until it set it up in there, it was still a good while that night before our wagon with its wretched donkey arrived, and we had to fetch our knapsacks some 5[00] to 600 yards from where we camped they lay all jumbled and each one had trouble finding his , the wagon still had to have corn, and our Company things, tents etc. were loaded on 3 or 4 different wagons, that we had to search for everywhere, and many got lost, the 16th Nov. we pitched our tents and spent nearly the whole morning with it because the ground was mostly stony and uneven so one could nowhere, install blocks, it was

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near noon we were all finished, and a quarter hour afterward we heard some cannon fire, in the distance and immediately thereupon general march blew, the tents were taken down again and loaded on the wagons, we hung around there for about an hour, and when we marched off it began to rain hard, and rained the whole afternoon, it was about a half mile march When we then pitched a camp on an open place, according to the regulation the whole brigade in a line, all were soaked, we made a big fire and dried ourselves, however, the ground on which we had to lay was still wet, the 18 Nov. our regiment came on picket, I had to write in the camp. In the evening 10 o'clock came marching orders, next morning the 19 Nov. marched off 4 o'clock in the morning

was reveille, and promptly one-half hour thereafter, it blew to pull the tents down It was still pitch black 4 wagons from our regiment were sent to Mitchellsville in order to obtain provisions and the few people in camp now had to load all the things on the wagons, which were crammed quite full. I carried My knapsack that day[,] and misted and rained continuously the whole day[,] at the Stones River where the bridge was burned down we made a halt for a half an hour until the wagons made it up over the hill on the other side, soldiers from each company had to help several of them, We marched off again. left off at 2 out of the Murfreesboro Pike which branches off the Lebanon Pike, and camped in the woods between the Murfreesboro Pike and the Stones River (We had also passed the same day the house and grave of Andrew and Richard Jackson, it was 11 miles from our camp. When we on the 12. March 1862 marched out there from Camp Andrew Jackson on orders of General Nelson, who was our division commander, our brigade was all alone there with Hazen and Nelson themselves, it was from where we camped still 7 to 8 miles to Nashville

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Next day the 20 Nov we pitched our tents and in the evening our whole brigade formed up on an open place where then a Lieutenant from the 41st Ohio had his shoulder straps ripped off because of not fulfilling his duty and drunkenness and a private of the same regiment from Comp. A had his head shaved and was drummed out in front of all, the latter had already separated himself 2 times with the Battle of Shiloh and Perryville, and then stayed away from the regiment several days. The 23 Nov. a Sunday we had brigade review. 25. Nov. we received marching orders around 12 o'clock to march off, we had already packed up some things however the order was

changed and we did not march until the next morning 26th at daybreak around 6 o'clock. we marched off again on the Lebanon Pike, and 2 M from Nashville left it and came in the area of the Murfreesboro Pike and fields{felden?}, and from there, marched up here and pitched camp in an apple orchard, 4 miles from Nashville at the Stones River and Murfreesboro Pike, on the 27 Nov. our whole regiment had to go on Train Guard with 58 wagons to get fodder, It went 10 miles out, we drove out there in the wagons over the rough and stony forest road, it nearly shook the entrails out of the body, we had to collect the fodder in the whole area, and wagons went in all directions and loaded up where it was found, we came back at night, when we had loaded all the wagons, the moon shined from time to time, it was cold, however, when we ran it made us warm, we arrived at 10 o'clock at night in camp, we marched by a burned down house and to a burning fence in front on our way back to the camp the 30 Nov our Division had under Gen [General] Smith General Review on a large open place 2 M. from Camp General Rosencranz [Rosecrans] was there.

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our regiment was the first from the whole division, and we had a music band from the 84 Ohio which played before us here, Genl. Rosencranz along with his staff and Genl. Smith were posted in the center and we marched past them, it was a cheerful day, and then we marched back to camp again the 4 Dec.[,] I was on leave with Sergt. Maas in Nashville and after we left[,] our regiment had to be ready to march off, because a brigade went out in order to forage, in case they would encountered the enemy, the regiments immediately prepared for the departure, the 7 Dec. our brigade had to picket 5 miles from camp. I stayed in camp because I had to write the 8 Dec

at noon they came back again, and an order announced that we must always have 3 days rations in our haversacks until further orders, in order to be ready to march at any moment and no one can venture out of the camp without permission, the 9 Dec. we heard in the distance to our right, a half hour cannonade but it stayed quiet by us, the 11 Dec in the evening 7 o'clock we heard several shots rather near to our camp and in the surrounding area and our colonel said one whistled over his tent, it was dark before the moon came, and the whole regiment stood in line of Battle within 5 min [minute,] many had already laid down and, as was called Fall In, were all lively, after a quarter of an hour passed we could go to our quarters, but with the order to be ready at each moment when it is required, there were again several times shots, then it stayed quiet for the night, no one knew what it was[,] the 12. Dec our brigade came again on Train Guard with some 50 wagons, the 15. about noon it began to rain and storm until night then it was cold after that, the 16 Dec our regiment came on picket, it was clear weather but very windy and cold, I had to write in the camp, the 20 our brigade was suppose to go as Train Guard, when right away the order came the whole division must go

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and make a reconnaissance met however no enemy, and made a march there and back of 32 miles, our regiment and brigade was in front. I was in camp and had to write[,] the 23 we received marching orders, the regiment was on picket, We in camp had everything packed except for the tents, then it was called at daybreak to march off we did not march off however, and the regiment then came on picket, the 24 Dec. We had orders to be ready to march at each moment and have our haversacks filled with 3 days rations On Christmas day the 25 Dec. Our

brigade had to serve again as Train Guard. I stayed in the camp and wrote Muster Rolls, and the 26 Dec in the morning 7 o'clock we marched off our baggage was sent to Nashville, and we marched up the street to Murfreesboro, hardly had we 3 miles behind us and it began to rain hard and rained the whole day, about 9 miles from Nashville we met the enemy, and drove him back to within 2 miles of Laverne, the street was a straight line for 3 miles, ours and the 9th Indiana Regiment were ordered into the bush to the right 1/4 mile from the street, in order to see whether it was clear. We marched in Flank March into the woods, without skirmishers and without having loaded our rifles, all at once, about 30 to 40 shots fell quickly one after another on our right wing, the Rebels had hidden themselves, and expected our arrival, our regiment fell into confusion, because no one had loaded[,] Colonel Whitaker had at that time the brigade command, the line was formed again and we moved forward, there were 3 men from our regiment wounded and at night we camped by the others, it lasted however until 10 o'clock at night before we arrived at a particular place our clothes were wet and it misted and rained continuously, the 27 Dec. we marched through Laverne. the Rebels had left the little city, it

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rained tremendously, the houses in Laverne were mostly burned down and the few that were still there were drilled through by cannon balls and had been ruined the residents had all fled and the place deserted and empty, several miles from the little city our brigade went left a different road the main army marched on the main street to Murfreesboro, the enemy was continually before us here and we had Skirmish Fights with them, in the evening we made halt by a creek, our battery fired several shots off into the area where the Rebels were located, the weather the whole day

was rain, it stopped but then became cold we burned only fence rails there because there were enough, the 28 Dec it was pretty cheerful weather, around noon mealtime, time a strong skirmish fire took place to the right of us, where we then all had to join in, the 41st Ohio marched there on the double quick, but came back again after a half hour, and we grabbed our rifles and separated again, in the afternoon 4 o'clock came our and Comp K on picket, I had found a Sesesh Rifle there, that I however could not keep and otherwise had no where to keep it, We slaughtered a sow, cooked and roasted the meat we all liked it[,] the 29. Dec. in the morning 8 o'clock we were relieved by the 44 Ohio Regiment, Wood's Division where then a different Brigade took our place, when we returned to the regiment, everyone was ready to march the 41st Ohio was already away, We marched then again to the main street, and came to a little hamlet and Railroad Station Smyrna, the one street from the other, was 3 miles from one another, the whole army marched off then, we had drawn rations beforehand which we still had in the wagon, Mitchell's Division was in the Rear[,] 5. miles from Murfreesboro our brigade went right from the street, and marched about 3 miles on the double-quick through woods over fences cornfields and everything possible which warmed us in the cold and damp weather.

