

Captain John W. Kraft

1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion

Potomac Home Brigade

"Cole's Cavalry" or "Cole's Rangers"



Residence was not listed.

Enlisted on 8/10/1861 as a 2nd Lieutenant

On 8/10/1861, he was commissioned into "H" Co. Maryland 1st PHB Cavalry

He was Mustered Out on 6/28/1865 at Harper's Ferry, WV

(Estimated date of commission)

Promotions

Captain 10/8/1864

PRESENTATION GRADE MODEL 1860 CAVALRY SABER

PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN JOHN W. KRAFT, COLE'S CAVALRY



John Wesley Kraft is sometimes recorded as enlisting August 10, 1861, which may actually be the date of muster of the company he eventually commanded, not his own. His first certain record is in the 1st Maryland Heavy Artillery, US, mustering in April 28, 1864, as 2nd Lieutenant of Company A. The regiment did not complete its organization, however, and Kraft transferred with recruits for it into Cole's Cavalry, a battalion of 4 companies that had expanded into a full regiment, the "First Maryland Home Brigade Cavalry," becoming Captain of Company H on October 8, 1864.

That unit had very active service, credited with more than 80 skirmishes and battles during the war. By the time Kraft joined it they had been serving under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley against General Jubal Early and he replaced an officer killed in action. His record shows him to have been present into January 1865, and he would have been present for duty in West Virginia when his unit was operating against Mosby and guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. He was later placed on court-martial duty, but present in February and March, and then on Special Duty at Brigade Headquarters in late April 1865.

He mustered out with the regiment June 28, 1865, at Harpers Ferry.

The regiment lost 2 officers and 45 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, as well as 2 officers and 120 enlisted men died by disease.

John Wesley Kraft was born in 1842, worked as a clerk in both excavation and oil companies after the war, and died in Baltimore in 1905.



Presentation

Kraft's saber is inscribed between the upper and middle mounts and reads

Presented to

CAPT. J.W. KRAFT

BY CHARLES VANPELT

Sept. 28th 1864.



The identity of the “Presenter,” Charles VanPelt is unknown., though there was a Private by that name who did enlist in both units as Captain Kraft. However, he immediately deserted and it is very doubtful he bestowed this sword to the captain.

Once unsheathed, the wonderfully frosted blade decorations are revealed. The obverse features a small frosted vignette which contains a variety of scrollwork just above the plain ricasso. A slight gap in the decorations leads to a larger vignette which contains scrollwork that flanks a nicely detailed spread winged eagle that is perched on a banner which reads “E PLURIBUS UNUM” The reverse blade features similar decorations with the eagle being replaced by the bold letters “U.S.” with intricate scrolls contained in the letters.







Reverse ricasso is marked "W. CLAUBERG / SOLINGEN" around the signature Clauberg knight. The hilt is also attractive, and features the standard 3-band cavalry guard which is nicely cast and decorated with laurel leaves at the top. The guard terminates with a wide quillon area that features floral decorations on the underside. Laurel leaves flank a patriotic shield on the pommel which lead to a domed cap. Constructed of wood, the grip features a typical M1860 swelled center, wrapped in high quality sharkskin with grooves that accommodate twisted brass wire. The scabbard compliments the sword and is constructed of German silver-plated brass and features mounts lush with oak leaves and acorns. The upper and middle mounts each accommodate a carry ring. The wear on the reverse show it was carried.

CONDITION: The blade remains bright and reflect generous amounts of its original finish with scattered freckling throughout its length. Frosted decorations remain unmolested. Guard exhibits a pleasing patina with nice amounts of original gilding and scattered blemishes from age and handling. Grip remains secured with tight wire and 1 chip in the sharkskin wrap at the pommel. The scabbard retains its nicked finish on the side of the presentation. Mounts remain firmly secured to the scabbard body. Scattered blemishes from age and wear. This is a very attractive non-regulation, presentation grade M1860 cavalry saber with a nice inscription on the scabbard.

1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade

1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade, originally organized as the 1st Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, "Cole's Cavalry" was formed under the guidance of **Henry A. Cole** (from Frederick, Maryland). There are also references to it being designated as Cole's 1st Volunteer Maryland Cavalry. The unit, a battalion, originally consisted of four companies, A, B, C & D and was initially enlisted between August 10 and November 27, 1861.

