continued use doubtless has been partly responsible for the difficulty in deciphering the war record.

There is internal evidence that the diary was not kept religiously day by day but that entries covering several days were sometimes made at one time.


It will be noted that the names of the four corporals also appear in the list of the privates, provided we assume that "M" stands for "Michel", "F" for "Francis S.", "S" for "Samuel Z.", and "G. W." for "George W." There would seem to be no good reason for this double listing.

Very probably some of the names—e.g., "Dildine," "Haiflick," and "Mires"—are incorrectly spelled, although it should be noted that the author's spelling steadily improved throughout the diary.

The company thus consisted of fifty-six men at the time the roll was made out which must have been between the 4th and 17th of June, 1865, which dates mark the limits of the author's stay in Louisville after he had been made a sergeant.
THE DIARY

Dec. 8. 1864 (Thursday) Reported at Evansville. Stayed at Erman Barracks one night.

Dec. 9. Took the train at 9 o'clock for Indianapolis. Passed through Princeton, crossed White River, passed through Vincennes [Vincennes], Oak Station [Oakton], Carville [Carlsle], Sullivan, Mooresville,1 Farmersburg, Terre Haut [Terre Haute], Staunton, Brazil, Greencastle Junction, Greencastle Town, and Martinsville [Morrisville]. Arrived at Indianapolis 10 o'clock at night.


Dec. 20. To Jeffersonville and Louisville. [No date is entered in the diary from this time until "New Years Day." ]

[Dec. 21-23.] Stayed a few days [in Louisville]. Marching orders.

[Dec. 24.] Stopped at Elizabethtown [Kentucky] all night.


[Dec. 26-28.] Then on to Tennessee. 3 nights at Nashville.

[Dec. 29.] Then back to Louisville one night.

[Dec. 30.] Then to Jeffersonville, Indiana, next to Columbus [Indiana], then to Indianapolis for one day and night.

[Dec. 31.] Arrived at Creaseline City [Crestline], Ohio, 6 o'clock in the morning, Canton at 12. Then to state of Pennsylvania. Through Pittsburgh, Salem, Colombiana,2 Haines [Haines] Valley, and New Briton [New Brighton].


Jan. 2. Marched to depot. Stayed till evening. Dispatch [to?] our officers in the city guard house [hallet?] 7 Through Bristol City. Crossed the Delaware River into Trenton. Then New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, and across the Hudson river into New York City.

Jan. 3. Crossed New York Bay to Governor's Island. Stayed there 2 days and nights.

Jan. 5. Took ship and sailed till Saturday night [January 7]. Sailed past Cape Hatri [Hatteras]. Rough sea all the time.

Jan. 9. Arrived at Hilton Head [South Carolina] and there we changed ships. Sailed to Seabrook [South Carolina] and landed.

1 There seems to have been no Mooresville between Sullivan and Farmersburg. There is a Mooresville located between Martinsville and Indianapolis, but the diarist could not have gone through this place. Traveling by rail from Terre Haute to Indianapolis in 1894, he could not have passed through Martinsville, therefore "Martinsville" must refer to Mooresville, a town on the railroad between Greencastle and Indianapolis.

2 These towns are listed in correct order except Pittsburgh which was reached after New Brighton. Salem and Columbinna are in Ohio. The explanation is that the author sometimes wrote down the names of the towns passed through from memory some days later.

Document: Diary of Sergeant James Louis Matthews 309

Jan. 10. Took ship again to Beaufort Island [South Carolina] where we went into camp.

Jan. 12. Joined our regiment on Beaufort Island near town. [Beaufort?]

[No entries for the next five days.]

Jan. 18. Marched 8 miles from town and drew guns.3

Jan. 19. Marched 8 miles to branch river [Coosaw?] and crossed on a pontoon bridge. Then marched 3 miles to this place and went into camp.

Jan. 20. My first forage trip. [No entry for January 21.]

Jan. 22; Sunday. Went nine miles from camp on a forage trip. Returned in the evening with plenty of sweet potatoes, honey, cabbages, fowls, pork, sage, pepper, salt, and vegetables.

[No entries for January 23-27.]