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We marched in close column by Division, after standing around here and there, we finally camped in the woods it was already late night when we camped, in Close Column, like we had marched, we had enough wood to burn, it began to rain again after midnight, but not continuously, the 30th Dec. in the morning at daybreak the skirmishers, or rather the pickets went again to their work, we camped the whole day on an open field, always ready to battle. toward

evening our brigade marched back into the woods again and made ourselves a fire and coffee, there was for a long time a terrible cannonading in front of Negley's division which stood in the evening in rather severe fire, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible we still had to go on picket at 10 o'clock at night, we were deployed in an open cotton field the wind blew strong and cold, and we could not even think about sleep, the 31 December in the morning, at daybreak it started again on both sides, and towards 8 o'clock it degenerated into a real battle. we stood in the fire until our 60 cartridges were fired that must have been about 3 o'clock, then we moved back and again drew fresh cartridges after 20 or 30 minutes rest we had to move forward again, we stood, the most part in front of our army, in open fields, when we came before the enemy again, I got a bullet through the heel of my right foot, I hopped with my rifle as good as I could, and as fast as possible and got out of shooting range when I felt a little secure I washed my wound out and bandaged my foot by tearing my drawers I made it from there into a Hostel. That was however already full and everything lay in confusion. I was in the yard where I sat down for a bit but not for long, then came a piece from a bombshell which burst and a piece of it flew into the ground not 2 steps from me I got away from there as fast as possible and went with help from another comrade to a distant hospital, that also was full

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We stayed in the yard, and made a fire there, during the night most of the wounded were removed, it was cold we had nothing to eat, and also nothing in order to cover ourselves[,] we had to help ourselves as good as we could, in the morning toward 7 o'clock the 1 January 1863 ambulances came and took us away to a remote hospital 3 miles back it was insecure here

because the cannon balls roared nearby, the hospital was then moved 2 miles farther back. Where the General Hospital had been set up, and after much questioning and searching we finally found our brigade and regiment hospital where we then at last stayed, our ambulance driver Franz Schwerer drove me about 3 miles back, and I rode again with him to the hospital. Where I then stayed but it suddenly began also to become dangerous there but only for a short time, the hospital was on the street and the enemy was approximately 3/4 to 1/2 mile distant from there. We received meager food there and the night of from January 2 to the 3rd January it rained continuously until daybreak[,] I and several more who had no blankets stayed close by the fire the whole night with only one eye closed. Some old cloth from tents which was there came into the possession of those who got there earlier but were of little protection because they were old and full of holes[,] the 3rd January it rained and stormed the whole day, the aides had wooden huts built for us in the front it was quiet the whole day only some skirmishers and pickets were heard to shoot from time to time, toward evening it stopped raining but the wind blew very strong. We had so-to-say no shelter and not one time blankets to cover ourselves, it began to rain and storm again that night. It was cold and one could not linger by the fire, because the wind was too strong, it froze us like dogs, toward nightfall the same evening, there came up for an hour a heated fight with a terrifying cannonade, the 4 Jan. the weather cleared up and towards evening our troops moved into Murfreesboro, the enemy had left it and retreated in the evening about 8 o'clock a wagon train came with nearly 100 wagons and took all the transportable wounded with it. We drove the whole night through, it was cold and by the little city of Lavergne and thereabouts lay on the road at least 100 wagons burned to ashes, a work of Wheeler's gang of robbers[,] and by daybreak 5 Jan 1863

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we arrived in Nashville, and moved into a newly established Hospital No. 18 Corner of College and Church Street, Nashville, Ten [Tenn.] I was in the basement where it was very dark, and was not light even with the nicest weather and also was smelly. The 11 Jan. we were moved next door to the third floor, where it was much nicer and lighter the 13 Jan. I was on the list to be sent away, in order to go to Cincinnati, and was already prepared to travel and on the bottom floor however there came the order, that at Harpeth Shoals 30 miles below Nashville several of our boats had been burned by a robber band of Rebels, and we had to remain there, the 14 Jan., it rained the whole day and the 15 Jan. it began to snow and was cold, several times it was called again to prepare to be sent away, but it never happened until the 15 Feb. on Sunday 50 men from our hospital were sent off. I was one of them. We were driven in Ambulances to the landing and boarded the Boat Nashville however after half were already on it, again came down because the Captain told Doctor Gordon that the boiler has a crack and he could not take us, whereupon we again left and sat on the wharf for an hour, until we were finally taken into the engine room of the Saint Patrick, which was a nice new boat. We lay on the hay which was put down beforehand, in the afternoon about 2 o'clock the boat departed from Nashville during the night a stop of several hours was made at Clarksville the 16. Feb. at daybreak we passed Fort Donelson, a fleet with 20 or 30 boats passed us, while they steamed to Nashville and had with them 8-10 gunboats for protection the 18. Febr we reached Louisville Ky. and moved to the Hospital No. 9/SchoolHouse/Corner of Wenzel and Market Street the 19. Feb in the afternoon I could go home however had to report to the doctor each day and since then had many days to write there.

END

12/07/2000

**Diary of John Daeuble, 6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry Regiment U.S.
October 26, 1863-May 27, 1864**

Translated into English by Joseph R. Reinhart

(Underlined dates do not appear in the diary and are provided for the convenience of the reader)

EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER
BEGINNING OCTOBER 26, 1863

PAGE 1

October 26-27

On the evening of 26 October the general talk in the camp was that we would leave our camp the following night, but at what hour or where to was a mystery to us[.] the advance post of our brigade which consisted for the month of October of the 1st Ohio, 6th Ohio, 41st Ohio, 93rd^[1] 124th Ohio 5th Ky. 6th Ky., 23rd Ky. and 6th Ind., was relieved by others, and they came back to camp. Cartridges were drawn, every soldier was provided with 60 of them. Night brought keen expectations and all of us returned to our quarters. On the previous day each company received the order, to prepare a listing of the most capable people, together with the required number of officers and non-commissioned officers, we provided [from] Co. E, 12 privates, 1 off.[officer] and 3 non-commissioned officers, together with a corporal[.] Comp. [Company] G. Comp C and Comp I. together provided 25 men and 1 captain, during the day of the 26th a second list was demanded, which gave the remainder not in the first list of named soldiers and officers[.] supposedly they were to be drilled, but afterwards it was shown to be incorrect, after dismissal that evening it was ordered that everybody be ready to march at any time. Next we were advised no blankets, baggage, and then a little later time for breaking camp was put at 12 midnight. the night was moonlit and suited for a night march. toward 9 o'clock the remaining

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troops, called the Invalid Corps, received orders to depart immediately with bag and baggage, detachments of the different regiments in our brigade came together, only a third consisted of off. and non-coms, we stayed in our camp for 1/2 hour, the same at the brigade headquarters and in Chattanooga. we left our tents standing in camp. We then marched from Chattanooga along the river where we reached a pontoon bridge 1/4 mile beyond Chattanooga, and we crossed over it[,] the road was very poor because of the earlier rains, we entered the forest, where in many places the mud ran over our shoes we must have been 2 miles away from our camp, when we made a halt in the woods and spent the rest of the night right there next.

PAGE 2

morning 45 minutes before sunrise we set off again, people were handed axes and spades we moved forward very carefully, and reached the predetermined crossing point at daybreak. Those we had left in camp the previous evening started their marching at 12 midnight with rifles and cartridge boxes, they boarded pontoons on the river near Chattanooga all other baggage and even the tents were left behind in the camp, together with the sick and men not capable of duty, there were 45 pontoons each containing 35 [should be 25] men[,] they moved leisurely down river, to the foot of Lookout Mountain which extends into the river at this point, where the river is only 12 to 15 yards wide[,] the enemy outposts fired on them several times, but because it was foggy on the river, and our people merely steered and left them drift downstream, the enemy was unable to recognize anything and left them alone, they reached Brown's Ferry at the same time as us. They climbed the hill Sandy's [Sandy] Hill and we crossed over the river in their pontoons, the enemy had not expected this sudden attack, and they pulled their men together in order to present some resistance, the bullets whistled past us as we crossed the river two men were killed during the crossing in the pontoons. For each pontoon there were 25 men who had to

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be ferried across as quickly as possible[,] the enemy, only small in number, fired on us from the top of the hill. we then climbed the steep hill, and as we reached the hilltop, the enemy withdrew[.] when our people had reached the top of the other hill the enemy tried to get ahead of them and to reach the same hilltop however, after climbing up to halfway, they were repulsed by our people and driven down We were called back from the hill that we had climbed earlier amid passing and hissing gunfire[.] other units marched up and took possession of the hill[.] one sergeant of Comp. B from our regiment was killed, altogether there were 5 killed, 21 wounded, and 9 missing or taken prisoner from our Brigade. We had, compared to the others, before arrival to stand up to more difficulties, although we were called Invalid Corp.

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Below in the ravine on the road where two hills divide we had to throw up fortifications[,] the enemy brought up two cannon, and began to bombard us, as we had thrown up a light breastwork, we proceeded up the other hill, where the regiments of our brigade were located. they also had thrown up fortifications, and still continued to fell trees, below in the valley stood the enemy, whom we clearly saw as before, opposite us, they had 2 cannon together with a Regiment for support, which was the 34 Ala., the infantry on both sides remained quiet however they continued to fire shells towards us, part of them buried in the hill in front of us, they sent most over our regiment and they roared from 5 to 30 feet over us and burst in the air over the river, they had their cannon also directed, in order to hinder our people who were building the pontoon bridge which was started immediately after the troops were shipped over, however, their shells did not reach them. The bridge was completed towards evening then our batteries were brought over and set up in the valley.

