Mocky made of defensive warfare deserve to be understood. Because in a more auspicious
by modern means, he enabled to defend their homes & their altars against those meeting a
who murder the independence of nations" by acting in accordance with his principles as developed by his practice.

Scott doth offer Conscience & dripped the Podium
Natural Law of the U.S. Congress when a U.S. Moore,shored his system. Therefore he wanted Scott to write this history with illustration & indi-ga-tion, applying the prize from

The scene was Scott's home. Here he lived few. Mocky while he wrote it took his story from the lips of the actors. Thus, his

Jan 1863. Stuart left. Mocky when returning


St. Domingo Station. 3 captives in 3 days 13 men others with equipment. When he had to return

Mocky repurposed with 18 men in 2 months

Col. Comiled the books to give up 10 miles of County. Stuart said so on.
Memoranda - 1864

Notes from Report of a Yankee Surgeon - Taken at Martinsburg -

Dec 15th 1863 - Prisoners had 100 lbs. at Wheeling -

Schenck's Brig at Fayetteville - under Col. C. D. Bean - men had 6,000 men - 27th, 28th, 30th Dec. - one Co. of Cav., one of Arty - Capt. Allen's abandoned negroes give their approach and all soldiers escaped them - Says they were cut off with ambulances and medical stores - Dec 18th, he was ordered to forage near Petersburg. Va. Says the troops had advanced to support Schenck and Milroy who had a severe engagement with the enemy at M. Salville, but from calvary numbers were obliged to fall back for Schenck who had 5 regts. of infantry, a battery of 3 guns and 2 Co. of Art. Says the wounded for his return were put in a public third-class coach - says they had no proper cars for them and were left at the railroad stations. - Says this can be accounted for from the fact that our troops advanced in the rear of the Mar., the army being securely entrenched in the Lemonia, Jews being unable to find them when they - under these disadvantages our troops withdrew a most gallant fight for about 1 hour. Such evidence of bravery is seldom witnessed -

Says from Franklin, they returned to Petersburg on 8th Sep. 6000 men were taken in the engagement and 1000 in the retreat. The enemy makes big efforts to get the troops and cut off the supply of transportation -DHold to Monroe - across the Mt. to E. of the line, - just in time for a real change with the Howard forces who were rapidly retreating from a point where they had made a magnificent stand at Winchester. - Says the March showed the greatest difference between native & foreign troops - Says the foreigners struggled terribly - Says daily skirmishing occurred between them. Jackson's rear guard making advance until the final battle at Grove's Ferry. Where Jackson forced the river and crossed on a pontoon bridge, winner was advised to Hetterson & Cooper to command they went to Cherryville by Forst, Morgan's Ferry, after which there 3 weeks. Left Cherryville at 11 A.M. on the 10th arrived at Culpeper C. H., early on the 11th of Saturday Aug 11th, - Says Many of the wounded were filled with maggots from having been enclosed for 2 days at Cedar Run.
Nov. 28, 1864

Meet with Capt. Jones & Brigade, then crossed York & move toward McMinnville on left. Began to shoot & drive them back. Left a company in pursuit near Mountain Mills to prevent their fording of Little River.

27. Moved from Monefield to 3 1/2 miles from 

no place to stop. 

Dinner drawn up. March on Romney 

now at 4 p.m. Mr. Neil & Woodson, Co. 1, Capt. Thompson, 1st Co. 1st Co. 

140; 2nd Co. 7th Co. 

80; 3rd Co. 40; 4th Co. 40. 

Left Monefield by the Alleghany Road 

to Patterson's. 

— Don't need to make 

5 miles to Burnt Mill — too late to go 

or I must make a night raft. 

28. Took a bateau over and marched 

to New C. Communicate with Major 

Caldwell's forces at Romney, 

Captain in 1st Co. 7th Co. 

and Capt. Jones & Capt. sky Capt. 

F. Edmonds & Capt. all picked 

without injury. Shot me 220 yds. 

ago, Capt. Caldwell. 

At night, 13 John McAvoy 

100 yards in waistcoat 200 yards 

and a large bag of cream. Send 1 1st Mass. 

Mr. McDonald, now without water. 

sent by a party of Home Boys to 

Flaxton.
More back up New Creek - went 2.5 miles
Greenlaw Gap to Patterson break up Patterson
Watts' Rd to Petersburg. Moonfield's Gap
occupied by a large body of the enemy's
Cavalry. Crossed over to the S. Fork
Left Gen. Parke at Petersburg.