Organization and History

Company A was made-up of men mostly from Frederick, Maryland and the surrounding area and was initially commanded by Cole; B was recruited from the western part of Maryland (Hagerstown, Clear Spring, Cumberland, etc.) and was commanded by Capt. William Firey; C was recruited primarily from Emmitsburg, Maryland and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania and was commanded by Capt. John Horner; and D was made-up of men mostly from Baltimore City and Howard County, Maryland, and was commanded by Capt. Pearce K. Curll.

Company B served, through March 1863, independent of the battalion, mostly in West Virginia, western Maryland, and the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley. The company was present in action as South Branch Bridge, West Virginia (October 26, 1861) and at the Battle of Kernstown (March 22, 1862), and spent much of 1862 in the area of Romney, West Virginia, on duty as a scouting force. They were in action again at Grass Lick, West Virginia, on April 23, 1862, and at Wardensville, West Virginia, on May 7, 1862. The company regularly served along with Colonel Andrew Thomas McReynolds' Cavalry [the 1st New York "Lincoln" Cavalry]. It joined General Jacob Dolson Cox's Brigade in pursuit of J.E.B. Stuart, during his October 1862 raid into Pennsylvania. For the balance of the year, through early 1863, the company operated along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and around Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Companies A, C, and D of the battalion served initially as an unattached unit of the Dept. of West Virginia, to January, 1862, and were later in the service of Frederick W. Lander's Division. The list of engagements for these three companies is extensive and includes, Hancock, Md. (January 5–6, 1862), Bloomery Gap (February 14, 1862), the advance on Winchester (March 2–12), Martinsburg, West Virginia (March 3, 1862), Bunker Hill (this was just Co. A), West Virginia (March 5, 1862), action between Bunker Hill and Winchester (March 7, 1862), Stephenson's Depot (March 7–8), Winchester (March 12, 1862), Kernstown (March 22, 1862), Winchester (March 23, 1862), Edinburg, Va. (April 1), and Charles Town, West Virginia (May 28).

On paper, the companies were consolidated into a Battalion on August 1, 1862, and designated as Cole's Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Capt. Henry Cole receiving the rank of major. At that time, with Cole's promotion, Lt. George W.F. Vernon was raised to command of Company A, with the rank of captain. Despite the consolidation, Company B continued to operate independently of the battalion through March 1863. Meanwhile, Cole's Battalion continued to see regular and active service, participating in action at the Battle of Mile Hill, Leesburg, Va., September 2, 1862; Edwards' Ferry, Md., September 4; Monocacy Creek September 4; Reconnaissance to Lovettsville September 4; Maryland Heights and siege of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia September 12–14 (when the battalion led the way in cutting through enemy lines and evading capture). During the escape from Harpers Ferry, Cole's Battalion encountered and captured Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's ammunition train at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 15.

The battalion participated in harassing Gen. J.E.B. Stuart in his raid into Pennsylvania and engaged portions of the Confederate cavalry force at Hyattstown, Md. on October 12. After that, the battalion

saw action at Charles Town, November 14; Berryville, December 1; Charles Town, December 2; Winchester, December 5; Halltown, December 20.

After Company B rejoined the battalion on March 21, 1863, at Kearneysville, West Virginia, the battalion, for the first time a complete force, participated later that spring at Charles Town, May 16; Berryville, June 13; Martinsburg, June 14; Winchester, June 15 (Co. B); Williamsport, June 15; Catoctin Creek, June 17; Frederick, Md., June 21; Sharpsburg, July; Fountain Dale, Pa., July; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3; near Emmittsburg, July 4; Falling Waters, July 6; Harper's Ferry, July 6; Smithfield, August 23.

In August (26th) and September (12th–16th), the battalion sent scouts into Loudoun County, Virginia. The list of actions continues with Catoctin Mountain, September 14; Loudoun Valley, Va., September 25; Loudoun Valley and Summit Point, October 7; Charles Town, October 7 (Co. B); Snickersville, Leesburg, Rector's Cross Roads and Bloomfield, September 14; Upperville, September 25; Berryville, October 18; near Annandale, October 22; expedition from Charles Town to New Market, November 15–18; Mt. Jackson, November 16; Ashby's Gap, November; Upperville, December 10; Edinburg, December 17; New Market, December 18; Harrisonburg and Staunton, December 21.

In 1864, action against John S. Mosby's Rangers continued, the battalion engaging them at Rectortown, January 1, 1864. In the dark morning hours and freezing cold temperatures of January 10, 1864, Mosby attempted to make an attack upon the camp of Cole's Battalion at the Battle of Loudoun Heights and was soundly defeated in the effort. Following this action, the battalion was engaged at Romney, Moorefield, and Mechanicsville Gap, February 4.

