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HISTORY

OF

COMPANY B

(Originally Pickens Planters)

Capt + Doctor V. W. ...

40th Alabama Regiment

Confederate States Army

1862 to 1865.

P R E F A C E .

The following pages (except those from the diary of Sergeant Jno. H. Curry) are taken without revision or correction from the diary of Captain (afterwards Major) E. D. Willett of Company B, 40th Alabama Regiment of Volunteers of the Confederate States Army, who died in Carrollton, Alabama, March 16, 1890. It is not expected or contended they will shed any additional light on that momentous struggle, known as the War between the States, about which so many volumes have been written, or that they will reveal anything which is not already well known. The sole purpose of this little book is to place in a more enduring form for the benefit of the survivors and the descendants of those who constituted that Company and Regiment, that diary (now well thumb worn) which faithfully records the movements, engagements and casualties of Company B, and the 40th Alabama Regiment, C. S. A. Nor is it contended that absolute verity accompanies the facts narrated. They have the advantage, however, of being written at the same time, yes, on the same day the narrated facts occurred. No matter how long the march, or how fierce the battle the author of the diary on each day recorded the doings of Company B, and the 40th Alabama on that day from the information which was then conveyed to him. Voltaire cynically wrote to a friend that "History is a parcel of tricks we play with the dead," but certainly this cannot be true of events which are conscientiously recorded by one of the actors on the very day of the actions. The valor, devotion, heroism, determination and self-sacrificing spirit of the Confederate soldier have shed an imperishable lustre on his name, on the

South, and on the whole Nation. Company B and the 40th Alabama did their full parts in contributing to this result, for we see them in these pages with decimated ranks but undaunted spirits fighting the very last battles of the war and reporting for duty on May 5, 1865, nearly a whole month after General Lee's surrender. When we recall these things and read these pages we see how great was their sense of duty and love for Dixie, and it fills our hearts with pride to be the descendants of such a race of men. Such men Joseph Addison had in mind when he expressed the fine thought that—

“ 'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll DESERVE it.”

Anniston, Alabama.

J. J. W.

THE PICKENS PLANTERS,

Company "B,"

40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, C. S. A. Col. A.

A. Coleman commanding, organized on the 13th day of March, 1862, at Speeds Mill in Pickens County, Alabama.

ROLL OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF COMPANY "B."

Elbert D. Willett, Captain.
John T. Terry, 1st Lieutenant.
James A. Latham, 2nd Lieutenant.
James H. Wier, 2nd Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Jesse T. Hancock, 1st Sergeant.
Eli D. Vance, 2nd Sergeant.
Jno. W. Sanders, 3rd Sergeant.
Wm. K. Shaver, 4th Sergeant.
Wm. C. Stewart, (discharged) 5th Sergeant.
John R. Weems, 1st Corporal.
Jas. Wiley Horton, 2nd Corporal.
Jacob H. Eaton, 3rd Corporal.
Andrew W. Largent, 4th Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Allen, James M.
Acker, Bayless G.
Acker, George W.
Barham, William.

Belk, George W.
Burris, James H. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Black, Sam'l D.
Bush, John E.
Bush, James M.
Byars, James A.
Burns, Joseph H. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Cook, Jno. P.
Carver, Wesley H.
Cockerell, James M. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Collins, Jonathan.
Collins, Joseph.
Cameron, Joseph.
Cameron, James.
Cameron, Thomas.
Calley, -Wm. P.
Cole, Lewis T.
Channell, Thos. C.
Connell, David J. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville
one man.)
Daniel, Thos. P.
Easterling, Henry.
Eads, John A.
Freeman, Morgan.
Freeman, Isham A.
Fowler, John F.
Goodwin, John
.Graham, George M.
Hicks, John F.
Hicks, Dan'l N.
Hicks, Henderson.
Hicks, John R.
Howell, Anderson T.
Hall, Joseph N.
Hildreth, Sardine.
Irby, William H. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Irwin, Robert.

Jones, Robert A.
Jones, William H.
Jones, Thos. W.
Jones, Wm. G.
Jones, Henry W. M. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville one man.)
Jennings, John J.
Jennings, Abner D.
Jennings, Wm. H.
Jones, Marcellus S. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Kirk, John. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
King, Samuel G.
Lancaster, Eli J.
Lee, Thos. H.
Lancaster, Joseph.
Ledbetter, Richard B.
McA Teer, Wm. R.
McDaniel, George W. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville.)
McGee, Jno. P., Sr.
McManis, John E.
Mullins, Benj. F.
McDaniel, Reuben, (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Morrison, William.
McVoy, Alex D.
Pate, James B. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
Pratt, Joseph A.
Pratt, Jno. L.
Parker, Chas. R. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville one man.)
Pearson, Samuel.
Parker, James F.
Robertson, Samuel.
Robertson, Hugh.
Reddish, James H.
Russell, John A.
Russell, Asbury C.

Russell, Chas. W.
 Reynolds, Thos. K.
 Reynolds, James S.
 Ralph, Francis W.
 Staggs, John W. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville
 one man.)
 Savage, Abner W.
 Shockley, Thos. W.
 Speed, James H. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville
 one man.)
 Strickland, Wm. G.
 Strickland, John J.
 Strickland, Abel.
 Strickland, Sam'l. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
 Williams, Paul I.
 Williams, Thos. H.
 Williams, Thomas.
 West, James H.
 Weems, James F.
 Wood, Joshua.
 Wood, William.
 Wood, Enoch.
 Walker, Francis M. (Discharged at Demopolis.)
 Walker, Jno. J. (Loaned to Capt. Summerville
 one man.)
 Walker, Miles W. (Loaned to Capt. Summer-
 ville one man.)
 Vance, Wm. V.
 Yates, Wm. M. (Discharged at Demopolis.)

The above Company, on the 2nd day of April, 1862, took up the line of march from Carrollton, the place of rendezvous, to Pickensville, at which place on the 3rd day of April, 1862, it went on board the Steamer Warrior, to be transported to Demopolis, Alabama, the place by the Governor appointed for the organization of Col. A. A. Coleman's regiment,

and on Friday, April 4th, 1862, arrived at Demopolis, or Camp Coleman.

The Company remained at Demopolis until the 19th day of April, 1862, and while there the Company was examined by Dr. Colgin, Surgeon C. S. A., and the bounty paid to the Company by Capt. Benj. Yancy. The Surgeon discharged the following members of the Company: William C. Stewart, James H. Burris, Joseph H. Burns, James M. Cockrell, Wm. H. Irby, Marcellus Jones, John Kirk, Reuben McDaniel, James B. Pate, Samuel Strickland, Francis M. Walker, and Wm. M. Yates; which discharged soldiers returned to their homes from Demopolis. And as above stated, by order of the Governor, on Saturday, the 19th day of April, the Pickens Planters started on board the Warrior to Mobile, Alabama, and arrived at Mobile on the 20th day of the same month, on Sunday, and were stationed in a warehouse on Royal Street.

On the 26th day of April, 1862, we took up the line of march (Saturday) for Cantonment Walter, five miles from Mobile, down the bay on Dog River, and arrived at said Cantonment on the same day. The Company had but little sickness until it was stationed at Cantonment Walter, when the measles broke out in camps and fifty-six of the Company had the measles, and two members died, to-wit: John F. Fowler died on the 11th day of May, 1862, in camps of measles, succeeded by congestion of lungs, and his body was sent home in Pickens County to his father. He was without family, unmarried and about seventeen years of age. Wesley H. Carver, unmarried, died also of measles, succeeded by typhoid fever, in Marine Hospital in Mobile, and his body was also sent home. He died on the 17th day of May, 1862.

Thomas Williams, private in the Planters, was

taken sick with fever about the first of June, 1862, and lingered on until the 14th day of June, 1862, when he died. He was buried at Cantonment Walter. The Government, on account of apprehensions of an attack on Mobile, refused to furlough an escort to take the body of Williams to his home. He left a wife and four children, was about fifty years of age and resided in Pickens County, Alabama, on Bear Creek. Up to the 21st day of June, 1862, no other deaths have occurred in the Pickens Planters.

On the 16th day of May, 1862, the 40th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers was organized, and the following companies composed and now compose the regiment, to-wit:

Co. "A"	40th Ala. Reg't	Capt. E. S. Gulley
" "B"	" " "	" E. D. Willett
" "C"	" " "	" W. A. C. Jones
" "D"	" " "	" A. G. Campbell
" "E"	" " "	" Edward Marsh
" "F"	" " "	" Thos. W. Coleman
" "G"	" " "	" Hugh Summerville
" "H"	" " "	" C. C. Crowe
" "I"	" " "	" Hiram Ghant
" "J"	" " "	" A. M. Moore.

And on said 16th day of May at said organization Col. A. A. Coleman was elected Colonel of said Regiment, which is the Fortieth Regiment of Alabama Volunteers.

On the 21st day of June, 1862, Charles W. Russell, private in Capt. Willett's Company, died in hospital at Cantonment Walter of the measles followed by typhoid fever. His body was taken home by John Shirley to Pickens County. He was about twenty-six years old and left a wife in Pickens County.

On the 18th day of April, 1862, I transferred to Capt. H. Summerville to complete his company

eight men, David J. Connell, James F. Speed, Charles R. Parker, Henry W. M. Jones, George W. McDaniel, John J. Walker, Miles W. Walker and John W. Staggs, on condition that he retransfer them so soon as he recruited that number to his company, which he did soon after.

On the _____ day of _____, 1862, John H. Higley was elected Lieutenant Colonel of said Regiment, and Devereux Hopkins was elected Major. Hopkins refused to accept, and the 30th day of June no Major has been elected or appointed for the Regiment. A contest arose between Capts. Gulley and Jones about rank and promotion to the office of Major.

On the 25th day of June, 1862, the Fortieth Regiment Alabama Volunteers with all the Confederate army of Mobile was reviewed by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, and then brigade drill commenced at the old Race Course. The Regiments that drilled were the 40th Alabama, 3rd and 4th Florida and 27th Mississippi, 38th and 32nd Alabama. Sometimes they were drilled by Gen. Forney and Gen. Jones.

About the 4th of July there was a general review of all the troops of the Mobile army to celebrate that day by Gen. Jno. H. Forney. It was a very hot day and rained a hard rain in the evening and all the army got very wet.

On the 5th day of July, 1862, Thomas P. Daniel and Abner W. Savage and Abner D. Jennings took sick with typhoid fever. Savage and Jennings had previously had the measles. Savage lingered for about two weeks, and on the 20th day of July, 1862, in the Hospital at Cantonment Walter, Abner W. Savage died and was buried at Cantonment Walter and his grave marked by a nice board at the head of his grave. He was unmarried and about eighteen

years of age, was a good soldier and very stout and able bodied before his sickness.

Thomas P. Daniel lingered until the 21st day of July, 1862, when he also died at Cantonment Walter in Hospital. His case was a severe one from the start; he grew worse from the beginning. He was buried in a nice coffin at Cantonment Walter and a nice headboard put at the head of his grave. He was about thirty years old, left a wife and one child who reside near Reform in Pickens County, Alabama. He was a noble man, a patriot, one of the best of men, loved by officers and men, robust and stout, was never sick a day from the day he entered the service until he took his last sickness. Nothing seemed to benefit him. He sank rapidly and died as stated above on the 21st day of July, 1862.

On the 21st day of July, 1862, our camps were broken up at Cantonment Walter, and the 40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers moved to and encamped at Camp Marshall Austell, one and a half miles from Mobile; all the sick were moved to hospitals in Mobile. Abner D. Jennings was one of the sick moved to Mobile. He got worse, and on the 27th day of July, 1862, at the General Hospital, he died, and was buried in the new graveyard in Mobile. His grave was marked by a board at his head. He was about twenty-four years of age, left a wife and one child, who reside in Pickens County, Alabama. His father, Wm. Jennings, attended him in his last sickness until he died.

On the 23rd day of July, 1862, all the regiments about Mobile were sent to Chattanooga, with nearly all the army of Tupelo, and only two regiments were left at Mobile, the 40th (ours) and Col. Ketchum's, 38th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 40th commenced guard duty in Mobile, the whole regiment, and on to August 1st doing that duty with the 38th and some cavalry in and about Mobile.

On the 14th day of August, 1862, Henderson Hicks, Wm. Morrison, Thos. W. Shockley, Abel Strickland, Jas. F. Weems and Jas. D. Wier were discharged from the service on account of disease and disability.

On the 27th day of July, 1862, Lieut. J. H. Wier got leave of absence for twelve days, and returned back to Camp Marshall Austell at the expiration of the time.

On the 2nd day of August Lieut. J. A. Latham got sick leave of absence for twenty days, and at this writing, November 2nd, 1862, has not returned to his Company. He went to his home in Pickens County, and had a severe attack of camp fever.

On the 13th day of August, 1862, Capt. E. D. Willett got leave of absence to go home for fifteen days, went home, and returned to camp Marshall Austell on the 28th day of same month.

On the 3rd day of September, 1862, Lieut. Jno. T. Terry got leave of absence twenty days to go to his home, and about ten days after was attacked with jaundice, and did not return to camps for several days after his leave expired.

To date, November 2nd, 1862, have had no deaths among the officers of Company "B," and consequently no promotions in the Company since its organization, March 13th, 1862.

On the 9th day of August, 1862, Wm. L. Lipsey, Benj. T. Black, Jno. M. French and Wm. S. Taylor enlisted and were received into the Company.

On the 18th day of August, 1862, John R. Brandon enlisted and was received into the Company, and on the 19th day of same month John G. Robinson enlisted and was received into the said Company "B," all from Pickens County, Alabama.

On the 27th day of August, 1862, H. F. B. Gilbert, of Sumter County, was enlisted and received into the Company.

On the 10th day of September, 1862, Sergt. F. W. Ralph got tired of the service and substituted one Peter Clark in my Company, and was himself discharged. The officers and men not wanting the said Peter in the Company, but willing to let Sergt. Ralph (who was nearly crazy) out of the service, took the substitute, and on the same day transferred the said Peter Clark to Company "H," Capt. C. C. Crowe's Company, so that Sergt. Ralph, by a substitute, is serving his country in a Company from Perry County, Alabama.

On the 31st day of October, 1862, Jno. P. McGee, Sr., was discharged from the service on account of measles and bronchitis.

On the 8th day of October, 1862, the camp at Marshall Austell was broken up and the 40th Regiment ordered to Camp Forney, on Spring Hill Railroad four miles from Mobile, between Government and Dauphin Streets, and was there ordered into a brigade composed of the 18th, 36th, 38th and 40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, at first commanded by Col. J. T. Holtzclaw, senior colonel for about two weeks, when Brigadier General Cummings reported for duty at Mobile and took command of said brigade. It was in official papers called the First Brigade of the Army of Mobile. Col. A. A. Coleman commanded the 40th, Col. R. H. Smith the 36th, Col. J. T. Holtzclaw the 18th and Col. Ketchum the 38th Regiments. At Camp Forney we cleared off a large area of ground for a brigade drill ground; and for many weeks, until the 2nd day of December, 1862, drilled in brigade drill, battalion drill, company and skirmish drill daily when the weather would permit. About the 23rd of November, 1862, all the regiments of that brigade commenced building cabins for winter quarters, and had, up to the 2nd day of December, 1862, nearly completed the cabins for quarters.

On the 27th day of November, 1862, Andrew Bush and A. J. Hollingsworth joined Company "B" 40th Regiment by enlistment, arriving at the age of eighteen years. They were from Pickens County, Alabama.

On the — day of November, 1862, D. S. Lavender and Jno. C. Pratt joined Company "B" 40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, having been brought from camp of instruction at Talladega, Alabama, to camp of 40th Regiment with one hundred other men, who were apportioned to the several companies to equalize them, and Company "B" then having over an average number did not get but two men, the ones above named. They were taken to Talladega, Alabama, under what was known as the Conscript Act.

DECEMBER 12TH, 1862.