28th May McColl's 11th Va. Cavalry
Moved from R. Water Tanked down
Amesdale Valley struck Bald & O. R. R. east
of New Creek (dead) Ar. on Lackson run 4
D. R. R. Track marched on a road
parallel to R. R. & encountered a long
of Inf. & of Redm. - 2 diamond
lined flanked then rushed & drove them
from position - charged them with Capt.
Candele's Squadron & took way of Town
saw a body of enemy strongly
posted on Maryland Heights while
Commander the Town Capt. Barnes
sharply ordered went to the bank of
the river & engaged the enemy while
Capt. McColl's Battery the R. R. building
ordered by S. Gardner Road - march
all night.

29th Com. Army Cavalry & Greenlaw 26th
left Petersburg. Long March 65 Miles.
24 hrs.
Thursday, May 4th, 1864.

Grant crossed Patrick Anne at Germanna ford.

May 5-6 - Wilderness.

May 7, 9 p.m. Grant began moving southward.

May 9, near Spotsylvania 6 a.m.

1110
1211
1312 - Salient
was not surprised in camp, because Rosser had commenced the attack on that flank about the same time as the attack on the other side of the firing on the left gave time to form and move on to the right. It was the plan to have this corps offered considerable resistance. The artillery was now and made a stand on a commanding ridge running across the pike and rear, and the country being perfectly open, and having no flank to make dispositions to prevent a cavalry charge, and a portion of to Gordon, who had got on the left with his division, and Kershaw, who they stated in reply that a heavy force of cavalry had got in their front, stopped in the camps to plunder that they could not advance them. A part of the Sixth Corps supporting it; that a very heavy force on or that he would have to fall back. I sent word to him to get some position having moved toward Rosser. They were moved forward and a line was the right made several efforts to charge that flank, but was driven back to say that officers participated, the cavalry was so strong, that I did not deem it prudent to therefore, to content myself with trying to hold the advantages was secured. If I had had but one division of fresh troops I could have marshal and beyond all danger of a reverse. The enemy commenced advancing, and was driven back on the right gave way, and Kershaw's and Ramser's did so also, when the advance from those insane idea of being flanked and rallied, and with the help of the artillery the army was checked for remained behind to rally any kind, terror of the enemy's cavalry had seized them, but the line in the center of the field was greatest confusion. The whole neighborhood was crowded with captured wagons and ambulances, and we succeeded in crossing our own artillery over, and everything would have been nothing could be done. A small body of the enemy's cavalry dashed across Cedar Creek above the bridge, and got into the train and artil-
lary running back on the pike, and passed through our men to this side of Strasburg, tore up a bridge, and thus succeeded in capturing the greater part of the artillery and a number of ordnance and medical wagons and ambulances. The men scattered on the sides, and the rout was as thorough and disgraceful as ever happened to our army.

After the utter failure of all my attempts to rally the men I went to Fisher's Hill with the hope of rallying the troops there and forming them in the trenches, but when they reached that position the only organized body of men left was the prisoners, 1,300 in number, and the provost-guard in charge of them, and I believe that the appearance of these prisoners moving back in a body alone arrested the progress of the enemy's cavalry, as it was too dark for them to discover what they were. Many of the men stopped at Fisher's Hill and went to their old camps, but no organization of them could be effected, and nothing saved us but the inability of the enemy to follow with his infantry and his expectation that we would make a stand there. The state of things was distasteful and mortifying beyond measure. We had within our grasp a glorious victory, and lost it by the uncontrollable propensities of our men for plunder, in the first place, and the subsequent panic among those who had kept their places, which was without sufficient cause, for I believe that the enemy had only made the movement against us as a demonstration, hoping to protect his stores &c., at Winchester, and that the rout of our troops was a surprise to him. I had endeavored to guard against the dangers of stopping to plunder in the camps by cautioning the division commanders and ordering them to caution their subordinates and take the most rigid measures to prevent it, and I endeavored to arrest the evil while in progress without avail. The truth is, we have very few field or company officers worth anything, almost all our good officers of that kind having been killed, wounded, or captured, and it is impossible to preserve discipline without good field and company officers.

I send you a map of the battle-field with the surrounding country. You will see marked out on it the different routes of the several columns. The plan was a bold one and was vigorously pursued by the division commanders, and it was successful, but the victory already gained was lost by the subsequent bad conduct of the troops. The artillery throughout, from first to last, in this as well as in all the actions I have had, behaved nobly, both officers and men, and not a piece of artillery has been lost by any fault of theirs. I attribute this good conduct on their part to the vast superiority of the officers. Colonel Carter and all his battalion commanders richly deserve promotion. They not only fought their guns gallantly and efficiently, but they made the most strenuous efforts to rally the infantry.

