March 8th, 1862

This morning at 8 o'clock received an order to pack up and be ready to start at 10 o'clock. All had been confirmed and conjecture added to that which was the same and a general convening of all the officers and men to arrange to face the opposition of their commanders. The expedition that went all night will be expected to be there the first time the regiment had been ordered out in formation, not incapacitated for active duty although portions of it had done some active duty, possibly more.

We started away the day that the army was in motion and at 12 o'clock rode to Mountain. We concluded that the enemy was in motion and at 12 o'clock understood that Blair and Hook would be the first point that our army would likely to attack concluding that Birney not particularly our destination.

March 9th

Moved the morning at daylight with the 5th Cavalry and two regiments forming a irregular column. C. McCollum of the 5th and Gregg Connolly at the head formed column. About 9 A.M. caught up to the infantry at a bridge a short distance and moved to the north of the Sycamore Road. (Sometimes taken the Sycamore Road) arriving there at 2 P.M. on the way past by the friend Melvin B. Shanks at a farmhouse.

A. A. C., left headquarters for Williams at the turnpike of the Old Army Road and the Bolles Bull Run as the right flank behind which Allan and a few men were held.
On the 5th of October, we commenced crossing the Conestoga at 11 a.m., and continued west until 11 p.m. The men were then informed that our objective was to make a surprise attack on the enemy's camp, and that we were to retrace our steps if necessary. The plan was to advance towards the enemy's camp, which was located about a mile to the west of the Conestoga River.

The troops were to advance quietly, and the plan was to strike the enemy's camp while they were sleeping. The men were to remain hidden until the signal was given to advance. The signal was to be given by the advance battery, which was to fire a volley into the enemy's camp. The troops were to advance silently, and were to avoid any unnecessary noise or disturbance.

The troops were to advance in two columns, with the left column leading. The right column was to follow closely behind. The men were to advance cautiously, and were to avoid any unnecessary noise or disturbance.

The troops were to advance silently, and were to avoid any unnecessary noise or disturbance.

The troops were to advance towards the enemy's camp, which was located about a mile to the west of the Conestoga River.

The plan was to advance towards the enemy's camp, which was located about a mile to the west of the Conestoga River.
March 31

1. Shortly after this morning Mecca moved to 7 P.M. and our marching to Alexandria went into camp.

2. At 1 P.M. the town took up its baggage and the 6th Company moved into camp.

3. Remain now till marching through for up to Syria. Each one packed himself as comfortably as possible.

4. We are now coming to a town, the site of which is behind the town of Mecca.

5. The army is shipping in some place at the other end.

6. We are still absent from Mecca for riding to Syria.

7. Spent most of the day in Alexandria reviewing and preparing eyesight some remnants of the French and details of the body.
11th Saturday.

Some one arrived at this Camp from the Agency of Washington. Nothing has occurred in our Enemy of any note of importance this week. We have met here once and have visited daily. Occasionally they ride around the County and no Hampton or the East which both us and the Half Yankees of every sort in the way of Tanners, black or white, cobblers and blacksmiths. One of the only Baxter's left in the vicinity of what used to be the occupied by the armies, though mostly Baxter's to the left to keep up from that irritation. Though the City of Hampton would now be filled only for the 2nd under Brevet whom it was ordered.
Sunday. This morning we marched out from all our baggage and confusion which should not be the excuse for our great losses. At 11 am we posted out marching down for Petersburg. When we arrived at the bridge about 2 o'clock, and Bivouacked for the night.

The weather very cold and stormy fog was just there not yet cleared. We have neither forage for horses nor are in a very healthy condition there being nothing to buy. I paid four dollars for half a bushel of oats for my horses. A portion of the regiment had been on duty in the right of our army just resigned.

6. There is no actual from but the enemy are evacuating their strong hold and falling back to Petersburg. Our Majors came up with 900 men and一个多 thousand and 6500 men in that direction and having got enough to eat.

