For a few hours yesterday the enemy might bury their dead. Major [illegible]
and reported as commanding this part of the field, were still attached to the [illegible]
the enemy heat, but was defeated. The firing on our part for a short time of occasional shots were unnecessary. The firing continued until about sunset when the gunners were again fired and shelled vigorously. It was thought by one that Ishman would fall back to night, or some communication with Richmond. The enemy has cut the telegraph line and destroyed the [illegible] on July 2nd. The enemy having had a great deal this morning, about 10 o'clock, we held an inspection for the men and officers of Gen. [illegible] at 4 o'clock. About 2 o'clock we were ordered to move the gun from the mountain. The [illegible] This from two by 4. About 2 o'clock we moved up the line of march, passed through Manilla, and finally...
about 7 miles S. of Manilla at
10 o'clock, we drew vegetables, fruit
and meat. I gathered some blackberries as
we passed. We ate some of these for our
third meal and halted. We in
performing their lands of stop-
ing for a stage. The enemy de-
orches this morning and planted
a battery on the mountain with which
the shells were destructive. After
shelling on the right of the railroad, it
with a detail of 20 men went forward
immediately. We had not been at work
long before the skirmishers about 1000
in our front became engaged. And
the enemy soon opened on us with artillery.
Their shots were very destructive. One shot
killed Dr. Ballard and Manning, also woun-
ding Badeau, and an infantryman beside
the enemy. We went to the right on an
count of skirmishers. We stopped
and drove out the enemy after which
we were pursued by their muskets.
Thus ended the day.
formed, which was declared by some to be the best shooting they ever saw. The gun was working on the left as usual except things it is credited a falling shot. Afterwards we were ordered to report to work on the left, being moved by the cover of the gun. Slept about 2 hours Yorked until two when we were awaked. We fell back a couple of miles June 5th. We came and found the gun about one mile to the rear. We got the gun at the bridge and gathered the shells. We have one Army gun mounted commanding the sulphur bridge. By this time we got orders to reconnoiterer and report to the rear. We went about 3 miles from the river and arrived at a spot where we decided to erect works under a fire of small arms by Dugan and the men wounded. We had a detail of 20 men on our flank and after night
Record of Receipts

Jan. 1st Cash on hand $38.10

Jan. 2nd For paper & Bank stamps 7.5
Jan. 4th Paper 17.5
Jan. 5th Yankee stamps 2.0
Jan. 6th 10 months pay 120.00
Jan. 9th For boat & trip 16.25
Jan. 9th Paper & Envelopes 15.00
Jan. 19th Printing letter 2.0
Jan. 20th Paint & ink for paper 3.0
Jan. 21st For soap 5.0
Feb. 2nd Subscription for paper 1.00

Oct. 29th Jan 6th & 8th 95.00
July 6th. The detail after working all night left the works in a very unfinished condition. I went to work and was about 10 o'clock. The enemy fired an occasional shot during the day. Weather very hot. The caissons and ammunition wagons at all exposed part of the river. The pontoon bridge is broken and parapets and gun pits made to destroy the other bridges. Some of the enemy's shots were in the embrasure. We had to work in the sand.

July 7th. Everything very quiet in front. Heavy firing on the left. A Yankee bivouacked close if the lines and gave a long whistle. Shot & drunk very heavy commotions. Saw on our left and parapet firing from there. Co. moving forward about 11 o'clock this morning.

Rajahs of Harlee capture 200 prisoners & 2 pieces of artillery. Major. Whetstone was killed by a wonder shot. She was a workship of heavy pike. firing in one front. Pikes. artillery and sniped. July 8th. Jackson evacuated day before yesterday. All very quiet to day. Went in fielding and studied for the purpose of teaching a shot to an officer of the enemy. News direct from Richmond. All quiet. General Slocum arrived this morning. Weather very warm. July 9th. The enemy fired frequently during the night. Intercepting some. Sharp skirmishers were disinclined to come in large numbers. We had orders to hold back until the order and to guard the rear. It was about 10 o'clock and immediate commencement of an attack. Enemy had about 10 o'clock, and immediate commencement. Sunday. We lay down at 3 o'clock and made an attack at daylight. The attack
The enemy was present on the hill and fired upon the garrison. A counter-attack was made on the unsuspecting garrison. The enemy fired from the hill and captured the fort.

July 12th. The enemy had a large gun on the hill and captured the fort, according to reports in the newspapers. The garrison was quiet along the line at Petersburg. The enemy returned to L.P. The garrison continued to hold their ground and the fighting continued. The weather was very hot. The garrison was surrounded and 12,000 men were cut off.

The enemy inflicted us losses in the siege. The losses were still considerable. We received a message from the notified assembly, and the council was called.

