

Chapter 1 : Tennessee 4 Me - Edmund Cook

About the end of February, , we were called from our quarters by a demonstration in force in our front at Rocky Face Ridge, near Dalton, which was vigorously met and frustrated, Gen. M. A. Stovall's brigade taking a very active part in the defense of the position.

I am writing about his engagements as well as some details about fighting for the Lost Cause. I hope to honor him and commemorate the events and individuals that contributed to making this a renowned unit in the Confederate Army of Tennessee. They will remain encamped here into February of next year. It was a good defensive position, protected by the Rocky Face Ridge that ran about 12 miles from north to south. About 3 miles from the northern end of the ridge, and 3 miles northeast of Dalton, the Mill Creek and the railroad cut through the ridge at Mill Creek Gap or Buzzard Roost. After its defeat at Ringgold Gap on the 27th, Federal Gen. Grant decided to break off pursuit of the Confederates. His attention now was focused on reinforcing Gen. Ambrose Burnside at Knoxville, presently under siege by Gen. In the meantime, Grant sent Gen. Sherman with 25, Union troops from Chattanooga to assist Burnside. Longstreet was forced to withdraw and soon abandoned Eastern Tennessee for Virginia, his one opportunity for independent command ending in failure. Tunnel Hill, Georgia Cir. The winter passed with relatively few incidents. Cleburne had a log structure built that became a military school for his division. Time passed in drilling and instruction of the troops in preparation for the engagements that would come in May of In the organization of the Army of Tennessee, on December 10, temporarily commanded by Lt. The regiment remained in Brig. Also in the Brigade are the 16th Alabama Maj. Ashford , 33rd Alabama Col. Samuel Adams , 45th Alabama, Lieut.

Chapter 2 : Biography of Hugh M. Middleton

The Confederate headquarters was in Dalton, Georgia, a small town at the junction of the Western & Atlantic and the Georgia Railroads. It was a good defensive position, protected by the Rocky Face Ridge that ran about 12 miles from north to south.

Caleb McKnight, James G. Men from McNairy County C. Men from McNairy County. Men from Haywood County. Men from Gibson County. Men from Madison County. Baker, Samuel Sharp, W. Jonathan Luton, George W. Men from Decatur County. Men from Weakley County. John Elliott, John A. Major Hudson was killed at Perryville, October 8, There were two regiments called the 31st Tennessee Infantry Regiment, both organized about the same time, and both commanded by a Colonel Bradford. Bradford, was finally officially designated as the 39th, but in the Official Records for the first two years was called the 31st, 50 care must be taken to distinguish the records. The companies comprising this regiment, the official 31st, were organized in August and September, ; assembled at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, in October, , where they were organized into a regiment. Regimental and company reports show that the regiment moved to Camp Price; from there, on November 29, , to Columbus, Kentucky, where it was placed in the brigade commanded by Brigadier General J. Villepigue, commanding at Fort Pillow, reported the 31st Tennessee was armed with Enfield rifles, well clothed, arms and accoutrements in satisfactory condition, but that their camp police was in bad order, and discipline and instruction could be improved. On April 30, , still at Fort Pillow, the 31st reported for duty out of present. The 13th Arkansas was soon transferred to another brigade, but these four Tennessee regiments remained together throughout the war, the 31st and 33rd at times operating together as a field unit. At the reorganization of the regiment May 8, , Eghert E. Tansil was elected colonel, M. Jinkins lieutenant colonel and F. Lieutenant Colonel Jinkins died in November, , and Stafford succeeded him. Colonel Tansil later transferred to the cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was in command of the regiment until his death November 30, The regiment moved with the brigade from Corinth to Tupelo, to Chattanooga, with General Bragg in the invasion of Kentucky, culminating in the Battle of Perryville October 8, Here the 31st suffered casualties. It then retreated with the army to Murfreesboro, where it was engaged in that battle on December 31, The regiment went into winter quarters at Shelbyville and vicinity until the retrograde movement to Chattanooga began in June, By April 1, Colonel later brigadier general Otho F. Strahl was in command of the brigade, and remained as its commander until his death at Franklin, November 30, The regiment was next engaged at Chickamauga, September , No separate report of casualties for the regiment was found, but the brigade reported casualties. On October 23 the regiment moved to Sweetwater, where it remained until just before the Battle of Missionary Ridge. The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, it reported effectives out of present, Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was now in command. Here it remained until the resumption of hostilities in May, , except for one brief expedition to Demopolis and return in the latter part of February. Following this battle, Colonel A. It participated in the Battle of Nashville December 15, , and then retreated with the army into Mississippi. The survivors of the regiment were given a furlough to visit their homes in West Tennessee, and only a few of them got back in time to make the final move to North Carolina to join General Joseph E. On March 31, , at Smithfield, North Carolina the brigade was reported with the same organization as on December 10, , except that Colonel C. As part of this regiment they were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, This unit history was extracted from *Tennesseans in the Civil War, Vol 1*. Copyrighted by the Civil War Centennial Commission of Tennessee and is published here with their permission. This history may not be republished for any reason without the written permission of the copyright owner.

