Repairing the "March of Mars" Civil War Diary of Charles Walker, 1861-1865

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The Story of a Common Soldier in the Civil War, 1861-1865
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The Civil War Diary of Josiah D. Smith, 1861-1865
For Cause and Comrades
Eyewitness to War in Virginia, 1861-1865

Repairing the "March of Mars"

He was just a sergeant in the Union army, and his name was General. His is a simple memoir but he was at some of the most dramatic battles and events of the war. During General Warren McCain's time in the Indiana cavalry, he served with General Judson Kilpatrick and went on Sherman's grand march. He saw enough of war and the best of men to last a lifetime. Every memoir of the American Civil War provides us with another view of the catastrophe that changed the country forever.

Civil War Diary of Charles Walker, 1861-1865

All for the Union is the eloquent and moving diary of Elisha Hunt Rhodes, featured throughout Ken Burns' PBS documentary The Civil War. Rhodes enlisted into the Union Army as a private in 1861 and left it four years later as a twenty-three-year-old colonel after fighting hard and honorably in battles from Bull Run to Appomattox. Anyone who heard these diaries excerpted in The Civil War will recognize his accounts of those campaigns, which remain outstanding for their clarity and detail. Most of all, Rhodes's words reveal the motivation of a common Yankee foot soldier, an otherwise ordinary young man who endured the rigors of combat and exhausting marches, short rations, fear, and
homesickness for a salary of $13 a month and the satisfaction of giving "all for the union."

**War Diary and Letters of Stephen Minot Weld, 1861-1865**

"Taken together, the diary, newspaper letters, and other documents tell a coherent story from the viewpoint of an educated private soldier in the Army of the Potomac. Not only did Perkins provide detailed, accurate reports of the battles and camp life of his service, but he also criticized top Army leadership and offered commentaries on major personal and national issues, including his notions of the nature of courage, political issues such as the treatment of draft dodgers, and the effects of slavery."--Book jacket.

**Civil War Diary of Samuel Baldwin Dunlap, 1861 to 1865**

Southerners whose communities were invaded by the Union army during the Civil War endured a profoundly painful ordeal. For most, the coming of the Yankees was a nightmare become real; for some, it was the answer to a prayer. But for all, Stephen Ash argues, invasion and occupation were essential parts of the experience of defeat that helped shape the Southern postwar mentality. When the Yankees Came is the first comprehensive study of the occupied South, bringing to light a wealth of new information about the Southern home front. Examining events from a dual perspective to show how occupation affected the invading forces as well as the indigenous population, Ash concludes that as Federal war aims evolved, the occupation gradually became more repressive. But increased brutality on the part of the Northern army resulted in more determined resistance from white Southerners - a situation that parallels the experience of many other conquering forces. Finally, Ash shows that conflicts between Confederate citizens and Yankee invaders were not the only ones that marked the experience of the occupied South. Internal clashes pitted Southerners against one another along lines of class, race, and politics: plain folk vs. aristocrats, slaves vs. owners, and unionists vs. secessionists.

**The American Civil War, 1861-1865**

**When the Yankees Came**

Numerous eyewitness, and often heartrending accounts of battlefield scenes, hardships faced in camp, on the march, or in prison -- this collection even includes a diary of a Virginia cavalryman held in a Federal military prison.

**A Diary Of Battle**

**The Civil War in North Carolina, Volume 1: The Piedmont**

"In 1857 James moved back to McLean County, Illinois. He describes some of his activities..."
between that time and his enlistment . . . in the initial entry of diary #7. James joined the 8th Regiment . . . in July of 1861. He began keeping a daily diary at that time. His entries continue . . . until he was mustered out of service . . . August 2, 1864. The diary entries continue . . . until December 31, 1865, providing insights into the life of a young farmer in central Illinois"-- Foreword, p. iv.