July 15th. We repaired the works this morning and found one of the men dead. The whole work continues.
received some notes from a friend by the way which he distributed among his friends. The W. P. A. R. R. was made by the day before, news from the South official, the Confe-

Dr. of the place of Washington, and "the second day of the month," at Alexandria, "the 10th," at Baltimore, and Washington, "the 15th," at Phila-

dowed around at the right of the road, 250 yards in deep. The ground is very sandy. I read a great deal and a 2 invade. Review of

at 1839, we attacked the fire at last to a hole about 30 ft. long and wide. We

ly sent a piece of shell through the face and out at the rear. The flag, did it

tall, burned July 17. The enemy kept

hours, constructing their. The enemy was

empire, around the mine on one night. Guns

shelling was sent and kept up. We

were pleased at night by torches. We went

to the dead and were in the Park. The flag pole was hit by a bomb in the day;

the shell went through the mine and was

hit by a bomb in the day; fainting, I fell. On July 18, an heavy storm came in the

reports of the result, which called upon the

not to be afraid of the storm. Congress

We expect to fight and with the treasur-
Washed my clothes. Received orders to move to position. Bookeet ration. Arods about 6 o'clock. Pvt. Walkert's division moving to the right. Line was thrown across the road. Pvt. Walls arrived and asked me to find out which arm and we expected to fight on ogue side. "Said I had a detail of 70 men to move to the opposite. Considerable firing in the front. Enemy enveloped me. Pvt. C. A. R. General's charge was made about 3 am at 5:15. Captured the works. 3d morning in a few hours. Shortly after the death of General's division. The enemy was attacked and driven from his rifle pits. We expected the grand battle to take place. The command was formed east of the [illegible] side of Potomac, about 6 o'clock we were ordered to come to the right, moved about 11 miles to the east of park, and after night was ordered to remain. A great many attacks but nothing definite from the right. July 2d. We lay near mouth of Ford, and after night was ordered to remain in same position. On 3d July 2d we moved to the right and after night was ordered to remain in same position. The enemy attacked at 12 o'clock. We were ordered to move to the right and attack the enemy. The enemy was driven from position.
Cutlay of 1864

Jan 2 1/2 Yankee Stamps

" 4 1/2 Stamps

Jan 3 1/2 Blanket

fins 1/2 Forkeds

fins 1/2 "

Jan 13 Looking-glass

" 1 1/2 Washing

" 1 1/2 Subscription to newspaper

Jan 15 Stamps on Letter

" 2 1/2 Shaving

" 22nd Stamps on Letters

" 25 Paper & Book

" 27 1/2 Postage

" 3 9 1/2 "

" 30 Suspended meekshiefs

" 1/2 500 book Books

12 0 0

478
Feb 1st. Soobers & Stamps 35c.
1
March 2nd. Stamps 1.00
March 6th. Sent to Mobile 3.00
Paid on May 7th.
25.00
9.75
8.25
Ink 7.75
11. Soobers & Shaving 7.75
12. Blank book 7.00
13. Eggs 3.00
18 Pen holder & ink 1.60
19. Bible & metal pen holder 5.50
20. Shoes 25.10
20. Washing 1.60
23. Stamps & pens 1.50
29. Washing 3.00
March 4th. Mending shoes 3.00
Ink 0.25
March  Envelope, pens and pencils  10.00

"  Washing and cook  3.25

April 8.  Envelope & Heineken  28.80

"  Stamp & shoe paper  1.25

"  8 oz. Fog Talbot  5.00

April  Stamps  2.50

April 30. Grammar  1.50

-  Sent to Allen  6.65

May 12. Paper  7.50

June  Envelopes  3.50
July 23rd. We made a demonstration on the enemy's right, but failed to draw him from his works. Considerable firing all day. The enemy is trying to still the death of Gen. Walker, killed July 21st. Gen. Rose is a major to Gen. Gen. Tipton and Gen. Musson. Around in the late fight and Walker killed. Not much shooting along the lines. Battle formed on our left last night. Had a meeting with the enemy at dusk. The firing sent up a great deal of smoke about 11 o'clock. Siege guns are being planted. July 26th. We drew 6 batteries in the detachment. Reinforcements continue to arrive. Reports of the enemy coming in the rear. Weather very hot. The works are very quiet. July 27th. The enemy is making a change again. Left some prisoners captured belonging to the corps. Early defeat the enemy and advanced 3 miles at Stationtown. Bullets gave a few men and mortars two men of the enemy. Lined gun about 15 miles to the left of our lines. About 1000 men. We came on June 28th. The enemy is on our left and left. His artillery en masse and we reply with the same. We replied to come out and attack
Deary firing was heard on the left. We moved to the left about 4 o'clock and reached the first field about an hour from where we found the enemy in position of the battle field. We got a great many wounded. We went in to positions near here. There was killed a Parole that was wounded. Did not fire. Supported by Wallace's 7th. I saw his colors. We left the field about 10 o'clock, entered the pines and went into what is an old field. July 27th. About 10 o'clock we were ordered to a position north of the road. The enemy are extending our works to the north. We are extending our works in our rear. The parrots are going about and some wagons of the army are passing. About 2000 wounded in this fight. July 27th. We gathered our wounded about 3 o'clock. Waffled in a branch and some gap. Returned from the capture of a gun at the bridge. Div. Troops moved a big to the left. Captured a battery and some other guns. The parrots are not firing. The parrots are not firing. The parrots are not firing. July 31st. Shows & showers. They are being bunched. Troops moved to the north. Further they are being bunched. The city was deserted by considerable. Backs moved about to make a safer place.
in Treasury

[Signatures]

Baker

3 86

Bryce

3 63

Hall

80
Articles bought.

Apr 23 To one qt. Soda 50
Apr 23 For postage

May 2 Picas

May 12 ½ qt. Soda

May 6 ½ bush. Picas

May 7 To Byline
The enemy is working around our left.