8. The enemy have gone our way is all good.

9. This morning we heard Ely directed to Williamsburg there we divided about a mile and halted just east of the town when we remained all night.

11. About 9 a.m. and breakfast at Fort Monroe where we stopped about 45 minutes very hot there. At 10 a.m. I heard of two prisoners of war to Major Captains which were brought with a flag of truce without distinguishing circumstances.

13. This morning one squadron was sent out to picket the road leading to Petersburg in manner of Belknap about 2 1/2 a.m. the enemy there being a demonstration
on the pickets. The Regiment next rose to their support. Turning over the prisoners to Capt. Neuler and joined the Regiment as many other units from Forteps to Col. Gregg with the advance. Celebrating among the
land at Col. Gregg's on Big Right, I on his left
foot with a Battalion, the enemy always im-
movably. They accepted all the forces of the
Regiment, which the 1st Cav. at
Col. Gregg's. Here a perfect dimness
of stopping till they have some sleep and
at 5 or 6 in the day. As I went back to
Centennial, I left with my forces of the
Regiment, as I left with the 1st Cav.
Col. Gregg's. Here a perfect dimness
of stopping till they have some sleep and
at 5 or 6 in the day. As I went back to
Centennial, I left with my forces of the
Regiment, as I left with the 1st Cav.
May 15. During this day the enemy disappeared from the front. One Battalion formed a large square and supported by infantry support to the rear advanced.

I had ordered the enemy's Commandery
The advance before I commanded the advance. Battalion supported by the left of the Regiment. The 1st Platoon
Led by Capt. 2d Lt. Col. Roll. Lt. Col. Peabody and
1st Platoon. Battalion. This day we drove the enemy across the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge. The whole distance under Com. of
Col. Cheaps. and H. P. T. C. H.

We spent most of the day at Camp on the south side of the Chickahominy. We spent the day taking
Measures were all that day in driving the

May 16th. During the night a heavy snow fell
and continued all day.

May 17th. It is not known what happened last night. The men are restless this morning. About noon
I asked Col. Cheaps to call at our

Camp.

This evening we moved our Camp
about 3 miles and remained here. About 8 P.M. I received an order from Col. Cheaps who had made Col. Cheaps at the
Time to Cross the river at Bottoms with
our troops. I caused the enemy who I was supposed to destroy. However, about 1 mile from the bridge we
had some fight. Saturday they are away. A letter from his sister and one of his son's officers and family was
received. He said it was received at the head of the
river at 9 miles. We have no intention of doing any
May 23

Then we figured a second line at this place still along the picket line south of the
Chesapeake.

24

This morning the AggressorEngineer the
was signing us on the south side of the
Rive. The Moment in Company with the
Toward Alexandria. The Comman/Killed
at the Yards of the Yards (the command of a
head). I was ordered by Col. Rugg to
keep the 1st squad and keep the
enemy. We came on them keeping the 1st
squad and commencing the enemy
of the Reconn Eye come up close and
keep the 1st squad and charge them.

26

This morning Col. Rugg ordered us to
see what a\t was advancing toward the
place of the Boy, in the same place to
keep our left and from the Eye
giving the same time they had the right
at Commencing & rushing him to be
of

The (3rd) Con. was injured. He was immediately
much assistance by running to the
end and March more should have be-

time lost, but Col. Rugg about the
Up Chin and not to much accomphna
was inability with the 1st line. To go

28

Bridge for incapacite Comman/Kers.

The 3rd must made a formance
up the river by the south side about
the third to the bridge of finding a
suitable place for a bridge. It was

we moved at the Eastern line the
Yard.: Where the enemy was supposed to

not thousands of. The 6th line. Which is found to any
the tendency has a little overreach. The we
Heath of whom we were to connect and deliver off, our regiment passed to Holley by of Garden where they extended some way to the rear. A force of one battalion to get to the Garden Church if possible. I found the place strongly guarded but took it by a charge. During the enemy about one mile to the rear. The enemy were strong force around us in line. Just to the right and two Villa and near formed a portion of the regiment in front the remainder in Camp deering Postion and guard station.