On February 13, 1864, many members of the battalion reenlisted prior to going into action again at Upperville/Blackley's Grove on February 20.

The battalion was increased to a full regiment with the action of eight new companies, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M. Organized at Baltimore and Frederick from February 9 to April 23, 1864, elements of the new regiment participated in Gen. Franz Sigel's expedition from Martinsburg, W. Va., to New Market, Va., on April 30–May 16, and saw action at the Battle of New Market, May 13–15.

After recovering from the defeat at New Market, the regiment participated next in Gen. David Hunter's expedition to Lynchburg May 26–July 1, participating in action at Harrisonburg, June 3 and the Battle of Piedmont, June 5. After the occupation of Staunton on June 6, the regiment participated in action at Tye River, June 12; Lexington, June 13; Buckhannon, June 14; the Battle of Lynchburg, June 17–18; and the Catawba Mountains and near Salem, Va., June 21. Once back in the normal operating area around Martinsburg, the command saw action at Leetown and Shepardstown, July 3 (Detachment); Keedysville, July 5; Frederick, Md., July 11–12; Maryland Heights, Brownsville, Crampton's Gap and Herndon July ---; Purcelleville, July 16; Snicker's Ferry, July 17–18; Ashby's Gap and Winchester, July 19; Kernstown, July 23–24; Winchester, Bunker Hill, and Martinsburg, July 25; Snicker's Gap, July 25; Falling Waters, July 26; Hagerstown, July 29–30; Keedysville, August 5; Winchester, August 17; Opequan Creek, August 18, 19 and 20; near Berryville, August 21; near Charles Town, August 21–22; Antietam, August 22; Williamsport, August 26; Summit Point, August 30; White Post, September 3; Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; and the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19.

Following the defeat of Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley, Cole's Regiment served on duty in West Virginia, operating against Mosby and guarding Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until June, 1865. Cole's Regiment was mustered out on June 28, 1865. In the course of its service, the regiment lost 2 officers and 45 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, 2 officers and 120 enlisted men by disease.

Cole's Cavalry of the Civil War Composed of County Boys

(Originally Published in The Frederick News Post, November 24, 1961)

Edited by John A. Miller

Introduction by John Miller

This article is an excerpt from the Ceremony of the Dedication of Henry Cole's Sword that was donated to the Frederick Historical Society by Judge Edward S. Delaplaine. Judge Delaplaine was a well-known Civil War Historian. This article starts with the history of Cole's Cavalry from 100 years before and gives great detail of how Cole's Cavalry was formed. Although it mainly discusses Company A, it's a great piece of history that we in the Emmitsburg/Gettysburg area know that Company C was part of this organization. It goes without saying about the importance of this unit's service was to the United States of America during the Civil War. They are perhaps one of the underrated Cavalry units, until now that is getting its name and the soldiers who served the recognition it deserves. For more information about Company C that was recruited in the Emmitsburg/Gettysburg area, please browse through our online Roster. There you will find links that allows the reader to see photos, letters, prison records, and also obituaries of these men who served in Cole's Cavalry.

100 Years ago

The story of Cole's Cavalry goes back to the exciting days 100 years ago. It begins with Francis Thomas, who was Western Maryland's representative in Congress during the Civil War, an unusual person who was governor of Maryland from 1842 to 1845.

On July 19, 1861 Congressmen Thomas received authorization from the Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet to provide for the raising of four regiments of infantry for the protection of persons and property in this area.

The Congressmen plan to raise, in addition to the four regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry. He brought the Secretary of War's order to Frederick and promulgated it. He requested volunteers to assemble at the barracks on South Market St. Where prisoners have been confined touring the war of the Revolution.

The response to Congressmen Thomas' appeal was enthusiastic. The government accepted the cavalry companies and assign one company to each of the four regiments of infantry. The entire force was designated as the Potomac Home Brigade.

William P. Maulsby, an attorney of Frederick was appointed by President Lincoln to serve as the Colonel of the First Regiment. Charles E. Trail was chosen as Lt. Colonel.

The first company of cavalry was mustered in on August 10, 1861. It was composed of young men, most of whom had been going to school. They came from the farms of Frederick County, bringing their own horses. Many of the boys had raised the horses from colts, and they brought their horses very freely to the aid of the Union.