Civil War Diaries of James W. Jessee 1861-1865

This book, in the Seminar Studies in History series, is an up-to-date synthesis of the vast literature which the subject has generated. Books in this Seminar Studies in History series bridge the gap between textbook and specialist survey and consists of a brief "Introduction" and/or "Background" to the subject followed by a substantial and authoritative section of "Analysis" focusing on the main themes and issues. There is a succinct "Assessment" of the subject, a generous selection of "Documents" and a detailed bibliography. Although the military side is covered in the book, this is by no means just a blow-by-blow account of the war. Equal attention is given to the economy, society (including the role of women) and politics - both in the Union and the Confederacy. In the final assessment chapter emancipation (and its social consequences) and wartime reconstruction are both explored. The book is supported by a fascinating collection of documents, a chronology of the main events, and a guide to the main characters. Readers interested in American history of the American Civil war.

The Richmond Campaign of 1862

An articulate and vivid artist, Randolph describes action in key areas of the eastern theater- northern Virginia, Charleston, and Richmond and its surrounds. His record of the Peninsula Campaign, the siege of Charleston, and finally the Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg Campaigns offers a rare look at the role which common soldiers played in master strategies. A former theology student and an unusually thoughtful man, Randolph questions the military predation of civilian property and condemns the racial prejudices of his fellow soldiers. In addition to the immediacy of the diary, readers will appreciate the informative commentary and annotations supplied by Civil War historian, Stephen R. Wise.

The Civil War in North Carolina

Diary of A Tar Heel Confederate Soldier

Publisher Description

The Civil War in North Carolina: The Mountains

The personal journals of Col. Charles S. Wainwright brilliantly describe his experiences, views, and emotions during the Civil War as an officer in the First New York Artillery
The Story of a Common Soldier in the Civil War, 1861-1865

General John A. Wickham, commander of the famous 101st Airborne Division in the 1970s and subsequently Army Chief of Staff, once visited Antietam battlefield. Gazing at Bloody Lane where, in 1862, several Union assaults were brutally repulsed before they finally broke through, he marveled, "You couldn't get American soldiers today to make an attack like that." Why did those men risk certain death, over and over again, through countless bloody battles and four long, awful years? Why did the conventional wisdom—that soldiers become increasingly cynical and disillusioned as war progresses—not hold true in the Civil War? It is to this question—why did they fight—that James McPherson, America's preeminent Civil War historian, now turns his attention. He shows that, contrary to what many scholars believe, the soldiers of the Civil War remained powerfully convinced of the ideals for which they fought throughout the conflict. Motivated by duty and honor, and often by religious faith, these men wrote frequently of their firm belief in the cause for which they fought: the principles of liberty, freedom, justice, and patriotism. Soldiers on both sides harkened back to the Founding Fathers, and the ideals of the American Revolution. They fought to defend their country, either the Union—"the best Government ever made"—or the Confederate states, where their very homes and families were under siege. And they fought to defend their honor and manhood. "I should not lik to go home with the name of a couhard," one Massachusetts private wrote, and another private from Ohio said, "My wife would sooner hear of my death than my disgrace." Even after three years of bloody battles, more than half of the Union soldiers reenlisted voluntarily. "While duty calls me here and my country demands my services I should be willing to make the sacrifice," one man wrote to his protesting parents. And another soldier said simply, "I still love my country." McPherson draws on more than 25,000 letters and nearly 250 private diaries from men on both sides. Civil War soldiers were among the most literate soldiers in history, and most of them wrote home frequently, as it was the only way for them to keep in touch with homes that many of them had left for the first time in their lives. Significantly, their letters were also uncensored by military authorities, and are uniquely frank in their criticism and detailed in their reports of marches and battles, relations between officers and men, political debates, and morale. For Cause and Comrades lets these soldiers tell their own stories in their own words to create an account that is both deeply moving and far truer than most books on war. Battle Cry of Freedom, McPherson's Pulitzer Prize-winning account of the Civil War, was a national bestseller that Hugh Brogan, in The New York Times, called "history writing of the highest order." For Cause and Comrades deserves similar accolades, as McPherson's masterful prose and the soldiers' own words combine to create both an important book on an often-overlooked aspect of our bloody Civil War, and a powerfully moving account of the men who fought it.