The raiders repeated deceptively. Weather showery. August 8th. This morning our pickets were attacked and blown out, causing the flight of Brann bwf to retire. The battery reinforcing they work the works, capturing several prisoners. In the afternoon the enemy drove in our pickets on our left and occupied a large hill in our front. A heavy storm of wind and rain coming on about this time when our the enemy charged our works in front, and after an obstinate resistance our men fell back.

Brann went left to turn to the battery Allen, Gen. Healy and Gen. Burns of Brann, changing a mine, changing the breach, holding it some time and was in the evening compelled to retire we captured about 1000 prisoners, recaptured 4 guns. The enemy left 3 or 4 dead in the breach. Our loss 20.
The night very heavy firing has been going on. August 24th. Gen. Stoneman commanding.

The men and officers had been confined on Sunday. The enemy attempted to cross the L.H. But they failed. And now batteries opened on our works. Some shots almost exploded a portion of the works. We had a detail to build a traverses on our rights. They fired to stop very well of our line, and it was effective.


Thompson wounded. Pvt. Mott was about to fight and brought a short time on our front, decimated and infatigued. Men were wounded and the dead fell at the foot of works. Capt. Brown remained
April 29th. We are to move to our
new camp. Our return did not fill up
today. Bob B. black shoes in the
brigade. This afternoon unpacked
some of our things and sent them
to the advance our camp. Our det-
achment is expected to be Hunt's
with the Senior escort at Hol-
ley Springs. Conflicting reports from
the Orms Brief Department.
April 28th. We packed up our bag-
geage and moved about 10 o'clock
Marched about 5 miles and camped.
The country is generally barren.
We found a large stream ab-
out 3 miles from the advanced
Station. Organ to, over the Bake
quarters. This extra guard was
The morning Bell tolled at 4 o'clock and at 5 past we took up the line of march and camped about 3 1/2 miles north in three miles of Gainesville. We traveled a distance of 18 miles. The country over which we passed today is the best situated of any I have seen in this country. The soil is very fine and well adapted for farm purposes and among a field of corn is growing up and looks if flourishing. The small grain crop will be almost again. We arrived the Gainesville at 12 o'clock.
and 13 voted not all. It is on a point of 

land from the ginnis that I got a sand pump but it it is about 1000 yards from the ginnis that I got a sand pump that a tilt the farmer is about to put a dirt church or in the timber on the road that I'm in. The bank the bank is ever so much bigger than it was.
There is something eerily
vague on this page. The writing
because of a hunch does not
make much sense. I have
been sitting on these papers
for over a year and have
failed to make any sense of it.
It contains several blank
sheets. To describe what it
contains is a difficult task. It
seems to represent both
English and French
writing. It is full of
dimensions and some drilled
notations. For one thing,
I wonder if the weather
influenced my hand or my
doodling was due to some
 waitress. By the end
she had a codes by hand
and a clear sense.
gather wild flowers, compre
it, I wanted to give them
the students. We gathered
about a mile. I took a
bunch and tied it all
and made them to send
many more. It is so easy
for the leaves and wild
flowers. I think that each flower
represents a good deed. To be
first friend, teacher. To be a
true friend with the world
and my native state. To
live and love just like
right. Blushing and I
tried to be a good place.
The motto that had been the theme of the meeting was, "We did not have enough until about 7 o'clock."

The welcome was very bad until the arrival of the new guests. They helped themselves to the food and drink. The land is very fertile. We drove a considerable distance, and the road was wide and in good condition. The weather is mostly sunny. They are a long way from home. We asked about their health. One of the men was not at his best. He had a headache. I don't know what happened to him. We wanted to help them. They were very kind. We asked them for some water. They gave it to us. We thanked them.
The soil of the land was more fertile and the
land here was more level than that of the
surrounding countryside. The soil as we
approached...
Warren river being connected by a very long curved bridge. That day I went to the highest point of the city and there I sat in the middle of the main street and writing letters to my friends. On this side of the city are a great number of various kinds. On going the entire way we ascended a long hill on the top of which is the most prominent object. The old State Capitol is located in the state house. The Female Academy and Lunatic Asylum. They were not as large as I expected as we entered and remained there for an hour of time.
Became an ambulance, and battery returned to town. Visited the Institute to see the battle of which they in very compliment manner. Several rough books. The smoke with which I helped was reduced to town and put in time to dry, to raise the soldiers that were down at several days ago. My drill and one read what is plenty of tobacco in this country. On Sunday, April 25, we expect to remain here 7 or 10 days, and like of other men. It's a pretty inviting the plans drawn up service printed this morning for which note is paid. At Uptown A. Banks in Lea, at masterfield we accompanied. That we landed by train.
The armies of Grant and Thomas are converging, and will soon move. I expect them no more as to our destination. The preliminary opinion is that we are to go to Huntsville, where it is reported MePherson's and Logan's corps of the Federal army are posted. The Blythe battery has sent 1000th.
on Thursday it commenced to rain, and since the Rev. G. T. 
Stimson was compelled to go out after finishing the works he 
returned, and after a short discussion it was decided to 
remain. At 7 o'clock, the roll was called, and the 
whole command to be assembled. This morning, at 7 o'clock, 
orders were given to move, and after a 
continuous march, being encamped, 
we were formed in Pike's front and 
...
was removed to Gen. french with an officer. while waiting at one of the
doors a young lady sent out several bottles of wine with some glasses and
taprooms. The negro boy, who was carrying
sing it was going to take the wine
to the officers when the lady called
him back and told him to give it
to the men. This rather chagrined
the officers, so one of them was almo-