Chapter 3 : 6th Florida Infantry Regiment - Wikipedia

After these battles the regiment remained in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, except for one brief expedition in February in which it was part of a force started to reinforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but which was recalled upon reaching Demopolis, Alabama.

This battle flag, issued to the regiment in is known as a Polk pattern. Designed by General Leonidas Polk. It features a St. Georges cross in red with white fimbriations on a blue field. There were at least three versions of this flag. This is an example of a second pattern bunting issue that made its appearance by the early summer of 1862. Their fields were made from dark blue wool bunting, quartered by red wool bunting St. The 10 companies comprising the 16th Tennessee Infantry Regiment had been organized in May and June, They assembled at Camp Harris, where the regiment was organized and mustered into Confederate service. Here began an association which was to last throughout the war, for from this time forth, the 8th and 16th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were always in the same brigade, under various brigade commanders, and with various other regiments. For details of the brigade assignments, and brigade components, see the history of the 8th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. At Camp Trousdale, the 16th Regiment was reported with men armed with flintlock muskets. The following account of the movement of the regiment during the early part of the war is taken from the reports of Captain C. Brewer, of Company "B": The march from Hillsboro, Virginia, to Huntersville was on foot for forty miles. The balance of the trip was by rail. All pickets next morning opposite enemies sic fortifications, and while retreating from our position, and while our regiment was entering a hollow known as Bear Run, our rearguard was attacked by enemy numbering to Here we took 16 prisoners and killed or wounded 19 to 24, only losing one man. After which marched to Valley Mountain, thence to Marlin Bottom, thence to Big Sewell Mountain, arriving September 29, and within one and a half miles of the enemy. On night of October 6, enemy evacuated their positions. The march from Valley Mountain to Big Sewell and back miles. A report from Company "E" takes up the story: On May 29, we marched all night, and late into the morning. In the evening of June 1, we resumed our March, marching all night, and all next day, in almost famishing condition, without making any halt. Arrived Tupelo, after some temporary stops, June 10, much worn and fatigued, after march of fifty miles. Captured men at Munfordsville, Kentucky. Then to Perryville, where we fought a battle. Retreated from Kentucky through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, to Chattanooga, to Tullahoma, to Murfreesboro, fought battle of Murfreesboro, to Shelbyville where now stationed December 31, At Perryville the 16th suffered casualties. At Murfreesboro, out of a total engaged, they had casualties. Brown became lieutenant colonel and H. Faulkner major, to replace P. Coffee, who resigned because of ill health. The regiment spent the winter and spring of around Tullahoma and Shelbyville, leaving Tullahoma July 1, and arriving Chattanooga July 7. It was stationed in the vicinity of Chattanooga until the Battles of Chickamunga and Missionary Ridge. At Chickamunga the brigade had casualties, of which 68 were from the 16th Regiment. At Missionary Ridge the 16th reported nine casualties. On December 14, , the regiment reported effectives out of present. After these battles the regiment remained in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, except for one brief expedition in February in which it was part of a force started to reinforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but which was recalled upon reaching Demopolis, Alabama. No company or regimental reports were round after April , but the regiment shared the fate of the Army of Tennessee from the resumption of hostilities in May , through the Battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina in March On December 10, , after the Battle of Franklin, the 8th, 16th and 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were consolidated into one field organization under the command of Colonel John H. Anderson of the 8th Tennessee. In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Feild, with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Companies and Counties of origin:

Chapter 4 : George Disney Trail (Dalton) - All You Need to Know BEFORE You Go (with Photos) - TripAdv

The regiment went into winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, where on December 14, it reported effectives out of present, Lieutenant Colonel Stafford was now in command. Here it remained until the resumption of hostilities in May, , except for one brief expedition to Demopolis and return in the latter part of February.

