

wounded. Again, on the 27th, the enemy charged our right wing, and the Third was ordered to open up on them, which it did with telling effect.

On the 31st, Corporal Jones was killed by a random picket shot, and Private Lee was wounded by the same ball.

When, on the 4th of June, the New Hope line was abandoned for the Lost Mountain line, and that afterwards for the Noonday Valley, the Third Maryland took part in every movement. On the 22nd, at Marietta, the battery was ordered out on the field to join in General Stevenson's famous charge upon the enemy's right wing, but was held in reserve. Stevenson was repulsed with the loss of a thousand men.

The Maryland battery lost none, though under a severe artillery fire the whole time. On the night of the 4th of July the battery was ordered to the Chattahoochee River, thence to Mill Creek road, where, on the 20th an attack was made by the enemy and repulsed. General Johnston was superseded by General Hood on the 14th of July.

The next day the battery was ordered to Atlanta, and on the morning of the 22d was assigned to a position in Peach Tree Street redoubt, at that time an unfinished work. When completed it was circular in form, having a parapet right, left and rear, with five embrasures. In the afternoon the battery began to reply to the enemy, who had moved up within reach, and toward sunset, General Loring coming up, ordered the firing to be made as rapidly as possible, so as to attract the enemy's attention and create a diversion of their forces from the left, upon which the Confederates were making a charge. This movement was a success. About three thousand prisoners, twenty-eight pieces of artillery, and a considerable quantity of ordnance stores were captured.

Our batteries kept up a continuous firing night and day for several days to prevent the enemy from advancing their line. Two thirty-two-pound siege-pieces were now brought up, one of which was planted in Peach Tree Street redoubt, and the other two hundred yards in the rear. Captain Corput (now temporarily in command of the battalion) placed Lieutenant Ritter in charge of these guns, detailing men to work them from Rowan's and Corput's batteries. Several attempts made by the enemy to plant batteries in our front were frustrated by aid of these guns.

On the 20th of August Captain Corput was wounded and Captain Rowan took command of the battalion, which left Lieutenant Ritter in command of the Third Maryland.

On September 1 Atlanta was evacuated, and the army fell back to Lovejoy Station. The enemy followed, and on the 4th we fought them two miles north of that place, to such good purpose that on the 5th they returned to Atlanta.

The movement of Hood's army to Sherman's rear began on the 29th of