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The enemy kept up his bombardment for two hours, whereupon he then moved back to the Lookout mountain toward 2 o'clock. left of us General Whitaker bombarded the Lookout[,] during the enemy cannonade we lay flat on the earth behind the crest of the hill and fortifications[,] where we had to wait out the enemy's ineffective shooting, according to statements of the few residents of the valley 2 days before the enemy had a strong brigade located on this same place from which 2 Regts were recalled[,] a brigade on this hill could have kept off more than a Division, which the enemy did not expect[,] otherwise he would have planned better, in order to stymie our plan. We had the same day not the slightest more to eat whereupon about 8 o'clock in the evening we drew only 1/4 rations for 2 days.

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which we could have eaten up at one mealtime,

October28-29

on the morning of the 28th it was very foggy it began to rain after daybreak but stopped again around 9 o'clock[,] a man from each company was sent to the camp in order to bring blankets back with them. Brig. Genl Whitaker and the enemy on Lookout undertook a mutual cannonading. Every man in our company came on service in our regiment, those not assigned to other work, had to pull 13 1/2 pound cannon of the 2 Ill. Battery, which had belonged to our brigade since October, up a hill with a rope[,] the rest of the regiments pulled 3 more further up to the top of the hill and fortified them. The enemy who was occupied with the bombardment of Fort Whitaker, turned his attention one time westerly, where he saw troops move up and directed his fire on the said troops, We saw the troops in the distance advance in the flank march with a

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skirmish line in front, because they came towards us from the enemy's area, we were in general belief it was the enemy[.] our General was of course familiar with these troops movements, but the soldiers and the majority of the officers were in doubt, whether it was friend or enemy, when the troops were still 1/4 mile distant, one recognized our flag with the naked eye, the officers could not distinguish more with their spy glasses than we with the naked eye, until the named were recognizably near, with eager eyes we gave the troops our attention which only shortly before had filled us with misgivings, but now made us feel all the better. General Howard (who only had one arm) from 11th Army Corps rode in front with his staff, He turned off the road and came to us on the hill where we saw him in person. General Hooker came up with his staff, which rode along the road, and in a short time spoke with General Hazen and praised him for capturing this position. the divisions of Schurz and Butterfield encamped down in the valley, the fencing located there

PAGE 5

disappeared suddenly and their canvas houses appeared in the valley, shortly thereafter lovely music sounded all of which made a stimulating impression on us. The 12th Army Corp was still back between Bridgeport and this place and the river route was free of the enemy and boats could run without interference, toward midnight the enemy made an attack out at Hooker's troops outposts, it developed into a general battle, with cannonading intermingled, this nighttime battle by moonlight lasted until about 3 o'clock in the morning our brigade remained quiet in our assumed position there were no shots fired by us, the newly arrived troops which had camped below in the valley, marched immediately to the scene, they took two fortifications from the

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enemy, lost however 400 dead and wounded men.

October 29

on the morning of the 29th mutual cannonading opened between Whitaker and the enemy on the Lookout. the same morning Genl. Whitaker advanced with 2 Regt. his Brigade to join us.

October 30

On the 30th 7 men from our Comp[any]. were ordered to work the whole day in the rain and with 1/4 rations, in the afternoon of the same day each company was given a sheet of paper on which we had to make out muster rolls, I made in the meantime Muster Rolls out in the rain using the bayonet to draw lines and pencil as pen, several times drops of water fell on the pages, I was forced to stop several times it rained until 9 o'clock at night, one could barely maintain a sparse fire[,] when it ended a terrible storm arose, the fire was fanned by the wind which blew the fire 15-20 steps away [and] chased the few situated there[,] officers tents were blown down by the storm[,] this storm raged for 1/2 hour, whereupon it abated some but that night the weather stayed windy the weather held some[???], and was colder,

October31

toward 10 o'clock the next morning the 31 the sun appeared again, toward noon we had an inspection down in the valley and then

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climbed up and down the steep hill, toward 10 o'clock at night, we drew still 1/4 rations for 2 days, which were divided out immediately after receipt,

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November 1

the 1st of November a troop detachment arrived again in the Lookout Valley[,] the enemy bombarded them from the Lookout Mountain In the evening we left the mountain Sandy Hill, we proceeded to the valley and a camping place was already dug out for us, had to suffer wretchedly with the hunger, several times the pickets received as rations two cobs [of] corn with each day corn was roasted and eaten which barely curbed the hunger and which we were right happy to receive[,]

November 2

on the morning of the 2nd Nov. two men from each Comp. were sent to go over the river into Whitaker's abandoned camp to get boards, who returned because the bridge was broken by tree trunks thrown into the river by the enemy, at this time the Orderly Sergt in our regiment was called to Major Whitaker's Hd. Quarter, then an order from Brig. Hd. Was read to us about the building of winter quarters that should be 8 foot wide, 10 foot long and 6 foot high, and each 6 men must proceed to work on a house of the designated size, the building of such was begun immediately, trees were cut and fence bolts [rails] taken, it did not take long, so stood nice log cabins with shingled roofs, we had not the slightest more to eat, cornmeal was distributed to us from Brig Hd. Quarters, which each regiment in the Brig. received, and each man received 3/4 cup, from which we made soup, the night of the 4th to the 5th our regiment came on picket with the 93 Ohio and were posted up along the hill abandoned by us[,] the enemy on Lookout Mountain had a glowing fire that looked like fencing or wooden breastworks had been set on fire[,]

November 5

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after daybreak on the 5th our regiment came back into camp again when it began to rain, however the people worked on their wood huts uninterrupted, the majority had already erected them and equipped [them] with fireplaces in the nicest order.

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toward noon we received orders to march off from there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to our old camp, which was an annoyance for everyone, who had built their huts to abandon them again[.] it rained continuously, when we left our new camp around the aforementioned time the mud and water in some places ran over our shoes[,] the ground was very slick and slippery also we had to wait a long time in order to cross the two pontoon bridges at Brown's Ferry and Chattanooga[,] we reached our camp by nightfall, there on the morning of the same day our tents had been taken down and loaded on the wagon, which in concept was to bring to us our things left back in camp, of course our woodwork was immediately taken by the surrounding troops, and when we arrived we found not the slightest more, the ground was wet and nothing remained but for us to lay in the muck[,] next day we improved our camp again, the 6 Nov, Comp. B went to General Wood as Provost Guard

November 7

The 7th Nov. we believed our camp had to be moved to Fort Palmer, however 3 other regiments came there, whereupon we improved our camps using the boards abandoned by the departed Regiments which were distributed to each Company in the Regt.

November 10-11

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The 10 and 11 I made out payrolls together with clothing bills for 4 months, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.

November 13

on the 13 Nov. shortly after noon[,] 2 soldiers one from 44. Ill and the other from the 88 Ill were shot to death because of Desertion in front of the enemy[.] A division was present. During this time, the paymaster reached us and we were paid in the afternoon for 4 months and the clothing deducted and made good[.]

November 14

on the morning of the 14 it rained we had to make a ditch 1 foot wide and 1 foot deep along our quarters at daybreak our Regiment came on picket around noon our Brigade was turned out, when 3 soldiers were drummed out of the Brigade, one because of cowardice 41 Ohio[,] one because of Desertion, 124 Ohio[,] and one because of desertion 15 Missouri who had his head shaved and his clothes taken off his body, which also will be sent to the prison at Nashville.

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November 16

In the afternoon of the 16th we had to clean up a drill ground, the whole Brigade took part in this, also each man drew a loaf of bread the same evening early[.]

November 17

in the morning of the 17th we heard a violent continuous cannonade for 1/4 hour, which was 5 or 6 miles distant above Chattanooga Chickamauga Landing, we saw the flash of the cannon, which they fired, we drilled for the first time by our camp at Chattanooga[,] the Regt. counted barely 34

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privates and several Sergt. and officers[,] the others were all on duty and already absent from camp 4-5 days.

November 18

there was cannonading in the morning of the 18th and rifle fire heard below the Lookout Mountain.

November 20-21

the 20th Nov. toward 1 o'clock in the afternoon we received orders to make ready to march off toward the enemy[,] it was misty weather and rained at times, therefore were not drilled, in the evening we drew rations for 1 day together with 60 cartridges so that each man had 100 pieces on his person[,] at dress parade in the evening about 5 o'clock inspection was held and an order read before us that we on the next following morning would leave our camp and come before the enemy[,] our fire should be directed on them again, each man who is absent from the regiment, should be treated, as a deserter in front of the enemy, no soldier should help carry the wounded away, the same evening after it became dark, still different positions were taken by our army, which ?? was, signaled shortly before departure[,] in the evening 8 o'clock, we received orders again to deposit 40 cartridges per man at the Q.M. Department, towards 10 o'clock at night it began to rain and rained continuously until daybreak when on the 21st it newly began again

November 22

In the night on the 22nd the weather cleared up, the Batteries in Fort Wood opened their fire on the enemy, part of which appeared to be in motion[,]

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in the afternoon we drew again our 100 cartridges[,] toward nightfall General Steinwehr of Genl Hooker's troops arrived and camped next to us, we drew in the evening 8 o'clock only 1/4 rations for 2 days.