On the morning of the 2nd day of December, 1862, orders came to Col. Coleman 40th Regiment to be ready in two hours to march to Mobile to take the evening train on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad for Grenada, Miss., and at 2:00 o'clock the Regiment started, leaving tents and all heavy baggage, and marched to Mobile, about 750 effective men, and the Quartermaster had a train of box cars ready which the Regiment took with the baggage they could carry and left for Meridian, Miss. in a cold rain and no rations in their haversacks. At 3:00 o'clock a. m. arrived at Meridian, changed arms and baggage from that train to the ground and had fires kindled, and had crackers and pickled pork issued for breakfast, not having had anything to eat since the morning before except what the men could buy or pick up. The Regiment remained at Meridian until next morning at 4:00 o'clock, December 4th, and left in train, or rather two trains for Jackson, Miss., at which place we arrived at 8:00 o'clock p. m. and

were thence ordered to Grenada; but when we arrived at Canton at 12:00 o'clock night received orders to return back to Jackson as the fight at Coffeeville was over and our army had retreated back to Grenada. At 12:00 o'clock the cars started back to Jackson and arrived there at daylight on morning of the 7th December, 1862. That day the cars, after breakfast, on the New Orleans Railroad carried us out two miles to a creek and the 40th pitched tents there. At the same time in the same field the 79th, 80th and 81st Tennessee Regiments composing Vaughan's Brigade encamped. We remained at Jackson until the 17th of December doing some drilling and provost duty in Jackson. On the evening of the 16th of December orders at Jackson were issued for the 40th Alabama Regiment to go to Columbus, Miss. to resist an attack of the enemy down the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. On that night tents were struck, and Company "B" remained all night at camps, and hauling baggage to Jackson. On the morning of the 17th the Regiment took up the line of march for Jackson, Miss. to take the cars for Columbus and arrived there at 8:00 o'clock a. m. At 10:00 o'clock the 1st Battalion left in the cars with Col. Coleman and Lieut. Col. Higley, Maj. T. O. Stone remaining with the 2nd Battalion. At 3:00 o'clock p. m. the 2nd Battalion left in cars for Columbus. The sick of Company "B" had increased in number on account of cold weather and exposure. The sick of Company "B" left at Jackson were these: Jos. A. Pratt, Josh. Wood, Wm. V. Vance, Joseph Lancaster and J. F. Parker.

The 40th Regiment arrived at Meridian on the morning of the 18th of December, and waited there for transportation until 3:00 o'clock p. m. The Regiment went in open cars to Meridian in the severest weather, and suffered from cold and hunger greatly.

On the evening of the 18th the Regiment in cars left for Columbus, and arrived at Columbus on the morning of the 19th of December and remained at the depot that day until evening and the Regiment marched through town to the fair grounds and pitched tents. The Regiment remained at Columbus until the morning of the 27th of December. While at Columbus we all had a pleasant time there. The men and officers were better fed and could buy more than at any other place we had encamped. Many of the wives and friends of the men in Company "B" visited them there, being near their homes, but none of the officers or men were allowed to visit homes. On the evening of the 26th of December Mesdames Willett, Latham and Terry came into camps to see us. We took them to hotel at Cady's and remained with them the night of 26th of December. The Regiment having orders then from Gen. Pemberton to go to Vicksburg, Miss., we remained that night at hotel with our wives, Lieut. Wier superintending the moving of the baggage of the Company to the depot that night. The train was to leave at 4:00 o'clock a. m. December 27th with the left battalion. We got up at 3:00 o'clock a. m. December 27th, 1862, and took leave of our wives at Cady's hotel and went down to the depot. The train with 2nd Battalion was ready to start, and did start in a very few minutes in a very hard rain, it having rained very hard all that night. The train started for Meridian Saturday morning, December 27th, 1862, and arrived at Meridian the same day in the evening about 4:00 o'clock. A train was in waiting to take us on to Jackson, but on account of confusion and negligence on the part of some one it caused us to lose that train at 9:00 o'clock p. m.; we had to remain that evening and night and until next day, Sunday, December 28th, 1862, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., when we

took another train for Vicksburg. The 1st Battalion by this time having come up left soon after for Vicksburg on another train. On Monday evening the 40th arrived at Jackson after many delays on the road, and the train with the 40th stood there all that night, it raining torrents and the men without anything to eat except what could be picked up here and there when the trains stopped.

Tuesday morning, December 30th, 1862, the 40th Regiment left in same trains for Vicksburg, the place where the Regiment had been ordered by Gen. Pemberton, and arrived at 8:00 o'clock Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1862.

The sick of Company "B" 40th Alabama left at Columbus, Miss., in hospital, were these: D. N. Hicks, T. H. Williams, Benj. T. Black, Mark L. Thompson, Jno. J. Strickland, Jos. A. Pratt, Jno. C. Pratt, E. J. Lancaster, T. H. Lee, Jno. Goodwin, and as nurse for them Jas. M. Bush. Thompson and Lee returned to camp at Chickasaw Bayou on the 12th of January, 1863.

At Columbus, Miss., Hugh J. Robinson deserted and has not to the 24th of January, 1863, returned to the Company. Also, at the same place, Sergt. S—— and Jesse T. H——, without leave, absented themselves from Company from December 27th, 1862, the first until the 2nd day of January, and the second until the 7th day of January, 1863, when they returned, and have had their trials before regimental courtmartial, but the sentences have not yet been published. When the Regiment arrived at Vicksburg the seige was going on and the Regiment was ordered within two hours to take up the line of march (Tuesday night, December 30th, 1862, 10:00 o'clock) for Chickasaw Bayou, the battle field on Sunday and Monday previous. The Regiment was drawn up in line of battle on one of the hills of

Vicksburg, and Parson Barker took it upon himself to make a short *harangue*. He spoke loudly and warlike, but wound up by saying he was sorry he could not go as he had positive orders not to go, though not sick at all nor excused by Surgeon. The time had come when to all human appearances the 40th would get into a fight on the morning of December 31st, 1862, as the enemy were in large force, and a battle or continuation of the battle was expected. The Regiment heard the Parson through, and the word "forward" by Col. Higley was given, and we all marched off in fine spirits for the battle field. The Regiment marched up the River Road that is made along the base of the hills or mountains in silence, as we were at many points on the road within shelling distance from the enemy's batteries. No accident happened on the way. The road was very muddy, and lined all along with soldiers in the rifle pits. There were rifle pits from Vicksburg up to the place we halted, which was in the rear of a section of Walton's Battery, in a hollow. We arrived there about 3:00 o'clock at night and bivouaced in the open air, having left all baggage but a blanket behind. The Regiment lay on their arms that night, or the balance, with orders to move at day break on the morning of January 1st, 1863. Morning came and the attack was expected from the enemy. Many other Regiments came in that night, but when day came the enemy did not renew the attack. The 40th was held under arms all that day, which was Thursday, January 1st, 1863. We remained all day supporting that battery. From our position in plain view was the battle field of the Monday previous, where the enemy met with a severe repulse on our works. The dead of the enemy were strewn all over the field unburied, and some of them yet alive. The battle field was a corn field, disputed

ground between our and the enemy's pickets, and our men could not bury the enemy's dead, nor would the Yauks send a flag of truce asking the privilege of burying their dead until Thursday at 12:00 o'clock noon, when a flag of truce came and terms were arranged and they hauled off their dead and buried them. On that field two hundred dead bodies were carried off for burial. The 40th Alabama remained under arms all day New Year, and again on the same ground bivouaced Thursday night at 10:00 o'clock. That night orders came to be ready to move at 3:00 o'clock to Snider's Bluffs, eight miles above on the Yazoo. The Regiment started at the time appointed, and got there Friday morning at daylight, January 2nd, 1863, when it was thought an attack would be made, but no attack was made and the enemy seemed to be retreating down the Yazoo. The 40th Alabama, with others, were then by the Hill Road marched back to its first position, supporting the battery, having marched sixteen miles at "*quick*" and "*double quick!*" The Regiment was much fatigued and hungry. The men got lunch of beef and bread cooked and sent from Vicksburg, and before the men finished eating, the booming of the artillery announced fighting commenced down on the Yazoo one and a half miles from us. Before our arrival back, Gen. Maury, with 400 men and artillery, had gone across the Bayou to attack the Yauks, it having been learned that the whole Yankee army was retreating to their gun boats. The 40th was again ordered in line of battle and marched down to the Chickasaw bridge, ready to support the force Gen. Maury had taken over, in case of a fight. He drove the enemy to their boats, capturing many spades and commissary stores, and some few prisoners, and returned back. The 40th Alabama remained in line

until nearly dark in a terrible rain. About dark the Regiment was ordered back to select a place to bivouac during the night. It rained torrents, and the 40th Alabama by company selected the best places possible. Company "B" went up on a crag or spur of the mountain, cut wood and made large fires, and spread some blankets to keep the rain off. They availed but little, and it rained all night, rained out our fires two or three times. We built them up again. All the Company suffered greatly, having no shelter, and most of the night no fires. Lieut. Wier, in a chair taken from battle field, sat up in it all night, with corn stalks put up and his blanket over him. Capt. Willett and Lieuts. Terry and Latham sat up on a log all night with blankets over them, but all officers and men got very wet. Lieut. Wier brought a sack of good crackers off the battle field and distributed them to the Company. The other Companies of the Regiment were in like manner scattered about on the mountain wherever they could get a suitable place. In these places the Regiment remained all day Saturday, January 3rd, 1863, and until Sunday morning, January 4th, 1863, when orders from the Division Commander, Gen. Maury, came ordering the Brigade from the bottoms to a field near Dr. Smith's on the mountains. On Sunday morning, January 4th, 1863, the whole Brigade went upon the hill and remained there Sunday night and Monday and until Tuesday morning, January 6th, 1863, when orders came again for the Brigade to march down to the bottoms of the Yazoo about one mile above the first position of the 40th Alabama. The camp was a low one and in fair weather did finely, but would be a bad camp in rainy weather. While at that camp some of the Company went down to Chickasaw Bayou, near Mrs. Lake's quarter, and fished up a barrel of

pickled pork and carried it into camps, and it added greatly to the provision stock of Company "B." Many barrels were fished up out of the Bayou which had been thrown into the water by the retreating Yankees.

On Wednesday evening orders were issued ordering the Brigade to move camps lower down the Mississippi towards Vicksburg to the Indian Mound the battle field of Sunday, December 28th, 1862, and the whole Brigade in its proper order encamped in the corn fields between the Bayou and the mountains, the 40th in rear of the Indian Mound. The field is low and black soil, very slippery in wet weather, with water convenient, but wood very inconvenient—had to be carried from the tops of the big hills by the men. The lazy mess, to-wit: Capt. Willett, Lieuts. Terry, Latham and Wier hauled some very heavy *one horse* loads off the hills. It worried the *teams* very much, but the weather was cold and rainy and there was no other chance.

JANUARY 25TH, 1863.

On Wednesday, 7th January, 1863, the 40th Alabama camped at Indian Mound, and to this date, January 25th, 1863, all the time have been at the same place. No events of interest occurred. The Yankee fleet and army had all left and gone up the Mississippi River, and during the time comparative quiet prevailed. The Regiment did brigade guard duty and drilled some. Most of the time was cold and rainy weather very disagreeable for soldiering, and the poorest place to buy anything the Regiment had been at. Nothing to sell, nothing to buy except what the Commissary had, and that only meal, beef and molasses. On the night of January 20th Company "B" with three other companies of

40th Alabama went on picket from the Bayou to the mouth of the Yazoo, and remained until next day, when they were relieved by other pickets.

On the 23rd January, 1863, the Yankee fleet again appeared in the Mississippi above Vicksburg, in sight about seven miles from the city. On the 23rd January on the opposite side of the Mississippi a skirmish took place in which the Confederates were successful. On Sunday 25th of January canonading was heard in the same direction. The result is not learned. Daily canonading goes on from the batteries on land and the gun boats. A seige before Vicksburg is expected, and it may continue a long time, but to all human appearances the place cannot be taken. It is fortified wonderfully by Nature, and the Confederates have the advantage decidedly. The place is fortified by Nature and Art and a noble army for its defense, large and well appointed. The Commander-in-chief is Lieut. Gen. Pemberton and Maj. Gen. Stephenson second in command. Of the sick T. H. Lee and M. P. Thompson from Columbus have returned to camp. The Company "B" 40th Alabama Regiment now rank and file numbers ninety-four men, not all with the command. There are away January 25th, 1863, at Columbus, Miss., in hospital: D. N. Hicks, E. J. Lancaster, T. H. Williams, B. T. Black, J. A. Pratt, Jno. C. Pratt, J. J. Strickland, Jno. Goodwin and Jas. M. Bush as nurse. At Mobile on detached service Jno. G. Robinson and Jno. R. Hicks. At Citronelle Corporal A. W. Largent. At home sick, J. W. Horton, Jno. L. Pratt and Enoch Wood. Andrew Bush at Jackson in hospital. W. J. Strickland and J. L. Kerr in hospital at Vicksburg, Miss. These are all the absentees from Company "B" at this date, January 25th, 1863.

DESCRIPTION LIST OF COMPANY "B" 40TH REGIMENT
ALA. VOLUNTEERS, MARCH 1ST, 1863.

NAME.	RANK.
Elbert D. Willett.....	Captain
Jno. T. Terry.....	1st Lieutenant
Jas. A. Latham.....	2nd Lieutenant
Jas. H. Wier.....	2nd Lieutenant
Eli D. Vance.....	1st Sergeant
Tandy R. Thomas.....	2nd Sergeant
Jno. W. Sanders.....	3rd Sergeant
Walter M. Gilkey.....	4th Sergeant
Sardine Hildreth.....	1st Corporal
Geo. W. Belk.....	2nd Corporal
Jacob H. Eaton.....	3rd Corporal
Andrew W. Largent.....	4th Corporal
Allen, James M.....	Private
Acker, Balus G.....	Private
Acker, Geo. W.....	Private
Barham, Wm.....	Private
Black, Sam'l D.....	Private
Black, Benj. T.....	Private
Bush, Jno. E.....	Private
Bush, Jas. M.....	Private
Bush, Andrew J.....	Private
Byars, Jas. A.....	Private
Brandon, Jno. R.....	Private
Cook, Jno. P.....	Private
Collins, Joseph.....	Private
Collins, Jonathan.....	Private
Cameron, Jos. D.....	Private
Cameron, Jas. B.....	Private
Cameron, Thomas.....	Private
Calley, Wm. P.....	Private
Cole, Lewis T.....	Private
Channell, Thos. A.....	Private
Curry, Jno. H.....	Private

Eeds, Jno. A	Private
Easterling, Henry	Private
Freeman, Morgan W	Private
Freeman, Isham A	Private
Freeman, Marcus M	Private
French, Jno. M	Private
Goodwin, Jno	Private
Graham, Geo. M	Private
Hicks, Dan'l N	Private
Hicks, Jno. R	Private
Hicks, Jno. F	Private
Howell, Anderson T	Private
Hall, Jos. N	Private
Hall, Jos. C	Private
Horton, J. Wiley	Private
Jones, Thos. W	Private
Jones, Wm. J	Private
Jones, Robt. A	Private
Jones, Wm. H	Private
Jennings, Jno. J	Private
Jennings, Wm. H	Private
King, Sam'l G	Private
Kerr, Jno. L	Private
Lancaster, Jos	Private
Lancaster, Eli J	Private
Lee, Thos. H	Private
Ledbetter, Richard B	Private
Lavender, D. Spencer	Private
Lipsey, Wm. L	Private
McAteer, Wm. R	Private
McAteer, Jackson	Private
McManus, Jno. E	Private
Mullins, Benj. F	Private
Pratt, Jos. A	Private
Pratt, Jno. L	Private
Pratt, Jno. C	Private
Parker, Jas. F	Private

Pearson, Sam'l	Private
Peteet, Jno. T.	Private
Reddish, Jas. H.	Private
Russell, Jno. A.	Private
Russell, Asbury C.	Private
Reynolds, Thos. K.	Private
Reynolds, Jas. S.	Private
Robinson, Jno. G.	Private
Robinson, Sam'l	Private
Strickland, Wm. G.	Private
Thompson, Mark L.	Private
Taylor, Wm. S.	Private
Williams, Paul I.	Private
Williams, Thos. H.	Private
West, James H.	Private
Wood, William	Private
Wood, Joshua	Private
Wood, Enoch	Private
Weems, Jno. R.	Private
Vance, Wm. V.	Private
Yerby, Jas. E.	Private
Shaver, Wm. K.	Private
Robinson, Hugh J.	Private
Strickland, Jno. J.	Private
Elmore, Chas.	Private
Elmore, Anderson	Private
Elmore, William	Private
Elmore, James	Private
Hunnicut, Robt.	Private
Elmore, Bowman	Private
Elmore, Jacob	Private
Elmore, Jno. T.	Private
Elmore, Jordan J.	Private
Shepherd, Hiram	Private
Johnson, Jno. W.	Private
Shirly, Julius	Private
Davis, Jerry	Private

Irwin, G. W. Private
 Phillips, Wm. L. Private

(In the original Diary there appears after each name a personal description of each man giving his age, color of his eyes, color of hair, complexion, size, where born, occupation before enlistment, when, where, by whom and for what period enlisted.)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COMPANY "B" 40TH ALABAMA
 REGIMENT WHO HAVE DIED IN THE SER-
 VICE TO MARCH 1ST, 1863.

NAME.	RANK.
Fowler, Jno. F.	Private
Carver, Wesley H.	Private
Williams, Thomas	Private
Russell, Chas. W.	Private
Savage, Abner W.	Private
Daniel, Thos. P.	Private
Jennings, Abner D.	Private
Hollingsworth, A. J.	Private
Jas. E. Yerby	Private
Petecet, Jno. T.	Private
Pratt, Jno. L.	Private
Kerr, Jno. L.	Private
Mullins, Benj. F.	Private
Gilbert, H. F. B.	Private
Belk, Geo. W.	Private
McManus, Jno. E.	Private
Calley, Wm. P.	Private
Cameron, Jas. B.	Private
Reynolds, Jas. S.	Private
Weems, Jno. R.	Private

(In the original Diary there appears after each name a personal description of each man, giving his age, color of eyes, color of hair, complexion, size, where born, occupation before enlistment, when, where, by whom and for what period enlisted, and when, where and from what cause he died.)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COMPANY "B" 40TH REGIMENT
ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS, DISCHARGED AND
TRANSFERRED TO MARCH 1ST, 1863.