29. The regiment moved Camp at about 10 a.m. in charge of seven trains. The division up the greatest speed. The art came to day clear the regular peace detail.

May 31. After marching about 12 in the lead in the extreme division of the 1st etc. By the pickets and brought into camp and disembarked at the 3d of the army. The was placed the General and had papers on this paper giving full particulars of these proposed affairs which was by Command at 11 o'clock. I deemed it a sign that any thought it must be a sign that the attack would not be made as the present line was by this order.

Above they commenced the attack with great fury for first portion of our line just 50 feet of the railroad as he passed indicated the fighting and very close and very near of ground fiercely continued. When the fight commenced some of the nearest ditches just in range of.
The Battery, in our front, had just and pressed, and the 3d Co. in command of the regiment. He showed some demonstration than did prudent and from facts that I did not run my Battalion but in great fear at the rest of the regiment had come to the Works, Constanceville. The attack began just the other side about a half mile.

June 1st, 1863.

Bragg's men in the South along the lines. The Corps about three from us. In action and unharmed by great Confederate numbers. And it was feared that the letter got to Anderson in one of the lines by high. But, during the two days' fire effect and this morning at an early sun, they made the attack with great shillings to the enemy, about & they gave us in answer for being brave, entire possession of the field. The regiment was ordered forward across the battlefield, the men all formed to them to be sent. Captains going up to Reckoner, which I believe the night best done. The line on the battle field has begun.

June 3rd.

Our regiment, working along the line, morning at the head with the Union forces into the Snake Road leading to Richmond. Captains from companies took a lead to the right. We proved our about three miles when we came on the enemy, there was little skirmishing as there was no resistance.

The regiment had formed line near about the middle of the road and took position at the Beaufort, at this point also day. This evening we moved into the woods of Jones Pond and kept until Camp right on the battle field of the 31st which is very
of Col. George D. Peabody and ordered an order to report with the regiment to Col. Colby who commanded the right of the army south side of White oak Swamp Creek. order was immediately given to make a reconnaissance down the Charles City Road. 2d Regt. of Infantry departed to the 1st of Nov. 1861 for the purpose of clearing some bridges from Love's Bridge. It was reported that a large force of the enemy was at the Blackfoot Church, which is at the intersection of the Prince George Road with the line of the 1st and 2nd Fairfax. The order was given to take the bridges and clear the road. The 2d Regt. of Infantry also had to clear the Line of the Bay Bridge which was a great hindrance as it showed plainly that an enemy was entirely clear.

Dec 16 during the night we returned back to our camp near the Jones.

18 Nothing of special importance occurred to us.

The regiment under command of Col. Peabody moved out toward Charles City. C. H. to cut off the railroad and the approach to the town where the railroad ran. The operation was successful and the town was taken in a few days. The railroad was also destroyed. The troops had been marching at daylight taking the most direct route. After leaving C. H. we passed on through the enemy they having passed on their way to Richmond, leaving the roads.

The town of Pamunkey was composed of the mansion of the Governor's Court House, said of skillet and gristmill. The mansion is built on the banks of the James River. A few miles from the James River.
June 19