y reading back to receive it when

the boy was called back. Then started
being off the sent one on it. M un

Hf the reviving a great many vegetables
were got at the same place. The revi-

was packed away quietly and returned to

1 camp about 11 o'clock. Being one of the

cooks I cooked an early dinner that

night and go and see the guard at drill

was received from one about
Drake left camp in company with several others and was soon on the ground.

We found a great many soldiers and ladies present. The guard fired a gun to

let them know that they were

drilling purposes to Gen. Hooker


President's staff... After firing the guard fell in line, and advanced with

drill ground; here they halted and

march proceeded that they were go-

ing to be reviewed by Col. Hodge

and Col. French. At this three officers

being preceded by Gen. & Genl.

$20 and left Col. with the officers

crossed several times, they passed

in review. These things first at com-

mission from time. A quick time, a

them at double quick time. If

this they had to guard them.
They proved handsomely and did exceedingly well, exhibiting a great deal of wheeling. I am the most expert. They all prefer us to all the others with Guy. I do this and that. The officers were all very military. They were all along made going over, and I promise you not been in any communication, and one on the left hand side of the chromosomes. There are several buildings such as school purposes, and others for dwelling for officers and others connected with the Institute. The principal building is on the corner of the grounds a central building designed for study, lecture room and the like. It is galvanic.
The main building is a brick or one other substance coated with plastering, about 50 feet high, was an addition, and finished for work from below. These are built with many stone and plastered, the goods are very pleasantly situated. The storehouse about 250 who are required to go in service for business, and some in works. Lot of them there are the men by the army, but think they have surely particularly for the service in some, about May 30th. Made two letters to legions for letters and one to think they gone bought something to keep water which I paid for it. A landing May 1st. Served to the various missions and every day.
To preaching. Weather cloudy and cool. Had some and after
subject I and two others sought
the silent grove, and there said
ourselves in prayer for a short
prtime. My spirit was very much as-
frushed, May 2nd. To day we held
election for Congressmen, etc.
for Knight, Docton, Black, Bowser, West,
Chesum, and Hatcher. There is no very
great excitement. We were instructed
today, on an old field about 3 1/2
from camp, by the Major commanding
Rein, Grand and cooking. The
brigade leaves tomorrow. I am
diluted to bring left the said funds.
The company May 3st. 7th. brigade
left about 6 o'clock. Being on
fatigue. Shelved to build a for
low barn. The company and
against drill, morning - breakfast.

I was excused from morning drill.

Read some in a walk on the bay.

My 40th birthday after roll-call, I had to go for convalescence. To eat the big meals.

Upon my return I ate my beds, a part consisting of corn bread and water and ate then a week and two days. To build cabins for the carriage and to sleep under. Our assignment was to be placed over the harrows and the next folded up. This raised quite a sensation among the men, as they could not eat the profusion of laying in the rain, when there would go many sleeping and some while working. The arbors were raised in such a way of an evening in a day or so. It was then ordered to leave for


meeting, as after bringing home set of plans, we, quit with bank.

The next morning, 6 a.m., we left with one of the men. The

brigade arrived, I'm sorry for trouble and expense. The camp quarantined by our brigade. Only a few of

The brigade arrived May 30th. The

meeting, if past,Cadiz to leave

5 o'clock, with a boat to

return, due to the other discontent

men. Banks, also the defeat of the

by Prince of Ne, Ragio 6 to 7

not more, Cadiz to more

intervals, up to summer camp in

long, 1 Randen, is told to go

the main, spend round of the day

in empty. From the specch of

several members of the Clark.
Dang! I've always to believe the
considerable place... just
may 15 to half past three in
were and passed by the Purcell
and having cooked breakfast
in little in the line of road
on the military road to Brant
were the Two brigades gave
with us. It is met that we
brigade will give us on the
found some difficulty to head
After marching over 17 miles of carrying
road, we camped by the side of the
kind. Water is very scarce, camped
about 4 o'clock. May 8th, Sunday. We
started about day and camped at
about 9 o'clock, having traveled a
distance of 16 miles. We intended...
to remain at this place but a short time but, afterwards concluded to remain til morning. We passed through a small town named Bettyville, where there is a large extra factory, employing a couple hundred hands. After being in camp a while or so, the bugle sounded the assembly and, after answering to our name, once underwent an inspection of features, by a crippled man, who was robbed by some of the talkers lacking some of the clothes we found in the cook. One of the party investigating having concealed them, as he thought, but he was watch'd, by no man was recognized by the cripple. The party almost as I can ascertain, another afternbld call, last night a party of men left camp to go to a distillery prime 5 miles
Pleasant situad on the north bank of the river and elevated above the
swo on a high hill, it contains a few houses, church, jail, store-houses
and some dwellings and about 100
inhabitants. After several halts we
made a small town called (and
break, situated on a rapid creek
and distant from Brownsville 11
miles. It is very small. We encamped
about a mile where we went into
Park, and intended remaining at
This place for several hours before
the baggage of the army was unloading
as I write. On account of the rain
we have had to go 12 miles further.
SD: This evening about 4 o'clock we started again and
marched about 5 1/2 miles. Here we
sacrificed by the reapers. May 10th, 1863. A day of light we started, and proceeded to work. When we halted in the street for an hour or so, to water and to rest for further orders. We were then ordered east of the railroad, near Shadyside, where the horses were unharnessed and a oxen were informed that the horses were to proceed to Blue Mountain while the gun was to be transferred by rail. The horses and wagons left about 8 o'clock. The first thing I was attached to the battle was.