Cole Becomes Captain

Henry A. Cole was selected as the Captain of the Company (Company A), and George W. F. Vernon was chosen as the first Lieutenant. George Vernon was one of the speakers, along with the former

mayor of Baltimore James H. Preston at the organizational meeting in Brodbeck Hall of Hood College of the sergeant Lawrence Everhart Chapter of the sons of the American Revolution.

Just as the inducting officer of the United States Army declared the troops a part of the military forces of the United States. Lt. Vernon stepped from the ranks and proposed three cheers for the American flag. Three cheers were given with all of vigor of which young men were capable.

Lt. Vernon then proposed that the name of Cole's cavalry be adopted in compliment to the recruiting zeal of their commander. The proposal was met with unanimous approval. Company A was now in the military service of the United States.

Shortly afterwards Company B., Co. C., and Co. D. were mustered into service. These three companies also soon adopted the name of "Coles Cavalry."

Captain Cole spent the winter months in the field making reconnaissance's. Some of his men died during the winter, but none deserted.

The Confederates began to move early in the year of 1862. Cole's cavalry accordingly active operations against them.

On March 7, 1862, Captain Cole attacked a cavalry force under Ashby on to Winchester Road. Cole's grey horse was killed under him. Three days after the engagement, the battalion through Winchester and captured a number of prisoners.

In the second Bull Run campaign, Captain Cole was ordered to operate against the left flank of the Confederates. On September 2, 1862, Captain Cole attacked Mumford's cavalry at Leesburg, Virginia. Very few of the boys escaped without Sabre cuts or pistol wounds.

Lee Visits Frederick

The battalion was now ordered back to Harpers Ferry, where a large amount of United States ordinance, ammunition, in military stores had been collected. While general Robert E. Lee was encamped near Frederick, he ordered Stonewall Jackson to advance on Harpers Ferry. General McClellan received orders from the War Department in Washington to give help to the garrison at Harpers Ferry, which was under the command of the Colonel Dixon Miles.

Stonewall Jackson crossed the Potomac River and was approaching Harpers Ferry on September 13, 1862. On that day, although the Confederates were in possession of Maryland Heights in Loudoun Heights, Captain Henry A. Cole accompanied one comrade, made his way on foot through the investing Confederate lines with dispatches to General McClellan informing him of the desperate situation at Harpers Ferry.

General McClellan gave Captain Cole orders to return to Harpers Ferry to urge Colonel Miles to do everything possible to try to hold out, as reinforcements were coming.

But Cole's trip to McClellan's headquarters was of no avail. Colonel Miles made no effort at defense, and on the morning of September 15, he displayed the white flag of surrender. Before the white flag was seen by the Confederates Colonel Miles was killed by a shot fired by Confederate sharpshooter.

The surrender of Harpers Ferry was a stunning blow to the Union side. About 12,000 Union soldier surrendered to General Jackson. The Confederates also captured all of the Union ordinance, ammunition, and stores.

After the battle of Antietam, when Jeb Stuart made his celebrated dash around McClellan's Army, Cole's cavalry pursued him and succeeded in cutting off some members of Hampton's Legion.

Cole Becomes Major

When the battalion was consolidated, Captain Cole was promoted to the rank of Major. At this time Lt. Vernon was advanced to the rank of Captain in Co. A. The decimated ranks were filled up. The battalion entered upon a new career. For some time, the battalion ranged up and down the Shenandoah Valley trying to keep watch on the movements of General Lee.

In June of 1863, Captain Vernon took his company numbering 30 men on a scouting expedition toward Frederick. On June 2, 1863 he attacked the Maryland Confederate cavalry commanded by Major Harry Gillmore at Frederick and drew them out of this city.

Temporarily the battalion was broken up, but in the fall of 1863 the command was reunited and was assigned to pursue General Lee.

During the autumn in winter, Cole's cavalry fought the Confederates at a great many places, including Leesburg, Upperville, Charlestown, Woodstock, Front Royal, Edinburg, New Market, Harrisonville, and Romney.

In the fall of 1863, the old battalion was placed in Brigade with the first New York Cavalry in the 34th Massachusetts infantry. The New York cavalymen and Cole's cavalymen became devoted friends. Each command had the highest opinion of the brave qualities of the other. Rations and powder were practically held by them in common.

Going to winter of 1863 – 1864 the New Yorkers in the Marylanders engaged in horse racing and other sports at Brigade headquarters at Charlestown.