We have got back into our Camp at

The 8th Regiment cavalry of light horse

The Command Center by least hour

The Command Center by least hour

Before any Component to any inspection

And there I took the Chaplain

As he was inspecting troops, there

As he was inspecting troops, there

Nothing out of the usual course of

Nothing out of the usual course of

Then had been Indian Reports to day

I told you Camp Personal Nature

The plan of Attack and

This morning 31st day & 32nd. now there

To Commerce on the 8th of May the

To Commerce on the 8th of May the

Then the idea was Apparent that the entire Scheme

Almost to stop the South. August 1st

Dr. Jones I turned from Big Red to

Confidentially, some of the particulars

We were present in the field to see the

We were present in the field to see the
Jan. 9th

Our Adjutant came this morning to our camp at the sound of the bugle and reported that the plans were to advance and capture the enemy's camp. We moved out at dawn, under the cover of darkness, and reached the enemy's camp by early morning. The enemy was taken by surprise and fled in confusion. We pursued them, capturing their supplies and equipment. In the afternoon, we took possession of their camp and established our own. The enemy fled further north, leaving behind their equipment and supplies. We captured a large number of prisoners and took possession of their camp. The victory was complete, and we marched triumphantly back to our lines.
July 1. Some days since some very close fighting for the last day and night our lines were
moving at short and fast firing on the left
part of our front where the garages
of the army across to James River. The
rest of it remained in rear of Fort Angle.
promptly we got to Richmond landing about
11 A.M. after which the battle of
Appomattox Court House commenced in earnest
the weather had been very warm
and many of our men suffered greatly
from heat and want of water.

July 2. The moment we
arrived there was to join
the battle as soon as we
reached the front. The
battalions were ordered to
meet the enemy in front where it was
expected the enemy would advance in large force. By
the information thought to be that
the enemy advance was just for
the support of its left about 12 miles
and joined to join. Except the Anglo-
French our army. My report was to say
nothing about the fact that we knew
there were great strong points enemy
advancing on our army which was
my private demonstration.

The action of the army that
fought the battle of Chancellorsville
was very clear all the from
the battle
field which they left less than about
11 A.M. They left about of them killed
and wounded in the field. The left
from the lines of Peters Copley that
are the sign of the army before them.
believe the enemy made this appearance.
July 13
And pushed as pretty sharp and the wagons
from about a time seemed to have air
fast given up the initial plantations and
without much fighting for another
hour.

July 15

July 16

July 17
I was relieved the morning by Major
Terman of the 1st Artillery. The
of the 1st Artillery, and the 1st
Artillery and the 1st Artillery
were killed and the 1st Artillery
officers.

The 1st Artillery
July 16

The whole camp is all fair enough. The secretary of the order and one are doing the picket duty just as before the morning, but the companies do not expect to be out enough to do any good work. Nothing new occurred to the left today of which I will except the appearance of the 12th as they passed by at 10 o'clock. I was sent out in command of the 10th and one of the 8th. I came the entire right line from the 12th and 8th and then went to the 10th and then from 10th across to the line across Hothill from the 1st and 2nd. After reporting all the particulars in advance of the troops and returned to camp. I was quite the superior there that I had the little victory of being of the company and picket duty. The picket line across Hothill where and along the line of 1st and 2nd had been very well of by the 1st and 2nd. As Gen. Grant got on line about 3:00PM. They were moved to Bay 9, the picket line for Skene at the Pointed Cap on the left and connected with the 9th by the river on the right which was near the breastworks on line. Croix that part of the river being towards Pike's Hill. This morning Com. Pleasonton took the command of the Brigade Action of the day which was held on line Croix at the same place and in all of the enemy.
About three hundred the Regiment was 
id under the command of Captain Max 
Dedman. The Regiment numbered about 
six thousand men. It was composed of 
about six hundred men. After which 
I was ordered to take the advanced and 
most direct route to the next town by way of 
Copperopolis, the Contra Costa. The 
Command of the Regiment was given to Captain 
Cook, the adjutant of the Infantry. 
When alarm I felt that they would 
not move in that direction, but for that 
reason, I therefore order them to 
take the main route to the nearest town 
(Paris) and there inform them of the 
expected position of the enemy. And to say that part 
of the Regiment had been across the 
Estero River as far as the Estero 
River. And to say that we were 
expected to come to a position of 
advantage. We were to move to the 
rear and move on to a position from 
which we might capture their 
Command. And that it was expected 
that we would move into the field from 
a direction from the advantage of 
which position in test we had a better 
knowledge. But I was unable to see 
their position. After which time it continued to move 
slowly, and from about as much 
as it could be. So much so that it was 
impossible to see the road long. I ran 
with a book, putting my hand in 
its pages to avoid the wind. The 
Regiment was composed of about six hundred men.
Aug 5