Then the 9th brigade, formerly Balch's, arrived at this place yesterday and today. Our brigade is posted close at hand. This place is located on the Hi. S. Line, P. 7% R. 72, from Selma and 71 from Blue Mountain. It contains about 300
inhabitants, also several churches, fort-homes, &c., all the corner of
St. Andrew in the pines near.

Not very definite. Read, reported to
have captured Steele and his com-
mmand at Brandon, W. B., Branks
at Aliza, suspected, trying to dam
up the river to float his embossed
men. Thrips. He had been sum-
mmoned to surrender. Fighting in va-
and at Dalton still continues. Rhy
ning definitive had been achieved up
the morning of the 2nd. Bidding
at times all day, May 11. No-

lady's long walk marched to the depot
to camp but did not. Batteries
placed on the east, Ramrod shots of
the day but cleaned up in the
evening. Kept up civil. Received
Dalton's. The Yankees tapped this
R. P. at Resaca, Ga. Company E

we can afford again nothing

farther from Va. except the sight

of Jenkins and Stafford at Rich-

Our Brigade has not yet arrived

We put our battery on case of the night

May 12th A battery came from Delmar to

the ears and preceded up the road

as part of a Brigade to reinforce the

started from here. Our battery started

up the road about 10am by sun, and

then left up at Louis Dragoon. all

night waiting for trains to head down.

Shirnambling still continues at

Dalton and on Va. The battalion

did not get a decision. May 13th 0.5

soon as the up mail train passed we

started up the road about 12 o'clock.

We landed up again about noon down

waiting for a train, and also slept
9 o'clock at 5th Ave. station, waiting for another train. We then started and reached here (Blue Mountain) about 12 past 3 May 1st. We went through cruiser armed bridges the longest forty rods. Come in and was about 5000 by 7 rods long. The principal towns on this road from Ann Arbor to this place are, Shelby Springs, Shelbyville an, Gallia City. A road in up grade most all the time. Observation reported the Yankees at Drum Creek gap. Event reported to be an Irish firing in front of the Lee's. Banks told the r.2 between Richmond and Petersburg. Banks reported to have surrendered at Alexandria on May 1st. We took the horses and freed them by daylight and after eating breakfast, the horses were iodized.
We moved to a different location. Sometimes small pickets would be sent out to the perimeter. We would dig trenches and make the position slightly more defensible. The area was rocky and steep. We continued on.

On April 17th, around 8 a.m., the main column left the area. We were ordered to follow the men and move to a new location.

At 3:30 p.m., we reached our destination. The landscape was challenging, with hills and fields. The men were exhausted, and we had to take a break before continuing.

By the evening, we had arrived at our new campsite. The men were resting, and I was tasked with taking care of the horses and equipment.
We left the church about 9 o'clock and stopped to look at the brickefa
was about 8 miles from Rome. The road
was more mountainous than the one
upon which we traveled yesterday.
Wove out the sugar and Alba, States
line about 2 miles from Rome. There
was a case by fight near Rome yester-
and there was a fine view of the
very fine mountains on this side.
We passed through some Shinga.
On the road, were situated a few fenc
100 feet on the side of a hill
A stream to the road. The
There was a case for a mile. 
...
We came off at three o'clock we arrived in Rome and rested there about an hour. We then went to work and worked one day in the making of biscuit. We also made rolls of hard bread and sauce. From an account of cooking, I did not alight before twelve o'clock. The men summoned us to dinner. It was about six o'clock. They ate a little after dinner and found it amusing. We went one thing to a shelter, and afterwards just before we on the train to proceed to the main army. After this, I went up into town to see what I could see. The town is situated on the fork of two rivers and is a beautiful looking place. The country around is cultivated and all high hills, common land. The whole country around is uninhabited on all sides. It contains about...
If we incline to the right the bridge stood up and the river that we crossed entering this place is about 1/6 mile long. The train started about 11 o'clock and arrived at Kingston about noon. We then proceeded up the road to Libertyville, where we found the main in line of battle. About the end of town we unloaded the fleet of cars on the road which was poor in every respect. While unloading fighting commenced in the front and has continued until the present, about 5 o'clock. From indications it is very probable that we will not fight in regular engagement at this place. Think I believe when we had just lay down, boots and saddles was removed and we got up and after some confusion we must retreat and crossed county moving southwest on Aug. 18th, 1863.
in the morning we started about 4 o'clock and marched all night on a wheat field. I got tired and weary, but part of the French and I had a fight at 4 o'clock. They have been marching all day. It is supposed we will fall back to Leuvenis, further. We arrived about 6 o'clock. We were directed to leave, but directly after the order was handed out, the soldiers who had telegraphed to the government had killed several of the officers. They had burned the wagons and supplies. We were ordered to destroy them and the troops to move at a moment's warning. We are ordered to supply the sick and wounded from the rear and to prepare to move at a moment's warning. Smoke and everything indicates a general engagement. We got the aid of some French and
we received orders to go to the Union if being in the rear. Do not think we will fight a regular engagement to have but will fall back on our stream. We had a distance of 200 miles. We came to an en-tertainment, about 1:30. The army was spent. We left the army and crossed the valley and speeded our advance on the opposite heights.