November 23

23 at daybreak our regiment and the Louisville Legion came on picket. toward 2 o'clock in the afternoon our Brigade and Division advanced, our regiment and the Legion were the skirmishers from our Brigade[,] several steps from our advanced post line the firing began[,] we drove the enemy back at the double-quick. The 41 Ohio took a whole regiment prisoner 150-200 men the 28 Ala. with their flag. Our regiment received 6 lightly wounded The 41st Ohio had suffered there some 80 men killed and wounded They had on average more dead than we at Chickamauga. our division was supposed to have taken 300 prisoners afterwards we pursued the enemy [unknown word] 1 1/2 miles to within 1/4 mile of the camp and halted In the evening the enemy unleashed a fearsome cannonade on us from Mis. [Missionary] Ridge[,] shells roared 4 feet over my head and buried themselves in the ground several yards behind me[,] our troops threw up fortifications, when again one shell or more were again fired by them, so the officer called loudly,["]Lay down boys["] during the night the fortifications on the hillock were fully completed[,] our regiment and the L. Legion stayed on picket until 1 o'clock in the night when we were then relieved, we took our position behind the captured fortifications of the Rebels and cooked ourselves some coffee[,] after we had rested about 1/2 hour, we were disturbed again and had to fill fortifications with brushwood, afterwards shovels and picks came where we made the front of the Rebel fortifications to our rear[,] we dug a trench on the other side where it appeared as a double fortification

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November 24

On the morning of the 24th it was foggy weather and rained from time to time[,] the Batteries from Fort Wood[,] earlier Bragg under the enemy[,] with a battery to the right of us from Sheridan's division opened fire toward the enemy on Missionary Ridge[,] during the night the weather improved, on Lookout

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Mountain there was a heavy cannonade the whole day and one saw the flash of the rifles in the night. They fired mutually until near midnight, the enemy was located on the peak of Lookout Mountain and our people on the first rocky terrain below the height. Before midnight our Major received orders to be prepared to advance at daybreak[,] the moon was 3/4 dark

November 25

and on the 25th each man drew 100 cartridges and expected a movement at any moment. the enemy moved mostly on the left wing along the Missionary Ridge[,] our cannonade began towards 9 o'clock, the weather was cold, around noon the enemy maintained a strong cannon fire on us. The 25th about noon [Lt.] Melcher came to the Regt. around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Brig. formed in a double line, the advance was blown, our Regt. was in the left wing of the Brig. in the first line[,] the enemy directed a terrible cannon fire on us. We only had orders to go to the foot of the mountain to draw the enemy's attention from their left wing. We stormed the hill however without orders, a terrible cross fire from cannon was directed on us. When we reached the foot of the hill. the leaded rain of the musket balls came hissing at us [,] our Brig. Captured 18 cannon and the division in total 41 pieces, a general Hurrah cheer occurred along

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our lines after the assault and conquest of the hill and greeted our Generals Before midnight we still threw up fortifications.

November 26

the 26th we saw in the distance a large amount of smoke rising from fires that the enemy had set, in order to destroy bridges and the like[,] there was a bombardment again in front of General Sherman on the left wing toward 10 o'clock in the morning 35 shots were fired from Fort Wood as a salute, which proclaimed the great victory of Missionary Ridge[,] the weather was clear but cool[,] in the afternoon part of the troops from the left wing marched to their camp at Chattanooga, around the same time glorious music resounded to us on the left wing of our Div[ision] In the evening I went to the camp 3 miles away, we had marching orders to march off the following morning to proceed to the support of Burnside at Knoxville, after I again arrived at the camp on

PAGE 11

the Missionary, it sounded to leave[,] our division left the hill and returned to the previous camp[,] the marching order was called off because Burnside had repulsed the enemy Longstreet by Knoxville[,] toward 9 o'clock we reached the camp, before noon we heard heavy cannonading in front in the afternoon we received Marching Orders to depart the following morning with 60 cartridges and 4 days rations, in the evening was a dress parade.

November 27-28

on the 27th we were given the highest praise by our Division Com. [Commander] Wood in an order for our bravery [on] the 25th. During the night of 27 to 28 it rained also that day, if a man

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had over 40 cartridges he had to turn them in together with the rest of the rifles to the Q.M. [Quartermaster] we marched off from our camp towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the majority left their tents back in camp We lingered some times, at the beginning of the march[,] afterwards going forward in the morass was hard[,] the sky was cloudy[,] occasionally it rained a little[,] our Regt. and the 6th Ohio formed a Battalion our regiment was divided into 3 Comp. after five miles march we bivouacked in the woods next to the Knoxville Railroad[,] a woman wailed fearsomely when we passed her house, she said the Yankees came only to kill the poor people, they also had shot her husband (Rebel) dead [,]

November 29

the 29 at daybreak we proceeded on the march again We were forced to make long halts several times because the rain had made the route impassable in several places without making improvements with tree trunks and brushwood[,]a pontoon bridge was built over the Chickamauga Creek at the mouth of the Tennessee River, whereupon we crossed over[,]

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toward evening after covering 15 miles on the march, we reached the little country town of Harrison and located our camp next to the same, it was very cold weather[,]

November 30

at daybreak on the 30th we marched off again in the morning the water in our canteens was frozen into ice. there was ice on the road and [other] places 1 inch thick ice. The road had a large number of depressions which filled with mud and water around which we had to make detours every time[,] towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon some 16 miles march, we reached

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Georgetown where mostly Union people lived, who welcomed us with joy and flags[,] we camped 6 miles from there at nightfall 1 mile from the High Wassie [Hiawasse] river We were supposed to receive beef in the evening but the cattle had run away,

December 1

the 1st of December in the afternoon we drew rations for 3 days the crackers were located in Barrels[,] we barely had time to divide out the rations when we marched off, towards 3 o'clock arrived at the Highwassie [Hiawasse] River which is a tributary of the Tennessee [Tennessee] River. We lingered there a long time, because our brigade sent 4 boat loads[.] We and the 6th Ohio were last, it was already night when we embarked We marched still 3/4 mile uphill and down dale, where we made a halt and encamped, we made fires from fence bolts [rails], our Regt. was ordered on picket, we groped around in the darkness in the woods and set up our posts[,] during the night a drunken soldier of the 6th Ohio came out to us on picket, who ran in front making a disturbance that we could not sleep[,] he came to us with the flag of our Regiment the 6th which he had taken away from the flag carrier after he was fast asleep[.]. He received two hits on the head from our people,

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we could not sleep a wink the whole night, the advance post had set fire to a dead tree, which fell during the night, we believed cut down by them, there was a Platoon fire, which for the moment got our attention.

December 2

at daybreak the 2 Dec. we marched off again[,] our march was fraught with much difficulty,

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because mud and water lay in the depressions in the road, we reached the little city Decatur after 13 miles march and advanced from there still 7 miles whereupon we camped by a river[,] we marched very fast in the course of which many of the soldiers fell behind[,]

December 3

the 3rd Dec. we marched off again[,] the road was terrible through a quagmire during the night we reached the little city Sweet Water [Sweetwater] 18 M march[,] we had to spend a good hour standing around because only one man behind the other could cross over the river [creek] Sweetwater on a tree trunk[,] there was a complete jumble in the Regiments[,] it was another half hour until we pitched camp. Every man was full of anger a prolonged fuss was raised over the delay of the troops. It was after 10 o'clock before we established permanent night camp[,]

December 4

the 4 December we marched off again and made many detours because of the mud and water in the streets. In the morning before we marched off 6-8 men from each Regt. were ordered to forage we had covered 18 miles the same day and camped toward 4 o'clock in the evening[,] in the evening 9 o'clock after we had already started to rest we drew 3 Tin Cupsfull cornmeal and other things mixed in and for two days horrible salt cured meat that was distributed by the foragers

December 5

On the morning of the 5 we marched off before daybreak our Regiment and Brigade was in front, after 3 miles march we reached the Big Tennessee River where we crossed over on a bridge

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which had been erected from boards and tree trunks

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reached the other side we passed through the little city of Morgantown [Morganton] which was almost totally abandoned and demolished[,] we passed there a part of Sherman's troops and made a halt here in an open field after about 10-15 minutes we marched off again and made another halt one mile from there[,] our Comp. was stationed on picket. after 2 hours we marched off again, we advanced about 14 miles and camped after nightfall in the woods, the weather was misty the whole day, cleared up again in the evening[,] toward 9 o'clock we drew cornmeal again and meat from sheep[,] our company had only one sheep, the rest of the Co [Companies] from the Regiment wanted none because no one had any crackers to go with it[,]