NAME.	RANK.
Strickland, Abel.....	Private
Morrison, Wm.....	Private
Hicks, Henderson.....	Private
Weems, Jas. F.....	Private
Shockley, Thos. W.....	Private
McGee, Jno. P.....	Private
Wier, Jas. D.....	Private
F. W. Ralph.....	Sergeant
Hancock, Jesse T.....	Private
Gilber, H. F. B.....	Private
Irwin, Robt.....	Private
Wood, Enoch.....	Private
Jennings, W H.....	Private
Easterling, Henry.....	Private
Sanders, H. H.....	Private
Acker, G. W.....	Private
Jones, A. D.....	Private

(In the original Diary is given a personal description of each man as above stated, together with the cause and place of his discharge or transfer.)

The 40th Regiment Alabama Volunteers remained at Camp Timmons, doing the usual guard duty, brigade guard duty and picket duty on the Lake farm by company, and picket duty down at the bend on the Mississippi River, and regular drilling in battalion and company, and skirmish drills. At that camp Jas. E. Yerby took sick with mumps, followed by fever. He was taken to Vicksburg hospital and died on the 4th day of March, 1863. He was a good soldier and excellent citizen at home, had the love and respect of the whole Company,

faithful to do duty. He left a wife and five children, who live in Pickens County, Alabama, the place of his residence. During the time the Regiment was at Camp Timmons the weather was very disagreeable. It rained almost incessantly, and the camp and roads became very muddy indeed. The water was bad and not at all suitable for the health of the Regiment. The rations were scanty, beef very poor and meal very coarse, and other rations inferior in quality and scanty as to quantity. At that camp D. N. Hicks and several others returned to camp from hospital. At that camp John H. Curry a young man just eighteen years old joined the Company. He came from home with Dan'l N. Hicks. At said camps Jno. L. Kerr a young man from Sumter County, Alabama, just arriving at eighteen, came to camp and joined the Company.

On the evening of the 17th of February, 1863, it raining torrents, orders came from the 40th to move up to the bridge known as Chickasaw Bridge, in that terrible rain. The Regiment was formed and just at dark commenced the march, Lieut. Latham in command of Company "B." Capt. Willett conducted the Regiment acting as Major, Lieut. Col. Higley having gone before, Major T. C. Stone sick, Capt. E. S. Gully, senior captain at home on sick leave, and Col. A. A. Coleman having also gone home on sick leave. As stated the Regiment moved at dark in the rain (it having rained for two days previous) and the roads were well nigh impassable. The mud and water was from shoe mouth to knee deep, mostly knee deep, and but the one road, and on either side deep gullies. The Regiment marched that dreadful road three miles in the dark in mud knee deep, and got to the bridge about 11:00 o'clock night. The 2nd Texas had not moved and the 40th were at the bridge in the dark. When the men got

there they were warm and perspiring freely, but stopping the rain soon chilled the men. They had no tents or cover, and were soon ordered to bivouac on the hills. Each Company went upon the hills and after an hour or two got fires started and partially warmed and dried their clothes. The clothes of the men were coated with mud, and it could be got off only by washing the clothes or drying and beating the mud off. Many lost their shoes and many fell and injured themselves. But few slept any that night. Next day the weather was better, and the Regiment next day dried their clothes and the next day a camp was laid off in the corn field and the whole Regiment moved to it Saturday evening in a hard rain. The Regiments remained at Chickasaw Bridge until the 19th day of March doing guard duty, picket duty at the Lake farm and on the Levee, also drilling in battalion company and skirmish drills. Lieut. Wier was detailed as enrolling officer and got leave of absence for thirty days. He started for Pickens the 26th day of February and came back on the 7th of March bringing recruits for Company "B" Chas. and Anderson Elmore, J. A. Lipsey. Jas. E. Yerby was taken sick at Camp Timmons and sent to hospital at Vicksburg. There on the 4th day of March, 1863, he died. Also Americus J. Hollingsworth by the march to Chickasaw Bridge was taken sick and the attack was violent. He lingered five or six days in great pain, and on the 28th day of February he died. He was a little over eighteen years old, unmarried. Yerby was thirty-one years old and left a wife and five children in Pickens County. Company "B" had not much sickness at Chickasaw Bridge. The rations were short, for twenty days we had no meal at all, but the men foraged in the cane brakes and procured an irregu-

supply of meat. The men also bought meal and other articles to eat.

On the 18th day of March, 1863, Lieut. J. T. Berry got sick leave of absence and started home. He got home and had a severe spell of sickness. On the 19th day of March, 1863, the 40th Alabama was ordered to Haynes Landing and marched to that place on the Yazoo nine miles the same day and pitched tents on a hill above the landing. Remained there until Saturday night 21st March when the 40th Alabama left in boat for Deer Creek. Arrived at Rolling Fork on 22nd, Sunday, early. Took up line of march for Deer Creek wading one quarter of a mile in back water waist deep. Arrived at Dr. Moore's farm on Deer Creek at 10:00 o'clock a. m. Left tents and all baggage but blankets behind. Came up with enemy's gun boats and land forces at Dr. Moore's. Had a skirmish with the enemy and they shelled the 40th Alabama three hours heavily. Gen. Featherstone was in command of 40th Alabama, 22nd Mississippi, cavalry and artillery. This shelling was at the Messinger farm. Company "F" was detailed as skirmishers, and had one man wounded in the face—left eye knocked out. Monday, 23rd, advanced to Williams' farm. Company "A" left in rear to support battery, Capt. Gully's company, he, the Captain having gone home on sick leave from Camp Timmons, also Lieut. Cobb, Lieut. McGowan in command. Next day fell back to Messinger farm, it having rained all night before. Tuesday, 24th, advanced to eight mile post on Little Deer Creek.

Wednesday, 25th March, advanced to Foris' farm. Companies "B" and "C" Lieuts. Latham and Brunson commanding, under Capt. Willett acting Major skirmished with the rear guard of enemy through an immense cane swamp and marsh and on

through Foris' farm, pursued the Yanks and captured baggage, canteens, catables, etc. Yarbrough of Company "C" killed, and Elnore Company "B" wounded. In the meantime 40th Alabama, 31st and 33rd Mississippi and 22nd Mississippi and artillery under Brig. Gen. Featherstone came up to support skirmishers. The enemy fell back, and Confederate forces fell back to strong position for night. Next day, Thursday, drove the enemy into Black Bayou, and commenced the march back to Rolling Fork. The Yanks being driven out, Gen. Featherstone took all his Brigade but 40th Alabama and artillery and started for Greenwood. 40th Alabama, Col. Higley commanding, marched three miles to Indian Bayou on Deer Creek to rest a few days. That little army had been marching in rain and mud for nine days, and the Regiment had not had dry clothes or blankets in that time. The service was hard, especially on Companies "B" and "C" which did most of the skirmishing. During those days our rations were cooked at Rolling Fork and packed. We impressed the *mills* and beeves and hogs and had plenty after the second day. Col. Ferguson was left in command of forces on Deer Creek. On Tuesday, April 2nd, Companies "A" and "B" under command of Capt. Willett started for Fish Lake sixty miles up Deer Creek near Greenville. 2nd April marched to Capt. Willis' farm; 3rd April to Thomas' farm; April 4th to Falls' farm; April 5th to Yerger's farm; April 6th to Fish Lake; reported to Maj. Bridges in command of battalion of sharpshooters, 250. Remained there until morning of April 7th, when it was ascertained, that Gen. Steele with 13 regiments, 8 pieces of artillery and 250 cavalry pursued us from Greenville. Col. Ferguson ordered a retreat at 7:00 o'clock, and we retreated 28 miles to Fall's by dark. Next day fell

back to 'Thomas' where four more companies of 40th came up and three pieces of artillery. There we made a stand and shelled the enemy with seven pieces of cannon, and the enemy, though in superior force, commenced retreating. We pursued them to Fish Lake. In the meantime the 30th Alabama and other regiments were on the march to our aid, but when the enemy retreated they turned back to Vicksburg. We remained at Greenville two or three days and commenced the march back to Indian Bayou on Deer Creek. Cavalry forces having come to relieve the 40th Alabama on the 18th of April the 40th camped at Helen Johnston place, after thirty days of severe service; on Deer Creek vast quantities of property was destroyed by the enemy and slaves taken off. One of the richest portions of Mississippi was laid waste and made desolate. The 40th remained at Helen Johnston place two days and then moved over a mile to Indian Bayou, former camp and put up our tents, the first time we had seen them in a month. At that place also came up with baggage, and once more had a chance to put on clean clothes.

At this place Maj. T. O. Stone about the 28th of April was ordered by Col. Ferguson to take three companies of 40th Alabama and proceed to little Sunflower at the mouth of Rolling Fork and there take boat and proceed up Sunflower River about 100 miles. He took three companies. Company "A" commanded by Capt. Gully, just returned from home, Company "D" commanded by Capt. Campbell, and Company "I" commanded by Capt. Ghant. On the 5th day of May, 1863, orders came from Vicksburg through Col. Ferguson for the 40th Alabama to march to Vicksburg 100 miles distant. On Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1863, Companies "B," "C," "E," "F," "G," "H" and "K" took up the

line of march for the mouth of Rolling Fork to take boat from there for Haynes Landing on the Yazoo River. On that day arrived at Little Sunflower, leaving behind of Company "B," B. G. Acker, Jonathan Collins and Jas. F. Parker sick in hospital. Also Sergt. Wm. P. Calley detached to buy beeves for the army. At Indian Bayou Jno. T. Petete of Company "B," a good soldier, died on the 2nd day of May, 1863, and was buried at the nearest church on Deer Creek with military honors on Sunday the 2rd of May, 1863. He resided in Sumter County, Alabama, and left a wife and three children. He was an excellent man. On Thursday the 7th day of May the 40th Alabama took the steamboat Walsh for Haynes Landing and arrived there on the evening of the same day. The 6th day of May previously the Regiment remained at the mouth of Rolling Fork all day getting the baggage of the Regiment down to the boat. This was done on skiffs or small boats sent for that purpose. On Friday, the 8th day of May, 1863, the Regiment marched to Vicksburg distant fifteen miles, and much wearied, camped in a lot near the railroad depot. The sick of Company "B" who could not march were left at Haynes Landing, to-wit: Jno. C. Pratt, Jas. Collins, W. K. Shaver and Corporal A. W. Largent. On Saturday the 9th day of May the Regiment (40th), Col. Higley commanding, marched to Warrenton ten miles below Vicksburg on the Mississippi River and were again joined to Brig. Gen. Jno. C. Moore's Brigade, composed of 2nd Texas, 37th, 42nd and 40th Alabama and 35th and 40th Mississippi Regiments. Several of the sick and worn out men of Company "B" were left in the Vicksburg hospital, to-wit: Lieut. J. H. Wier, Private Jno. C. Pratt, Jas. Collins, Paul I. Williams and Henry Easterling. On Sunday, 10th of May,

the Regiment 40th Alabama and the whole of Moore's Brigade was ordered to move camp a mile farther back from the rear of Warrenton, being exposed to fire of enemy's gunboats. On Monday the 11th of May the whole Regiment except the absent companies were ordered on picket at the fort at Warrenton for twenty-four hours. The Col. (Higley) selected 100 men after dark and relieved the previous picket. Capt. E. D. Willett acting major took charge of the balance of the Regiment as a reserve, and on a levee a few hundred yards in the rear held them there in line of battle during the night. Just at dawn the next day the reserve was ordered back to camp, and Col. Higley with the 100 men remained in the fort until dark May 12, 1863, under a terrific cannonade from the enemy's gunboats. On Wednesday 13th May the Regiment remained in camps; on Thursday 14th May the Regiment remained in camps. On Friday 15th, the 40th went on picket, in rear of Warrenton, as reserve in case of attack, and lay in line of battle in a field, and in the evening of same day the whole Regiment moved camps three miles nearer Vicksburg on the outer or first line of defence.

On Saturday 16th of May commenced digging rifle pits and cutting down timber in our front; on Sunday May 17th, 1863, continued digging rifle pits until 3:00 o'clock in the evening, when the 40th and the whole of Moore's Brigade was ordered back to Vicksburg. The whole of Moore's Brigade with artillery fell back from first line of defense to the trenches at or in rear of Vicksburg. During the preceding week the enemy had driven our forces. The hard fought battles of Raymond, Jackson and Bakers Creek and at Big Black had been fought and Gen. Johnston's and Pemberton's forces had retired before Gen. Grant's army ten to one against

us. On the same Sunday evening, May 17th, 1863, that army or a part of the army under Gen. Pemberton retired back to the trenches at Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnston's forces fell back to Jackson, and on the 17th of May, 1863, the garrison at Vicksburg took their position in the trenches in order of battle. Smith's Division on the left, Forney's Division in the center and Stephenson's Division on the right, and Bowen's Division in reserve, with the artillery all planted and put in position on the several redoubts or field works. The 40th Alabama Regiment was on left of Moore's Brigade on northeast side of Southern Railroad. On Monday, the 18th of May, the enemy continued the investment of Vicksburg on the rear from Snider's Bluff to Warrenton, and cannonaded the line all day, feeling for our sharpshooters, and otherwise reconnoitering our lines and getting their batteries in position to shell our lines. Tuesday, May 19th, 1863. During the morning the cannonading and skirmishing on our lines was incessant. John A. Davis of Company "G" was killed, and several in the 40th Alabama wounded. In the evening a severe battle was fought on our left. The enemy charged our works in front of Herbert's Brigade and were repulsed with great loss. The assaults continued until nearly night. Wednesday, 20th of May, remained in trenches all day. Shelling and sharp-shooting incessant. Fallon of Company "E" and Sims of Company "D" were killed and several wounded. Thursday, 21st, continued shelling and sharp-shooting all day. W. J. Jones, Company "B" while on picket was shot through the arm near shoulder and his left arm amputated. Friday, 22nd May, at dawn the shelling and sharp-shooting commenced furiously. The mortar fleet day and night was doing its work since the investment. The Confederates

withheld their fire, and a general assault at 11:00 o'clock was made by the enemy, but they were repulsed at all points with great slaughter. The fight continued until dark, the enemy driven back around the whole line. Cain in Company "K" was killed. Thos.³ Cameron in Company "B" had middle finger of left hand nearly shot off. Saturday, May 23rd, firing incessant. Many movements of enemy's troops, but no battle. Sunday, May 23rd, some firing but no battle. Monday, May 25th, usual firing until 2:00 o'clock p. m., when a flag of truce appeared. The firing ceased along the whole line, and arrangements were made to bury the enemy's dead, now very offensive to our men in the trenches. The time allowed was from 8:00 o'clock a. m. to 10:00 p. m. Then occurred a novel scene in war. After the flag of truce went out the Confederates and Federals from two to three hundred yards apart left their arms and met midway and commenced friendly conversations, talked about home, exchanged tobacco for canteens, papers, etc. For a moment, (against orders) they met, mingled, talked and seemed like friends. When the flag disappeared both parties got to their places of safety and all enemies again. Strange sight! I had a view of two miles on the line and the same appeared everywhere. No casualties in Company "B" on that day. Sergt. Gilkey and J. D. Kerr were both struck with balls but slightly injured. Tuesday, May 26th, furious firing all day. No casualties in Company "B." Wednesday, May 27th, firing as usual all day and night. Sergt. Perry, Company "H" was killed. Dilechamps, Company "F," also killed. Turreted gunboat "Cincinnati" sunk before Vicksburg by our batteries. Thursday, May 28th, Company "B" had 63 men in trenches. Heavy firing all day and night. May

