

Bridgeport, Alabama, in support of the besieged Union army in Chattanooga. The regiment was encamped at the foot of Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga, after helping to open the famous Cracker Line, by the time Colonel Jones reached it in late November. That day camp was broken and the 11th Corps marched to Chattanooga. In the subsequent three days' battle the corps was minimally engaged. Skirmishing on November 23 and 24 cost the 154th New York six enlisted men wounded. On the morning of the 25th Generals Howard and Von Steinwehr and Colonel Buschbeck, with the balance of the brigade, moved to join Sherman's attack on the Confederate right and were heavily engaged. Colonel Jones was left in command of the 134th and 154th New York and saw no action. When he and his command rejoined Buschbeck the following morning, the victory had been accomplished. <sup>26</sup>

The campaign to Knoxville to relieve Burnside and the return to Chattanooga was a hard one on the men of the 154th New York. Instead of enemy fire they contended with long forced marches over frozen roads with worn-out shoes. At sunset of December 17, the ragged troops returned to Lookout Valley and the prospect of winter quarters. The regiment built for themselves and General Hooker comfortable log houses roofed with canvas and 1864 came and began to slip by. <sup>27</sup> The monotony of the routine was interrupted for Jones on different occasions. <sup>e</sup> <sup>1</sup> <sup>28</sup> In late January and early February he commanded the brigade. During the same period he served on a court of inquiry requested by Major General Carl Schurz to investigate his conduct during the night battle of Wauhatchie back in October. At the termination of the lengthy hearing Jones and the other officers of the court found no reason to censure Schurz's actions during the battle. <sup>29</sup> On February 25, Jones left Lookout Valley for home on a 25 days leave of absence. On his return,