December 6

the 6th Dec, we marched off again at daybreak and reached the little city of Marysville after 3 miles march, which might have been a nice little city, but now quite demolished and mostly abandoned[,] after 10 miles march we made a halt in the woods next to Flint Creek[,]

December 7

the 7 Dec. we marched off again and crossed over the Flint after a 5 mile March we reached the Little Tenn [Tennessee] River at Rockford when were crossed there we were still 10 miles from Knoxville[,] we camped at nightfall in the woods 2 miles from Knoxville. In the evening toward 9 o'clock we drew only meal,

December 8

The 8 Dec we remained still, the sky was cloudy and rained from time to time[,]

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December 9

the 9th Dec. before daybreak, our Regiment and the Louisville Legion came on picket [,]

December 10

the 10 Dec we drew for 2 days 2 cupfuls of ground maiz and ration of awful pork[,] molasses some chewing tobacco and salt[,] in the afternoon we received orders that those soldiers who had torn up shoes which would not endure the march back to Chattanooga are supposed to mend the shoes themselves out of sheepskin, on the day before shoes were ordered but there were none to get here. Shoemaker Emig from our Comp had to cut moccasins out of sheepskin which the soldiers could mend their shoes with or become covered with it. Nothing came from it, the majority refrained from it this nonsense,

December 11

the 11th Dec I took a pass and went to Knoxville which was 2 miles distant from our camp[,]

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I walked over the Tennessee River on the Pontoon Bridge the same day I with a comrade visited the fortifications and scene of the last battle between Burnside and Longstreet[,] the rise of ground where the Rebels had carried out their attack on our fortifications was covered with blood spots of the enemy[,] we saw the graves of the slain enemy which were barely covered with 3 or 4 inches of earth[,] we saw one whose toes as well as his face were left visible. we left there and proceeded again to the city[,] we passed through it 3-4 times and investigated all over before we could get something to eat[,] on the morning after arrival in Knoxville I bought 6 little apples and 3 cigars for 50¢ [,] toward 2 o'clock after many inquiries we ate lunch at Mrs. Lee near

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Foster's Hd. Quarter[,] the food cost 50¢ per man, received several spoonfuls of soup some cornbread and sheep's leg with that we could leave half full Whereupon toward 3 o'clock we proceeded back to the camp[.]

December 12

the 12th Dec we drew again rations and cornmeal for 3 days and a spoonful of coffee per man[,] in the late morning had to drill again our Battalion numbered 62 men[,] a number stayed in camp because they had torn up shoes[.]

December 13

the following night on Sunday it rained continuously The whole day it was misty weather [.]

December 13

The following night it rained very hard we could not get a half hour's sleep the whole night because a continuous noise and fighting occurred in Co. A with drunkenness,

December 14

the 14 we were more organized around here,

December 15

the 15th toward noon we received marching orders and shortly thereafter marched off through Knoxville and camped some 2 miles from there[,] we drew that evening a half spoonful sugar and coffee and 2 little crackers and 2 3/4 Tin Cup full meal for 2 days, and per man only 25 cartridges[.]

December 16

the 16th we marched off again before daylight, the road was bad [.] after

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15 miles march we camped by Foster's people 23 A.C [Army Corps] wounded soldiers in ambulances and baggage wagons met us from Burnside's army which the first-mentioned [large ink smear] Knoxville, and baggage wagons back in the rear and it rained the following night without stop until daybreak we were all fully soaked through to the skin the same for our Blankets and Haversacks

December 17

the 17 toward 10 o'clock we marched off again and moved Camp 2 miles from there on the extreme left wing[,] our Regt and the Louisville Legion came immediately on picket Where we fortified during the day and worked until 9 o'clock at night, a section from our Battery also came and fortified[,] our regiment camped by a Grave Yard[,] the weather was terribly windy and cold[,] we camped in Richland Valley between two large mountains, the nearest behind us were the Clinch Mountains and the other House Mountain[,]

December 18

the 18 in the late morning the fortifications were finished. It was windy and cold also

December 19

The 19th one could not sleep at night also we now had nothing to eat.

December 21

the 21st it was nice weather. In the afternoon the Reenlistment order appeared[,] no one was inclined in the beginning to do that. the 22nd the Section Artillery located near us was replaced by another battery[,] the 23rd[,] we drew again 3 rations, coffee, crackers and cornmeal, which in bread was full rations. At nightfall we still drew sugar and bacon[,] each company received 2

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loaves of old baked bread which had to be distributed and hardly edible[,] each man in our Company received bread the size of a walnut. Each morning at Rollcall we had to appear with cartridge boxes[,]

December 24

the 24 Dec Major Whitaker issued the Reenlistment Order to us[,] we were formed in line[,] on the right wing heard a half hour cannonade[,] the cavalry that was located in our front was ordered back[,]

December 26

the 26th it rained almost the whole day[,] the 27th it was a windy and rained day and night In the evening after dark came still an order from Brig. Hd. Quarters which put before us an offer of \$402 bounty for reenlistment of veteran soldiers until

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5 January[,] and who joins again after the 5th receives only the usual Bounty of 100 doll[ars],

December 28

the 28th our regiment came on picket,

December 29

the 29th we moved our camp several hundred yards farther right down in the valley on an open place on a little hillock, the 31 December I wrote up 3 muster rolls for Co. E, C and G on sheets of writing paper with pencil[,] the previous night it rained continuously with fearsome wind

December 31

In the evening at darkness the 31 our Major held an inspection in the hardest rain[,] it rained

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until towards midnight then terrible wind and cold set in[,] the 31 we heard in the distance the thunder of cannon a salute fired in Knoxville[,]

January 1 and 2, 1864

the 1 January 1864 it was so cold that the water in containers next to the fire froze[,] two days the 31st and 1st we had not the least and we drew nothing, we suffered much hunger[,] on the evening of the 30 was the last time we drew rations[,] Sergt. Brauser and Dittrich went into the country and bought for 4 dollars Shorts [?], meal, where each man got 2 1/2 Tin Cup full. Lt. Amon gave us 5 dollars money due us from Lieut. Sensbach, the 1 and 2 it was terribly cold and windy[,] we suffered hunger and at night no one could sleep Also the fire gave us no warmth because the wind blew too strong.

January 3

The afternoon of the 3rd an order from General Hazen about reenlistment was read aloud to us again by Major Whitaker. 2 men out of the Regt. enrolled themselves

January 4

The 4th it rained lightly and continuously. several from our Regt. signed up as Veteran Volunteers[,] in the afternoon an Order came from Brig. Hd. Quarter that the ammunition per man must be reported, the order stated we would march off in 2 or 3 days toward the enemy.

January 5

The 5 Jan our regiment came on outpost. The previous night it was stormy, it rained from time to time. The 5th it was cold and stayed windy. They reenlisted some more the number in total of the Regt in the evening was 21 men[,] the 41 Ohio marched off about noon[,] all except 7 men had reenlisted [,]

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January 6

the 6th it snowed in the late morning[,] the Section of the Battery left their place and Fort [.]

January 7 to 8

During the night of the 7th to the 8th it snowed a 2-inch deep snow, the 11th we left our camp in the afternoon [.] we pitched camp in the woods next to the Brig. Hd. Quarters[,] the snow still lay frozen on the ground,

January 12

the 12th our Regiment came on outpost[,]

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January 13

The 13th we had our huts erected[,] towards 8 o'clock in the evening we received marching orders, we drew only 3 little crackers for each man[,] around 7 o'clock

January 14

the 14 we marched off from the camp, and reached Strawberry Plains after 8 miles march[,] where we crossed over the Holston River on a newly built Railroad Bridge[,] where the convalescents came to us from our Co. Capt. Frank, Aug. Eversberg, Ch. Grunewald. In the morning it was frozen hard and noon when it thawed out it became terribly muddy[,] we marched 18 miles and were quite weakened because we also had nothing to eat[,]

January 15

at daybreak the 15th we marched off again. The Veteran Volunteers 40 from our Regt, John Lang and August Eversberg out of our Company marched back again to Strawberry Plains with

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those of the Louisville Legion We marched 7 miles farther in terrible muck and camped outside the little city of Danridge [Dandridge] which is a tolerable little city and pretty region. The French Broad river flows past nearby[,] the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina offer the eyes a rich view there, we had nothing to eat for two days long but what we searched for and bought ourselves,

January 16

the 16 our Cavalry maintained fights with the enemy outposts together with cannonading (We) the 6 Indiana 6th and 5th Ky had to move our camp several hundred yards farther, when we had been settled again, We the above regiments were ordered to the front in the fast step and marched in terrible muck almost 3 miles[,] the enemy and our Cavalry bombarded each other, we halted in a cornfield where it was terribly muddy by a battery which we had to support, At nightfall we marched back again to the previous camp[,] towards 8 o'clock we drew only beef and 2 little crackers per man

January 17 to 18

The 17 we drew full rations for 2 days our supply train arrived from Chattanooga[,]

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our tents and cookware, the messpans and camp kettles were destroyed the night of the 17th to 18th. The 17th towards evening we had to stand in Line of Battle because the Cavalry maintained a heavy fire with the enemy, at nightfall we proceeded to the Quarters again toward 8 o'clock orders came to us to be ready to march at any moment, what could not be taken with us, was burned, 1/2 3 [2:30] in the morning the 18th we departed, all was still quiet in the little city

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of Danridge [Dandridge] We marched back the same way we had come[,] it was terribly muddy and still rained on top of everything[,] several shots were exchanged with the Cavly [Cavalry] in the rear[,] we camped after 13 miles march 5 miles from Strawberry Plains[,] our Regiment and the Louisville Legion came on picket[,] toward morning it snowed a 2 inch deep snow at daybreak[,]

January 19

the 19th we marched off again and reached Strawberry Plains toward noon. The road was hardly passable, the wagons were mostly stuck fast[,] after the wagon train had passed the bridge, we crossed over the Holston River, toward 3 o'clock, 3 miles from Strawberry Plains we crossed over a Railroad Bridge over the river Flat Creek, whereupon we camped next to the same.