Jan. 28. Marched 13 miles and went into camp. [No entries for January 29-31.]

Febr. 1. Marched to Hickory Hill, S. C., and went into camp. 17 miles.

Febre. 2. Marched 8 miles.

Feb. 3. Marched 15 miles.

Feb. 4. Marched near Beaufort Bridge, 7 miles. Threw up works.

Feb. 5. Marched 5 miles and threw up works.

Feb. 6. Marched 4 miles and had a skirmish. Then marshed 2 miles and went into camp.

Feb. 7. Marched 6 miles and destroyed 8 miles of railroad. Went in camp at Bambrough Station. [On railroad from Charleston to Augusta, about half way between the two cities and almost due south of Columbia.]

Feb. 8. Still in camp at Bamborough. Tearing up and burning railroad called the Augusta and Charleston.

Feb. 9. Marched 12 miles and went in camp.

Feb. 10. No marching today. Destroyed some railroad and returned to camp.

Feb. 11. Marched 4 miles and crossed the Edisto River. Then marched 16 miles and went in camp at Poplar Springs.


Feb. 13. Marched 2 miles and came to the North Edisto River. Crossed it on a pontoon bridge then marched 15 miles further and went into camp for the night.

Feb. 14. Marched 3 miles and came to Sand Creek. Then marched 16 miles further, threw up breastworks, and skirmished all night.

Feb. 15. Marched 6 miles driving the enemy before us. Then had a little engagement and drove them from their works. Then crossed the Congaree River,4 marched 2 miles and went in camp in plain view of the city of Columbia, S. C. Camoufading all night.

Feb. 16. Advanced 2 miles and shelled Columbia considerably. Then

---

3 Apparently this means that the troops dragged the field pieces. It is inconceivable that they were not supplied with arms before this date.

4 Possibly Congaree Creek instead of Congaree River.
Indiana Magazine of History

crossed the Saluda River on a pontoon bridge. Marched 4 miles then went into camp on the island.

Febr. 17. Heavy cannonading and musketry. Crossed the Congaree River on a pontoon bridge, drove the rebels for 3/4 miles and took possession of the city of Columbia.

Febr. 18. Still holding the city and burning arsenals and other public property and destroying the Charleston railroad.

Febr. 19. Still in Columbia burning arsenals, magazines, railroads, and other public property. This is the Sabbath day.

Febr. 20. Stayed in the city till 3 o'clock then marched 15 miles. Got in camp at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Febr. 21. Marching orders at 5 o'clock. Marched 20 miles and went in camp.

Febr. 22. Marched 18 miles and went in camp.

Febr. 23. Crossed the Wateree River on a pontoon bridge. Marched 20 miles and went in camp.

Febr. 24. Marched 18 miles and threw up works.

Febr. 25. No marching.

Febr. 26. Marched 10 miles, past a large camp meeting ground, and went in camp. This the Sabbath day.

Febr. 27. In camp near the crossroads at Mrs. Gaardner's store.

Febr. 28. Was mustered for pay. No marching today.

March 1. Marched one mile today. Threw up works in the rear. Camped near the Pedee River.


March 3. Was called up at midnight and marched all day with nothing to eat except a little corn meal bran mush. Marched 25 miles.

March 4. Marched 7 miles to Cheraw. The 17th corps drove out the rebels and captured 27 pieces of artillery at this town. This is the Sabbath day.

March 5. No marching today.

March 6. While at Cheraw we met with a great disaster. The explosion of a large amount of [captured] rebel shells killed 42 union men besides the wounded. Was knocked down myself though not much hurt. Then crossed the Great Pedee River, marched 6 miles and went in camp.

March 7. Marched 10 miles and went in camp.

March 8. Marched 2 miles to the state line, then marched 12 miles into North Carolina. Rained all day. Went into camp on Loral Laurel [Laurel] Hill by a large church.

March 9. Marched 10 miles starting at 2 o'clock. Got in camp at 2 the next morning. Rained all day and night. Washed swamps knee deep.

March 10. Marched 10 miles. Crossed the Lumber River and went in camp.

March 11. Marched 10 miles and went in camp.