A Woman's Civil War
“I think that we can hold our position here against any force that the enemy can bring against us, as we have an admirable position & are all ready. I can give you no idea when the general attack will take place. It may be this evening, tomorrow or at any moment as both parties are apparently ready & we have nothing to do but pitch in.”—Captain Charles C. Blacknall, “Granville Rifles,” Company G, 23rd North Carolina Troops, Yorktown, Virginia, April 22, 1862

This work is a compilation of letters and diary entries (and a few other documents) that tell the Civil War experiences of soldiers and citizens from 29 North Carolina counties: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Stokes, Union, and Yadkin. The book is arranged chronologically, 1861 through 1865, and a chart at the beginning of each chapter tells the date, subject, document type (letter, diary entry, or other), author, recipient, and the home county and unit of soldiers.

Josie Underwood's Civil War Diary

Harriet Ryegate, the proper daughter of Massachusetts Puritans, is the first white woman to go far into the wilderness beyond the upper Missouri. With her husband, a Baptist minister, she seeks to convert the Blackfoot Indians to Christianity. But it is the Ryegates who are changed by their "journey into strangeness." Marcus Ryegate returns to Massachusetts obsessed by a beautiful Indian woman. For sermonizing about her, he pays a heavy price. Ø Harriet, one of Mildred Walker’s most fully realized characters, writes in her journal about "the effect of the Wilderness on civilized persons who are accustomed to live in the world of words." If a Lion Could Talk reveals the tragic lack of communication that stretches from Massachusetts to Missouri and beyond in the years before the Civil War?and the appalling heart of darkness that is close to home.

Reluctant Rebel

Whiting's Confederate division in the battle of Gaines’s Mill, the role of artillery in the battle of Malvern Hill, and the efforts of Radical Republicans in the North to use the Richmond campaign to rally support for emancipation.”--BOOK JACKET.

Civil War Diary of William H. Shaw, 1861-65

Only rarely does a Civil War diarist combine detailed observations of events with an intelligent understanding of their significance. John Campbell, a newspaperman before the war, left such a legacy. A politically aware Union soldier with strong moral and abolitionist beliefs, Campbell recorded not only his own reflections on wartime matters but also those of his comrades and the southerners--soldiers, civilians, and slaves--that he encountered. Campbell served in the Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry from 1861 to 1864. He participated in the war's major theaters and saw early action at Island No. 10, Iuka, and Corinth. His diary is especially valuable because he viewed the war as both a field-commissioned officer
able to make intelligent comments about combat and as a former enlisted man with a feel for the soldier's life. He was present during Grant's campaign at Vicksburg and depicted the bloody failure of the May 22 storming of Confederate fortifications in unsparring terms; he then went on to fight at Chattanooga and took Gen. William T. Sherman to task for his poor leadership at Missionary Ridge. The Union Must Stand contains more than Campbell's journal. Editors Mark Grimsley and Todd Miller have written an introduction that provides background information and places the diary in the context of current debate over the ideological commitments of Civil War soldiers. An appendix reproduces fifteen of Campbell's letters to his hometown newspaper, in which he shared his impressions of both war and slavery. With its unique point of view, valuable insights into the conduct of various campaigns, and some of the most vivid depictions of Civil War combat ever set to paper, Campbell's diary offers both a wealth of new primary material for historians and exciting reading for enthusiasts. Combining a journalist's accuracy with a zealot's idealism, it makes a forceful statement about why one man went to war. The Editors: Mark Grimsley is an associate professor of history at the Ohio State University and the author of The Hard Hand of War: Union Military Policy Toward Southern Civilians, 1861-1865. Todd D. Miller is a history teacher and an independent researcher for Time-Life Books' Civil War series. He lives in Ashland, Ohio.