It is mortifying to me, general, to have to make these explanations of my reverses. They are due to no want of effort on my part, though it may be that I have not the capacity or judgment to prevent them. I have labored faithfully to gain success, and I have not failed to expose my person and to set an example to my men. I know that I shall have to endure censure from those who do not understand my position and difficulties, but I am still willing to make renewed efforts. If you think, however, that the interests of the service would be promoted by a change of commanders, I beg you will have no hesitation in making the change. The interests of the service are far beyond any mere personal considerations, and if they require it, I am willing to surrender

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See Atlas, Plate LXXII, Map 8.
Friday - May 16th
Jackson marched
Sat. May 2nd - Jackson butMarch + Battle
Sunday May 3rd - Thrust - Morton
Mon. May 4th

Ian. May 5th - Worker, retired

Lee to Gettysburg - 1863

Wed. June 3 - McCausen marched
Thurs. 11 - 14 - Rudis of Ewell
Fridays 6 - Early + Johnson up

(Food of L. Murray to Culpepper 3rd)

5th. Enemy crossed at Buddy - Lee left
A.R. Hall to watch them - For left he
left himself

7th. Enemy's Car. Marched along 0.1 A.M
8th. Ewell marching Culpeper
9th. Around 6 a.m - Battle
10th. Ewell moved on to Valley

Jackson at Harpers Ferry March 1863 - Potomac Topography - Harpers Ferry Camp, order from Jackson - Banks advance and the line of Stony Creek - capture of Federal encampment - outfit by Ashby = Camp at Rides and exploration of country, distilleries - Schaffer & Gregg for Jackson's - Beall's advance. April 10th - Retreat to Harrisonburg and Conrad's Isle = Honeyville races = Camp at Conrad's Isle and purple in Blue Ridge = trail to Ed. Johnson at Valley Mills - March to Richmond's river via Fort Republic - quick and de lesson - learned = riding according - Reconnaissance toward Ramsey's Draft - advance from Staunton.

Bull Pasture Mountain - Map of Enemy's position search for guides - topography of battle field of Meadow Run - left of Army - wood on fire side of 2 miles - return of Army. Down the valley after Banks - Swell and the turning of Banks left the tophography of the valley at Strasburg.

Fort Royal - Middleburg - Michie - Harpers Ferry Heights - The Map at Strasburg the retreat - Col. Conner's 12th Ca. fort Fort Royal - retreat & Ashby at Fished Hill - half at Red Rock - map of Fort Republic - right High to Beaked Mountains - Onto Rys - Fort Republic - maps of this country camp in corner of friends - maps of Deponin & Richmond March to Richmond & Battles of James's Mill & Cold Harbor. Malvern Hill - return to Gro
Donville in July and map of Country to Potomac ordered on 8th and Schooff about 9:00 am - how the Men were made - Battle of Cold Harbor 4th, return and order to "strike off" as many maps as possible.
from Staunton to Weston. The stage coach is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Eastern Car, pass Loch Willow about 5 o'clock, P.M., of the same day; on the alternate days, the stage coach with the morning train, so there is no delay in Staunton coming on. The Church is Presbyterian, Methodist, German Reformed, Lutheran and United Brethren Churches, in the immediate vicinity, in which services are regularly held. The community in which the school is located is desirably esteem for its good society, and for the sobriety and good habits of its people. The boardings at Loch Willow are extensive—ample for a large school.

The School will be under the care of Jed. Hotchkiss, as Principal, who has had an experience of more than twenty years, in the county of Augusta, in teaching schools of both sexes. As evidence of his success as a teacher, he would refer the hundreds of young men, engaged in all the employments of active life, and scattered over this and other States, that he has instructed, wholly or in part. He will be assisted by a graduate of the University of Virginia, an experienced teacher.

The Boarding Department will be under the care of N. H. Hotchkiss, thus leaving the Principal all his time to devote to the instruction of the students.

The exercises of the school will be open every morning by reading a portion of the Scriptures and with prayer. We hope parents will advise their sons to attend church regularly, at the place of their choice.

EXPENSES.
The session is divided into two terms of 5 scholastic months each. The expenses for each term, payable in advance, by cash or approved note, are as follows:

Boards (including Dox, Fuel and Lights). $75.00

Tuition in Primary Department. $12.50

" Common English Department. $15.00

" Higher English Department. $20.00

" Mathematical and Classical Department. $30.00

" French, German, Spanish and Italian, each extra. $4.00

The 2nd Term begins the 6th of February, 1861.

For further information, address

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