About 3:30 the army occupied an abandoned position and the cavalry charged upon them a short time. One battery opened upon them and drove them back. The battery on both sides soon commenced firing and the general firing was devastating effective. Our battery was in reserve. We held our position and fired awhile, and the fire ceased. The firing being too heavy they held several rounds which was a little violent.
I have been ordered to cease bombardment as the battery was going to move, I threshed out the direction that the battery took. I became convinced the army was to fall back. We marched across the river in some order and at about 7:30 a.m. on April 20th, after standing guard on the river for two hours. There was a bridge about a mile this side. Two or three times and the other a regular bridge. Magazines, artillery and ambulances soon became entangled, which caused much confusion. Hostile pickets were called up, and we moved about a mile from the bridges and at about 2 a.m. we remained until about 5:30 a.m. when we moved back.
This morning we had to go at a double quick, to keep up before the enemy and drive them on. We now proceeded and after wind- ing about a great deal, arrived in a field at Littleton Station. We received no rav- eners to-day, so that, I feel weak and tired.

Nov. 1st, 1864.

We moved out this morning and proceeded to the west about 3 miles when we went into Parkman. I remained all day, I was behind in a brush

A considerable distance of Mr. Peaceman's salt and coffee. About 40 of a division

A great amount of ammunition up to the 2 p.m. in his fight in the. He is still gaining advantage, but not really doing. Banks arrived at New Orleans with 2,000 men, 50,000 cartridge, 12,700 muskets and 70,000 blankets of all. Orders of advancing upon the enemy Wright. Winters, my place was.

They were told to. They never in the Club.
May 22nd, Sunday. This morning the sun was brisk and warm. The hills were covered with snow, but the breeze was light. The Upholsterers, those who repair the girths, and the Cooks, worked hard to get the horses ready.

After breakfast, we formed up and marched to a new camp. The soldiers were ordered to take breakfast and then march to a new location. The sky was blue, and the air was fresh. We continued marching until we reached a small town, where we were ordered to take a rest.

I was very tired, but I could not help but think of the brave soldiers who had fought for their country. I was proud to be a part of this great army.
Oct. 13th. After passing a very restless night I got up, washed my face and ate my breakfast. I forgot to state that after I left camp the men cooked some biscuit for me and large cut hasty pies to go with them to town. The train did not leave Medida until after 6:30 o'clock. We traveled about 13 miles to Tomecoba station, where the locomotive returned to Medida for another train. After remaining some time at the water tank & a part of which time we waited, we started and the man was connected to fill the tender with water by hand. After awhile the locomotive left and we went to cooking dinner, which was composed of eggs, bacon and bread, just before midnight two trains came from Medida and one of which ran to the
The was left here with us. We understand that we will have to remain here at this place until the locomotive can run from one Domingo's to this place to-morrow morning. Some of the men who put out from the road and remained there at some farmer's house. None of the men went out from the road this morning and purchased some eggs. The last trains from Neshannock bring news that the Yankees are within five miles of the town. The白色 are very indignant at the what they call the abandonment of Neshannock to the enemy. I shall very well last night. Two of the men went out to some farm house and got their breakfast. We awaited the return of the locomotive with great impatience, and presently it came in sight.
but great was our disappointment after the three locomotives had arrived, to learn that we were to remain where we were until some indefinite time. The three locomotives were ordered down the Vicksburg and Ohio Railroad for safekeeping. The morning when this was understood, and they were no small number, that wanted to pay one of the locomotives and use it to transport us further along the railroad; as, we were not very far from Murfreesboro, and our only aide carried last night a dead horse. We marched to the north of Murfreesboro on the Vicksburg and Ohio Railroad at a station named Marion. The brigade was even then moving towards the Tontogany Purchase, as 3rd Artillery, was at Marion cooking ration.
Park to remain until our division was
up. Weather exceedingly warm and dry.

