On the 26th June we fought at Mechanicsville. The next Battle at Gainesville, sometimes called Cold Harbor. The Seven Days' fight on the 1st day of July 1862. We waded Potomac River near Leesburg at Roland's Ford on Friday Sept. 5th 1862. The water was swift and deep we had to hang together in blocks of four ranks, from the 6th to 10th of Sept. we remained in camp near Frederick Maryland. We were withdrawn on the 14th we engaged the enemy on the 13th of Sept. at Bonsboro or South Mountain Md. on the 17th of Sept. we had a desperate fight at Sharpsburg. Here I was on the outside of left arm below the shoulder.
on the night of Sept 18th we were withdrawn across the Potomac again to Va. after which we lay in camp until late in Oct. in Nov. come in the march southeast to Fredricksburg on Monday night The 15th of Dec. the picket line of our Regt was thrown well to the front. The battle at Fredricksburg was fought 14th Dec. 1862 when the movements began at Fredricksburg our command was in Shenandoa valley west of Blue Ridge Mountains over 100 miles away, we recd orders to march at once to go to Fredricksburg we were without anything to eat to start with naked and barefooted we crossed the Blue Ridge and reported at Fredricksburg on the night of the 3rd day
worn out & hungry but we could not get any rations that night, we were compelled to lay down to rest again hungry. They commenced butchering beef before day in the morning. They got them quarters and issued but just as our quarter of beef reached us the fight opened in our front and we were ordered forward, we put two men to carry our piece of beef and we all cut us off a piece as we went along and eat it raw, without salt or bread, and it was better eating than you might imagine to hungry soldiers though you may not believe it.
This Battle over we went into winter quarters near Fredericksburg out towards Guinea station. Our next Battle took place at Chancellorsville on Friday evening & Saturday morning of May 2nd 1863. Our skirmish line was in contact with the Enemy not far from the Chancellor House. J.C. Clinton, J.A. Ford and Saber Gneisburgers all lost one leg. Here early in the morning we routed the Enemy and drove them. I think about 14 miles. When it came on we halted to get our line in better shape for another charge and to get ammunition. Stonewall Jackson was wounded here which stopped the fighting for the night. Next morning Sunday May 3rd we were thrown forward against the Enemy here I rested.
A gun shot wound on the inside of left arm above elbow but not leave the field. The woods caught fire from shells and a great many dead men were buried up.

John C. Ford of our Co. was one of them he was a son of Annie Ford of Dallas N.C.

We left here Friday the 2nd of June 1868 we marched via culpepper C.H. and montrossal to Berryville Va. where we captured the camp equipment of 1,500 men who fled without battle. Thence to Winchester where 3,000 of Milroy's men were taken and marched past our command. At martinsburg we cut the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. and preparing forward waded the Potomac at Williamsport on Monday the 15th of June.
pasing through Chambersburg, Pa. we reached Carlisle Pa. about 17th of June our Regt. acted as Provost Guard at several places on this March. At Carlisle we rested for several days in the Federal Barracks orders had already been given for the March on Harrisburg. When on the night of the 17th. Gen. Lee. Then at Chambersburg learned from a scout that the enemy was on his right flank, the head of their column being then near Frederick, our resting place of the Fall before. we left Carlisle on Tuesday the last day of June we marched swiftly southward. The sounds of strenuous battle reached our Ears on the morning of Wednesday July 1st as we pressed forwards towards Gettysburg.
No 7 we were engaged at Gettysburg Battle where we lost heavily our Brig. of four Regiments come away from there with only about 60 men. we waded the Potomac at falling waters near Williamsport the 10th of July after operating in the Valley for a short while our command moved towards Madison C.H. here we rested till the 11th to move the 9th of Oct. to strike Meade's flank who was then at Culkepper C.H. on that march our Regt. the 5th part of The 12th N.C. all under command of Lieutnant Col. Davis of the 12th Regt. crossed the Rapidan River at Raccoon ford. This detachment was highly commended for a gallant charge on a Battery and its support. we sustained loss both at Sideresville and near Brandy Station during the same movement.
Beginning at Midnight of May 3rd, 1864, Grant, now commander-in-chief of the Federal Armies, suddenly threw nearly 120,000 men under Meade across the Rapidan. Grant's plan was to flank Lee out of his entrenched position on mine Run, and fight him somewhere between the River and Richmond, if he would stand. That Lee did stand is attested by the fall during this movement of more Federals than Lee had men.