Absent, sick in the interior Pope, August 8, Camp Loomis, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. This company marched out of Ashville, September 5, Willis Hodges, Ashville, Alabama, November 13, April 30, to June 30, And the 28 June we evacuated Shelbyville and moved to Tullahoma, Tennessee, distance 18 miles and was there in line of battle last mustered. November 1, to February 29, McNeill, William Wright and D. Williams opposite whose names remarks are made, having been sent to Hospitals in the Interior in very critical condition as to their health, and not having heard from them since, it is unknown to me whether they are living or dead. Costello, August 8, Democratic Watchtower, Talladega, Alabama, April 23, The officers, most of them, bore themselves gallantly upon the field. Smith and Thomas G. Slaughter deserve special mention. Loomis Corinth, Mississippi April 13, Democratic Watchtower, Talladega, Alabama, January 13, List of Casualties in the 25th Alabama Regiment at the Battle of Murfreesboro up to the morning of the 3rd of January. Above find lists as accurately as could be procured from the regiments on the battlefield. The wounded were taken from the battlefield immediately to the hospital and we have had no chance of seeing them since - hence the character of the wounds in most instances are not given. Several have already died. Roll of Honor, Battle of Murfreesboro. Reeves letter to The Southern Advertiser. Giving account of killed and wounded near Atlanta, Georgia. Courtesy of Christine Willingham Smith. Alabama Confederate Military Records.

Chapter 5 : Jackson Smith () - Find A Grave Memorial

Get this from a library! The Confederate Army of Tennessee in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia November to May [E Raymond Evans].

Most of the company letters were changed when the regiment was reorganized in In the list below, the letters used after the reorganization are shown, with the prior numbers indicated. Men from Smithville, DeKalb County. Men from Manchester, Coffee County. Some from Grundy County. Men from Warren County. A number of men from this company later enlisted in Co. Men from Putnam County. Fisher, Adrian Fiske, Co. Men from White and DeKalb Counties. Men from Irving College, Warren County. Men from Van Buren County. Men from Sparta, White County. Of the field officers, Colonel Savage resigned in February Lieutenant Colonel Murray was not re-elected, and later became major of the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Sharpshooter Battalion. Major Goodbar was not re-elected, and Major Coffee resigned in April, The 10 companies comprising the regiment had been organized in May and June, They assembled at Camp Harris, where the regiment was organized and mustered into Confederate service. Here began an association which was to last throughout the war, for from this time forth, the 8th and 16th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were always in the same brigade, under various brigade commanders, and with various other regiments. For details of the brigade assignments, and brigade components, see the history of the 8th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. At Camp Trousdale, the 16th Regiment was reported with men armed with flintlock muskets. The following account of the movement of the regiment during the early part of the war is taken from the reports of Captain C. Brewer, of Company "B": The march from Hillsboro, Virginia, to Huntersville was on foot for forty miles. The balance of the trip was by rail. All pickets next morning opposite enemies sic fortifications, and while retreating from our position, and while our regiment was entering a hollow known as Bear Run, our rearguard was attacked by enemy numbering to Here we took 16 prisoners and killed or wounded 19 to 24, only losing one man. After which marched to Valley Mountain, thence to Marlin Bottom, thence to Big Sewell Mountain, arriving September 29, and within one and a half miles of the enemy. On night of October 6, enemy evacuated their positions. The march from Valley Mountain to Big Sewell and back miles. A report from Company "E" takes up the story: On May 29, we marched all night, and late into the morning. In the evening of June 1, we resumed our March, marching all night, and all next day, in almost famishing condition, without making any halt. Arrived Tupelo, after some temporary stops, June 10, much worn and fatigued, after march of fifty miles. Captured men at Munfordsville, Kentucky. Then to Perryville, where we fought a battle. Retreated from Kentucky through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, to Chattanooga, to Tullahoma, to Murfreesboro, fought battle of Murfreesboro, to Shelbyville where now stationed December 31, At Perryville the 16th suffered casualties. At Murfreesboro, out of a total engaged, they had casualties. Brown became lieutenant colonel and H. Faulkner major, to replace P. Coffee, who resigned because of ill health. The regiment spent the winter and spring of around Tullahoma and Shelbyville, leaving Tullahoma July 1, and arriving Chattanooga July 7. It was stationed in the vicinity of Chattanooga until the Battles if Chickamunga and Missionary Ridge. At Chickamunga the brigade had casualties, of which 68 were from the 16th Regiment. At Missionary Ridge the 16th reported nine casualties. On December 14, , the regiment reported effectives out of present. After these battles the regiment remained in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, except for one brief expedition in February in which it was part of a force started to reinforce General Leonidas Polk in Mississippi, but which was recalled upon reaching Demopolis, Alabama. No company or regimental reports were round after April , but the regiment shared the fate of the Army of Tennessee from the resumption of hostilities in May , through the Battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina in March On December 10, , after the Battle of Franklin, the 8th, 16th and 28th Tennessee Infantry Regiments were consolidated into one field organization under the command of Colonel John H. Anderson of the 8th Tennessee. In the final reorganization of General Joseph E. Feild, with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver A. Site copyright , , Trish S. Carden Please feel free to use this information but if you do please put a link back to this page.

