

Resaca and New Hope Church. When he returned on June 7, he assumed command of the brigade. Colonel Buschbeck and his regiment, the 27th Pennsylvania, had returned home upon the expiration of their enlistment. Jones' brigade consisted of the 73rd and 109th Pennsylvania, 119th, 134th and 154th New York, and the 33rd New Jersey. A week after returning, Colonel Jones led his command towards Lost Mountain, Georgia, where on June 15 and 16 they were heavily engaged in Hooker's storming of the Confederate positions there. Jones' former law student, Captain Alanson Crosby of Company D, 154th New York, was mortally wounded during the second day's fight. The colonel deeply regretted the loss of "a brave and gallant soldier, a bright lawyer, and a young man of great promise."³⁴ Through the remainder of June and early July the brigade engaged in occasional skirmishing as Sherman's army approached Atlanta. Colonel Jones and General Geary were occupied in advancing a portion of the brigade when the Confederate surprise attack opened the Battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20. The officers and men were powerless to resist the onslaught in their exposed position and scurried back to the 20th Corps' line, where the attack was repulsed. It was the last large battle the command would fight.³⁵

During the siege of Atlanta Colonel Jones was relieved of the command of the brigade on August 8 to enable him to perform special duty as president of a court martial. The city had fallen when he resumed brigade command on September 17.³⁶ During the occupation of Atlanta Colonel Jones' headquarters were in a red brick house on the McDonough Road. All excess baggage had been sent to the rear when he led his brigade seaward on November 15, 1864. During the famous