Reception in Frederick

In February, 1864, three fourths of the command reenlisted for the duration of the war. They were granted a furlough, however, for the period of 30 days. The cavalymen were given a warm reception by the people Frederick. When the news that they were coming home was received here, they were met on the outskirts of Frederick by the Major and other officials in a large crowd of other citizens.

The crowd formed in line and all the bells of the fire engine companies and the church bells were ringing, the crowd march through the streets of Frederick all flags were waving to welcome Cole's cavalymen. The soldiers were escorted into the City Hall on North Market Street to the strains of the song "Home Again."

A patriotic address was then made to the cavalymen by Judge Madison Nelson, associate judge of the Maryland court of appeals. The ceremony was followed by a banquet, after when the members of the battalion hurried to their homes.

About the time Maryland Governor Augustus W. Bradford who succeeded Governor Hicks and had taken over great interest and Cole's cavalry, suggested that Major Cole should enlarge his battalion to full regiment. The Governor had no difficulty in getting the necessary authorization from President Lincoln's War Department.

Cole becomes Colonel

It was at this time that Major Cole was raised to the rank of Colonel. The veterans of the first Battalion, who are fully equipped were ordered to report to General Sigel, it was then moving up the Shenandoah Valley.

On May 15, 1864, they took part in the disastrous fight at New Market. The losses were heavy. General Sigel was defeated, and many of Union soldiers were captured by the brigade of Cadets from the Virginia Military Lexington, Virginia. About 1/5 of the V.M.I. cadets were killed and wounded.

General Sigel's movements have been subject to criticism. He had left General Jubal A. Early a clear path across Potomac fervor to Frederick, where he levied his ransom of \$200,000. As we all recall, the city of Washington might have been captured why General Early if it had not been for the resistance of General Lew Wallace along the Monocacy at Frederick Junction.

General Wallace held back the invaders for one day, thus giving General Grant the opportunity to bring up forces to defend the National Capital.

Later in 1864, Cole's cavalrymen took part in the engagements at Keedysville, Charlestown, Halltown, Summit Point, Berryville, and Winchester, where the day was saved by General Sheridan in his famous horse. The regiment was afterwards ordered into West Virginia to guard the lines of communication.

The command was mustered out of the service at Harpers Ferry on June 28, 1865.

Fought 200 Battles

During the period of nearly four years from August 1861 to June 28, 1865, the regiment fought in nearly 200 engagements and captured more than 1000 prisoners. Some the men had covered 7000 miles. But the bodies of most of the brave boys who were mustered into the service and Frederick in 1861, were strewn on the roads in the fields from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to Lynchburg, Virginia. Most of the bodies were ultimately buried in government cemeteries.

In only a few of the original Battalion of Cole's Calvary were still live in when the terrible conflict came to close in 1865



Cole's Cavalry; or Three Years in the Saddle

In the Shenandoah Valley

By C. Armour Newcomer

Chapter 21: Sent to West Virginia & Mechanic's Gap

The latter part of January, 1864, the Battalion was again ordered to leave camp for West Virginia, and join the forces sent to pursue a Confederate Division operating in that locality; the Confederates had captured and destroyed a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Colonel James A. Mulligan, with a Brigade, including his famous Irish Regiment, the 23d Illinois Infantry, were in pursuit of the Rebels. General Thomas L. Rosser, with his Brigade of Cavalry, and General McCausland, were in command of the Division of Confederates.

Cole's Cavalry, with a number of Federal troops, left camp at Harper's Ferry and marched to Winchester; thence to Romney. The Battalion in advance captured the pickets at the latter place. A force of Confederates was occupying a position at Mechanics' Gap, four miles from Romney. Major Cole, after capturing the pickets, continued to the foot of the mountain and awaited the arrival of Colonel Fitzsimmons, commanding a New York Regiment, who was in command of our forces. A number of Confederate officers, who had been invited by a citizen living one mile from the Gap, to partake of his hospitality, were compelled to leave him and his family rather hastily, at our approach, mounting their horses and making their escape in the mountain; myself, with others of Cole's men, however partook of the royal feast that had been prepared for the host's Rebel friends, to the great disgust of a number of fair ladies who had come out from Romney to help entertain the Confederate officers. Perhaps it was somewhat rude for the boys to seat themselves at the table without being invited, and eat that which had been prepared for others, to the great disappointment of the mistress of the house and her old colored cook. I however insisted upon paying for the meal and counted out fifty dollars in good Confederate money.