29th, Friday, at dawn a furious cannonading commenced. At 8:00 a. m. G. W. Acker by a shell had his left arm broken. Saturday, May 30th, heavy firing all day. Sunday, May 31st, furious firing with cannon and small arms all day until dark and most of the night. The enemy intrenching in our front. Monday, June 1st, heavy firing all day. Tuesday, June 2nd, heavy firing all day and night. Lacy, Company "C" killed. Wednesday, June 3rd, heavy firing all day. Jno. L. Pratt, Company "B," killed June 4th, Thursday, acting as sharp-shooter in the trenches. He was shot through the head at 7:30 o'clock a. m. and died at 5:00 p. m. Shot by a minie ball. He was twenty-nine years old, left a wife and one child and was a brave and good soldier. Friday, June 5th, heavy firing as usual. Saturday, June 6th, A. T. Howell, Company "B" was shot by minie ball in arm and shoulder in trenches. Griffith, Company "C" killed. To this date ten killed and thirty wounded in 40th Alabama. The troops in in trenches have never been relieved. Heavy cannonading and sharp-shooting continue all the time. Sunday, June 7th, mortar fleet still shells the city. Heat very oppressive in trenches. Rations very short, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. flour and $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. peas. No report of reinforcements. The army in very good spirits considering the suffering. Heavy firing all the time. Monday, June 8th, at daylight Company "B" left the trenches to rest behind the hills for the day, and returned at dark. Cother, Company "G," killed at dark getting in water. Lieut. Jas. Patten, Company "K" died today of fever in hospital. Health of Company "B" good considering the suffering, confinement and short rations and water. Tuesday, June 9th, firing continued all day and night. Thos. Cameron, before wounded in the finger, was shot through leg by ball from shell and was sent to hos-

pital at Vicksburg. Wednesday, June 10th, heavy firing all day and night. Early a heavy rain set in and it rained all day and night. The drainage in our trenches not being good the ditches overflowed. All got wet, and remained so all day and night. It was a disagreeable night in the trenches. Thursday, June 11th, early it cleared up and we had a better time though very hot in the trenches. The firing heavy. No signs of an assault, but on the contrary the enemy intrenching in front. Hill, Company "H" died of wounds. Also Freeman, Company "C." Friday, June 12th, firing as incessant as ever. Gen. Pemberton placed a ten inch mortar in rear of our redoubt and commenced shelling the enemy. They concentrated a terrible fire upon it and also our redoubt. Received money today from Capt. Lake, Assistant Quarter Master, and Capt. Willett paid off his Company in trenches for four months, January, February, March and April, 1863. It was very disagreeable as the balls and shells of the enemy often besprinkled the rolls with dirt. The rations of the men were often sprinkled with dirt. They are by four men cooked in the rear, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bacon, peas enough, one small corn cake, a few ounces of rice and sugar every fourth day. The men can barely live and are daily losing strength. Saturday, June 13th, unceasing firing, on mortar and all around the lines. Early morning J. R. Weems, Company "B," while coming from cook place to trenches shot himself in left hand and sent to hospital. Sunday, June 14th, firing was more rapid and furious all day than usual. Six of Company "C" died of wounds. Also Freeman, Company "H." Three men of Company "H" deserted to the enemy. Monday, June 15th, Company "B" relieved from trenches for the day. Capt. Willett went to the hospital and paid off the

sick and wounded of Company "B." Returned to trenches at dark. Firing heavy all day and night. Tuesday, June 16th, incessant firing all day. Wednesday, June 17th, firing as usual. At 7:30 a. m. a conical shell entered the trench and exploded, one piece struck B. F. Mullins in the head. He was badly wounded, taken to hospital No. 3, operated on and soon after died. He left a wife and one child, was a good soldier. Capt. Willett being sick left the trenches for the day. Tuesday, June 18th, firing as usual. Col. Garrett 20th Alabama killed on 17th in trenches. Heavy skirmishing on the right and enemy repulsed at 9:00 o'clock p. m. Friday, June 19th, heavy firing. At 6.00 a. m. Jno. Logan Kerr was shot in the head in trenches by minie ball entering near right ear and coming out near left ear. He died instantly. He resided with his father in Sumter County, Alabama, was eighteen years of age, was a good boy, an obedient and faithful soldier. Saturday, June 20th, tremendous cannonading along the lines and firing of small arms. Capt. Willett returned to trenches in bad health. Paul I. Williams, company "B" sharp shooting was shot by minie ball breaking one of bones of left arm near wrist. He was sent to hospital. At 8:00 o'clock a. m. Henry F. J. Gilbert, Company "B" of brass band while acting with the litter corps bearing off Lieut. Yancey wounded, was struck in the head by a shell and instantly killed. Sunday, June 21st, 1863, severe firing all day and night. Monday, June 22nd, Company "B" relieved to rest out of the trenches behind the hills. Firing as usual. Rations reduced to four ounces flour, four ounces rice flour, one quarter pound bacon, four ounces peas, a little sugar and rice every fifth day and a fifth of a plug of tobacco every fourth day. No vegetables, meal, flour or

anything to buy at any price. Nothing except the rations issued alike to officers and men. A chicken \$3.00 to \$6.00, flour \$5.00 per pound, meal \$50.00 per bushel, molasses \$12.00 per gallon, beef \$2.00 per pound, milk \$1.00 per quart, vinegar \$5.00 per gallon, dinner of beef and bread \$5.00; but at this date articles at those prices have all been consumed, and the soldiers barely live on the rations. But noble men, they still endure it and defend these trenches waiting for Gen. Johnston to come to their rescue. They think he is not far off, and it will gladden the hearts of a brave garrison to hear the booming of his artillery towards Jackson and Big Black. They must hold the trenches or Vicksburg is gone. Tuesday, June 23rd, firing as usual. Wednesday, June 24th, less cannonading to-day. Thursday, June 25th, heavy firing all day. Rations reduced to one ounce of flour. Friday, June 26th, firing heavy today. Thirty-ninth day of *seige*. Firing on the lines does not cease day nor night with cannon, mortar fleet and small arms. To date in 40th Alabama 55 killed and wounded, of the number 23 killed. The garrison cannot be overcome, but a want of rations may compel a surrender. Gen. Johnston is anxiously looked for. Saturday, June 27th, continued firing. At 6:00 a. m. Corporal G. W. Belk, Co. "B." went down to Brigade Hospital to visit his sick friend, J. E. McManus, and while there a piece of mortar shell struck him (weighing 15 pounds) in the back severely wounding him. He died next morning at 6:00 a. m. Bread reduced to four ounces of flour--it makes one biscuit. Sunday, June 28th, Corporal G. W. Belk died at 6:00 a. m. He was a color corporal, one of the bravest men and best soldiers in the army, was liked by his officers and all the men of his company. He resided in Pickens County, Alabama, and left a wife and two

children by a former wife. His death is much regretted. Behind the redoubt, Company "B" supports, a nine inch Dahlgreen is mounted, firing at the enemy. They reply, which subjects Company "B" to a heavy fire all the time. Monday, June 29th, 1863, firing as usual. Tuesday, June 30th, heavy firing all around the lines. Wednesday, July 1st, 1863, no casualties in Company "B" today. M. W. Freeman, Company "B" struck by a spent ball, not seriously injured. The enemy mined and blew up a redoubt on our left, Herbert's Brigade, killing and wounding in 3rd Louisiana forty men. Thursday, July 2nd, heavy firing. July 3rd, Friday, flag of truce at 10:00 o'clock and cessation of hostilities all around the lines. Terms of capitulation of Vicksburg Garrison being arranged between Generals Grant and Pemberton. The rations are exhausted, no deliverance has come and that garrison has to surrender. The terms are agreed upon and on the morrow the surrender will take place: July 4th, 1863, Saturday, the Army of Vicksburg capitulated, the officers retaining their side arms and private property. The surrender took place at 10:00 a. m., and we marched out of the trenches and the enemy took possession of them. By the terms the garrison was to be *paroled*. Sunday, July 5th, army waiting for paroles. Monday, July 6th, still waiting to be paroled and washing clothes and getting Yankee rations. The enemy treated the garrison kindly. Tuesday, July 7th, Wednesday, July 8th, Thursday, July 9th, Friday, July 10th, and Saturday, July 11th waiting for paroles to be prepared by the enemy, and on the 11th of July, 1863, the whole army was put through the enemy's lines and marched that day to Big Black, twelve miles from Vicksburg. Sunday, July 12th, garrison took the line of march for Brandon and marched that

day to Pearl River. Monday, July 13th, marched to Brandon. The army marched in no order. At Brandon the commands came up, and orders were issued to march to Enterprise, Mississippi. The men of the several commands at Brandon dispersed, and the men took the different roads homeward. The officers left Brandon, Tuesday, July 14th; of Company "B," Lieuts. Wier and Latham and Capt. Willett and Corporal Hildreth and that day marched to Dr. Connor's. Wednesday, July 15th and Thursday, July 16th, Friday, July 17th, Saturday, July 18th and Sunday, July 19th, was taken up in making the march to Enterprise. At Enterprise Gen. Pemberton issued an order furloughing the army for thirty days, and to report at Demopolis, Alabama, on 23rd day of August. Capt. Willett and Lieut. Latham sent their horses and mules home by Hildreth. He started on morning of 20th of July, and on 21st of July, Monday, the three officers of Company "B," Lieuts. Wier and Latham and Capt. Willett started by daylight in cars for Macon, Mississippi; got there at 10:00 a. m. and hired a hack and started for home, and arrived at Carrollton at 9:00 o'clock p. m., July 21st, 1863. Capt. Willett and Lieut. Wier were in feeble health, but we got home once more after an absence of a year and after much suffering and exposure. In the meantime the men of Company "B" 40th Alabama were all getting home, some by rail and some walked all the way. Some few were left sick on the way, but all reached home but Hugh J. Robinson who was left in hospital at Brandon and must have died as he has never been heard from. Jno. E. McManus, Private Company "B" 40th Alabama Regiment, died at Vicksburg, July 10th, 1863. We left in the hands of the enemy our sick and wounded, to wit: A. T. Howell, P. I. Williams, G. W. Acker, W. J. Jones, Thos. Cameron and Jno R.

Weems wounded, W. D. Smith and Josh. Wood sick, and H. Easterling nurse, in hospital. All of whom were afterwards sent to Mobile, Alabama, and all reached home but one. Jno. R. Weems got within four miles of home and died about 10th of August, 1863. May 17th, 1863, the day Vicksburg was invested Jno. C. Pratt and Jos. Collins, Privates Company "B" 40th Alabama, having been sent to Camp Timmons were captured and as prisoners of war were sent to Fort Delaware where they both died, the dates of their death not known. There were several men of Company "B" left on Deer Creek sick who were not captured, towit: B. G. Acker, Jas. F. Parker and Sergt. W. P. Calley, who afterwards with Companies "A," "D" and "I" joined Johnston's army. Sergt. W. P. Calley detached to gather up beeves on Deer Creek died at Capt. Willis' farm July 1st, 1863, of congestion. Acker and Parker returned to their command afterwards. Company "B" and the officers under said order returned home to spend a month, except the sick and wounded left behind, and to recruit their almost broken constitutions. The time was pleasantly spent with loved ones at home. The season was a bountiful one, fruit of all kinds and gardens of rarest vegetable. It was a happy time for the soldier to get such rest at such a time among *loved ones* after such an arduous campaign as the Mississippi campaign had proved. On the 23rd day of August the officers and men of Company "B" were ordered to report at Demopolis, Alabama, at *parole* camps. On the 21st day of August Capt. Willett, Lieuts. Lathan and Wier left home for Demopolis, with Corporals Eaton, Hildreth, Privates Russell and Russell, Graham, Bush, J. A. Pratt, T. W. Jones and D. S. Lavender and arrived there on the 24th day of August, went to *parole camp*. But few offi-

cers and men had reported, and the enlisted men of Company "B" all returned home. The officers remained until September 1st, 1863, and were all detailed to go to their homes for fifteen days, or to the places where their commands were raised, and assemble the men and return with them to parole camps. Lieuts. Latham and Wier and Capt. Willett with said orders returned home, arrived there the 4th of September, 1863, and used every diligence and persuasion to get the men to return to parole camps, but few were induced to return. On the 13th of September, 1863, said officers returned to Demopolis, Alabama, started the 13th September and went to Macon, Mississippi, next day to Meridian and 16th to Demopolis, Alabama, but few of the command returned at that time, some few, perhaps as many as ten. We remained there until 28th of September when Capt. Willett was detailed from Company "B" to return to Pickens and compel the return of his command, the same having been exchanged the 13th of September, 1863. Capt. Willett went home on or about the 28th of September, 1863, on that business. In the meantime nearly all his company believing they were exchanged had started to Demopolis. He ordered and sent off those remaining except some sick and wounded. Capt. Willett returned to Demopolis the 10th of October, 1863, and by that time the command Company "B" was nearly all at Demopolis. The Regiment had by this time nearly all come to camps. Tents, cooking utensils, axes and camp equipage was very scarce, but we made out to get along, got rations sufficient and in the meantime were armed with old muskets very common. The Regiment drilled several days at Demopolis and were reviewed by Gen. Moore, Gen. Hardee, Gen. Johnston and President Davis. The troops at Demopolis were Cockerell's Missouri Brigade, Moore's Bri-

gade and Pettus' Brigade of Alabamians. On Thursday 29th day of October, 1863, Moore's Brigade took the cars at Demopolis for Chickamauga. Pettus' Brigade from same place had left before for Chickamauga. The Brigade arrived at Selma, Alabama, the same day in the evening, and remained in cotton sheds that night near the artesian well. It rained all night. Next day, October 30th, 1863, Friday, at 11:00 o'clock a. m. the 40th and 42nd Alabama took the boat R. B. Taney for Montgomery, Alabama, traveled all that day and night following on the boat in a hard and cold rain, Company "B" being on the hurricane deck. Just at daylight, Saturday morning, October 31st, 1863, the boat landed at Montgomery, Alabama, and 40th and 42nd Alabama Regiments were marched to Fair Ground. About same time 37th Alabama Regiment came on boat, Jeff Davis. That day was taken up drying blankets and baggage and getting and cooking rations for the trip. Capt. Willett called on Judge Clitherall and lodged with him that night at his residence. Mrs. Clitherall prepared a nice lunch for his haversack, and before day next morning Judge Clitherall sent Capt. Willett in his buggy to the camp of 40th Alabama near depot. At 7:00 o'clock, November 1st, 1863, the train was ready to run us to West Point. All went on merrily and the train arrived that evening at dark at West Point. November 2nd, 7:00 a. m. left in train for Atlanta, Georgia, and arrived there that night at dark. November 3rd, 1863, remained at Atlanta near City Hall drawing and cooking rations for the march farther on. November 4th, 1863, left Atlanta in train for Chickamauga at 7:00 o'clock and arrived there before daylight November 5th, 1863, it being cold and rainy. At 11:00 o'clock a. m. took up the line of march from the station to the front on Look-

out Mountain. Marched all day and part of the night in rain and mud, then bivouaced in an old field in the valley of Chattanooga that night without wood or water and it raining all night. November 6th, 1863, arrived at camp at the base of the Mountain and prepared for temporary camp. Remained there 7th, 8th and 9th of November doing picket duty on Chattanooga Creek with Walker's Division. On 10th Company "B" had an election for 2nd Junior Lieutenant to fill the vacancy occasioned by resignation of Lieut. Terry. 1st Sergt. E. D. Vance was elected. On same day the 40th and 42nd Alabama marched to west side of Lookout Mountain and remained there in reserve 10th, 11th and 12th of November. Each Company left a detail at camp to cook and carry rations to company on mountain distant three miles. The weather was very cold and frosty, but we made large fires, slept on the ground and kept comfortable with our blankets bivouacing on the mountain. About this time 37th Alabama joined us. Gen. Moore made his headquarters at the Craven House. On Friday, 13th November, went on picket, whole Regiment, on Lookout Creek at 2:00 o'clock p. m., and returned on 14th at same time back to the reserve. Nothing of note occurred on picket. There was no firing among pickets, the forces picketed on each bank of Lookout Creek. 14th November remained on the Mountain. Sunday, 15th November, 40th Alabama went on picket on Lookout Creek and Chattanooga Creek. Came off picket Monday evening, 16th. Tuesday, 17th November, 1863, fifty men from 10th Alabama were detailed for picket. Wednesday, 18th, one hundred and fifty men were detailed for picket and fatigue. The 40th, 42nd and 37th Alabama Regiments moved camps to east of Craven House three hundred yards.

Thursday, November 19th, 1863, Capt. Willett with seventy-five men was sent on picket, the Brigade picket under command of Maj. Slayton 37th Alabama. The picket line of Moore's Brigade extended from Pea Vine Creek east of Lookout Mountain, thence down that creek to Chattanooga Creek, thence down it, to point where railroad bridge of M. & C. R. R. crosses the creek, thence down railroad to the point where it leaves the Tennessee River, thence down Tennessee River to mouth of Lookout Creek, thence up that creek to the turn-pike bridge (burnt across Lookout Creek). Also on same day a heavy detail was ordered to dig rifle pits. After twenty-four hours of picket duty Capt. Willett returned to camp, nothing of interest happening. Friday, November 20th, was relieved from picket at 3:00 o'clock p. m. Capt. Willett and Lieuts. Latham and Wier encamped under a big rock and made a fire place of rocks and fenced around with same and were very well protected from wind and rain. Saturday, November 21st, 1863, it rained all day and part of the night before. The Brigade had not a tent. 2nd Lieut. Jas. A. Latham was promoted to 1st Lieut. Company "B" vice Lieut. J. T. Terry resigned, to take rank from October 12th, 1863. Lieut. J. H. Wier was promoted to 2nd Senior Lieutenant. Sunday, November 22nd, 1863, Capt. Willett was by order of Gen. Bragg detailed a member of a General Courtmartial for Cheatham's Division, Hardee's Corps A. T. The Court was as follows:

- 1st: Maj. J. C. Gordon, 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment.
- 2nd: Capt. J. C. Kendrick, 37th Alabama Regiment.
- 3rd: Capt. E. D. Willett, 40th Alabama Regiment.
- 4th: Capt. S. S. Giallard, 42nd Alabama Regiment.
- 5th: Capt. H. J. Bowen, 34th Mississippi Regiment.
- 6th: Capt. H. B. Griffin, 29th Mississippi Regiment.