Three Years a Soldier

A Soldier's Diary 1861-65 (Expanded, Annotated)

The Civil War Diary of Josiah D. Smith, 1861-1865, Federal Army, Company G, 66th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry

[6] Saturday, July 20th. Received orders yesterday to hold ourselves in readiness to march after McDowell's army, which left for Richmond this last week. Everything was ready and all hands in a fever of expectation. The sound of a horse's hoof was surely a-coming, but we were doomed to disappointment time and again. I being on guard had everything in readiness for an immediate start, but no order came. [3] Sunday, July 21st. Came off guard at 9 A.M. Had divine service at 11. During service heavy cannonading was to be heard in the direction of Faifax. About noon an orderly came with orders for us to fall in at 3 P.M. and march across the long Bridge into Virginia. Three, four and five came but no march yet. At last about 8 the orders came for us to fall in, and we started for Washington. Arrived at the Long Bridge. A mounted officer rode up to the Colonel and handed him an order for us to return to our camp, as McDowell had fought a great battle at Mannasses and had completely routed them, and so there was no occasion for us. At the news of the victory we gave three hearty cheers and counter marched and arrived back about 11 1/2 P.M. [7] Monday, July 22nd. Raining hard, as it did all night. Strange rumors began to come concerning the fight of yesterday. It is being whispered around that in place of a victory that we were most disgracefully beaten and that our whole army panic-stricken and, utterly
demoralized, had fled in all directions. Every hour through the day the news became worse as fresh bands of stragglers keep arriving and of course adding something to the thousand and one stories of the defeat and subsequent plight. In the afternoon the rebels took possession of Centreville. The streets of Washington were filled with straggling soldiers seeking their companies and regiments.

Nothing but Victory

Photocopy of a typescript of a diary, transcribed and edited by Nona Walker Daugherty in 1933 of her grandfather Charles Walker's Civil War dairy which he kept from September 21, 1861 to June 1, 1865. Walker was a private in Company B, 7th Infantry Regiment and was engaged in several battles including Second Bull Run and Gettysburg and was wounded twice. Walker's diary includes descriptions of interactions with Confederate soldiers, his medical care, and the difficulties facing enlisted soldiers. Also included is a Forward with biographical information on Walker written by Daugherty.

If a Lion Could Talk

“Patrick emerges from this diary as the GI Joe of 1861–1865.” —Charles L. Dufour

In April, 1861, Private Robert Patrick, a talented clerk in the Commissary and Quartermaster departments of the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, began a diary that he continued until the last days of the Civil War. A keen observer who had a flair for descriptive writing, Patrick offers a fascinating look behind the Confederate front lines. In his memoir, originally written in Ben Pitman shorthand and intended for no one's eyes but his own, this articulate and practical-minded young Louisiana provides a colorful narrative of events—both on and off duty. He vividly recounts the siege around Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Battle of Shiloh, and the retreat from Atlanta, episodes in which his regiment had one of the highest records for casualties in the entire Confederate Army. Especially enlightening are his comments on logistics, supply, and the competence of supply officers, issues relatively ignored in Confederate history. His descriptions of conditions and civilian sentiment in the residential areas near army camps and along the route of the march are also revealing. Patrick's honesty and literary craftsmanship give his narrative unusual realism. Full of anecdotes ranging from humorous to horrifying, his diary adds significant details to the portrait of the Confederate soldier in the rear echelons.

The Union Must Stand

Colonel Fremantle, a British Army observer in the Confederacy, stated that when this war is...
over, the independence of the country will be due, in a great measure, to the women. This long-overdue collection of essays examines the roles of Confederate women in a surprising new light as modern research shows that Confederate women served as soldiers, scouts, and spies in addition to their more traditional roles.

Jean, Lady Hamilton, 1861-1941

"There are many collections of letters and Civil War memoirs available today, but very few offer in-depth information about the medical treatment of wounded soldiers. In Repairing the "March of Mars": The Civil War Diaries of John Samuel Apperson, Hospital Steward in the Stonewall Brigade, 1861-1865, editor John Herbert Roper provides an important supplement to this largely ignored aspect of the Civil War." "Apperson's diary is a sensitive and painstaking observation of the details of medical treatment during and after battle. For all periods of the war, his detailed personal records supplement and correct official army hospital records, and for certain periods, his diary provides the only medical information available. For example, Apperson was present at the amputation of Stonewall Jackson's arm, and his diary shows that Jackson died of postoperative pneumonia, and not of a botched surgery."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Valor and Lace