Our Brigade left Taylorsville at 11 a.m. The 4th, May and by the quickest forced march on record covered 66 miles in 23 hours. Army miles fell dead in their traces under the severe strain but without stopped for sleep or hardly for rest we held out and
reached the plank road near the wilderness tavern on the 5th. dead tired as we were, we were ordered forward about sunset with J.O. Gordons Brigade. The movement was under Gordons command and was directed against the Federal Right, driving the enemy back a mile or more with slight loss to ourselves. We halted on the turnpike road and slept as even tired soldiers hardly ever slept before. During the night of May 7th, Grant began his flanking movement around Lee’s Right. Lee swung Anderson’s Division around and headed him off at Spotsylvania C.H. It was while on the march to Spotsylvania that our Brigade was transferred from Rodes Div to Earlys Division. Early being assigned temporarily to the command of Hill’s Corps.
Jordan commanded division.

On the 9th of May at Spotsylvania our brigade with 3 or 4 hundred men made a reconnaissance on the Confederate right and drove back a division of Burnside's corps but seeing himself nearly enveloped by enemy in overwhelming force Johnson withdrew his brigade in time to escape capture. The 23rd lost 10 to 30 men in this move. We took no part in the battle till nearly sunset, about 12:30 the enemy broke through our lines at an angle in the woods and were advancing rapidly towards Gen. Lee's head quarters then in sight and directly before them our brigade moved by the right flank in column from behind a pine thicket where we had been resting and concealed emerging suddenly in their front then going by the left flank in line of battle we met and drove the enemy back.
across the breast works and regained several pieces of Artillery which was still in position some of the Confederate Gunners who were concealed in the cannon pits had escaped capture now sprung out and used the Guns. Very effectively on the retreating Federals. Just as the Brigade faced by the left flank and advanced towards the enemy I saw facing the head of the column Gen. Lee on Horseback hat in hand cheering on the men within not more than one hundred yards of the Enemy. The fighting lasted till about 9 O'clock That night, killed & wounded in our Regt numbered 20 to 30 men about daybrake on the 12th of May. The Enemy advanced & captured a Brigade on our line and took possession of that part of it.
This fight lasted all day after the bloody fight of the 12th our Brigade was engaged in Battle on the 19th on the 18th of June our Brigade was detached from these lines and went to the corps commanded by Genl. Early on the Valley Campaign. We marched to the B.R. at Charlottesville and got on the train for Lynchburg on which place Genl. Hunter was rapidly advancing we arrived just at the nick of time to save the town passing through the streets at double quick within 10 minutes we were skirmishing with Hunter advance Guards. we drove them away through the mountains after which Early moved down the Valley. We reached Staunton on the 27th of June.
and pressed on down the valley, reached Harper's Ferry on the Potomac.

On the 4th of July our advance had been rapid and unexpected. That we here broke up a big 4th of July celebration as the Enemy held the heights beyond the River and commanded the approaches to Harper's Ferry with artillery none but the skirmish line went in to the town. We waded the Potomac above the ferry, our forces for a few days made junction and there to confuse the Federal as to our design. But finally we dashed off for Washington City. On the 9th of July we met Gen. Lew Wallace at Monocacy Junction near Frederick City Maryland, who gave battle to bar our way to the Federal capital, resisting our advance through.
The town, Wallace made a
determined stand at Monocacy
River. While Gordons Division
crossed the River and struck
the Enemy's right flank, our
Brigade was ordered to capture
a Block House on the other side
of the B.&O. R.R., a considerable
force of Yankees were in a R.R. cut
perfectly protected. We were thrown
forward on Block House but were
met by a hot infilading fire from
the line in R.R. cut. A heavy
Battling across the River also swept
us with a raking fire, on us
we were driven back. We finally
drove them back. We captured about
700 prisoners. Wallace was defeated
and thrown back on Baltimore
The way being open we advance
a forced Sunday March on
Washington
No. 15

Hot, jaded, and foot sore we arrived in sight of that city and only 3 miles distant on Monday, July 11. The day was one of overpowering heat. The troops were too completely exhausted with marching to have been effective in an immediate attack, after maintaining a threatening attitude against them all day. On the 12th, we retreated at dark without molestation, passing swiftly through Rockville and Poolesville. We crossed the Potomac at White Ford near Leesburg on the morning of the 14th, bringing off all prisoners and captives in safety. Resting on the 14th and 15th near Leesburg on the 16th, we resumed the march through Minkers Gap to the Valley. I would say here that I come out...
of Maryland sick and was excused from duty as soon as we crossed the Potomac and was sent up the Valley to hospitals at Mt. Jackson while I was absent. The Battle of Winchester was fought about the 17th & 18th Sept. 1862. Fisher's Hill Sept 20 our little army was stumped.

The 12th & 13th October finds me back with my command at Fisher's Hill. This brings me in to where we had a lot of marching & fighting to do. That is too tedious for me to describe unless you require it. Our next fight was at Cedar Creek we moved out on the night of the 18th of October about 9 o'clock and marched all night.
J. L. Wallace.