---

March 12. Marched 6 miles. Came through Rockfish. Crossed the stream, marched 8 miles further and went in camp.

March 13. Marched 13 miles to Fayetteville. Marched through town. Crossed the [Cape] Fear River on a pontoon bridge. One transport boat was there. Marched 3 miles and went in camp. While fixing our barricade was shot with a spent ball in the right wrist and stomach. Slight wound.

March 14. No marching today. Wrote one letter to family.

March 15. No marching today. Had the ague and fever.

March 16. Marched 8 miles, 4 miles through knee deep mud and water. Then made corduroy bridges and lifted wagons out of the mire till daylight.

March 17. Marched 2 miles, then 5 miles through water to the pockets, then 14 miles to camp. Had ague and fever.

March 18. Was sick. Rode in government wagon 12 miles to camp.

March 19. Was sick. Rode in wagon to camp, 12 miles.

March 20. Rode in wagon till dark, 7 miles. Troops then ordered 5 miles further—fight expected. Took my gun and marched through water knee deep. Got in camp at daybreak.

March 21. Marched from 6 o'clock till 12 o'clock and was then ordered to the front. First division formed in skirmish line driving the enemy back. Stay all night in skirmish pit.

March 22. Bentonvills at daylight. Charged the rebels out of their works taking a good many prisoners. Co. "F" 12th Inf. drove them 3 miles then returned to camp. Saw 2 rebels that had been burned by fire till cooked, horrid sight. There were six dead rebs to one union man. This is what I saw.

March 23. Marched 12 miles and went in camp.


March 25. In camp. Threw up works till night.

March 26. Finished our breastworks and our tents. Received mail from family.

March 27. Still in camp. Received mail from family, sister and brother-in-law. Battalion and dress parade every day.

March 28. In camp.

March 29. In camp. Received mail from family, brother, sister, and friends.

March 30. In camp. Received mail from family and friends at home.

March 31. In camp.

April 1. In camp. Drew new uniform.


April 3-4. In camp.

April 5. In camp. Brother William S. Matthews of the 23rd corps came to see me.


April 7-8. In camp.

April 9. On picket duty.
April 10. Started on another campaign. Marched at 5 o'clock in the morning. Skirmished nearly all day with the enemy. Struck pitched [pitched] tents at dark after 18 miles march.
April 13. Crossed the Neuse River. Camped in a nice farm after marching 19 miles. Raleigh was taken today.
April 15. In camp near Raleigh.
April 16. Went on picket duty on Crabtree Creek.
April 18. In camp. No marching today. Sad news that President Lincoln is killed.
April 19. In camp. Received mail from family.
April 21-22. Remained in camp.
April 23. Still in camp. Had brigade drill today at one o'clock.
April 24. Still remained in camp. Had knapsack inspection this morning at 9 o'clock.
April 25. No marching. Received mail from family and friends.
April 26. Remained in camp.
April 27. Remained in camp. Had brigade and inspection drill. At night glorious news—Gen. J. Johnson surrendered his entire force to Gen. Sherman and there is great rejoicing here.
April 28. Remained in camp.
April 29. Marched at 7 o'clock on our march for Richmond, Va. Marched 2 miles and crossed Crabtree Creek on a covered bridge. Marched 7 miles and crossed Neuse River on a pontoon bridge. Marched 2 miles and went in camp, making 11 miles. Heavy cannonading all day at Raleigh for salutes.
April 30, Sunday. No marching. Was mustered for pay then went on picket duty.
May 1. Marched at 5 o'clock. Marched across the Tar River and a small creek. Went in camp having marched 26 miles.
May 3. Marched through a fine country. Some very fine houses. Came to Roanoke River and went in camp, having marched 24 miles.
May 4. Lay all day [waiting] for the pontoon bridge on which we crossed the Roanoke River at sundown. Marched 12 miles into Virginia.
May 5. Marched at 3 o'clock in the morning. Crossed the Meherrin River. Marched on through Lawrenceville. Marched on till 4 o'clock when we went in camp having marched 30 miles.
General George Washington and where he was buried. Marched 4 miles and went into camp having marched 15 miles. Rainy night.