Chapter 6 : 16th Tennessee Infantry Regiment

Dalton, Georgia is home to a rich Civil War racydaydvl.com region felt the war's impact almost from the beginning of the conflict thanks largely to the presence of a main north-south rail line, the Western & Atlantic.

See bio entry for May 28th, Richard Carter Owen Mother: College Grove, Williamson Co. In a letter to his wife, Laura, he says, "I was beaten for Asst. Surgeon by one vote, the officers only voted. Daniel Bonaparte Cliffe - Surgeon; Dr. John Hamilton Morton - Asst. He was a very nice gentleman. Surgeons keep back out of the way. Owen [sic - Dr. Owen] as surgeon, Dr. Heacker as assistant surgeon. The old town of Loudon is now under Lake Fort Loudon. Get some person who can vaccinate well, Dr. You never saw me look so bad. I can scarcely walk â€¢. I have been confined to bed 20 days. I was hauled in an ambulance to the residence of Dr. Owen stayed behind with the injured at the Field Hospital, Gen. Her father was also there. I had no gold and paid 90 in Confed. I will send some in my next letter so by that means it will not show in the letter. He had a light case of Smallpox. Walker dressed in fine uniform of an Assistant Surgeon [U. She says she is Assistant Surgeon of the 42nd Ohio Regt. Some of our Regt saw her in Dalton. I wonder that she did not marry the Surgeon or some of the Regt. I know if I was single a[nd] had a nice lady for my Asst. Surgeon that if I did not marry her it would not be because I did not try, but maybe the Surgeon of the 42nd Ohio was married. He sent her to Atlanta. Owen stayed with his regiment at the front during a skirmish near Dalton, GA. There are only 9 men in it now. His knee is crushed by a ball. Owen is referring to Asst. One Yankee had 47 balls in him he was too dead to skin , another had 17, another Nothing to eat but corn-bread and old back. Hood is at the same location or who is treating Gen. Surgeon Thomas Richard Meux. They are heading for Augusta, GA, but they are not with their regiment. It has gone on and is heading towards Columbia, SC. Owen to his wife, Laura, before he surrendered. He did not mention the surrender of Confederate Gen. Lee to Federal Gen. Grant at Appomattox C. Tunstede Press, Nashville, TN.

Chapter 7 : Roster Notes - 25th Alabama Infantry Regiment

Following the defeat of Confederate forces at Chattanooga in November , the battered Rebel army retreats to winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia.