January 20

In the afternoon of the 20 marched 5 miles further towards Knoxville[.]

January 21

The 21st we marched off again at daybreak and after 8 miles march reached Knoxville and crossed over the Holston River. where we encamped one mile from there[,] the 23 we marched off again in the late afternoon and crossed over the Holston River, by Knoxville again we advanced 8 miles in an arduous march[,]

PAGE 20

We ran into a one mile detour because we were located on the street leading to Kingston and not located on the one to Lenoire and from there had to proceed on the other street[,]

January 24

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the 24 we marched off again at daybreak. we advanced 15 miles and encamped at darkness in the Winter Quarters which were built by Burnside[,] the 124 Ohio was stationed 10 miles from Knoxville and the 6th Ohio 14 miles from Knoxville on the Mudroad. we had nothing to eat the whole day after arrival we got a Tin Cup full of cornmeal per man.

January 26

The 26th our regiment was ordered on picket however came again to our camp at noon we had to move our camp several hundred yards farther to a hill by the Holston river and leave behind the well constructed Winter Quarters of Burnside's troops, which angered us not a little[,]

January 29

the 29th two cannon came to us on the hill where we camped[,] out of the 1st Ohio only 2 strong companies had reenlisted and received orders to travel home[,] also we received 1 little loaf of bread which however was baked from Sick Wheat and which made us terribly sick[,]

January 30

the 30th 2 Companies of the 6th Ind. which were 90 men strong marched off from us at the same time the 1st Ohio, the 124 Ohio and 6th Ohio arrived by us (together with cannon) which were back by the R. Road Station. Which we left back there on our march here

January 31

the 31st Willich together with 2 Veteran Regiments came over the river.

February 1

the 1 February they all again came back from Loudon, we had orders to be ready (toward morning the wind blew very strong whereupon a short rain followed, during the day it cleared up. In the evening the talk was that we would leave our camp at 2-3 o'clock in the morning[.]

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February 2

right after daybreak we left our camp and marched toward Knoxville and had advanced 2 1/2 miles and started again just after a rest when Lt. Chilton brought the happy message to turn back we marched south back to our old camping place back to our huts.

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In the evening after dark a terrible storm arose, we had to hold onto our tent poles, so the wind would not knock them down, which lasted over 1/2 hour, during the night it was very cold.

February 3

The 3 Feb. drill began again also had to move the 2 cannon up the hill again.

February 7

the 7 on Sunday we held a Brigade Inspection Review.

February 8

on the 8th the start was made digging earthworks around our camp[.]

February 11

the 11th our wagon arrived from Chattanooga. the books were all wet because the wagon overturned in the Tennessee River at Loudon[.]

February 14 to 16

the 14th it was misty weather with rain, also we had again provisional Marching Orders During the night it rained also the following day. In the evening of the 15th we also received a March Order and left our camp by Lenoire at daybreak the 16th. we advanced 20 miles also our Regt. had to serve as the Rearguard, we set up camp 3 miles from Knoxville near the Holston River[.]

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it was bitterly cold, as cold as it had been only one time this winter[.]

February 17

the 17th we marched 1/4 mile further back and camped[.] our regiment came on outpost [.]

February 18

the 18th we were relieved the weather was cold it snowed from time to time[.]

February 19

the 19th our first Baggage arrived from Lenoire [Lenoir], also we obtained some Rice and Beans, Vinegar and Molasses[.]

February 20

the 20th we had Brigade Inspection Review 1 mile from our camp[.]

February 21

the 21 it snowed heavy in the late morning. 8 men from our Co. went on work detail and also from each Comp. depending on their size in relation to the Brigade. they made fortifications 5 miles from camp, and 2 miles northerly from Knoxville[.] they arrived in camp not until toward 9 o'clock at night and had nothing to eat the whole day.

February 22

the 22. our Regt. came on outpost. Around noon we received orders to send all extra Baggage to

PAGE 22

Knoxville which was immediately taken away[.] toward dark our Brigade marched off, our Regt which was on picket was not relieved until around 9 o'clock at night by the 89th Ill of the 1st Brigade[.] we then marched to Knoxville and crossed over the Holston River and camped one mile from there with our Brigade[.] it was after 10 o'clock before we could rest, was said that we

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would set out again around 1 o'clock, one could not sleep because the ground was wet and cold, shortly after 12 o'clock a brigade from the 23 AC passed us up, which set off with us around 1 o'clock at night, the way was miserable in places, frozen and slick. We marched 9 miles up to Sheal's [Schuck's] Gap. which we reached after daybreak. we made halt there, the enemy scrambled before we arrived.

February 23 to 24

around 12 o'clock noon the 23 we set out on our march back again and reached our camp after an advance of 12 miles by the onset of night, we were all immensely tired, very many stayed back[,] during the night there was a storm and rained in the morning[,] the 24th already around 3 o'clock we had Reveille[,] the order was that we would leave our camp at daybreak with 80 cartridges and 3 days rations. our Brigade left the camp towards 8 o'clock, I stayed back because I had to finish up the Company C payrolls.

February 25

The 25th the most essential were sent to the people by R.R.

February 26

The 26th the Orderly Sergeants from Cos. I, D and H came back, in order to finish the writing of their companies,

February 27

the 27. the payrolls were sent to the Front. I finished the payment list of Co. C and G here in Convalescent camp.

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The Co. Clerks and Orderly Sergeant also.

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February 28

the 28 the Convalescents of our Brigade moved to a camp next to the city.

February 29 to March 1

The 29th it rained and as well on the 1st of March day and night[,] our Regt was paid out at Morristown the 1st of March. our camp was in a terrible state. wood was very scarce[.]

March 4

it was very windy the 4th March[.]

March 5

On the 5th the Convalescents received pay for 2 months.

March 6

Sunday the 6th a soldier was accidentally shot through the upper arm by a pistol[.]

March 8

the 8th March about 150 of the Convalescents were sent to the Front[.]

March 9

the 9th March the 100 and 104 Ohio Regt. Provost Guard stationed here went from Knoxville to the Front.

March 11 to 12

during the night following the 11th it rained continuously until daybreak. On the 11th there was a Convalescent Camp Inspection regarding the sick. When about the same number as previously were sent to the Front[,] on the 12th the Company Clerks and Orderly Sergeants received orders

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to stay In order to take care of the writing.

March 14 to 18

The 14th, 15th and 16th it was tremendously cold and windy. also the 17th and 18th[,] the 18 I let myself be taken into Knoxville it cost two dollars and one half \$2 1/2[,]

March 20

the 20th of March the written Muster Rolls for Jan and Feb. arrived here from the Front. It was said our division marched off to the Cumberland Gap from Strawberry Plains[,] also the 41 Ohio which had reenlisted arrived here[,]

March 22 to 3

the 22 March it snowed a 6 inch deep snow, which however melted again during the night of the 23rd.

March 25

The 25th it snowed and rained, as well as on the following day rain. toward 9 o'clock in the evening Lt. Amon and John Foerster from our Co. arrived here on the trip to Louisville in order to get conscripts

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for our regiment, they departed from here Knoxville ??? about 6 o'clock in the morning the 26 March[,] the weather was cold.

March 27

the 27 on Easter it was warm

March 28

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the 28th I bought myself History of the Army of the Cumberland in Knoxville the book cost me \$3.50, toward the evening we received orders to move to Division Hd. Quarters[,] the weather was terribly windy with rain

March 29

the 29th in the afternoon our Co. Desks were driven to the Division Hd. Quarters. toward evening the Qr. Mr. Dept. and Sergeant Major proceeded there[,] we stayed at the old camp ground and had orders to depart at 8 o'clock the next morning, for the Front,

March 30

the 30th it snowed we marched off, had to return again, and departed from Knoxville March 31 on the 31st. we rode the Railroad up to Strawberry Plains, from there we had to still run 14 miles and reached by the Regt. at darkness, late in the night rations were drawn again for 3 days and divided out, during the night it rained rather hard and stopped near noon.