You will perceive by this I am at least in the Confederate service. Since I have been here I have had a severe sickness but am glad to say at present I am well though I fear my sickness would have incapacitated me for active service. In all probability our regiment will be stationed here permanently for the winter to guard the bridge across the Watauga River--Private John H. Phillips, Company E, 62nd Regiment NC Troops, Camp Carter, Tennessee, October 13, 1862. As with volume 1 (The Piedmont), this work presents letters and diary entries (and a few other documents) that tell the experiences of soldiers and civilians from the mountain counties of North Carolina during the Civil War. The counties included are Alleghany, Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Surry, Transylvania, Watauga, Wilkes, and Yancey. The book is arranged chronologically, 1861 through 1865. Before each letter or diary entry, background information is provided about the writer.

The Civil War Diary of Captain Edward O. Guerrant, C.S.A., 1861-1865

Army Letters, 1861-1865

You will perceive by this I am at least in the Confederate service. Since I have been here I have had a severe sickness but am glad to say at present I am well though I fear my sickness
would have incapacitated me for active service. In all probability our regiment will be stationed here permanently for the winter to guard the bridge across the Watauga River--Private John H. Phillips, Company E, 62nd Regiment NC Troops, Camp Carter, Tennessee, October 13, 1862

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Civil War Diary of Charles Walker, 1861-1865

A Drummer-boy's Diary

The American Civil War, more commonly known as the Civil War, raged from 1861 to 1865. This bloody conflict was conducted to maintain the Union of the United States and prevent the formation of an independent country known as the Confederate States of America. In 1861 the United States consisted of 34 states. Seven Southern slave states seceded from the United States to form the Confederacy. Eventually the Confederacy included eleven states, but they claimed thirteen, plus additional western territories. The primary issue behind the southern states seceding from the Union was that of slavery. The North wanted to abolish slavery, the South wanted to keep it. April 12, 1861, marked the beginning of hostilities when Southern forces fire upon Fort Sumter, South Carolina. After four bloody years and 600,000 Union and Confederate soldiers dead, the Confederacy surrendered and the Union was maintained. Sadly, the battles were fought between brothers, between fathers and sons, between families and friends. It wasn't uncommon for old friends commanding forces of the Union and Confederacy to face-off across the killing fields of various battlefields. No one knows how many fathers killed their sons, how many sons killed their fathers and how many brothers, killed their sibling. Or how many lifelong friends killed each other. It was indeed a sad and tragic episode in America history.

Interestingly, many officers serving in the Union army resigned their commission and enlisted in the Confederate Army. That was true for General Robert E. Lee the supreme commander of the Confederate Army and it was true for Lt. Col. John Withers a graduate of the United States Military Academy who resigned his commission in the union army in March 1861 and was appointed a Captain in the Confederate Army on March 29, 1861. His diary provides an exceptionally intimate window into his military and family life which is rarely seen in publications. His love for his family is evident and his dedication to duty comes through clearly. At times, his diary reads similar to a novel; capturing the joy, sadness, death, destruction, horrors and mundane activities of everyday life during times of war. His entries include meeting Presidents, British Royalty and Generals of the Union and Confederacy and learning of battles in real time. One must remember, this was his personal diary, it was never meant for public review. Yet, it is a marvelously profound work and
powerful piece of history. I opted to preserve the authenticity, flavor and intimacy of his
diary by printing it in his original handwriting. This brings remarkable warmth to his story
not present in a transcribed form. It allows the readers to imagine Lt. Col. Withers seated at
a desk, lit by a lantern, as he put words to paper at the end of the day. Since this is a copy of
his original diary, some of the words on the right side of the page were unavoidably clipped
by the National Archives during processing. However, the missing letters do not distract
from the work. No matter your opinion regarding the Civil War; you will agree that after
reading this magnificent diary, you will never forget Lt. Col. Withers. Enjoy his journey.