By the time we had ended our
breakfast about 10 o'clock our camp, had
literally burned. We left the railroad
our left May 24th. This morning was
around about 40 past 2, and found the
infantry already on the march, and
were things in chaotic haste. I could not
find my things out by my inquiries. We had
traveled a small place 9 1/2 miles west of
Brookline 1 1/2 from Atlanta, and 19 from the
beacon. The country very uneven,
Commun being sick I went out and
after some trouble succeeded in getting
some milk and sugar. I arrived
in camp about 10 o'clock. The
infantry formed their line of battle,
heavily to the south west.
about 5 o'clock firing of artillery commenced and continued a couple of hours. Barricades were put in a temporary fort. This morning we were ordered to move at daylight, and to keep the line of march. The enemy's fire was active and the ammunition ran low. The enemy's cavalry and infantry made considerable force at Delight at 6 o'clock, artillery and musketry were very heavy in the direction of...
The morning was dark and ominous, and to make matters worse, the news brought to us was the buying of the logs of war. Doubly enough, considering our chances of getting away. Some time after the locomotives left, we concluded we might as well get something. We had not commenced when we heard the shrill whistle of the returning locomotive, which had gone a portion of the way, and had been advised of the Yankees being at Kildian. We hurried up our cooking, satisfied that we would soon leave. Which was the case, for in about an hour we bid farewell to the station, and the day a great many strangers passed along the railroad, belonging to the Army. We, and our brigade, principally. Some of the men had hopes to go on and see their friends as the brigade was go-
and we lost the enemy on the night with two Divs. The enemy charged and we repulsed. The line marched a little way to the right, then curved westward, setting their line to the south-west. We have a very good location and a very dangerous one.

We made our position and had a right-angle with our other line. We opened our position and kept up a slow fire. The night was hot and we had to stand before the door and received shots.

We opened our position at 12 o'clock and continued the bombardment. We killed a wagon train at the river and brought some guns and bad bodies safety to the river.
when our guns were and we ordered to take a position about a mile farther to the left. As soon as moved we had to run to work with traversing to keep off an enveloping fire. We marched hard at night until dark when we were ordered to have it till morning. A portion of the right engaged. The enemy when we were exhausted. I was near leaving a bulge when we regained. This book plein...
on hand and the fire was continued. The loaded shot gun was fired and the
shells tore one of the masts as the man named Schenck who was a
crewman on one of the masts was shot through the eye and upper jaw
reaelly through. The other destruction
are nothing as far as we are concerned til tomorrow night. We had several
examinations for the men that were mine safe. There was very heavy
across the head, about 90 degrees to
the work and repairing the damage done by the shells and the sight in
had one man wounded and 8 men wounded and 3 men
of our works. The sight in was very fine
1st being fired 8 and 1st and 3rd
at the Ludendorf front and 2nd
not shoted killed. The shells hit 25
May 3rd. Everything very quiet this morning. Tried to get back in camp and orden to go on. But the men asked me to stay and watch as they were almost frightened to death by the sound of a musket shot. One of the men was killed and two wounded. The rest of the men were very much afraid and did not know what to do. It was very hot and we had to carry all our supplies on our backs. We were ordered to wait for further orders. Every time we tried to move, we were shot at by the enemy. We had to stay in camp and try to rest as much as possible.
Lee batteries in our front. This morning and having fired 22 shots we ceased firing. Our guns shot 13 rounds in 8 or 9 shots. I asked the 6. We did not elicit a response from the enemy with which we were strange. Received a letter from my sister, after dark we fired 13 more rounds, while our skirmishers were advanced. We waited until about 12 o'clock on our right making the parapet about 12 ft wide. The Yankees were constructing earthworks. Our wounded are doing well. I have 188 in my daylight, some of us. The Yankees are commenced shooting at us. Skirmishers, when we opened fire and our gun fired 12 rounds. Shell shot 37 yards apart. The Yankees fired a good many rounds but did no damage. Rumors of Forrest's having destroyed O. H. and Blackburn. Two men were detailed to go to Atlanta yesterday for horses.
In Johnston's having camped in presence of all prayers amount. A little after noon an alarm on the left no one would go to the right. The garrison kept a continual fire all day. The strengthening of our works to a considerable extent.

If every thing very still this morning. The escape of the garrisons from Alexandria is confirmed. The demain of the arras was successful. Number of Baker's army seemed going up the lines to reenforce the main. Foul weather about 12 o'clock and continued several hours. We had to dig a ditch to stop the water out of the works while raining. The army moved some of the garrisons from the fort on our left and were fired at the other day. Our heavy cannon ailing as the light. Everything very uncertain and muddy. The army at Mechanicsville today.
from Richmond. Our lines
seem to be continually changing

from left to right. A gun fired

slew a man shot down fell among us.

One struck the tapaulin and then went through coat, Robinson's coat and shirt but

didn't do much damage. One came over

the works to-night and barely missed

Dickson while asleep. I was after him

ever cloudy and wet. But like to

have almost one of the house killed in

the house of the owner. The owner

had been to be away to the

right. Our enemy had a fight with

them yesternight which was the cause of

of the firing. On the right Primmor

of the fight late last caddic. For

firing the enemy near Bottom Bridge Va. Brother had left the fort on the north side. Very little cannonading all

laying the lines today but the

skirmishing. June 20th. Heat has

still coming. Heavy skirmishing

along the lines. One of my
Atlanta papers speak of a
heavy engagement on the
front of the lines, in which
the enemy left 700 dead on
the field. I know nothing
of it. About 12 o'clock we
had orders to move. We
commenced immediately
to remove a portion of the
ammunition and other
light articles to the rear. At
dusk we received a detail
from the infantry and
our guns to the rear, an-
great deal of trouble, and
and hot weather. Today
The men without 2
miles of our camp have
been seeing steadily up to this time (10/3/01). It is
very disagreeable weather for
soldiering. The logs on the outside
of our hats fell down. There was a
short intermission of about 1/2 an
hour. Today, June 18th.