7th: Capt. C. M. Pepper, 27th Mississippi Regiment.
8th: Capt. R. W. Williamson, 29th Mississippi Regiment, J. A.

The three last named were relieved and Gen. Hardee made a further detail, to wit:

Capt. C. L. Thompson, 16th Tennessee Regiment.
" W. B. Petty, 8th Tennessee Regiment.
" J. Cobbs, 40th Alabama Regiment, J. A.

The Court was ordered to convene on the 23rd of November, 1863, within the lines of Cheatham's Division. Monday, November 23rd, 1863, the usual picket and fatigue took place. On the right of Missionary Ridge a heavy skirmish took place. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was not so heavy. This day Lieut. Wier, Company "B" was detailed for picket.

Tuesday, November 24th, 1863, this is a day long to be remembered. It was foggy and rainy and the whole of Lookout Mountain was enveloped in dense fog and mist. A battle was expected, but the opposing armies could not see the movements of the other. Early the Court Martial was adjourned and ordered by Gen. Jackson commanding Cheatham's Division to their commands at 9:00 a. m. I found Moore's Brigade in line of battle. The only other Brigade on the Mountain was Walthall's Brigade. The trenches had been made so that Walthall's Brigade occupied the line from the peak of Lookout Mountain to the Craven House and Moore's Brigade from his right to Chattanooga Creek. About 8:00 o'clock a. m. the enemy drove in Walthall's pickets and from the left commenced the assault. Walthall went beyond his works to receive the enemy and fought back and up the Mountain. They passed his left flank in great force and captured two thirds of his Brigade. His troops were

whipped and in great confusion before he got back to the place fixed to fight. They could not be rallied at the Craven House. Gen. Moore had his Brigade in position to the right of the Craven House and repulsed the foe handsomely in front, but there being no support to Walthall's Brigade the enemy in pursuing them passed the left flank of Moore's Brigade and were soon infilading our ditch. The Brigade fell back a short distance, then a charge was ordered and the enemy driven beyond our trenches. It was soon perceived that the enemy driving Walthall's Brigade were passing our left flank. Gen. Moore then ordered his Brigade to fall back on next ridge some three hundred yards and wait reinforcements on the line of Walthall's Brigade. Gen. Pettus came up and formed on the line of Moore's Brigade and the fight continued until 11:00 o'clock at night. In the meantime Pettus' Brigade was relieved by Clayton's Brigade. The night was extremely cold, and Moore's Brigade built a rock fence expecting an assault early next morning, when at 12:00 o'clock night the whole force on Lookout Mountain was ordered to quietly withdraw, commencing on the left. Moore's Brigade was last leaving the Mountain. The picket force of Moore's Brigade on Lookout Creek under Maj. Slayton of 37th Alabama were nearly all captured. Of Company "B" 40th Alabama Regiment the following were captured on picket, to wit: 2nd Sr. Lieut. Jas. H. Wier, Corporals A. W. Largent and Jno. A. Russell, Privates Jno. J. Strickland, Jas. H. Reddish, Thos. K. Reynolds, Sam'l Robinson, Wm. L. Philips and Wm. D. Smith. Moore's Brigade with the other forces on the Mountain marched all night and until next morning at sunrise, when it was halted to rest one hour. Then we took the line of march for Missionary Ridge and went to the right of the army.

Hardee's corps was on the right in the following order: Cleburne's Division first, Stephenson's Division second, Walker's Division third and Cheatham's Division (of which Moore's Brigade made a part) the fourth. Hindman's, Stewart's, Breekinridge's and Buckner's Divisions were on the left and left center. About 11:00 o'clock a. m. we took our positions, and afterwards the battle of Missionary Ridge commenced on the right. This was November 25th, 1863. As a reserve we were moved farther to the right about noon. Our arms were successful on the right and we were moved back to our first position to await the assault of the enemy who were coming in great force. Our artillery poured so deadly a fire that the enemy moved to the left still farther about a mile, and on the left and left center made an assault. Our left without much fighting broke and the enemy gained the ridge, and then towards the right commenced an infilading fire and a fire in front. The line was broken to Moore's Brigade. Gen. Moore with 10th Alabama changed front to rear, and with 42nd and 37th Alabama Regiments faced to the front awaited the assault, but his Brigade held their ground until nearly dark when a retreat was ordered of the whole right across Chickamunga Creek. Moore's Brigade held their position until all the artillery on the right got off safely. The whole right retreated in order; the left in great disorder, losing most of its artillery. The enemy were heavily repulsed on the right. We captured seven flags and four hundred prisoners. The loss to our army on 24th and 25th of November was three thousand prisoners. The 40th Alabama had six killed and forty wounded. Capts. Coleman and Brunson were severely wounded. J. A. Turnipseed and Clayton, Company "G" of Pickens County were killed. J. M. Bush and J. A. Byars

Company "B" were slightly wounded. On the night of 25th of November the whole army, wagons, artillery and men, except those captured and killed, crossed Chickamunga Creek. Cleburne's Division was made the rear guard of the army. The army marched until 12:00 o'clock that night and bivouaced for two hours, and continued the retreat towards Dalton, Georgia. The Corps of Gen. Longstreet the 1st of November with Buckner's Division had been sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, to attack Burnside. That move very much weakened the army of Gen. Bragg, and then his line on Missionary Ridge was seven miles long, and he had no reserves after making the necessary dispositions of the troops he then had. But the left broke without making the fight they could have made. They were by some means panic stricken at the great force assaulting them. It was unfortunate that they could see all the movements of the enemy in the valley below. Anyhow the fighting was not severe enough for the position the Confederates held. November 26th, 1863, the retreat of the army continued, and reached at night a place to bivouac one mile south of Ringgold, Georgia. Here the army slept for the night, it being the first sleep or rest the 40th Alabama had been able to take since the 23rd of November. The troops were much wearied for want of rest. The wagon trains kept up, but on account of the badness of the roads and the *scare to* the Quartermasters many articles of baggage were thrown away on the retreat. November 27th, 1863, the army continued its march to Dalton and arrived there about sunset. On this day a severe battle was fought between Gen. Cleburne's Division, the rear guard of our army, and the pursuing enemy near Ringold. Gen. Cleburne repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, taking four hundred prisoners and four

stands of colors. After this repulse the enemy made no further pursuit but fell back to Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. The Confederate Army encamped around Dalton on the night of 27th of November, Cheatham's Division on the Resaca road, without tents, axes and rations. Meal was issued and also beef. The bread was cooked in the ashes or on boards and the beef roasted by fires. The weather was very cold and having no axes and a cold rain falling made it very severe. The soldiers had the cold wet ground to sleep on and slept but little. It was too cold to sleep under one blanket. The confusion consequent upon the retreat passed and order was restored, and the whole army settled down quietly around Dalton at places convenient to wood and water.

November 28th, 29th and 30th the army bivouaced around Dalton; the trains all arrived at the several Brigades and rations of beef and meal were issued. Capt. Willett and Lieut. Latham's baggage came safely minus their axe and some cooking utensils, tents, etc. On the night of the 30th of November E. J. L., J. T. E., J. J. E. and J. E., privates Company "B" 49th Alabama Regiment, *deserted* from camp of 49th Alabama Regiment.

December 1st, 1863 Capt. Willett sent a telegraphic dispatch to his wife Mrs. C. M. Willet with the result of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and the casualties in Company "B". It was sent to Columbus Mississippi. No mails being as yet open to Dalton, he sent a letter to her to be mailed at Atlanta by Col. Highy's Josh. Also sent her a letter of date November 27th by some one to be mailed at Atlanta. December 2nd and 3rd remained at the same bivouac on the ridge. On the 3rd the General Courtmartial for Cheatham's Division, of which Capt. Willett was a mem-

ber, reorganized at Mr. Keys, near the tank south of Dalton on railroad. December 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th the 40th Alabama with the Division remained at the same place getting wood and making themselves as comfortable as possible. On the 6th of December Sergeant Gilkey got a furlough for forty days by reason of having furnished a recruit under General Order 187. His leave expires on the 14th day of January, 1864. Tuesday, December 8th, 1863, the 40th Alabama with Cheatham's Division moved camp two miles east of the railroad and three miles south of Dalton in a large forest and had camps regular laid off for brigades, regiments and companies, and all commenced building Winter quarters, to wit: cabins or huts. But axes being scarce, the work progressed slowly. Moore's Brigade since it left Demopolis, Alabama, was armed with old muskets. They were taken in and new Austrian rifles issued to the whole Brigade, so that now the Brigade is well armed again. Wm. Barham and Jere Davis returned from hospital. The Courtmartial was moved to Antioch Church within the lines of the Division. Thursday, December 9th, 1863, R. A. Jones and J. W. Horton returned to camps from home where they had been sick. December 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th nothing unusual took place. The Company "B" continued building Winter quarters. Sergeant Hilreth obtained on 15th a furlough for forty days by reason of having furnished a recruit. His leave will expire on the 24th day of January, 1864. December 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th the weather very cold. The building of cabins goes on. Private H. Easterling obtained a furlough on 19th for forty days by reason of having furnished a recruit. His leave expires on 27th day of January, 1864. R. F. Hunnicutt was furloughed from Newnan Hospital for thirty days from December.3rd, 1863, to go home.

December 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th the weather extremely cold. Company "B" finished their cabins and took the premium, to wit: one gallon of brandy for the best set of cabins in the Regiment. The Commissary also issued one gallon of whisky to the Company for Christmas "dram". Christmas was a day of little pleasure to the Army of Tennessee in North Georgia. Nothing to buy, rations—beef and meal, and extremely cold weather; we had nothing of what usually makes Christmas pleasant. Away from home, family and friends and good cheer—it had the name, that was all, to the soldiery. This is the second Christmas we have spent away from loved ones and sweet home.

December 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st nothing doing in the way of army movements. The weather still continues to get colder and the earth to freeze deeper. Company "B" in their cabins much protected from the cold. Rations very short, beef and meal, poor beef and not enough bread. No drilling. But little doing besides getting wood and trying to keep warm. Capt. Willett still continues on the General Courtmartial.

JANUARY 1ST, 1864.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston vice Gen. Bragg took command of the Army of Tennessee. By General Order 227 a system of furloughs is adopted, to wit: one enlisted man for every thirty men and a leave of absence for one officer where there are three in the Company for duty. Under this order Company "B" was entitled to two furloughs and a leave of absence for one officer. Lots were cast by the men to decide who should go, and W. L. Lipsey and Bowman Elmore were the lucky ones. They left for home on this day. Their leave will expire on the 20th of January, 1864, then two others will go home. Julius Shirley returned this day from hospital,

Capt. Willett sent letter to his wife by Lipsey. The day is intensely cold. On the 31st of December, 1863, Company "B" was mustered for six months pay by Col. Green of 37th Alabama. The pay of those who did not report at Demopolis, Alabama, on the 23rd of August, 1863, was deducted until they did report.

January 2nd, 1864, continued cold. No army movements. Army doing but little except getting wood. Courtmartial continues. The four deserters of Company "B," towit: L., E., E. and E., were captured in Cherokee County, Ala., and brought back. Charges and specifications were preferred, and they were tried by the Corps Court and sentenced, the three E.'s to be marked with letter D on left hip and bear barrel shirt. L. to have his head half shaved, bear barrel shirt ten days and marched through the brigade with music and a guard at charge bayonet. So much for deserting the service! January 3rd, 1864, very cold. January 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1864, still in cabins and extremely cold. During these days the Company was paid for six months to December 31st, 1863, commutation for clothing not paid.

January 11th, 1864, Lieut. Latham obtained a leave of absence for thirty days to visit his home. His leave will expire on the 9th day of February, 1864.

D. S. Lavendar returned to camps from home where he had been sick. January 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, cold weather still continues. No army movements. Company "B" and 10th Alabama still in winter quarters.

January 16th, 17th and 18th, no army movements. The cold weather still continues, but not so severe; on 17th and 18th rain succeeded by snow. The earth very muddy. Col. T. O. Stone leaves on

night of 18th for home on twenty days leave on absence. Capt. Willett sent by him letter to his wife. Jas. Elmore sick with measles, sent on 18th to hospital.

January 19th, 1864, Tuesday, cold weather. Snow fell in considerable quantities. Wm. Wood of Company "B" sent off sick to hospital. John M. E., Company "B" died today. His sickness was measles. He was under sentence of court martial for desertion to be branded by marking on left hip with letter "D." He died before the sentence was executed. He resided in Pickens County, Alabama, and left a wife and one child. An unfortunate man! January 20th, 1864, no army movements. The cold weather abates; now we have heavy frosts and sunshine. January 21st, W. L. Lipsey returned from home—came to time. Bowman Elmore, the other man furloughed under Order 227, did not return, so that furloughing has ceased in Company "B" until he returns. Cold frosty weather continues, with sunshine.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COMPANY B, 40TH ALABAMA
REGIMENT, JANUARY 1ST, 1864.

NAME	RANK.
Elbert D. Willett	Captain
Jas. A. Latham	1st Lieutenant
Jas. H. Wier	2nd Lieutenant
Eli D. Vance	2nd Lieutenant
Tandy R. Thomas	1st Sergeant
Jno. W. Sanders	2nd Sergeant
W. M. Gilkey	3rd Sergeant
S. Hildreth	4th Sergeant
J. H. Eaton	5th Sergeant
A. W. Largent	1st Corporal
J. A. Russell	2nd Corporal

Jos. Lancaster	3rd Corporal
J. A. Pratt	4th Corporal
Allen, J. M.	Private
Acker, B. G.	Private
Acker, G. W.	Private
Barnham, W.	Private
Black, S. D.	Private
Black, B. T.	Private
Bush, J. E.	Private
Bush, J. M.	Private
Bush, J. A.	Private
Byars, J. A.	Private
Brandon, J. R.	Private
Cook, J. P.	Private
Collins, Johnathan	Private
Cameron, J. D.	Private
Cole, L. T.	Private
Cameron, Thos.	Private
Channell, T. A.	Private
Curry, J. H.	Private
Davis, Jere	Private
Easterling, H.	Private
Eeds, J. A.	Private
Elmore, C. S.	Private
Elmore, A.	Private
Elmore, W. R.	Private
Elmore, Jas.	Private
Elmore, J. T.	Private
Elmore, J. J.	Private
Elmore, Bowman	Private
Elmore, Jacob	Private
Freeman, M. W.	Private
Freeman, I. A.	Private
Freeman, M. M.	Private
French, J. M.	Private
Goodwin, Jno.	Private
Graham, G. M.	Private

Hicks, D. N.	Private
Hicks, J. R.	Private
Hicks, J. F.	Private
Howell, A. T.	Private
Hall, J. N.	Private
Hall, J. C.	Private
Horton, J. W.	Private
Hunnicutt, R. F.	Private
Irwin, G. W.	Private
Jones, T. W.	Private
Jones, W. J.	Private
Jones, R. A.	Private
Jones, W. H.	Private
Jennings, J. J.	Private
Johnson, J. W.	Private
King, S. G.	Private
Kerr, J. D.	Private
Lancaster, E. J.	Private
Lee, T. H.	Private
Ledbetter, R. B.	Private
Lavender, D. S.	Private
Lipsev, W. L.	Private
McAteer, W. B.	Private
McAteer, F. J.	Private
Parker, J. F.	Private
Pearson, Sam'l.	Private
Phillips, W. L.	Private
Reddish, J. H.	Private
Russell, A. C.	Private
Reynolds, T. K.	Private
Robinson, J. G.	Private
Robinson, Sam'l.	Private
Strickland, W. G.	Private
Strickland, J. J.	Private
Shaffer, W. K.	Private
Smith, W. D.	Private
Shirley, Julius.	Private
Shepherd, H.	Private

Thompson, M. L.	Private
Taylor, W. S.	Private
Vance, W. V.	Private
Williams, P. J.	Private
Williams, T. H.	Private
West, J. H.	Private
Wood, Wm.	Private
Wood, Joshua.	Private
Cameron, Moses A.	Private
Jones, Abram D.	Private
Jones, Alpheus A.	Private
Mitchell, Geo. W.	Private
Elmore, Chris. W.	Private
Jones, Marcellus S.	Private
Burgiss, Robt.	Private
Bloeker, A. B.	Private
Rickman, Peter.	Private
Coward, A. W.	Private

In the original diary there appears after each name a personal description of each man giving his age, color of eyes, color of hair, complexion, size, where born, occupation before enlistment, when, where, by whom and for what period enlisted.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COMPANY B, 40TH ALABAMA REGIMENT WHO HAVE DIED IN THE SERVICE.