True Tales of the South at War

Composed almost entirely of Midwesterners and molded into a lean, skilled fighting
machine by Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman, the Army of the Tennessee
marched directly into the heart of the Confederacy and won major victories at Shiloh and at
the rebel strongholds of Vicksburg and Atlanta. Acclaimed historian Steven Woodworth has
produced the first full consideration of this remarkable unit that has received less prestige
than the famed Army of the Potomac but was responsible for the decisive victories that
turned the tide of war toward the Union. The Army of the Tennessee also shaped the
fortunes and futures of both Grant and Sherman, liberating them from civilian life and
catatapulting them onto the national stage as their triumphs grew. A thrilling account of how
a cohesive fighting force is forged by the heat of battle and how a confidence born of
repeated success could lead soldiers to expect “nothing but victory.”

A Civil War Soldier's Diary

On the night of March 11, 1862, as the heavy tramp of Confederate marching troops died
away in the distance—her husband's regiment among them—Cornelia Peake McDonald
began her diary of events in war-torn Winchester, Virginia. McDonald's story of the Civil
War records a personal and distinctly female battle of her own—a southern woman's lonely
struggle in the midst of chaos to provide safety and shelter for herself and her children. For
McDonald, history is what happens “inside the house.” She relates the trauma that occurs
when the safety of the home is disrupted and destroyed by the forces of war—when women
and children are put out of their houses and have nowhere to go. Whether she is describing
a Union soldier's theft of her Christmas cakes, the discovery of a human foot in her garden,
or the death of her baby daughter, McDonald's story of the Civil War at home is compelling
and disturbing. Her tremendous determination and unyielding spirit in the face of the final
collapse of her world is testimony to a woman's will to preserve her family and her own
sense of purpose as a “rebel” against all that she regarded as tyrannical and brutal in war
itself.

The Diary of Lt. Col. John Withers October 1860---December 1862

All for the Union
Treasury of reminiscences includes battlefield correspondence, diary entries, journals kept on the homefront, stories told to children and grandchildren, more. Intimate, compelling record.

Diary

The Business of Civil War

The Story of a Common Soldier in the Civil War, 1861-1865 is an American Civil War diary by Leander Stillwell of the Illinois Infantry Regiment. If this Civil War memoir should ever be published, it will go to the world without any apology or commendation from me whatever. It is, though, only fair to say that I make no pretensions to being a "literary" man. This is simply the story of a common soldier who served in the army during the great war, and who faithfully tried to do his duty.

Confederate Letters and Diaries, 1861-1865

Louis Leon first published his "Diary of a Tar Heel Confederate Soldier" in 1913 at the age of 72. Louis was a young Confederate soldier, and his war journal tells a timeless tale of fresh-faced enthusiasm and patriotism tempered over time by hard work, anguish, and the grueling horrors of warfare. Louis was captured at the Battle of the Wilderness and was transferred to the Elmira Prison Camp.

The Civil War Diary of John G. Morrison 1861-1865

For Cause and Comrades

John Billy Peyton?s daily diary paints a vivid picture of life on the home front in Rapidan, Virginia, during the War Between the States. As the postmaster he had a close relationship with the railroads, which provided him with access to the news and military actions of the opposing forces. The operations of the railroad and the bridge over the Rapidan River were essential to the movement of troops, arms, supplies, and equipment. Peyton bought and sold quantities of sugar, apples, and tobacco. His home was used by many guests from all walks of life. From wounded soldiers and generals to doctors, lawyers, trainmen, and travelers, he was the center of local affairs in the midst of the killing fields of battle.

Eyewitness to War in Virginia, 1861-1865

Photocopy of a typescript of a diary, edited by Nona Walker Daugherty in 1933 of her grandfather Charles Walker's Civil War diary which he kept from September 21, 1861 to June 1, 1865. Walker was a private in Company B, 7th Infantry Regiment and was engaged
in several battles including Second Bull Run and Gettysburg and was wounded twice. Walker's diary includes descriptions of interactions with Confederate soldiers, his medical care, and the difficulties facing enlisted soldiers. Also included is a foreword with biographical information on Walker written by Daugherty. Walker's diary includes descriptions of interactions with Confederate soldiers, his medical care, and the difficulties facing enlisted soldiers. Also included is a one-page biography of Walker written by Daugherty.

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