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Chapter 8 : 16th Tennessee Infantry Regiment – Tennessee & the Civil War

*WINTER QUARTERS AT DALTON, GEORGIA --Editor's Preface --*Winter Quarters at Dalton, Georgia JOHNSTON'S CAMPAIGN FROM DALTON TO ATLANTA -- Editor's Preface -- *Johnston's Campaign from Dalton to Atlanta -- *The Battle of Resaca -- * Second Battle of Resaca or Oostanaula -- *Affair near Cassville -- * Battle of.*

Fragments and remainders of a tattered life Monday, February 3, The Astonishing Dalton Revival, During its 5 months in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, in , the Army of Tennessee began to experience a remarkable outpouring of spiritual revival. Soldiers and officers alike made professions in Jesus Christ as Savior as Christian revival spread through every regiment. Bibles and Christian publications were freely distributed among the men. So well received was this Christian literature that calls went out to the public pleading for more. Bryson, wrote a joint letter of appeal with another Episcopal chaplain, C. Quintard, We feel that we need only mention the fact that our brave soldiers are asking for the Word of Life in order to secure from a generous public the most liberal contributions. Who can withhold, when the sick and wounded who fill our hospitals ask for the word of God to cheer and sustain them during their days of affliction, their nights of weariness and suffering? We feel confident that there are many who will give neither grudgingly nor of necessity, but with cheerful hearts and liberal hands. The religious interests of our soldiers demand and must receive prompt attention from every lover of good order, civil liberty, and piety towards God. Dalton, Georgia, Source: Georgia Archives Thousands of appeals like this were made, and there was a tremendous response by Southern churches and individuals. Thus the seeds of the great revival to come in the west were sown in camp during the early months of the war. Chaplains and ministers recorded many accounts of great revival throughout the armies in the east and west. Many eyewitness descriptions were made by soldiers in letters home or in published accounts provided after the war. Sadly, overlooked by most Civil War historians is this compelling phenomenon of religious revival in the Southern armies. The Army of Tennessee at Dalton, now under the command of Gen. Johnston, was ground zero for the spiritual rebirth of thousands. Bennett noted, "The work at Dalton while the army lay there was almost without parallel. In the coldest and darkest nights of winter the rude chapels were crowded, and at the call for penitents hundreds would bow down in sorrow and tears. I am very anxious to procure a copy, and am willing to pay any price for a pocket-Bible. We have a large Brigade church built, in which we have been holding services for two weeks. About ten days ago we commenced a series of nightly meetings; at first more on the order of prayer-meetings, but the interest began to increase so rapidly that in three nights we found a revival springing up in our midst. Great crowds gather nightly. We find our church too small. The word of God and religious services seem to be better appreciated than ever before in this brigade. The prospect before us is very encouraging. Wickedness and vice seem restrained. Members of the Churches are becoming revived. The Spirit of the Holy One is present and felt. Good resolutions are being formed in every regiment. A number are endeavoring to fulfill their promises made to God upon the eve of and during the late battles. We are expecting and praying for great things. And the spiritual fervor was not only evident among the soldiers. Hood, Otto Strahl, and even Joseph E. Johnston himself were baptized. Hutchinson reported of what he witnessed: Ten days ago Gen. Pendleton, a hero of Manassas memory, preached to the soldiers at Dalton. General Johnston and very many other officers were present. On the same day I preached to Gen. Cleburne , who, according to author John Wesley Brinsfield, had constructed in the center of his division a platform specifically for religious services. Cleburne, the hero of many battle-fields, treated me with much attention and kindnessâ€”had a place prepared for preaching in the center of his division, where himself and most of his officers were present, and where I was assisted by Brigadier-General Lowry [sic], who sat in the pulpit with me and closed the services of the hour with prayer. I partook of the hospitality of Gen. The General is a Baptist preacher, and like the commander of the division, is a hero of many well-fought battle-fields. On another occasion, Rev. Worrell along with other ministers, including Gen. Lowrey, held a series of meetings for soldiers gathered in the camp. Lowrey preached on the text from Revelation 3: I stand at the door and knock: How many were converted that night I do not know; but I believe there were many. Lowrey makes humble mention of his role in his autobiography: I often preached in