May 22. Remained in camp. Drew sentry [sentry duty].

May 23. Marched 4 miles. Stopped in sight of Georgetown at sundown. Then marched across the canal on a pontoon bridge. Marched to the Potomac and crossed it on the Long Bridge—a mile long. Marched up the streets in Washington City. Camped on a grassy square for the night, having marched 7 miles.

May 24. Marched on different streets till came to the Capitol House—a large marble stone house. Marched down Pennsylvania Avenue one mile to the White House where we were reviewed by the president. Marched past George Washington's monument. Marched on through the city 4 miles from the avenue or 5 miles from the Capitol and went in camp that distance north of Washington having marched 6 miles.

May 25. Remained in camp.

May 26. Remained in camp. Rained all day and night. Received mail from family and friends.

May 27. Remained in camp. Rained half day.


May 29. Remained in camp. In the evening Sergeant Young was shot by his messmate, Private McGill. No marching.

May 30. Remained in camp.


May 1. 1. Stopped at 9 o'clock. Hot coffee was prepared at Cumberland, a nice little town. Came through a little town called Piedmont. Came through tunnel under a mountain. Still traveling through Allegany [Allegheny] Mountains. Past through another tunnel and through a town called Oakland. Then through a town called Cranberry Summit. Then through another tunnel ¾ths of a mile and another also ¾ths of a mile. Crossed a chain or suspension bridge. Crossed through an iron bridge. Crossed the Cheat River. It is now night. Ran till midnight when came to a station called Grafton. Got hot coffee and went on all night.

June 2. From daylight to 10 o'clock went through 6 tunnels, one a mile long, one a half mile, others not so long. Passed by a little town called Clarksburgh. Still in a mountainous country. Great country for pasture and milk cows. About 11 o'clock passed through three more great tunnels. Came to a town called Ellinboro. There are several places here that are sinking oil wells. At 12 o'clock we had passed 19 tunnels. At one o'clock passed 3 more tunnels making 22 today. At 2 o'clock arrived at Parkersburgh on the Ohio River. A nice little town. Marietta is across the river in Ohio. Took a boat named the "Tyrole" at 2 o'clock. Five boats started from this town loaded with soldiers. Started down stream, West Virginia on our left and Ohio on our right.

June 3. Passed a little town called Point Pleasant, W. Va., at the mouth of the Kanawha [Great Kanawha] River and 5 miles below passed a town called Gallipolis, Ohio. At 12 o'clock passed a town, Kenova, at the mouth of the Big Sandy which is the [West] Virginia and Kentucky line. Passed Borton City, Ohio, and Greensburg, [now Greenup] Ky. At 2 o'clock passed Portsmouth, Ohio, just above the mouth of the Scioto River. Next Manchester, Ohio, and Marysville, Ky, a nice little city. Next Ripley, Ohio, a noted place for tame grapevines. At 9 o'clock passed Sincro, Ohio. Next town Lawrenceburg, Indiana. At 11 o'clock came to Cincinnati, Ohio. Opposite is Covington, Kentucky. Two nice cities indeed. Stopped one hour then turned to till day.

June 4. Sunday. Layed out on account of fog till 5 o'clock. Passed Wellsville, Ind., a nice town, Piketon, Ky., Icavisville, Ind., North Vernon, Ind., and Cutsarville, Ky. Next were Madison, Ind., and Jeffersonville, Ind., 2 nice cities. Next Louis ville, Ky., a large and nice city. Was promoted to sergeant. Land ed at 3 o'clock in the evening. Marched 4 miles through the city and went in camp at the edge of town—on the east side of town up the river.

June 5-7. Remained in camp.

June 8. Remained in camp. Saw Mr. Yeaman who is blind, walk a wire backward and forward.


June 12. Remained in camp.


June 27. Marched 6 miles to the 59th Indiana Regiment and was consolidated to that regiment. Assigned to Company "E". A nice camp.


June 29. Remained in camp.

June 30. Was mustered for pay.

July 1-3. Remained in camp.

---

1 A palpable error for June 2.
2 A Baltimore & Ohio station on the West Virginia side of the Potomac.
3 Oakland is very near the western boundary of Maryland. Cranberry Summit is farther west in West Virginia.