NAME.	RANK.
Belk, G. W.	Corporal
Calley, W. P.	Sergeant
Carver, Wesley H.	Private
Cameron, Jas. B.	Private
Collins, Joseph	Private
Daniel, Thos. P.	Private
Fowler, Jno. F.	Private
Gilbert, Henry T. B.	Private
Hollingsworth, A. J.	Private

Jennings, A. D.	Private
Kerr, Jno. L.	Private
Mullins, B. F.	Private
McMannus, J. E.	Private
Pratt, Jno. L.	Private
Pratt, Jno. C.	Private
Petete, J. T.	Private
Russell, C. W.	Private
Reynolds, J. S.	Private
Robinson, H. J.	Private
Savage, A. W.	Private
Williams, Thos.	Private
Weems, J. R.	Private
Yerby, J. E.	Private
Elmore, Jno. T.	Private
Hunnicuttt, R. F.	Private
Pearson, Sam'l.	Private
Barham, Wm.	Private
Irwin, Geo. W.	Private
Elmore, C. S.	Private
Eaton, Jacob H.	5th Sergeant
Vance, Wm. V.	Private
Vance, Eli D.	2nd Lieutenant
Phillips, Wm. L.	Private
Elmore, Jacob.	Private
Horton, J. W.	Private
Morrow, D. W.	Private
Davis, Jere	Private
Bush, A. J.	Private
Lock, M. T.	Private
Latham, Jas. A.	Captain
Elmore, Bowman.	Private
Skirley, Julius.	Private
Freeman, M. M.	Private

In the original diary there appears after each name a personal description of each man who died in the service, giving his age, color of eyes, color of

hair, complexion, size, where born, occupation before enlistment, when, where, by whom and for what period enlisted, and when, where and from what cause he died.

Friday, January 22nd, 1864, no army movements. Frosty nights and sunny days. Capt. Willett still on the General Courtmartial. January 23rd and 24th no movements. Weather sunny with cold nights. Sergt. S. Hildreth returned from home and brought a general supply of provisions for the company. January 25th, 26th and 27th no movements of note. January 28th Moore's Brigade was ordered five miles south of camp on railroad above Tillon to work the road. Remained there eleven days. January 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, February 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. E. D. Willett is in command of 40th Alabama. Cols. Stone and Maj. Gully on leave of absence and Col. Higley in command of Brigade. February 7th, 1864, the Brigade came back to their old camps. February 8th and 9th nothing transpired of note. All this month the weather fine. On the 9th Lieut Latham returned from home on leave and brought considerable provisions for the officers mess and the company. February 10th and 11th nothing of interest appeared. February 12th, 1864, Capt. Willett got leave of absence for thirty days and started home with J. H. Curry for twenty days. On same day Moore's Brigade was ordered to join Stewart's Division Hood's Corps in place of Strahl's Brigade transferred to Cheat-ham's Division Hardee's Corps. The two Brigades changed camps or cabins the same day. The exchange was made to get the Tennesseans to their old division commander. Stewart's Division was then, or now composed of Clayton's, Gibson's, Stovall's and Moore's (now Baker's) Brigades, Gen. Moore about this time having resigned. By the

exchange the 40th Alabama and whole Brigade did not get near so good cabins as they had before. Alpheus Baker, Jr., of Alabama, is now Brigadier General of Moore's old Brigade. Our Brigade continued in their winter quarters from February 12th, 1864, to February 23rd, 1864, when the enemy made an attack on our lines near Rocky Face Mountain Gap where the railroad leads through the Ridge, and at Crows' Gap. The engagement was not a general one. The fighting and skirmishing continued for three days, 23rd, 24th and 25th of February. The heaviest fighting was done by Stewart's Division. Also Bates' and Stephenson's were engaged. The enemy made the assaults and were handsomely repulsed and driven back to Ringgold. Their loss in killed and wounded was not short of 1,000 and 100 prisoners. Our loss was about 50 killed and 200 wounded. Our army then went into Winter quarters again, and picketing, drilling fatigue and fortifying generally was the duty performed by our Division. During the balance of March and February, and to this date, April 7th, 1864, furloughing the Army of Tennessee on re-enlisting one to every ten men continued, until the 5th of April, 1864, when that order was revoked and General Order 227 continued which gives a furlough to every twenty-five men present for duty. Lieut. E. D. Vance received a leave of absence for twenty-five days and left for home on the 30th of March, 1864. To this date, April 7th, 1864, some twenty-one have been furloughed since the 1st of December, 1863. The health and spirits of Company "B" and the Army of Tennessee is good. Very little sickness and the rations better and the water good. There are seventy-one men and officers in Company "B" present for duty except one present sick, but not dangerous. The Lieut. J. H. Wier and eight men

captured at Lookout Mountain are still prisoners. At home are the following of Company "B": Thos. Cameron, G. W. Acker, W. J. Jones wounded at Vicksburg. Also J. M. Allen disabled by a fall. Also Wm. Wood and Benj. T. Black on sick furlough. W. H. Jones is at home for forty days on a recruit. Howell, Hall, W. R. Elmore, J. F. Hicks and Elmore are now on furlough for twenty days under re-enlistment for the war. D. N. Hicks was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pickens County, Alabama, and his papers forwarded to Richmond for discharge. This was about the 15th of March when he was appointed. April 1th, 1864, a big sham battle with Hardee's Corps took place today, Thursday. Friday, April 8th, 1864, a general rest day for the army. By proclamation a day of fasting and prayer; and a cold rainy and windy day. No army movements near Dalton, Georgia, between army of Tennessee and Federal army. Saturday, April 9th, 1864, I. A. Freeman, J. A. Pratt and W. K. Shaver left on furlough, first for forty days on recruit, and two last on order 227 for twenty days. 500 men from Baker's Brigade detailed to work on batteries and redoubts today. Sunday, April 10th, 1864, brigade inspection and review by Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart. A cloudy and cold day. Monday, April 11th, 1864, Brigade drill by Gen. Baker a. m. and p. m., company drill and dress parade. The picket details from Brigade continue the 10th furnishing the detail every third day. This is a beautiful and springlike day. The total present of Company "B" is 69 enlisted men and 2 officers, and only one on the sick list. The water and rations good and still in our Winter quarters. April 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th still in Winter quarters. Health good. Drilling and reviews daily. All

things getting ready for the coming campaign.

Col. Stone takes sick with pneumonia. Furloughing ceases. May 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th enemy threatening and hostilities about to commence. May 5th Col. T. O. Stone died. Lieut. Woodward took his body home. P. I. Williams, Company "B" went with him. Attack expected. Wagons loaded and ready to move. May 6th, 1864, went to trenches. Waited an attack all day. Returned at night to camp to cook rations. Keeping the train loaded. May 7th enemy drove in cavalry. Took Tunnel Hill. Setwart's Division advanced to burnt bridge to support cavalry till all passed. Returned to trenches. In evening advanced and took possession of range of hills in front. 12:00 o'clock night fell back to old position. May 8th, Sunday, remained at works. Six Companies B, E, G, D, I and A under Capt. Willett sent to skirmish. Had severe skirmish. Fell back from Bald Hill. Remained until 12:00 o'clock night. Returned to works except A and I in redoubts and E on picket. Battle expected next morning. Heavy fighting on right and left. May 9th, Monday, relieved by Bates' Division. Marched to east side of railroad. Remained that day. Tuesday, May 10th, in line all day. Heavy fighting on mountain. 54th Alabama and Company A 37th Alabama engaged enemy. Enemy repulsed. May 11th, 12nd and 37th Alabama in redoubts, 40th and 54 in trenches. May 12th, Thursday, at 3:00 a. m. 10th and 54th relieved 37th and 12nd on mountain. Evening enemy made heavy assault to take heights. Repulsed. Wm. Barham and Geo. W. Irwin mortally wounded in thighs. Wm. H. Jennings severely in arm, all of Company "B". Others slightly wounded in Company "B". Capt. E. Marsh Company "E" killed. Many others in Regiment killed and wounded. May 13th, Friday,

returned to works, relieved by Stovall's Brigade. At 10:00 p.m. Stewart's and Bate's Divisions fell back two miles above Resaca. Arrived morning of 14th. In line near railroad. May 14th, Saturday, heavy battle fought all day. Stewart's Division not engaged until evening. Made a charge one and a half miles. Drove the enemy. Capt. Willett in charge of skirmish lines. May 15th, Sunday, heavy fighting on left and right all day. Stewart's Division made a charge. Baker's Brigade lost heavily. In morning Lieut. Latham wounded in thigh, R. F. Hunnicut killed. L. T. Cole severely wounded and left in hands of enemy, J. A. Byars and Jas. Elmore severely wounded. Many others in Company "B" slightly wounded. It was a terrible assault. Sunday night the whole army fell back towards Kingston on the Cassville road. Stewart's Division the rear guard. May 16th, Monday, fell farther back on same road to near Calhoun. Bivouaced until morning. May 17th, Tuesday, retreated to Adairsville. Arrived at noon. Formed line of battle. Rear guard had a severe skirmish. At 12:00 night began retreat to Cassville. May 18th, Wednesday, fell back to Cassville, arrived at noon. Bivouaced. Drew rations. Slept that night. Army massed about Cassville and Kingston. May 19th, Thursday, at Cassville, retreat seems to end. Army in position. The great battle expected. Battle order issued at Resaca. On 11th and 15th Confederate loss 3,000. Federal loss 20,000. Company "B" 54 men and three officers; now 41 men and 2 officers. Lipsey, Locke, Williams, Lavender, Coward, Lee, Brandon, Collins, and Graham at hospital before fight. 40th Alabama on 15th: killed, 14 wounded, six missing. C. S. Elmore returned from hospital and W. R. McAteer. Great preparations for battle at night. Being flanked at Rome compelled further retreat. It com-

menced at midnight. May 20th, Friday, army fell back to Etowah River, crossed and burnt railroad bridge. Stewart's Division at 9:00 a. m. Retreat slow thus far and dogged. Army ready to fight all the time. Enemy avoid battle and move around flanks. Army bivouaced on ridges on east side of Etowah. All government property brought off. May 21st, Saturday, early a. m. Stewart's Division moved one and one half miles east to bivouac. Hood's Corps during retreat moved east of railroad. Remained all day. Drew rations. Wrote letter to wife and one to brother. This is my birthday. May 22nd and 23rd remained at same bivouac resting. May 24th, Tuesday, Hood's Corps marched from Etowah seven miles towards Dallas and bivouaced. Hardee's Corps before us. Rained at night. Near line of Bartow and Dallas Counties. May 25th, Wednesday, marched to left of army at New Hope Church. Fought a great battle that day, commencing at 1:00 p. m. Stewart's Division mostly and hotly engaged. Baker's and Clayton's and Stovall's Brigades in front line. Gibson's and Hindman's Divisions in reserve. In Company "B" Sam'l Pearson killed; W. H. Jones wounded. Many killed and wounded in the 10th. The enemy charged us all the evening, but were as often repulsed. Both armies close together. Battle expected on the morrow. May 26th, Thursday, heavy skirmishing early. Hood reinforced by Polk's Corps. Little artillery used in general engagement. Rain 24th and 25th, J. J. Jennings, M. M. Freeman and J. A. Eads sent to hospital. P. I. Williams reports to Dr. Colgin. Skirmishing heavy all day at close range. May 27th, Friday, heavy skirmishing. Batteries erected on both sides and entrenching. Many killed and wounded in Brigade. Capt. Willett chief of picket. Lieut. Vance at hospital. Lieut. Sanders Company "K" in

command of Company "B". Have not slept an hour in three days. Am almost overpowered with sleep. Have dozed three times since I commenced this note. Now 11:00 a. m. In evening heavy fighting on Stewart's line. Loss in 35th and 54th Alabama heavy by shelling works. Four in 40th Alabama killed and fifteen wounded. In night relieved by Polk's Corps. Hood's Corps put on march. This day Cleburne had great success on our immediate right. May 28th marched all day and came at night back to same place and bivouaced. In reserve. On night of 28th slept all night. Received letter from wife by Channell. Lieuts. Vance and Thompson sent to hospital. Channell and B. T. Black returned from hospital and home. Fighting in front all the time. Heaviest on Cleburne. Sent letter to wife to mail at Atlanta. Marched May 29th four miles east towards Ackworth. Relieved cavalry. Entrenched Bald Hill all night. Company "B" flankers day of arrival there. Got some sleep that night. Rain. May 30th, 1864, all day behind works. Capts. Gray and Mitchell 12nd Alabama wounded. Col. Lanier 12nd Alabama wounded at New Hope on 27th. Many casualties in Brigade. Sent letter to wife by Barker. Sharpshooting continues. At 3:00 a. m. relieved by Clayton's Brigade. May 31st, Tuesday, to rear in two lines, to rest a day. At noon moved to right to relieve cavalry and entrenched. Soon abandoned. Moved back to same position at 5:00 p. m. June 1st, 1864, Wednesday, had a nights rest. Rested all day. At dark moved to front line. Relieved Clayton. June 2nd, Thursday, heavy sharpshooting all day and night. Rain in evening. Rain every day since May 21st. Many heavy rains. Mailed letter to wife. Mahon severely wounded. No charges. June 3rd, Friday, heavy rain. Muddy trenches. Continued sharpshooting. B. Elmore and J. J. Jennings re-

turned from hospital. McCarty Company "E" killed. Enemy massing on right towards railroad. Rain all day and night. 40th, 32nd and 58th Alabama left in trenches as picket while army at night march to right. June 5th, Sunday, at 1:00 o'clock a. m. Left trenches in rain, mud and dark. Never had so disagreeable and fatiguing march. Never halted till noon. Greatly exhausted. It is known as the *muddy march*. Rain had fallen three days and the roads were nearly impassable. Rested balance of day on Lost Mountain. Washed mud off clothes. Drew a whiskey ration. Slept that night it having cleared off. Gibson and Stovall in line. Baker and Clayton in reserve. June 6th, Monday, rested until evening. Rain. In reserve. Sent letter to wife. Some skirmishing. June 7th, Tuesday, in reserve. Corporal Lancaster and Billy Taylor sent to hospital. A general quiet in military affairs, Rain in evening. June 8th, Wednesday. At sunrise Hood's Corps marched east towards railroad. At noon bivouaced. Eat dinner $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Marietta and one mile west of railroad. Went to front and built works. Finished them that night. June 9th, Thursday, worked on trenches until noon, then moved to east side of railroad to new position. There that night. June 10th, Friday, received letter from wife of 2nd. Entrenching and skirmishing. On 9th Sergeant Gilkey returned from home, sick. Brought me pair of shoes. Taylor and Lancaster returned from hospital. Gilkey sent to hospital. Still rainy and wet. Companies D, A, B, G and K under Capt. Willett, 150 men on skirmish line. Rain all day. Skirmishing and cannonading on the line. None on our line to sunset. Skirmishing and entrenching. Remained all night. June 11th, 1864, picket relieved at 8:00 a. m. Stewart's Division marched to extreme right two miles. Gibson's and Stovall's

in line. Baker and Clayton in reserve. Stovall and Gibson entrenched. Rain all day. Cavalry on right. Skirmish to front. Hardee on left, Polk in center, Hood on right. June 12th, Sunday, still at same bivouac. Rain all day and night. Brigade ordered to trenches there just before night. Rain all night. Rain all day and night. June 13th, Monday, still in line. Rain all day. Cool and windy. Collins and Sheppard returned from hospital. Sergeants Eaton and Mitchell sent to hospital. Some skirmishing. June 14th, Tuesday, very cool in morning. Cannonading on line near railroad. Sent letter to wife. Sunshine once more. Sergeant Thomas sent to hospital, Noon 40th Alabama sent on picket $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to front. Three companies sent in advance. The others threw up works. At 9:00 p. m. all Regiment sent on picket duty except Company "B." Entrenched picket line. Relieved 37th Alabama. They had two killed, three wounded, and seven captured. June 15th, 1864, Wednesday, Company "B" in reserve to 9:00 a. m. Four wounded, Lieut. Collier severely in arm. All day enemy massed troops in front. At 2:00 p. m. assaulted picket line with line of skirmishers and two lines of battle. 40th had orders to hold position at all hazards, and were $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from support. The fight was severe. Redoubts taken. 40th lost 146 men and nine officers. Capts. Moore and Gantt, Lieuts. Hicks, Sanders, Bingham, Guin, Ward, Moore and Shaver, all of Companies K, H, I and E on picket, and most of A, G and D were captured. Most of Companies C and F escaped. Company "B" in reserve under orders. Company "B" held position. Enemy's line came within seventy-five yards in open field and commenced a murderous fire upon them. Col. Higley ordered retreat and fell back through open field under galling fire. W. V. Vance