camp. While in camp at Dalton, Ga. Within two weeks, I baptized over 50 of my own men in camp, on the march, and in the field. Bennett writes, "The constant movements of the armies in all sections of the South at this period of the war greatly interfered with the work of the revival; but the fire still burned and often on the outer lines the most delightful meetings were held in which many gave their hearts to God. Religion is infusing a spirit of fortitude, endurance, and determination into the hearts of the soldiers that no hardship, no suffering, can undermine or break down. The revival, which reached its apex at Dalton, made Christian believers out of at least a third of the army. The eastern army experienced a similar result. Bennett, "but in the end it was beneficial. In the midst of desolation and blood they turned their thoughts to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and out of great sufferings the patience and faith of the gospel shone forth in brightness and power. Strange as it may seem to many readers, the call to preach the gospel of Christ came to the hearts of the men of war on the tented field; and no sooner were their carnal weapons laid aside than they buckled on the Divine armor, and, seizing the sword of the Spirit, entered the battle against the powers of darkness. In this we find one of the strongest proofs of the genuineness of the Army Revival. Truly, its fruits are still enduring. Thousands who were participants in that glorious and, to some, strange work, have passed the flood of death and are seen no more among men, but the seed they sowed in trench and camp and hospital, in the bivouac, and on the weary march, was watered from above and has borne a rich harvest. And may we not hope that the full fruition of this work is to be realized in that era of peace and good will which is even now descending upon our common country? In so many ways, the War Between the States has no parallel in history. Their convictions of right in what they did were second only to their convictions of the truth of the Christian religion. He is a Christian, a soldier and a zealous preacher, and his influence is great. It was truly a beautiful sight to see a general baptizing his men. He preaches for our brigade next Sabbath. Stokes writes again on May 5, The great revival is going on with widening and deepening interest. Last Sabbath I saw eighty-three immersed at the creek below our brigade. Four were sprinkled at the stand before going down to the creek, and two down there, making an aggregate within this vicinity of eighty-nine, while the same proportion, I suppose, are turning to God in other parts of the army, making the grand aggregate of many hundreds. Yesterday I saw sixty-five more baptized, forty more who were to have been there failing to come because of an order to be ready to move at any moment. They belong to a more distant brigade But He knoweth best what is for our good, and if He sees proper can so order His providence as to keep us here. His will be done. Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains:

Chapter 9 : FictFact - Book Details for Savannah

The Astonishing Dalton Revival, During its 5 months in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, in , the Army of Tennessee began to experience a remarkable outpouring of spiritual revival. Soldiers and officers alike made professions in Jesus Christ as Savior as Christian revival spread through every regiment.

I am writing about his engagements as well as some details about fighting for the Lost Cause. I hope to honor him and commemorate the events and individuals that contributed to making this a renowned unit in the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Monday, February 3, The Astonishing Dalton Revival, During its 5 months in winter quarters at Dalton , Georgia, the Army of Tennessee began to experience a remarkable outpouring of spiritual revival. Soldiers and officers alike made professions in Jesus Christ as Savior as Christian revival spread through every regiment. Bibles and Christian publications were freely distributed among the men. So well received was this Christian literature that calls went out to the public pleading for more. Bryson, wrote a joint letter of appeal with another Episcopal chaplain, C. Quintard, We feel that we need only mention the fact that our brave soldiers are asking for the Word of Life in order to secure from a generous public the most liberal contributions. Who can withhold, when the sick and wounded who fill our hospitals ask for the word of God to cheer and sustain them during their days of affliction, their nights of weariness and suffering? We feel confident that there are many who will give neither grudgingly nor of necessity, but with cheerful hearts and liberal hands. The religious interests of our soldiers demand and must receive prompt attention from every lover of good order, civil liberty, and piety towards God. Dalton, Georgia, Source: Georgia Archives Thousands of appeals like this were made, and there was a tremendous response by Southern churches and individuals. Thus the seeds of the great revival to come in the west were sown in camp during the early months of the war. Chaplains and ministers recorded many accounts of great revival throughout the armies in the east and west. Many eyewitness descriptions were made by soldiers in letters home or in published accounts provided after the war. In fact, the Confederate Veteran published a couple of his letters to the editor, one in which he wrote of a close comrade who made a profession of faith during this period at Dalton. Sadly, overlooked by most Civil War historians is this compelling phenomenon of religious revival in the Southern armies. The Army of Tennessee at Dalton, now under the command of Gen. Johnston, was ground zero for the spiritual rebirth of thousands. Bennett noted, "The work at Dalton while the army lay there was almost without parallel. In the coldest and darkest nights of winter the rude chapels were crowded, and at the call for penitents hundreds would bow down in sorrow and tears. I am very anxious to procure a copy, and am willing to pay any price for a pocket-Bible. We have a large Brigade church built, in which we have been holding services for two weeks. About ten days ago we commenced a series of nightly meetings; at first more on the order of prayer-meetings, but the interest began to increase so rapidly that in three nights we found a revival springing up in our midst. Great crowds gather nightly. We find our church too small. The word of God and religious services seem to be better appreciated than ever before in this brigade. The prospect before us is very encouraging. Wickedness and vice seem restrained. Members of the Churches are becoming revived. The Spirit of the Holy One is present and felt. Good resolutions are being formed in every regiment. A number are endeavoring to fulfill their promises made to God upon the eve of and during the late battles. We are expecting and praying for great things. And the spiritual fervor was not only evident among the soldiers. Hood, Otto Strahl, and even Joseph E. Johnston himself were baptized. Hutchinson reported of what he witnessed: Ten days ago Gen. Pendleton, a hero of Manassas memory, preached to the soldiers at Dalton. General Johnston and very many other officers were present. On the same day I preached to Gen. Cleburne , who, according to author John Wesley Brinsfield, had constructed in the center of his division a platform specifically for religious services. Cleburne, the hero of many battle-fields, treated me with much attention and kindnessâ€”had a place prepared for preaching in the center of his division, where himself and most of his officers were present, and where I was assisted by Brigadier-General Lowry [sic], who sat in the pulpit with me and closed the services of the hour with prayer. I partook of the hospitality of Gen. The General is a Baptist preacher, and like the commander of the division, is a hero of many well-fought battle-fields. On