The command was ordered to attack the enemy in their stronghold; the mountain on either side of the road running through towers fully four hundred feet in height, and the gap in the mountain is not one hundred yards wide. One Regiment of Confederate Infantry were stationed at this point to contest our advance. If we could succeed in forcing a passage, we would then be in the rear of the Confederates retreating before Colonel Mulligan. We crossed a small stream of water at the foot of the mountain, a small body of the enemy's Cavalry falling back at our advance. When we had gotten to within a few hundred yards of the Gap, the Rebel Infantry, stationed on the top of the mountain opened fire. The Battalion fought this Regiment the entire half day, using their trusty carbines with good effect. On one side of the road the mountain is almost perpendicular, and at times when one of our bullets took effect the Rebel soldiers shot would plunge out in open air and tumble clear to the bottom of the mountain. Why the Colonel commanding our forces failed to use the two twelve pounder cannon and shell the enemy from their elevated position, has always been a mystery to me, but I suppose the commanding officer had an object in not doing so, that he did not see fit to divulge to those under him. At the close of the day, we fell back out of range of the enemy's guns. Orders had been given out that the command would make an early start on the following morning.

Old Billy Staton, a member of Company D, (who in general appearance very much resembled Colonel Miles, who had been killed at Harper's Ferry,) the men would always address as the "Colonel." The old gentleman was extremely neat in his dress and the buttons on his uniform were always bright and shining. He wore a large brass wreath on the front of his hat, with the letter of his

Company in the center, that could be seen at a great distance. Uncle Billy had been in the thickest of the fight. A rifle ball struck the old man's hat, passing through the brim, without injuring him in the least; one of the boys dismounted and handed him his hat. He coolly remarked that "he was thankful to the 'Johnnies' for not spoiling the handsome brass wreath on the front of his hat." The old man was a good soldier, he had served in the Mexican war and could always be relied upon in the time of a fight.

The command lost several men in killed and wounded; the exact loss of the enemy was not known, at least five were known to be killed, as they fell from their lofty height to the foot of the canyon, or mountain.

Our pickets had exchanged shots with the enemy during the first part of the night. At two o'clock the following morning the men were again in the saddle and on the move, we rode rapidly through the mountains until daybreak, when we halted and fed our horses; each man had been provided with sufficient forage the night previous. We were now within a few miles of Moorefield, in West Virginia. The smoke from a large camp fire could be plainly seen in that vicinity. A body of soldiers was seen advancing upon Moorefield, some distance off. It proved to be Colonel Mulligan, who had been following the enemy, on the west side of the mountain. Our Captain, who had ridden hard from Mechanics' Gap, joined with Mulligan and prepared to attack the enemy. The Regiment of Confederates whom we had fought the day before, at Mechanics' Gap, had retreated after dark, leaving only a small squad on picket, who had been doing the firing at our pickets the night previous. The Rebels could now be seen falling back in the direction of Strasburg, with Rosser's Cavalry covering their retreat; our Cavalry following, the advance exchanging shots with the enemy. The order was given to trot, gallop, and before the command was given to "charge" a courier dashed up and our command was halted, and for some cause known only to the Commanding Officer, the enemy were permitted to retire without giving them battle. Mutterings of discontent could be plainly heard throughout the ranks. The men were anxious to engage the enemy, but they could do nothing without orders.

I am stating plain facts, but do not wish to criticize the action of anyone.

Cole's Cavalry, with a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, returned to Romney and back to Harper's Ferry. The defeat of Mosby at Loudoun Heights had given Cole's Cavalry a great reputation, and on our return from the mountains of West Virginia, it was rumored that the Battalion would be raised to a full Regiment.

Chapter 22: Re-enlistment & List of Officers

On February 13th, 1864, three-fourths of the Old Battalion re-enlisted for the war. They were granted a furlough of thirty days, and at once set out for their homes, not however before" visiting old Frederick City, where they were given a reception such as no command ever received. Captain Vernon who had been so severely wounded in the head, on the night of Mosby's attack, and whose home was in Frederick, was now sufficiently recovered to be up and about. The Captain, with the Mayor of the town, the corporate and County authorities, a large concourse of citizens formed into line, and the whole body marched through the streets. Church and fire bells rang; flags waved from every available point and cannon boomed a welcome to the returning Battalion. It was certainly a gala day; and the reception made the boys feel proud. The Honorable Madison Nelson, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, made a speech to them in the city hall, into which they were conducted to the strains of "Home, sweet home." A banquet followed, after which the members of the Old Battalion sought their respective homes.