April 1

The 1st April the signal blew to pull down the tents.

April 2

We marched off the 2nd Brigade first from our camp by Powder Springs, next to our camp we had to cross over a creek on a primitive broken log bridge, which claimed a rather long time, because only one man after the other could cross over here, it began to rain and rained continuously the whole afternoon. the road was poor and difficult, and therefore was even worse in the depressions in the Mudroad of which there were not just a few[,] because most of the time it went uphill and downhill, water stood in them which made much trouble for us

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wetness and covered with muck. we reached Rudledge [Rutledge] after 4 o'clock (distant from our camp 9 miles) which is a little hamlet of several houses, made camp on a hillock, it stopped raining for a short time, began again however after the onset of night and continued to rain during the night, the 3rd Brigade started its Reconnaissance in Poor Mens Valley, and we the Richland Valley, after daybreak on the 2nd April we took up our march again, our Regt and the 5th Ky together with a Squad Cavalry turned off to the right of the little city and took a wretched forest path[,] a creek flowed a good stretch along it and crossed the path often[,] we marched 4 miles, whereupon we rested about 2 hours when the cavalry returned again we took up our march again back to the little city Rudledge[,] the rest of the regiments in our Brig also had undertaken a reconnaissance on a different roads for 4 miles and returned to Rudledge again where we encamped at our previous camp, it began to rain again.

April 3

on the 3rd the weather cleared up and was warm. we marched off around 7 o'clock to the old camp Camp at Powder Springs which we reached before noon, during the night of the 4th it also rained again[,] since my arrival by the Regt. the 31 March, when in camp we had to get up around 4 o'clock, and stand in Line of Battle until it is fully daylight, and Recall blew. the 4th April it rained, as well as on the following night,

April 5

toward evening on the 5th we received marching orders, it rained during the day, at times strongly,

April 6

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the 6th we marched off from camp, we had to cross over a creek by the camp on a fallen tree trunk. The Baggage of the officers etc. had to be carried over it[,] the donkey swam and the empty wagon was pulled through the creek by soldiers with ropes, it was stopped on the other side until all were located on that side [,]

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we marched off[,] the way was wretched because of the previous rain. We had to cross several creeks which took a long time. after 12 miles march we camped in the woods 2 miles from Strawberry Plains, where Willich's Brigade was still stationed, our Regiment came on outpost. the weather had cleared up[,]

April 7

at day break the 7th we marched off again we had several stretches of water to cross over which at times caused much disorder[,] toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon we marched through Knoxville, and pitched night camp 3 miles from Knoxville at our previous camping place, we had advanced 21 miles, during the night it rained

April 8

On the 8th April I bought a tobacco pipe for 60¢. around 1 o'clock we marched off and advanced some 7-8 miles, and pitched night camp[,]

April 9

during the night of the 9th it rained continuously[,] around 1/2 6 [5:30] o'clock in the morning of the 9th we left that place. it rained without stop until near noon[,] the road and the ground were therefore deep muck and the depressions filled with water[,] we marched 13 miles and set

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up camp early afternoon at Lenoire Station, each man drew 2 small potatoes from the Sanitary Commission[.] during the night it rained[.]

April 10

we marched again at daybreak the 10th, it rained from time to time the whole day after 6 miles march we reached Loudon[,] we had to wait there until afternoon until we were taken across the river[,] in the beginning only a little Flatboat was available which could take on Board a small number of troops together with 2-3 wagons. the weather was very unfavorably cold with rain, our Brigade was the first of the Division, however not all the troops crossed over on the same afternoon the rest of the troops pitched camp already in the morning, (after crossing the river we marched through Loudon and pitched camp in an open field 1 1/2 miles from the same Loudon[.]

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after onset of night we drew whisky the men got a good swallow [.]

April 11

the 11th the weather improved in the evening the 6th Ohio Regt brought Q.M. Wolfe a cigar [illegible] we received Order that in the morning the 12th around 7 1/2 o'clock we the 5th and 6th Ky would march off from here to the depot in order to travel to Cleveland, Ten [Tenn.] on the railroad[.]

April 12

we marched off on the 12th about the aforementioned time. during the previous night it had rained the road was terribly muddy, at Loudon we crossed over a creek on a dangerous Foot Log

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whereupon we marched through the little city there[,] the Railroad did not arrive because it was supposed to have run off the track somewhere[,] so we marched about 3 miles around and over the hills in horrible muck where no little screaming and cursing took place. we camped again on the old place. However all the surrounding troops had departed and we could obtain wood and forks, in order to pitch our tents [,] in the afternoon Orders came that we on the 13th 5 1/2 in the morning would march off. it stormed toward evening, with hail for 1/4 hour, and thundered

April 13

we marched off it was a cheerful day, after 6 miles march we reached Philadelphia, we marched 7 further miles and reached the little city Sweet Water and pitched camp 1 mile from the same, (march 14 miles). our Regt. was in Front of the Brigade which was at the end of the division[.]

April 14

the 14th we marched off again at daybreak, we passed on our march the little country town of Mossville some 4-5 miles distant from Athen [Athens] about 1 1/2 o'clock we reached Athen and camped near the same, our march was 14 miles that day,

April 15

at daybreak the 15th we took up our march again in the early morning hours we passed through the little city of Athen which is a cute little country town and with Railroad service [,] on our march we also came through the little city of Riceville which is of no consequence and also lays on the Railroad. after 14 miles march we reached Calhoun at the Highwassie (Hiawasse) River[,] we crossed over the same on a Pontoon bridge and on the other side we marched through the little city Charleston, at the last named the buildings were not of significance, We pitched camp here.

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in a Cedar Forest on a hill not far from Charleston the ground was covered with stones and we had a rough camp

April 16

Around the usual time that we previously started. we marched again on the morning of the 16th, We passed through Charleston after 11 miles march we reached Cleveland, Tenn. which is a nice little city of rather good size[,] we camped 6 miles from there next to the Chattanooga R.R. Camp near McDaniel's [McDonald's] Station after we had pitched camp, our Regt. was ordered on picket

April 18

during the night on the 18 following it rained[,] toward 10 o'clock in the morning troops from another Brigade practiced target shooting, etc. not far distant from our camp, We believed at first it was the enemy who attacked our outpost because it was outside or distant from the lines and hence we formed a Skirmish Line [,] toward evening we changed our camp several hundred yards farther distant, and encamped according to regulations. also our Brig Genl [Brigadier General] Hazen arrived from leave[,]

April 19

the 19 we spent time cleaning our camp, it was very windy and cold. Co. H from our Regt went to Genl Hazen as Provost Guard[,]

April 20

the 20th drills started again. 3 times a day. in the morning Company and Battalion Drill and in

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the afternoon Brigade Drill.

April 21

Capt. Frank went off on the 21st on 2 days leave to Chattanooga in order to buy clothes[.]

April 22

the 22nd a Brigade of fresh troops passed by here, which were destined to Loudon to relieve the troops of Sheridan's Division[.]

April 23

the 23rd our Regt came on outpost.

April 27

The 27th at nightfall we received vague marching orders[.]

April 28

the 28th I gave my rifle to Henry Webert by order of Capt. Frank.

April 29

on the 29th we had Division Review in front of the camp on an open field already partly cultivated with grain, some grew wild, General Howard was present together with two women on horseback, It was cheerful weather but terrible to march, it was very dusty in the newly cultivated fields About 9 o'clock we departed from the camp and arrived there again after 12 o'clock[.] August Eversberg and John Lang together with other Veterans from our Regiment had again returned to the Regt and Company[.]

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April 30

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The 30 April our Regiment came on outpost[,] we had to make out the payrolls again because the Veterans were classified different[,]

May 2

our Brigade held Inspection the 2nd May. our extra Baggage, Co Desks and etc. were sent off.

May 3

The 3rd we received marching orders and marched off after around noon from Camp near McDonald's Station on the Ringgold road in the evening after 7-8 miles march we pitched night camp,

May 4

the 4th we marched off again at daybreak our Regt and Battalion was in Front of the brigade, toward 10 o'clock we reached the East Chickamauga Creek and crossed over the same[,] around noon we arrived by a resort Catoosa Springs and [illegible] County and turned off the street into the woods where we crossed over the Chickamauga Creek again and formed a Line on the hills[,] we were some 2 1/2 -3 miles distant from Ringgold, 12 miles from Dalton, and 6 miles from Tunnel Hill, and had covered about 9 miles, when we pitched camp,

May 5

the 5th May the 14th Army Corps or rather part of it camped below in the valley, according to a statement the enemy is supposed to have their outposts only 1/2 miles or 1 mile[,] toward noon the 6th our Regt came on outpost Pioneer Co. A, remained back in camp as Pioneers perform service on the march. we ran around in the bush about 2 miles before we could find the post or our Brigade[,] the enemy outpost which was cavalry was located one half mile distant from us. We saw them clearly on the open field at the edge of the forest. The 23rd Ky Veteran Regt also

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arrived by the hill[,] at daybreak

May 7

the 7th our army moved forward. Some shots were exchanged whereupon the enemy posts moved back. We proceeded immediately to the brigade. We had a miserable march because on the way back we to had run a mile through the woods[,] and because the Batteries and Troops of the 1-3 Brigades had to pass.