another occasion, Rev. Worrell along with other ministers, including Gen. Lowrey, held a series of meetings for soldiers gathered in the camp. Lowrey preached on the text from Revelation 3: I stand at the door and knock: How many were converted that night I do not know; but I believe there were many. Lowrey makes humble mention of his role in his autobiography: I often preached in camp. While in camp at Dalton, Ga. Within two weeks, I baptized over 50 of my own men in camp, on the march, and in the field. Bennett writes, "The constant movements of the armies in all sections of the South at this period of the war greatly interfered with the work of the revival; but the fire still burned and often on the outer lines the most delightful meetings were held in which many gave their hearts to God. Religion is infusing a spirit of fortitude, endurance, and determination into the hearts of the soldiers that no hardship, no suffering, can undermine or break down. The revival, which reached its apex at Dalton, made Christian believers out of at least a third of the army. The eastern army experienced a similar result. Bennett, "but in the end it was beneficial. In the midst of desolation and blood they turned their thoughts to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, and out of great sufferings the patience and faith of the gospel shone forth in brightness and power. Strange as it may seem to many readers, the call to preach the gospel of Christ came to the hearts of the men of war on the tented field; and no sooner were their carnal weapons laid aside than they buckled on the Divine armor, and, seizing the sword of the Spirit, entered the battle against the powers of darkness. In this we find one of the strongest proofs of the genuineness of the Army Revival. Truly, its fruits are still enduring. Thousands who were participants in that glorious and, to some, strange work, have passed the flood of death and are seen no more among men, but the seed they sowed in trench and camp and hospital, in the bivouac, and on the weary march, was watered from above and has borne a rich harvest. And may we not hope that the full fruition of this work is to be realized in that era of peace and good will which is even now descending upon our common country? In so many ways, the War Between the States has no parallel in history. Their convictions of right in what they did were second only to their convictions of the truth of the Christian religion. He is a Christian, a soldier and a zealous preacher, and his influence is great. It was truly a beautiful sight to see a general baptizing his men. He preaches for our brigade next Sabbath. Stokes writes again on May 5, The great revival is going on with widening and deepening interest. Last Sabbath I saw eighty-three immersed at the creek below our brigade. Four were sprinkled at the stand before going down to the creek, and two down there, making an aggregate within this vicinity of eighty-nine, while the same proportion, I suppose, are turning to God in other parts of the army, making the grand aggregate of many hundreds. Yesterday I saw sixty-five more baptized, forty more who were to have been there failing to come because of an order to be ready to move at any moment. They belong to a more distant brigade But He knoweth best what is for our good, and if He sees proper can so order His providence as to keep us here. His will be done. *Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains:*