Company "B" was shot in thigh. Soon after shot in body and killed. Abram D. Jones shot in left arm. It was broken. He was brought off the field and had arm amputated. Vance left on field in hands of enemy. One in Company "I" who had tools killed. Tom Williams, John Goodwin and others slightly wounded. We were under a severe concentrated fire of a whole line until we passed through the open field 300 yards. Lost half of Regiment. Have no account of them. At the redoubts it was a hand to hand fight. Company "B" fell back one mile to Division at right. Division fell back one half mile farther and bivouaced. June 16th Thursday, Division moved farther back to right and entrenched. No fighting all day of 16th. June 17th, Friday, Clayton and Baker in line. Gibson and Stovall in reserve. Barham and Irwin wounded at Rocky Face on 12th May, at Empire Hospital in Atlanta. Died, the first on 23rd of May and the latter of 25th of May, 1864. W. H. Jones wounded at New Hope. Furloughed from Montgomery sixty days from June 6th. Lieut. Latham got leave of absence from Montgomery for thirty days from June 1st, 1864. Sent letter to wife. Also one to Terry. J. F. Hicks returned from home. Brought me pair shoes and letter from wife and Col. Stone of date June 10th. Also one from Lieut. Latham. Under marching orders all night. June 18th, Saturday, Hood's Corps marched all night to left to support Polk and Hardee. It rained very hard until 2:00 p. m. and till night. At sunset Hood's Corps was ordered back to right. Marched till midnight in mud and rain on east side of Kennesaw mountain. It was a terrible day. Rain and mud. The Corps all day in reserve. Baker's Brigade supported Cockerell's. Stewart's Division supported French's Division. No general battle but fierce skirmishing. Many killed and wounded. The rain

prevented a general battle. The men suffered much. Late in evening marched to right. At midnight halted one mile northeast of Marietta and bivouaced. Rain all night. Lay on palings under wet blankets. Rubber cloth to cover. Rested till daylight. On left heavy skirmishing all day. Many killed and wounded. June 19th, 1864, Sunday, at 8:00 a. m. at same bivouac. Whiskey issued. Dark, rainy and cloudy. No prospect of better weather. B. Elmore, A. Elmore, M. S. Jones and T. H. Williams sent to hospital. Rained hard all day. In a terrible rain marched to left two miles on east side of Kennesaw mountain. Halted and fronted and Division marched in line of battle to summit of mountain, then to the left and bivouaced as reserve. Mountain rugged and bushes wet. Bivouaced on side of mountain. Had mess of Irish potatoes for supper. June 20th, Monday, remained all day on mountain supporting Canty's Brigade or Division. Brandon and M. A. Cameron returned from hospital. Also B. T. Black. Rain today. June 21st, Tuesday, rain. At same bivouac supporting Canty's Division on Kennesaw. Remained all night. Rain in morning. At 8:00 a. m. Stewart's Division, Hindman's and Stephenson's Divisions put on march for left. Marched through Marietta in rain west of railroad. Took Powder Springs road. Four miles southwest of town halted to rest. The Corps marched to extreme left of army to prevent cavalry raid on railroad. Being a reserve Division we do much marching. The sun shines once more. Rations of coffee and sugar issued. Companies B and C under Capt. Willett sent as Brigade picket. June 22nd, Wednesday, on picket with Companies B and C. Division on Marietta and Powder Springs road four miles southwest of Marietta and one mile west of railroad. Sun shines today. Lipsey and B. Elmore return from hospital. Wrote letter

to wife. Are four miles from our line of battle towards Dallas. Picket relieved at 4:00 p. m., and Division marched two miles farther down Powder Springs road towards enemy. Went to support Stephenson and Hindman who were heavily engaged with enemy. The fight was severe. Many were killed and wounded. Shelling severe. Baker and Clayton fourth line, Stovall and Gibson third line, supports to Stephenson, engaged. Bivouaced that night on line. Early next morning retired a few hundred yards and entrenched third line. Our army made the attack. Drove the enemy. Loss on both sides severe. Our loss 1,000 killed and wounded. We held the battle field. June 23rd, Thursday, in trenches till noon, then moved to left two miles to fortify on Sand Hills. Gibson and Stovall in trenches. Baker and Clayton in reserve. Made works on left flank. No rain today and warm. Hard fighting on Hardee's and Loring's fronts on right. Result not known. Sharpshooting all day and night. At bivouac on sand hills. There has been rain daily for a month. The supply of water on this campaign has been abundant. It has at all the bivouacs been abundant and of good quality. June 24th, 1864, Friday, fine morning. At same bivouac. Heavy skirmishing on right of Division. A. Elmore returned from hospital. Thirty-nine men and two officers in Company "B" present for duty. Received letter from wife today of date 16th. Sent letter to wife. June 25th, Saturday, in trenches on left of Gibson. Works made very strong with *abattis*. Clear and warm. Sharpshooting along whole line and heavy cannonading. June 26th, 1864, Sunday, in trenches. No sharpshooting on our front, heavy on right. Warm. June 27th, Monday. In same position. Attack expected. Still clear and cooler. Sent letter to wife. Saw Jerome Stout, W. J. Stout

and Lieut. Shannon. Early in day fighting on right. A general battle. On right battle severe. Enemy repulsed with great loss. They charged Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions with great force. W. H. Jennings furloughed for sixty days to go home from June 21, 1864. June 28, Tuesday, attack expected in front. Heavy cannonading and sharpshooting along the lines. Weather warm. At noon firing ceased. At 2:00 p. m. 40th Alabama on picket to cover Brigade in redoubts, enemy in front. Corporal Lancaster and F. J. McAteer sent to hospital. June 29th, Wednesday, but little sharpshooting, more quiet on lines. Relieved by 42nd Alabama and returned to trenches. The commissary begins the issue of vegetables, the supply scant. June 30th, 1864, Thursday, rain. Quiet on lines. Wrote a letter to wife. Sharpshooting on right. July 1st, 1864, Friday, in same position. Heavy sharpshooting, mostly on right. Major General Stewart made a Lieutenant General, and took command of Polk's Corps. Gen. Polk was killed on Lost Mountain. Loring next in rank took command of Corps until successor appointed. By request of Gen. Johnston Gen. Stewart remained a few days with his old Division, it being on the extreme left of the army and a responsible position. Hood on left, Hardee in center and Stewart on right. July 2nd, 1864, Saturday, at daylight heavy firing with small arms and cannon on the right. Heavy assault made, continues till two hours by sun. Some shelling, but no sharpshooting in our front. Very warm. As yet do not know who will be our Major General. 40th Alabama went on picket at 4:00 p. m., relieved 37th Alabama. July 3rd, 1864, Sunday, at 1:00 a. m. the Division picket left their line, the whole army having been put on the march to fall back five miles near Chattahoochee river. The retreat was conducted in excellent order, and at 7:00 a. m. the army was in its new position. Stew-

art's Corps on right, Hardee in center and the left, which is one and one half miles from the railroad west. 40th Alabama sent again on the skirmish line. Capt. Willett and Col. Higley for Division Chiefs. Relieved at 5:00 p. m. by 42nd Alabama. Enemy advancing. The hottest day of the season.

July 4th, 1864, Friday, in works. Attack expected. Sharpshooting along our lines. Still extending our lines to left. Enemy moving on left. Jas. Lancaster and W. R. McAteer returned from hospital. Stephenson's and Stewart's pickets partly driven in. July 5th, 1864, Tuesday, at 1:00 a. m. retreated farther towards river. Stewart's Division at cavalry works two miles from river. At noon marched to extreme left on river. Baker, Stovall and Gibson relieved Georgia state troops, in strong position. July 6th, Wednesday, still in works. Skirmishing on picket lines. Clayton in reserve. 40th went on picket. Capt. Willett chief of Brigade, Col. Higley chief of Division picket. July 7th, Thursday, heavy sharpshooting on our lines. At sunset on Stewart's line all our batteries opened on enemy. They replied for one half hour. It was grand and furious. Relieved at dark and returned to works. Received two letters from wife of date 27th and 30th June. July 8th, Friday, more than usual quiet today. In same position. July 9th, Saturday, little firing. Lieut. Gen. Stewart took command of Polk's Corps. On 8th, Brig. Gen. Clayton, made Major General, took command of Stewart's old Division. At 10:00 o'clock at night retreated to east side of Chattahoochee river, three miles nearer Atlanta, crossing on pontoons. All crossed safely. July 10th, Sunday, at bivouac four miles above Atlanta at 9:00 a. m. All day at same place. July 11th, 1864, Monday, at same bivouac. Company "B" drew four months pay on 9th. Some skirmishing on river. At 10:00 a. m. the Division moved west one mile on another road

leading to Atlanta. J. Goodwin and W. R. McAteer and B. Elmore sent to hospital. July 12th, Tuesday, on picket. No firing in our front. Received letter from Lieut. Latham date 4th. Picket relieved at 11:00 a. m. Rain in evening. July 13th, Wednesday quiet today. At same bivouac. Sent letter to wife. July 14th, 1864, Thursday, at 12:00 midnight Brigade sent on picket to river four miles. Relieved Manigault's Brigade. 37th and 54th in redoubts. 40th and 42nd in reserve. Quiet today. Some shelling and sharpshooting. July 15th, 1864, Friday, at 2:00 a. m. 40th and 42nd relieved 37th and 54th on picket. Capt. Willett Division Officer of the day. Two officers and two men in 37th and 54th killed and two wounded yesterday on picket. In reserve. Shelling by enemy. Parker in Company "C" killed today. July 16th, 1864, Saturday, at 2:00 o'clock a. m. Brigade relieved by Gibson's Brigade and moved back to old position. July 17th, Sunday, rain during night. Received letter from wife of 7th. Sent letter to wife. Division moved to right two miles and bivouaced. Enemy quitting our left. July 18th, Monday, sent letter to wife. At same bivouac one mile west of railroad. Received letter from brother of date June 19th. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston relieved of the command of the army of Tennessee. Lieut. Gen. Hood made a full General and took command of the army. By this act the army was *outraged*. An older, experienced and successful commander relieved for one untried at this critical period in so important a campaign. It came like a thunderbolt to the army, so unexpected, so undeserved. At 3:00 p. m. marched two miles east of railroad and bivouaced. July 19th, Tuesday, at sunrise marched mile and went into position. Hood's Corps now commanded by Cheatham on right, Hardee in center. Gibson and Stovall in reserve, Baker and Holtzclaw

in line. Col. Holtzelaw succeeded Gen. Clayton as Brigadier General. Skirmishing on the lines. July 20th, 1864, Wednesday, at same place in line. Made strong works. Very warm. At 11:00 a. m. moved to right two miles to meet the enemy. Clayton and Hindman were to our right. Skirmishing with enemy. They retired. Then threw up works in great hurry. Some of picket killed. Some shelling. Stewart's Corps had hard battle on Peachtree Creek on left, loss heavy, but drove the enemy. July 21st, 1864, Thursday, pickets skirmish lines close together. Sharpshooting at short range. At 10:00 a. m. Hood's old Corps commanded by Cheatham in front line ordered to charge enemy's works supported by Hardee. The orders were given and everything ready for the order to leap the works and make the assault. We waited two hours in great suspense when the order was countermanded, which relieved our *feelings* not a little. It was a desperate charge and would have resulted in a general battle. At 2:00 p. m. in same position. Heavy skirmishing all along the line. At 9:00 p. m. fell back to works around Atlanta. 40th left as picket at left at 10:00 p. m. July 22nd, 1864, Friday, enemy advancing in force rapidly. Sharpshooting and cannonading commences heavily by 8:00 a. m. A great battle fought today by Hood and Sherman, commencing on our right. Attack brought on by *eschelon*. Col. Green 37th Alabama killed. Baker's Brigade engaged, Col. Higley commanding. Captured 2,000 prisoners, 26 cannons and small arms. 40th Alabama under Col. Zinken acted as skirmishers under Maj. Gully who returned to Regiment a few days before. Our loss severe, but gained a great victory. July 23rd, Saturday, heavy cannonading and sharpshooting all day. No battle. July 24th, Sunday, usual firing. No battle to noon. Capt. Willett Division Officer of the day. No battle today.

July 25th, Monday, heavy skirmishing all day. At night 40th Alabama went on picket. Capt. Willett remained at trenches. July 26th, Tuesday, heavy skirmishing and sharpshooting all day. At 8:00 p. m. 40th came off picket. Brigade took position in works in rear of first line. July 27th, Wednesday, heavy cannonading early. Enemy charged at noon. At 4:00 p. m. Division on the march. It was ascertained the enemy had abandoned our right front. Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee took command of Hood's old Corps. March to the left commenced at 2:00 p. m. and Corps bivouaced to left in suburbs of Atlanta. July 28th, 1864, Thursday, marched to left of army. Stewart's and Lee's Corps engaged. Fought the great battle of 28th July, 1864. Clayton's, Hindman's, Loring's, Walthall's and French's Divisions hotly engaged. Our forces charged the enemy's work's, were repulsed; fell back a few hundred yards in order and made a stand; the enemy did not pursue. Each army held to its former position. In Company "B" 40th Alabama Lieut. E. D. Vance mortally wounded. Lieut. P. Baker acting with Companies "B" and "G" wounded in leg; afterwards amputated. W. G. Strickland private Company "B" severely wounded in face. J. P. Cox severely wounded in leg; John Goodwin Company "B" severely in side; Foster and many others slightly wounded. It was a terrible charge. Confederate loss heavy. Captain Wills commanding 42nd killed. Capt. J. C. Kendrick commanding 37th severely wounded. Enemy's loss heavy, but not known. Bivouaced on battle field. Late at night fell back to entrenchments one mile. July 29th, Friday, Lee's Corps put on march to the left, moved two miles and entrenched. Companies B and C under Capt. Willett Brigade picket. Relieved at 4:00 p. m. Sent letter to wife by citizen of Alabama. Also one day before by Lieut. Askew's

boy. Little firing on line today. Quiet on picket line. July 30th, 1864, Saturday, Clayton's Division moved to left one mile and entrenched. Sent letter to wife to mail at Dudleyville, Alabama. No firing today. July 31st, Sunday, a quiet morning; fair and warm. At 1:00 p. m. moved to the right one mile. Very heavy rain in evening. 1,000 raiders captured towards Newnan, Georgia, and their artillery. Battle expected. Our troops massed on Sand Town road. Bought two ducks today.

August 1st, 1864, Monday, at same position on Sand Town road. Cloudy. Sent letter to wife by Lieut. Knighton's boy. At 8:00 p. m. moved one half mile east. August 2nd, Tuesday, at 7:00 a. m. moved one mile east on line. Quiet. Sent letter to wife. Received letters from wife of 11th and 18th July. August 3rd, Wednesday, heavy rain. Skirmishing commenced again in front. At noon Capt. Willett sent to Herrings Mill with 50 picked men and three picked officers to relieve cavalry. Arrived there and posted part of men, when enemy advanced in force. The 50 men skirmished with enemy two hours on line perpendicular to Baker's and Holtzelaw's line of picket redoubts from Baker's right to Holtzelaw's left over half a mile. The skirmish was at close range. We had greatly the advantage in position, they in numbers. We killed many of the enemy on the line. Sergeant Eaton distinguished himself for cool and gallant conduct, as did nearly all the skirmishers. We fell back slowly and as soon as we uncovered Baker's and Holtzelaw's picket lines in redoubts the enemy made a forward movement with skirmishers and infantry lines and assaulted the picket redoubts of these two Brigades and carried their works and captured 100 men on that line of Baker's Brigade, 24 of 40th Alabama. Of Company "B," B. G. Acker, J. D. Cameron, I. A. Free-

man, M. M. Freeman, J. M. French, Anderson Elmore; of Company "G," Thos. Calley, Thos. Dilliard and W. E. Craig; Lieut. Hartsfield Company "C" captured. Of the 50 men under Capt. Willett one killed, Thedford, and one wounded, Shaver. Heavy fighting along the whole line. Enemy gained but little advantage. Took a few picket redoubts. At 11:00 p. m. Capt. Willett relieved. August 4th, 1864, Thursday, firing continues. Received letter from wife of 25th July by G. W. Acker. Heavy fighting on picket line and furious cannonading. Enemy made night attack on picket line—no advantage gained. August 5th, Friday, brisk firing early on picket line. Severe fight on Gibson's picket line. Their works carried and 100 men captured. Cannonading all day. There is too great a stress put on picket fighting. They are strong lines, but so far away from support that the enemy can carry them by attacking in great force, which they do and our picket lines are sacrificed and no good accomplished. August 6th, Saturday, in same position. Firing continues. Lines close together. Corporal Stephens Company "G" severely wounded in shoulder on picket. Several charges on picket lines. All repulsed. Enemy charges Bates' Division on left and were handsomely repulsed. Captured 300 prisoners and their wounded, which were many, and their small arms and baggage. Rain. August 7th, 1864, Sunday, sharpshooting and cannonading continues. Charge after charge on picket line. Finally forced in along the Division front. Lines close together. Our forces then recharged enemy and retook most of the redoubts. After night Capt. Willett was sent with 50 men to reinforce the assaulting force of Baker's Brigade to make a night attack and take the remaining redoubts. Upon consultation with Division and Brigade Commanders it was aban-

doned as too hazardous, and after holding the 50 men in front of works exposed to a severe fire until 2:00 a. m., orders came to establish a picket line; with those first sent out to assault the works; 100 men under Capt. Pennington and the 50 men under Capt. Willett established the line, and Gen. Baker ordered in Capt. Willett as Capt. Pennington had been detailed as chief of the line, and the assault contemplated was not made. August 8th, 1864, Monday, early rapid firing commenced. Continued all day and night. About 9:00 a. m., J. C. Hall, Company "B" was wounded in the shoulder—not severe—at the works. About 12:00 noon 5th Sergeant Jacob H. Eaton Company "B" on skirmish line was shot dead, the ball entering his brain above left eye midway between left eye and where hair grew. It was a fatal shot. His body was brought out and his messmates Gilkey, Curry, Lipsey and others buried him. He was nearly twenty-one years old, unmarried, a very promising young man, by profession a printer, and was a noble, generous boy. His country had no braver defender. Harris, we hate to give thee up. He was decently buried near Gen. Clayton's headquarters on a public road near a residence. The lines are so close many are struck by sharpshooters from both sides. August 9th, 1864, Tuesday, in same position. Firing continues. Rain. Sent letter to wife. Also one to Terry for Mrs. Eaton. Firing all day. We remain close behind our works and make the enemy do the same. August 10th, Wednesday, firing continues with small arms and canon. August 11th, Thursday, cannonading and sharpshooting continues all day. Capt. Willett chief of Brigade Picket. W. H. Jones returned from home. J. J. Elmore furloughed from hospital from August 2nd to October 2nd, sixty days. At dark 40th moved to rear line to entrench and bivouac. August 12th,

Friday, fierce and continued sharpshooting. August 13th, Saturday, quiet in morning. Charge against Stovall's line of pickets in evening. Line taken. Sent letter to wife August 14th, Sunday, in trenches. Sharpshooting and cannonading continues all day. August 15th, Monday, fair. Usual firing. In same position. Sent letter to brother, Cloudy. No charges today. August 16th, Tuesday, usual firing. Received letter from Lieut. Latham of August 1st. 140 men of 40th Alabama on picket, Lieut. Monette chief. August 17th, 1864, Wednesday, fair. Sharpshooting continues. Artillery little less severe. Received letter from Lieut. Latham of August 8th, 1864.