On the 21st June we fought at Mechanicsville. The next battle at Gainesville, sometimes called Cold Harbor, the bitter sharp fight ended on the 1st day of July 1863. We reached the Potomac River near Lynchburg.

The river was swift and deep and we had to hang together in blocks of four or five. From the 6th to 10th of Sept., we remained in camp at Frederick, Md. We were withdrawn on the 10th to engage with the enemy on the 13th of Sept. at Boonsboro or South Mountain, Md. On the 17th of Sept., we had a desperate fight at Sharpsburg. Here I was wounded on the outside of my left arm above the shoulder on the night of Sept. 18th. We were withdrawn and crossed the Potomac again to Va. after which we lay in Camp until late in Oct. in Nov. we came to Shoulder to
Fredrickburg. The Monday night the 13th of Dec. the picket line of our Regt.
was thrown well to the front. The Battle of Fredrickburg was fought 14th Dec.
1862. when the movements began.
At Fredrickburg our command was in the Shenandoah Valley west of Blue Ridge mountainous area 100 miles away. We received orders to march at once to Fredrickburg. We were without anything to eat. To stand with almost naked and barefooted. We crossed the Blue Ridge and reported at Fredrickburg on the night of the 13th. Day we were out and hungry, but we could not get any rations. That night we were compelled to lay down to rest again hungry.
They commenced butchering beef.
Before day in the morning they got their quarters and issued the just as our quarters of beef reached us the light opened six rear front and we were ordered forward, we put two men to carry our piece of beef and we all cut it up at a piece as we could.
along--and eat it raw, without
salt or bread--and it was better
eating than you might imagine to
hungry soldiers though you may
not believe me. This battle over
we went into winter quarters
near Fredericksburg out-loud.
Quina Station. Here we lost battle
took place at Chancellorsville on
Friday evening and Saturday morning
of May 2nd 1863. We were skirmishing
had no contact with the enemy
coming-not far from the Chancellors
House. J. L. Chielson, J. A. Ford
and Sabine Lieberke, all lost a
leg in this battle--the remarkable
plot at it was that all
three lost their legs the same
morning. We moved--the enemy
and drove them I think about
4 miles when dark came on so
hurried to get out line so better
shape for another charge and to
got Stonewall Jackson back
wounded here which stopped the
fighting for the night, next
morning being Sunday May
The third we were thrown forward against the enemy, here I received a wound on the inside of left arm above elbow but did not leave the field. The woods caught fire from shells and a great many dead men were burned up. John C. Ford of our Co. was killed of them. I was at noon of August 9th at Dallas, N.C., we left here the 4th day of June 1863. We marched via Culpepper, C.H., and Frontroyal to Berryville Va. here we captured the camp baggage of 1,500 men who fled without battle. There is no Winchester where 3,000 of them were taken and awarded passes. Over command. At Martinsburg we cut the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. and preferring to go forward crossed the Potomac at Frederick. On Monday the 10th of June, we reached Gettysburg on July 1st just in time for them to forge us in the rear of their line. We left the battle ground with only 65 men.
During May 1864 our army was kept busy fighting and watching General Lee and his large forces. Lee using Anderson's Brigade around and headed him off at Spottsylvania Court House. It was while we were marching to Spottsylvania that our Brigade was transferred from Porter's Division to Early's Division. Early being assigned temporarily to the command of Hills Corps. Jordan commanded Division on the 7th of May at Spottsylvania Court House our Brigade with 3 or 4 hundred men and made an attack about two miles back. We were advancing and drove a division of Burnside Corps but seeing himself severely enveloped by enemy he overpowered force Johnson withdrew his Brigade in haste to escape capture. The 23rd lost from 20 to 25 men in this move. We took no part in the battle until nearly sunset, about sunset the enemy broke through our lines at an angle into the works and were advancing toward Generals'
headquarters then in sight and
directly before them our Brigade
moved by the right flank in
column from behind a piece
thicket where we had been
resting and concealed emerging
suddenly in their front then
going by the left flank in line
of battle we met and drove the
enemy back across the breast
works and regained several pieces
of artillery which was still in
position some of the Confederate
Gunners who were concealed in
the cannon pits had escaped
capture now springing oil and
used the guns very effectively on
the retreating Federal. Just as the
Brigade faced by the left flanks
and advanced toward the
enemy Gen Lee on horse back had
in hand cheering on the men
within not more than one
hundred yards of the enemy
the fighting lasted until 9 o'clock
that night. At 11 o'clock we
started to marching and fighting
our next fight was at Cedar Creek. We moved oil on the night of the 18th. of October about 9 o'clock and advanced all night.

J.T. Wallace.