Honorable Augustus Bradford, the Governor of the State of Maryland, sent for Major Cole and personally congratulated and complimented his Battalion in the highest terms, and suggested that he augment the Battalion to a full Regiment. The Governor stated he had taken the greatest interest in the Cavalry command. There was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary authority.

Before the furlough had expired two additional Battalions, of four Companies each, had been raised in different parts of the State and reported for duty at Frederick. Major Cole became the Colonel of the Regiment; Captain George W. F. Vernon, of Company A, Lieutenant Colonel; Lieutenant A. M. Flory, of Company B, Major of the First Battalion; J. T. Daniels, a new recruit, Major of the Second Battalion; Robert S. Mooney, Major of the Third Battalion; Sergeant O. A. Horner of Company C, Adjutant; Lieutenant Daniel Link, succeeded Captain Vernon, of Company A; Lieutenant John Rivers, was made Captain of Company B; Sergeant Henry Buckingham was made Captain of Company C; Captain Frank Gallagher continued as Captain of Company D, but in the hospital, not yet recovered from a fractured leg, and Lieutenant Samuel Mills was in command of the Company.

A very small percentage of the old non-commissioned officers had been promoted in the new Companies, which caused much disappointment and dissatisfaction among the members of the Old Battalion. Colonel Cole said in speaking to the writer, of this slight to the men who had assisted in making the name of Cole's Cavalry a household word in Western Maryland, that it was a mistake he had often regretted. Influence had been brought to bear upon the Governor and he had commissioned a number of new officers without consulting with the Colonel of the command.

Chapter 23: Roster of Officers Under Reorganization

Partial Roster of the Officers of the Regiment was as follows:

COLE'S MARYLAND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Original organization of First Battalion, August 10th, 1861. Augmented to a full Regiment April 20th, 1864.

Company H:

Captain B. F. Hauck: Killed in action at Charlestown, Va., August 22d, 1865.

Captain J. W. Kraft: Raised Company of Heavy Artillery, consolidated with Cole's Cavalry, assumed command Company H, August, 1864.

First Lieutenant E. H. Johnson: Dishonorably dismissed, January 25th, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph B. Swaney: Promoted from Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Robert Butler: Promoted from private Company I to First Sergeant, to Second Lieutenant.

After the expiration of the furlough of the veteran battalion, the command was recruited up to a full regiment of twelve companies. Whilst waiting for the proper mounting and equipment of the entire regiment, all of the mounted men both in the old battalion and new battalions were sent to the front. In the disastrous battles fought by General Sigel, at New Market, Va., May 13th and 15th, 1862, "Cole's Cavalry" suffered heavily, when General Hunter assumed command of this army in the Shenandoah, and again advanced. All of "Cole's Cavalry" then mounted, joined him and participated in the splendid victory at the battle of Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864, as well as the skirmishes at Tye River Gap, June 12, 1864, Lexington, June 13, Buchanan, June 14, and Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

The arrival of another army under General Early, at Lynchburg, compelled General Hunter's command to retreat from Lynchburg by the Kanawha Valley. General Early's Confederate Army promptly moved up the Shenandoah Valley; in the mean time the balance of the regiment, still dismounted, moved out from Martinsburg with the column of troops who, at Leetown, Va., July 3, 1864, repulsed the advance guard of Early's army.

A detachment of the dismounted command was mounted and rendered good service to the Union armies during the raid into Maryland by Early's Army and his attempt to capture Washington, capturing men, provisions, etc.

After the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864, the repulse of Early's Army in front of Washington, July 12, 1864, and its pursuit by the 6th and 19th Army Corps, with the Army of West Virginia, "Cole's Cavalry" participated in the engagements that ensued, more especially at Ashby's Gap, Va., July 19, 1864.

"Cole's Cavalry" (mounted men) remained with the Army of West Virginia at Winchester, Va., after the 6th and 19th Army Corps returned towards Washington, where they were attacked by Early's army again, July 25, 1864, and compelled to retreat beyond the Potomac with this army.

"Cole's Cavalry" was attacked July 26, 1864, by a column of Confederates, who attempted to cross the Potomac River at that point, but promptly repulsed the enemy. After the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., in July, 1864, by a raiding party of Confederate Cavalry, "Cole's Cavalry" assisted in driving the enemy out of Maryland.

On the 5th day of August, 1864, a large part of General Early's Army, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, again recrossed the Potomac river, near Sharpsburg, Md., and advanced through Sharpsburg toward the National turnpike, at Boonsboro.