The army lines are in semicircle around north and west sides of Atlanta from Peach Tree Creek on right to East Point on left, and lines daily being extended to left by enemy. Our forces as they reach to left confront them. The lines are weakened for that purpose in many places. The men in main works are a yard apart, but the line is made very strong and almost unassailable by *abattis* in front of the main works. It is now a question which army can *outranch* to the left. In this month several Yankee raids have come to grief, the most formidable of which was Stoneman's. 3,000 raiders have been captured this month, and their artillery and baggage and horses, and the others driven off. Before capture and defeat they destroyed a good deal of property, and cut the Atlanta and Macon Railroad and other roads. The Macon road was soon repaired. Stoneman was captured. August 18th, 1864, Thursday, heavy skirmishing in front of Division to-day. Charge by enemy in evening repulsed. Heavy fighting on right and left, results not known. The enemy shell Atlanta day and night. August 19th, Friday, fair. Skirmishing on line. At 1:00

p. m. heavy fighting on right and left. August 20th, 1864, Saturday, rain last night. Skirmishing early. Rain in evening. 40th Alabama for picket, Capt. Willett chief. Raid in rear repulsed to-day. August 21st, Sunday, rainy and cloudy. Heavy sharpshooting and cannonading continues. Rain in evening. Relieved at dark by 37th Alabama. Heavy rain. August 22nd, Monday, Brigade moved to right 200 yards. Stovall sent to left of Division. Skirmishing all day. August 23rd, 1864, Tuesday, beautiful day. Sharpshooting and cannonading continues. Raid in rear repulsed. Gen. Wheeler with cavalry force gone to rear of enemy. Saw Sam'l G. King. Got my baggage for first time during campaign. It was brought by Sergeant Sanders with Gen. Baker's baggage. Overhauled it and got pair of pants. Needed them. Old ones worn out. Left my baggage in care of King. August 24th, 1864, Wednesday, cannonading and sharpshooting before light. Continued all day. Detail of 150 men of 40th on picket. At 9:00 p. m. Brigade ordered to move. Thought to be on a secret expedition. Command marched at 9:30 p. m. Picket relieved. Marched to depot at Atlanta and bivouaced. August 25th, 1864, Thursday, in two trains at 6:00 a. m. Left on road to Macon with sealed orders. Maj. Kinlock Falconer A. A. G. of Gen. Hood intimated to me that we might go to Mobile. Arrived at Macon. Most of the command thought we were sent to repel a raid. Left in two trains for Columbus, Georgia, at 2:00 p. m. Made the run to within twenty-three miles of Columbus before night. Bivouaced on trains. August 26th, 1864, Friday, at 7:00 a. m. on same train started for Columbus. Arrived there at 10:00 a. m. Met Lieut. Latham from home returning to command. Received letter from wife. C. S. Elmore was taken very sick on train. We left him

in hospital in Columbus. B. Elmore was there in hospital. At 2:00 p. m. started on trains for Opelika, Alabama. Arrived there at 6:00 a. m. Brigade bivouaced. Had to remain until next morning for completion of break on railroad made by raid of Rosseau. August 27th, 1864. Brigade left on two trains for Montgomery, the first that had run through since railroad was torn up. Left at 9:00 a. m., arrived in Montgomery at 2:00 p. m., mailed letter to wife. Capt. Willett with Company "B" left in passenger train at 2:30 p. m. for Pollard. Balance of Brigade remaining for other trains. Arrived at Pollard at 2:00 a. m. August 28th, Sunday. Left at 2:30 for Tensas, arrived there at 7:00 a. m. Took boat Senator for Mobile, arrived at Mobile at 9:00 a. m. Bivouaced in street. The 40th Alabama left Mobile 2nd December, 1862. Between these two dates nearly two years of war had made great changes. Left with 600 effective men, and now returned with about 100 effective men. Maj. Gen. Gardner ordered the command back to Tensas. Took 2:00 o'clock boat and returned. Brigade ordered back to Carpenter's Station. Rain in evening. Took 5:00 o'clock train and arrived at bivouac at 6:00 p. m. Much rain and very muddy. August 29th, 1864, Monday, at same bivouac in piney woods. Sent letter to wife from Mobile yesterday. Our coming to Mobile from Army of Tennessee was very unexpected to us, though delighted with the change. August 30th, Tuesday, early ordered to Blakely. At 8:00 a. m. took cars for Tensas, then boat to Blakely and arrived there at 10:00 a. m. At 6:00 p. m. ordered to Spanish fort. Marched to Sibley's Mills by 8:00 p. m. and bivouaced. 37th and 42nd to go into camp. 54th ordered to Pollard. August 31st, Wednesday, at 6:30 a. m. 40th put on march for Spanish Fort. Arrived there at 4:00 p. m. and bivouaced. Rainy.

September 1st, 1864, Thursday, established camp at Spanish Fort. Companies B, D, C and A sent to Montrose to picket. "F" detailed guard on boat Mary Stone. September 2nd, Friday, picketing on bay at same place. Companies "B" and "D" did not go to Montrose. 37th and 42nd Alabama arrived at Fort. Large number of slaves at work there on defenses, and Alabama Reserves also on duty there. September 3rd, Saturday, picketing on bay. Received official notice from Surgeon Crawford, Fair Ground Hospital No. 2 at Vineville near Macon, Georgia, that 2nd Junior Lieutenant Eli D. Vance wounded on 28th July, 1864, died of his wounds on 23rd day of August, 1864. He was unmarried, 28 years old, a good and brave officer and soldier. He left a widowed mother and sisters in Pickens County, Alabama, in indigent circumstances. Enemy's fleet in sight in line off obstructions but making no demonstrations. September 4th, Sunday, usual quiet. Brig. Gen. Baker sick. Col. Highley absent. Capt. Willet in command of Brigade until Maj. Gully returned from Hollywood. Companies "B" and "D." put on march to Hollywood on account of gun boat laying close off Short's Wharf. Arrived there six miles at 3:00 a. m. September 5th, Monday on the alert. Gun boat still off Short's Wharf. Left in evening. September 6th, Tuesday, all quiet. Boat came at night and left at sunrise. Company "F" came down and went into camp near Montrose. September 7th, Wednesday, usual quiet. Gun boat pickets off Short's Wharf at night. September 8th, Thursday, quiet. Gun boat come to wharf at night. September 9th and 10th quiet. Doing usual picket. "A" and "D" at village, "B" and "C" at Hollywood and "F" at Montrose. September 11th, Sunday, picket established on road in rear. Received letter from wife of

7th. September 12th and 13th, Capt. Willett still in command of 40th Alabama. September 14th and 15th, Wednesday and Thursday, quiet. September 16th and 17th, usual quiet. Caught many flounders. The command catch many fish. September 18th, 19th and 20th, quiet. Received letter from wife date 15th. In command of Regiment. Maj. Gully commands Brigade. September 21st and 22nd. Wednesday and Thursday, quiet. Heavy rains. September 23rd and 24th, quiet. On 22nd day of September Sergeant T. B. Thomas elected Junior Second Lieutenant Company "B" 40th Alabama Infantry. September 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, doing picket duty on bay. Much rain. Went to Mobile on pass. W. L. Lipsey received notice of transfer to 7th Alabama Cavalry Company "D" vice A. W. Coward, to take effect from October 1st, 1864. Capt. Willett sent up application for leave of absence. October 1st, 1864, Saturday, doing picket on eastern shore. Capt. Lake volunteer aid of Gen. Liddell the Inspector of Pickett Line. Capt. Brunson Chief of Picket. October 2nd, 1864, leave of absence to Capt. Willett for twenty days granted. Left this day for Blakely to go home. Arrived there at 6:00 p. m., October 3rd, 1864, Monday. Started home on leave, arrived there October 5th at 12:00 noon. Found my family well. October 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th on leave at home. Spent the time pleasantly. Had while there three chills. Broke them. October 20th, Thursday, started back for command. Before Capt. Willett left camps received commission as Major of 40th Alabama. Bought horse at home and started back with him on 20th in company with Wm. Wood. Brought wagon to Macon with box of provisions for self and clothing for Company "B" and self. Had no trouble on way with horse and arrived at Holly-

wood again October 22nd at noon six hours before leave expired. During absence everything went quietly on. Many of the command became sick with chills and two died of congestion, Sims Company "C" and Brown Company "F." Capt. Latham promoted from 1st Lieutenant to captaincy of Company "B" 40th Alabama October 4th, 1864, to take rank from May 5th, 1864. Capt. Willett is now no longer Captain of Company "B" 40th Alabama. He has in the preceding pages given a short account of that Company and 40th Alabama since it entered the service March 13th, 1862, and in retiring from the command of the Company also ceases to make notes of the action of the Company.

Hollywood,

Eastern Shore,
Alabama.

E. D. WILLETT.

Major 40th Alabama.

The foregoing pages were written by Captain E. D. Willett, but as stated by him just above, after he was promoted Major of the 40th Alabama, he retired from the command of Company B as Captain, and ceased to make notes of the actions of that Company, as First Lieutenant James A. Latham, was promoted to the Captaincy of Company B and on him devolved the duty of continuing the narrative of that Company's movements and casualties. Capt. Latham, however, was killed at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and to show the further movements and actions of Company B and the 40th Alabama, recourse has been had to the diary of Rev. Jno H. Curry, now deceased, who was First Sergeant of Company B and who also kept a diary. Sergeant Curry in his diary says:

"December 19, 1864, Regiment remained here (near Mobile) for about a month longer and was

“then ordered to take steamer for Montgomery.
“I joined command at Montgomery. January 7,
“1865, Regiment took cars at Montgomery at 7 a.
“m. and arrived at Augusta, Ga., at 4 p. m. on
“the 8th. We marched across the Savannah river
“and camped about three miles from Hamburg, on
“the South Carolina side. January 9, 1865, at 7 a. m.
“began the march across the country to Chester, S.
“C., arriving there on the 16th. This march was
“through a piney woods section. The weather was
“cold and disagreeable. We made large fires, mostly
“pine wood, and much of it very rich, and when we
“reached Chester we were smoked so black that we
“looked more like Mexicans than white men. We
“fared well as to good and wholesome food. No
“State ever treated soldiers better than did South
“Carolina. The people along the line of our march
“were especially kind to us. Our march was through
“a section of the country that had never been touched
“before by the tramp of an army, hence they were in
“a better condition to treat us well than those sec-
“tions through which the army had passed. Febru-
“ary 10, 1865, we took the cars at 8 a. m. for Raleigh,
“N. C., and after some delays and a perilous trip,
“reached there at noon next day. We laid over here
“for six hours, during which time some of our boys
“discovered that there was some whiskey on the
“platform besides a considerable amount of meat,
“meal, salt, etc. There were guards stationed at
“different places on the platform, and it was noticed
“the guards were sitting on the whiskey kegs, so it
“was decided by our boys to make an effort to ascer-
“tain and if possible to get a taste of the contents of
“those kegs. By some means some of the boys pro-
“cured an auger, crawled under the platform and
“bored holes through the platform floor and into the
“kegs, and with buckets soon emptied a keg or two,

“and that two while the guard sat serenely on his
“keg! It was not long however until the boys who
“were in the secret had their tongues loosed, and in
“other ways disclosed the fact that they had found
“something stronger than water to drink. But soon
“the order came for us to leave Raleigh, and the
“boys in liquor were dumped into the cars and were
“soon asleep. After various delays we arrived at
“Charlotte on the 23d of February. February 24,
“1865, at 8 a. m. we began the march to Smithfield,
“reaching a camp in about two days. March 18,
“1865, marched into the vicinity of Bentonville and
“formed lines preparatory to battle. March 19, 1865,
“battle of Bentonville was fought in which Confed-
“erates were victorious. A considerable portion of
“the day our men were wading in water knee deep,
“Capt. James A Latham, of Company B was killed
“and his body left on ground occupied by the Feder-
“als. Our lines changed position during the battle
“leaving his body behind. David Morrow, Wiley
“Horton, Thos. Cameron and Sardine Hildreth, all
“of Company B were wounded. David Morrow died
“in an ambulance while being carried to field hospi-
“tal. Wiley Horton had his leg amputated and died
“in hospital at Charlotte. Sergeant Curry was sick
“with chill on day before the battle and was not
“able to keep in line. Capt. Latham gave him per-
“mission to march out of ranks at will, in other words
“travel as best he could. He could not keep up with
“his command as he had to rest at intervals during
“the day. When he came up with the army on the
“morning of the 19th, he found that his regiment
“was some distance from where he approached the
“line. Being weak and not knowing where his com-
“mand was located, he joined a Company belonging
“to the 51st Virginia and fought with them during
“the day. At night, the battle over, Curry asked

“the Commander of this Company to discharge him
“that he might go in search of his own command.
“The moon shone brightly, and traveling up the line
“in a westerly direction among the wounded, dead
“and dying, he at last came upon the ground that
“had been occupied by his Company during the en-
“gagement. He first found the dead body of Clar-
“ence H. Ellerbe, Adjutant of the 40th Alabama,
“which he came near stepping upon as he stepped
“over a log. He could hear the groans of wounded
“men on every side, and going from one to another,
“came at last upon David Morrow and Wiley Hor-
“ton, of Company B who were lying in a few feet
“of each other in a low place, thickly set with un-
“derbrush. Morrow shot in the body, Horton in the
“leg. As they had fought in the water they were
“wet to their hips and very cold. Their sufferings
“were intense. Curry built a fire, dried their clothes
“and administered to them during the night. During
“this battle our flag with forty men was cut off from
“our regiment, got behind Federal lines, and the men
“had to make their way to Raleigh and return by rail.
“The flag bearer tore the flag from the staff, took
“down his pants, tied it round his leg and brought
“it out all O. K. except the staff. Several days af-
“ter the battle they came into camp with it flying
“on a staff cut for the occasion. Such a sensation
“was never produced in our command before—men
“shouted, cried, kissed it, hugged it, etc., etc.

“Soon after this battle General Joseph E. John-
“ston began the work of re-organization and consol-
“idation of the Army. The 19th and 40th Alabama
“Regiments were consolidated. Colonel M. L. Wood
“becoming Colonel, Col. E. S. Gulley Lieutenant-
“Colonel, and Major E. D. Willett becoming Major,
“by appointment of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Com-
“panies B and K were united and became Company

“H, Capt. S. H. Sprott commander; Sergeant J. H. Curry, the Orderly Sergeant, was in command of this Company for a time, then Lieutenant Monette was placed in command, and after the re-organization, Capt. Sprott. Not long after this we were ordered to the Yadkin river to guard a ford. Lee, of Virginia, had already surrendered, and great demoralization was manifest, especially among those so near to their homes as the Carolinians. Not long afterwards we were ordered to Salisbury to drive out the Federal Cavalry that had captured and burned the town. Here we remained doing picket duty until the day of our surrender, May 5, 1865. The papers were all arranged for our capitulation and we were to march home in regular order, but after the first day or two, every man was his own commander and went his own way.”

Here Sergeant Curry's diary ends.

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