---

11 In point of fact it is about fifteen miles up the river.

12 By "Sincro", the author may have meant Cincinnati. The fact that Lawrenceburg, Indiana is later mentioned seems to bear this out. At this point an interval probably elapsed before the entry for June 3 was compiled. When the writer resumed his task, Cincinnati was again mentioned and the time of arrival corrected.

13 These towns do not appear on maps of the period.

14 North Vernon is about forty miles from the River. Possibly the dearly heard this place mentioned often on the horn and was led to believe that he had passed it.
Logansport, and the handicaps that had to be overcome. The
day of railroads was not distant but people could not realize
this in 1834, and it was with much anguish of spirit that men
saw the steamboat lose in the battle with shallow water, snags
and sand-bars in the Wabash and lesser rivers.

[SAFORD'S NARRATIVE]

During the June freshet in 1834, a little steamer, called the Repub-
lican, advertised that she would leave the wharf at Lafayette for Logan-
sport on a given day. A few of us concluded to take a pleasure trip on
the Republican, and be of the pioneer steamboat [passengers] that would
land at Logansport, a thriving town situated at the confluence of the
Wabash and El rivers, in the heart of a beautiful and fertile region of
country. At the hour appointed the Republican left the landing at Lafay-
ette, under a good head of steam, and "walked the waters like a thing
of life." We soon passed Cedar Bluffs, Davis' Ferry, the Mouths of Wild
Cat and Tippecanoe, and began to anticipate a quick and successful trip.
But soon after passing the Delphi landing, the boat stuck fast upon a
sand-bar, which detained us for several hours. Another and another
obstruction was met with every few miles, which were overcome with
much difficulty, labor, and delay. At each successive sand-bar the most
of the boat's crew, and many of the passengers got out into the water
and lifted at the boat, or pulled upon a large rope that was extended to
the shore—an important auxiliary to steam power to propel the vessel
over these obstructions. Night overtook us stuck fast upon the bottom
of the river below Tipton's port.

"Tired nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep," re-invigorated all hands
for the labors of the following day, which was spent in a similar manner
to the afternoon of the day before, in lifting in the water and pulling
at the capstan. At length we arrived at Georgetown Rapids, about seven
miles below Logansport, which we were [sic] informed was the only
shoal water we would have before reaching our destination.

Here extraordinary efforts were made to ascend the Rapids. Col.
Polk, Mr. Donahue, Mr. Elderidge, Esq., of Logansport who had
hands on board and were both laboring in the water and at the capstan, were
particularly anxious that Captain Towe should reach that place, and
his boat have the honor and advantage of being the first steamer that
had ascended as high as that point, and receive a bonus of several hundred
dollars, that had been offered as a premium to the captain of the first
steamer that should land at their wharf.

Several days and nights were spent in fruitless attempts to get over
the rapids. All hands, except the women, and a few others, were fre-
frequently in the water up to their chins, for hours together endeavoring to
lift the boat off the bar. The water fell rapidly, and prevented the boat
from either ascending further up, or returning down the river. While
at this place we were visited by several companies of well dressed and
fine looking Miami and Pottawatomie Indians, of all ages and sexes,
who would sit for hours on the bank admiring the boat, which they greatly

---

14 Probably meant to write "weakness", meaning "weakness". No doubt the soldiers
had a weakness for good dinners.

15 The fourth anniversary of the Battle of Bull Run.
desired to see in motion, under a full head of steam. After four days and nights of ineffectual efforts to proceed, the boat was abandoned by all except the captain and part of the crew.

Two or three weeks afterwards over a dozen yokes of large oxen were brought down from Logansport, and the Republican hauled over ripples and sand-bars to Logansport, and the citizens of that place and the surrounding country had the luxury of a steamboat arrival on the 4th of July, and Captain Towe had the (doubtful) honor of being the commander of the first steamboat that visited Logansport; for it cost him his boat, which bilged soon after its arrival in port, and its hull, years afterwards, might be seen lying sunk to the bottom of the Wabash near its confluence with the waters of Eel river.