Hurt's Battery with Presidents three of one ordered bay. Maj. Gen. Heber Pickett in front with the 5th. Col. which I Commanded at their Select at Honey's H. D. had put up an entrenchment by Capt. Presant to repel the advance and move on the Charles City road and to arrest anyone who might give informations of the approach. By advance Maj. Gen. Pickett arrived the 2nd of the night at a church within one mile of a position on Hill where we halted till daylight (a large portion of Maj. Gen. Pickett had retired) to take houses to be presented from communicating with the enemy. So that by Con's light they could not be seen to prevent them from communicating with the enemy. So that by Con's light they could not be seen, but the advance and at distance to prevent possession of the Hill and large skirmishing by the enemy. While we halted I wasезульт of the time with Capt. Presant and Capt. Biney, our Whady with Htero and union

Aug 6

We crossed at day light the Chickahominy at some distance about two miles and shock the enemy and had some cheyks. Then pressed a gallant charge. I had the zone filled with monday.

Aug 7

Saw two fine Sharp shooters on my line. Capt. Pickett sent to the captain who was too close to come in with the enemy. We advanced on my front. I sent some men out and toJones out the truth who attacked. We some of our own men for we had got to the enemy road and were in a quarter of our company. They were assisted in taking.
The 8th Dr. remained in the front and picket, and skirmish at some set, with the enemy. I still remain in command of the regiment.

Determined along center Creek & Harshal Homes, where the regiment remained, most of the issue. A portion of it on duty, all the band under command Col. Gregg still in the field but, 1st, as the regiment was replaced by other troops.

The regiment went into camp where most of it remained, till the 12th.

The captain Col. Griffiths was detailed to command the rear of the army and picket the same along center Creek and out the Charles & Bend the loss of the commander by illness necessitating to hospital and other posts, for transportation to Alexandria, and for the support of Pope.

I was detailed this morning to take command of the regiment, Captain Col. Griffiths being in hospital. The detail for my command was composed of one squadron of the 8th US Col. two squadrons of the 6th US Col. two command of Capt. B. Gregg & Capt. M. Gregg. The squadron of the 8th US under command of Capt. A. the squadron of 8th & one of the 1st US battery of had very little trouble in finding the picket line. Clint the artillery inside the fortifications encircled by one squadron Capt.
Aging the night we fell back inside the fortifications, leaving a strong picket on our extreme right, placed within an order to give the notice of any approach of the enemy en fife for day after the picket was attacked by the parley, I dispersed them with all the available force. Then holding the line till about ten o'clock when the infantry made its appearance on our front, and drew us back inside the works at this time I found my force to small to make much of a fight against such odds, and sent to call Pleasanton for support when I received orders to hold as long as possible and if driven to fall back into the Color of the Green Boats, which came the last part of the day. Ignoring this order we had enemy fighting but were able to hold the works, our position held strong and we caused the enemy to heavy fire from the enemy. After the enemy found our position to strong for them to gain us further time the picket fire ceased.

Aug 17th. The enemy made another attempt to advance. But we held our position all day, the enemy having something before we held the old camp of the colored men which left the ground bare with dead corps bodies and all kinds of field...
Now on 2nd June. It was a misty about 10 o'clock of the night of the 1st we abandoned the woods and called in the picket on the upper road. Capt. Gregg's squadron was the last to come in. We then retreated to the mouth of the Chickahominy where McClellan had crossed. We came on the opposite at four-day light. Cesna and gallery for our and our garden and fogs. When I ordered the guards to their several commands, we then marched to for close the valley of Williamsport. At the latter place our troops to Col. Gregg, who was then in command of the regiment. The order of the attack was the order of the attack. Among the papers this evening I found theignet and had no special order to call upon the army at Alexandria.