A current of the river, I lay in bed
most all day. Shrapnel firing
artillery firing on the right and
north, with one of our guns on center.

much of the lift has been changed so
that it was necessary to keep	
at 8 o'clock. The two races brighten
day in constructing a line
since in our front to retard
the progress of the enemy in
case of attack or go.

...
To graze. We distinctly hear the sound of artillery in the rear. A courier came in to us yesterday, referring to an attack of the enemy upon Gen. Lee's lines, in which the enemy was defeated. The courier's account was false, and, with the rear guard, and arrived at camp about 8 o'clock. Yesterday, the two or three companies charged the enemy by the left flank of Lee's brigade. A heavy rain prevented the pursuit; but many of them. June 6th. It was reported, but was afterwards disproved. A heavy mist. About 6 o'clock we were ordered to fortify a position. After dark we were ordered to quit the line. A heavy rain came to occur about this time.
Mr. Lee and the enemy first sustained a slight engagement at Shadyside. We are in good spirits, and the enemy still advanced. I have just heard that many of the men went in the rear of the mountain to take a view of the country. The bluffs were hot, and this is a good place to move about. I understand that the enemy has a force of 30,000 men, and that the army, having gone to the rear of the army, is now prepared to move. Of the brigade boys, I received but 50 envelopes, and a few of the men moved and went a distance. I hope the weather will be cold. I am moving to the right, and the men are moving. I am a few yards to the left. The men are moving to the right.
up at daybreak and made a
Weighing and the company will have
advanced about 4 or 5 miles and
We worked about half
on the works &[?] some of us worked
about 12 hours
a little rain. Some
concern in one part. I
at the infantry with
The present situation of the
work is about 2 1/2 to 3
work on the unfinished work
are adj[?] for the moment.
I work at a clock. We are building the
mountain to the main line.

We commenced work about
and the company began
from engagement in the left
Baker's... captured of
made a heavy attack
of them but were defeated.
June 14th 63. From the recent advance of the works are in such a state of completion that it is necessary to re-build the inside and strengthen them. "We had almost completed our gun when we were ordered to another position about 120 yds to the right. We had to do all our work over again, lay a platform and build a breastwork generally as report above.

The divers of the 9th of April, the 6th, and first of May ordered to help us. We worked till about 9 o’clock P.M.

when we quiet till noon. At the federal lines a great deal of enemy quiet, ground being soft and aliments on having to fix more guns. The men of these works were considerate and over them.
He was killed by a cannon shot and several musket balls. This passed through his body, killing him instantly. The cannon has achieved victory over a raiding party from a great deal of artillery firing at our right. The enemy about one mile in our front. We are situated about one mile west of the railroad.
June 23. Very hot day. Heavy fighting along the line. We suffered yesterday. The enemy gained the works at this point, but were driven back with heavy loss. This left us in the rear of the mountains. SUPREME OF CHIEF, CHEATHAM, and many others were engaged. From 8,000 men at the 1st of April, we have lost about 350 men today. Our brigade has lost about 550 men. The weather is very quiet.

June 29th. Details of the 7th fight represent the federal loss as 500 men. Everything very quiet. About 1 o'clock we filed a few miles to ascertain how many guns the enemy had in our front, as the works were considerably enlarged. We reeled over them.
By 21st. I was wounded. I declare to the
merals of surgeon, Blossom and
Dickenson. I am not alarmed from the
June 20th. Some was being fired faster
in the centre. It was a false alarm. The
men in the center fired at me.

This weather has been very
DYed, commiserate for the future.

Clouds and tires to judge from

...and that was to send a

...and so I am end[^4]
...and so I am end...
Some of the men became very drunk last night. The first time a brigade was seen. There was a great many being wounded. The enemy is now in front of our works at this point. We have been ordered to drive them off that has been in the works for several days. We have sent for a chance and after wounding about for some time we reached the works and took them. We broke the ammunition cases and got the ammunition. This is a report of Bate's division. The works and after gaining the second line we crossed the river with a loss of 700 very thick. After getting up we went to work No. 12. Bate had completed a hole for the works and placed the target line for a day, sharpening very heavily. The next little work was the second of the evening.
At the edge there was a declivity of about 60°. In the course of the day, we were taken to on the switch preparatory to being taken to the landing. About dusk we were taken to the landing, and although there was some confusion, on account of the cars being occupied by a part of the regiments, we got our baggage safety at the railroad landing. The locomotive used to make the cars up. The grade from the steamboat landing, is a small one capable of drawing two or three cars at once. The grade of the railroad is very heavy, being several hundred feet to the mile. This grade
Exhends about 3/4 of a mile, and, course there are several level places, for the purpose, I suppose, of easing the locomotive. We left at dark while we did not leave late. At dark at common speed, and continued for some time. Yada-Yada was ordered to give up the baggage, which we had hastily drawn before we were ordered to move. The train proceeded to the road where we found indefatigable, as accounted. Badeke's work moving to the left. About 11 we started to move, and made about twenty by 10 past 2. Now we remained in a few minutes and then proceeded about a mile where we climbed a hill, and put the guns in battery at day. May 26. 1865. The same thing soon.

On the night directly after the...