PAGE 30

before we reached our brigade, blankets and knapsacks, etc., lay on the road from all quarters, after 4 mile march we reached Tunnel Hill, some cannon shots were exchanged, we were deployed in Close Columns by Battalion, after a half hour we moved forward in Close Columns through the woods the enemy had moved back, and we marched in flank march through the little city of Tunnel Hill, some of the houses had been drilled through by cannon balls, we made a halt on top the hill. Tunnel is 1480 feet long. The enemy was located in front of us on the Rocky Face Mountain [Rocky Face Ridge] Bosseht Root [Buzzards Roost] Gap.

May 8

the 8th May we received marching orders we lay around here for an hour packed, and marched out of here in a Line of Battle through the woods and down into the valley and pushed from one side to the other[.] Skirmish fire was maintained the whole day toward evening one saw the enemy march along the top in the flank march, appeared maneuver we camped the night over in the valley[.]

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May 9

The 9th May our Regt. [and] the 23 Ky were ordered up as Advance and Skirmishers on big hill Rocky face We climbed it under skirmish fire until 300 Yards our Brigade followed in Close Columns. the whole day a heavy Skirmish fire was maintained when we neared the top in the morning the enemy fired a Battalion fire on us, whereupon we found protection near the rocks and spent the whole day through with anxious hearts. There were about 30 men wounded and shot dead from the 23rd Ky and 6th Ky. from our company Corpl Emig was wounded at nightfall we were ordered back into the valley [,] There was a heavy fire maintained on the right wing.

May 10

the 10th it was gloomy weather and rained off and on. We had to fall in several times. There was continuing skirmish fire together with cannon fire maintained the whole day. the enemy fired with cannon from the R. F. Mountain into the valley below on the troops which had pitched their tents at the edge of the forest. An Order

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appeared in the morning that Genl Grant hit the enemy in Virg. and pursued him for 10 miles and appeared to be in pursuit loss was heavy on both sides, toward nightfall a Regt. from Whitaker's Brigade came marching over the open field the enemy directed his fire from the hill down on it whereupon they ran toward the forest in the double-quick. during the night there was a terrific storm it rained terribly, so that we were dripping wet in our Dog huts. it rained the whole night through, the outposts fired continuously toward one another, when the enemy found out their bullets reached our camp, they fired continuously into our camp,[three words??]

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May 11

on the morning of the 11th 1 man was shot dead and one from the L. Legion wounded shot through the body, the previous day a large number in the camp were wounded. early on the morning of the 11th we moved our camp out of the range of the enemy bullets on a hillock in the valley.

May 12

on the 12th we were kept under Skirmish fire together with cannonading The 1st and 3rd Brigade were ordered to a different position during the previous night, on the 12th toward noon we received orders to get ready, during the night was still vigorous fire,

May 13 to 14

towards morning the 13th it was quiet, one heard no more shots the enemy had withdrawn however we were not certain of it until 9 o'clock. I and Lamprecht, proceeded up the Rocky face Mountain which is near 1000 feet high and has remarkable rock projections[,] when we reached the top we had a wonderful view, the enemy had fortifications all along the hill from 4-5 feet high made out of stone down[,] in the valley all was fortified just as a mass of well built abandoned Rebel camps were located there. We saw also the highest point where our Signal Corps was [,] one could distinguish everything exactly through a spy glass toward Tunnel Hill[.]

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The enemy blocked the river in order to make a swampy barrier against artillery. around noon I visited the hill again and the Gap Buzzard Roost together with Rebel camps our Brig marched off before we came back again, on our march there was nothing to see for six miles but abandoned Rebel camps in 5 miles Dalton, was all ruined and abandoned, one saw there some

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women residents, we marched about 10 miles and made a halt in the woods, our Regt. came on outpost we were there scarcely 2 hours, when strike tents blew we marched off again at the beginning it went very slow and stopped every 5-10 steps. the road was horribly muddy many places which caused us so many stops, we marched some 3-4 miles then, we ran into our Division which was camped on the road, we made a halt on the road. it was 12 o'clock our Regt. was again ordered on picket, after some coming and going we marched up the street were finally halted we were ordered to proceed into a swampy thicket in order to set up the post, we could not find it in the dark night after long wait and stumbling around here and there we made a fire and set up the post[,] shortly after that our Major came and ordered us out farther and wider/ some slept because we were already very tired, now we were again disturbed, some continued to sleep or hid themselves the others blundered in confusion and were mixed up etc. in the woods[,] around the area was very damp, with a great deal of insects of all sorts, it was toward 2 o'clock in the morning before we were properly posted[,] the 14 the battle was opened,

May 15

The 15th Joh. Deissinger and Zanger from our Comp[any] were shot to death and Franz Maas wounded, during the night towards 11 o'clock the Rebels made a charge on us which lasted 1/4 hour, we spent the night with changing and improving our fortifications[,]

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our Regt received the same day 9 wounded and 4 dead [,] in the afternoon our Brigade was requested to make a charge toward the enemy fortifications but we were also driven back again We had day and night neither quiet nor rest and lay or crouched behind the fortifications, we

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could not cook or eat[.]

May 16

at daybreak the 16th [illegible]the enemy had withdrawn during the night our whole army moved forward. Hooker's Army Corp[s]. passed us we marched through Resaca which is a RR Station. we saw fortifications located on every hill the R. Road Bridge going over the river there was close to half burned down, we crossed over the river on a wooden bridge and marched upon the R. Road nearly 5 miles farther, where we Camped at darkness,

May 17

On the morning of the 17th 1 1/2 o'clock we were awakened and drew rations, at daybreak we again went forward. our Regt and Brigade were in Front of the Division our Regt and the 23 Ky had to march sideways of the RR in Line of Battle and Columns we always drove the enemy before us here. We made some 6-7 miles and met the enemy in strength in our Front who had intended to flank around us and advance. we fortified immediately[.] our Battery opened fire on them and held them back. Henry Webert was wounded, our troops lost nearly 250 dead in a charge

May 18

The 18th we marched off again, the enemy had moved back during the night.

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The enemy's Rear Guard consisted of a whole Corps Cavallry, by the little city of Cassville our Corps came together again together with other troops We marched in 8 files on the wagon road and along the railroad, we did not meet the enemy the whole day and marched some 8-9 miles,

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May 19

the 19th we marched off again at daybreak we reached the little city of Kingston, the enemy was located in the front, where we were deployed in Line of Battle and fortified the enemy withdrew slowly, we followed immediately after at nightfall our Battalion came in the Front Line whereupon we fortified, night 1 o'clock we drew rations, it was cool and very foggy. Each day brought to us sad hours and weariness with life.

May 20 to 22

the 20 and 21 we remained still. It was terribly hot, the 9 and 10 Ohio marched away from here the 22nd. Their term of enlistment had expired. the 22nd we had an Inspection. our Brig. was in Front of the Corps.

May 23

The 23. we marched off around noon, it was extraordinarily hot and terribly dusty when we arrived at the river we marched a detour of about 3 miles, where we had to go back again and cross over the river on a covered bridge, Blankets etc. were discarded by the soldiers, a number fell out and stayed back, we marched about 15 miles and only made a halt towards 10 o'clock at night, it was all mixed up. nearly half the men were back there, the 23rd Capt Johnson took command of our Regt.

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May 24

The 24th we marched about 12-14 miles and camped at nightfall, we went mostly through the woods however it was dusty and hot, our Regt came on outpost, we ran and stood around for

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about an hour before we were posted, during the night it rained very hard,

May 25

the 25th we took up our march again, it went through the woods and from hill to hill, we only seldom came on the road toward evening Hooker had a fight with the enemy, where he lost about 1600 men, we marched in the night farther to the Front, it rained tremendously, I fell out and made myself comfortable by the fire until the next morning[.]

May 26

the 26th our Corps advanced, as usual our regiment came in Front of the Brigade, the wounded from Hooker's Corps lay everywhere in the woods[,] we threw up fortifications, when they were finished we moved forward, we went over a Creek and at first were all alone for 1/2 hour, Skirmish fire was maintained the whole day together with cannonading, several were wounded from the 23rd Ky towards evening one saw a large wagon train of the enemy start back, with pensive heart the day disappeared, oh Dear God, I do not know how I should thank you, during the night we had to throw up fortifications,

May 27

on the morning of the 27th we were relieved by the 93 Ohio.

1st SgtJOHN DAEUBLE was mortally wounded on May 27 and died on May 28.

Add Quotes re death premonition undated