The advance brigade of the column was met at Keedyville by the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, promptly and vigorously attacked and driven back beyond the Antietam, where they were checked by the artillery and infantry of the Confederate Army, who, in turn, compelled "Cole's Cavalry" to retreat slowly into the mountain gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountains; the enemy being satisfied with shelling the command, made no further attempt to dislodge the regiment. In this spirited engagement, lasting several hours, the command suffered severely in killed and wounded, but inflicted greater loss upon the enemy, and only retired before an overwhelming force.

The advance of General Sheridan's Army up the Shenandoah Valley, by the way of Harper's Ferry, caused Early's Army to retire to Winchester, Va.

Battles of Cole's Calvary

1861

- Mustered into service September 9
- Dam No. Five, Potomac River - December 22

1862

- Battle of Hancock, MD - January 5, 6
- Kernstown, VA - March 23
- Cedar Creek, VA - March 24
- Strasburg, VA - March 25
- Edenburg, VA - April 1
- General Banks Retreat - May 22, 23
- Harpers Ferry, WV - May 28
- Leesburg, VA - September 2
- Siege of Harpers Ferry, WV - September 3-14
- Williamsport, MD - September 15
- Hyattstown, MD - October 11
- Hallstown, VA - December 20

1863

- Sharpsburg, MD - June 25
- Fountain Dale, PA - June 28
- Gettysburg, PA - July 1-3
- Williamsport, MD - July 4
- Frederick, MD - July 5
- Harpers Ferry Bridge, WV - July 6
- Operations in Loudon County, VA - August 25-September 26
- Smithfield, VA - August 23
- Catocin Mountain, MD - September 14
- Snickersville, Leesburg, Rectors Cross Roads, Bloomfield, VA - September 14
- Loudon Valley, VA - September 25
- Upperville, VA - September 25

- Summit Point, WV - October 7
- Rippon, VA - October 18
- Annandale, VA - October 22
- Expedition in the Shenandoah Valley - November 1 - December 31
- Woodstock, Ashby's Gap, Front Royal, Harrisonburg, VA - No dates available
- Charlestown, WV - November 15
- Mt. Jackson, VA - November 16
- New Market, VA - November 18
- Upperville, VA - December 10
- Eldenburg, VA - December 17
- New Market, VA - December 18
- Harrisonburg, VA - December 21
- Staunton, VA - December 21

1864

- Five Points, Rectortown, VA - January 1
- Loudon Heights, VA - January 10
- Romney, Moorefield, Mechanicsville Gap, WV - February 4
- Regiment Re-enlisted - February 13
- Upperville, VA - February 20
- Sigel's Expedition from Martinsburg, WV to New Market, VA - April 30-May 16
- New Market, VA - May 13-15
- Hunter's Expedition to Lynchburg, VA - May 26-July 1
- Harrisonburg, VA - June 3
- Piedmont, VA - June 5
- Staunton, VA - June 6
- Tye River, VA - June 12
- Lexington, VA - June 13
- Buckhannon, VA - June 14
- Lynchburg, VA - June 17, 18
- Catawba Mountains - June 21
- Shepardstown, WV - July 3

- Keedysville, MD - July 5
- Monocacy, MD - July 8
- Frederick, MD - July 11, 12
- Maryland Heights, MD - July 13-15
- Purcellsville, VA - July 16
- Cool Springs, VA - July 18
- Ashby's Gap, VA - July 19
- Kernstown, VA - July 23, 24
- Snicker's Gap, VA - July 25
- Falling Waters, WV - July 26
- Hagerstown, MD - July 29, 30
- Keedysville, MD - August 5
- Winchester, VA - August 17
- Opequan Creek, VA - August 18-20
- Berryville, VA - August 21
- Charlestown, WV - August 21
- Antietam, MD - August 22
- Williamsport, MD - August 26
- Summit Point, WV - August 30
- White Post, VA - September 3
- Winchester, VA - September 19
- Fisher's Hill, VA - September 22
- Cedar Creek, VA - October 19

1865

- Operations in West Virginia against Mosby and protecting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Harpers Ferry, WV to Cumberland, MD - June
- Mustered out of service - June 28

1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry (Cole's)

Originally organized at Cole's (Co. "A"), Furey's (Co. "B"), Horner's (Co. "C") and Currie's (Co. "D"). Independent Cavalry Companies organized at Frederick, Md., August 10 to November 27, 1861. Served unattached, Dept. of West Virginia, to January, 1862. Lander's Division, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1862 (Cos. "A," "C" and "D"). Unattached, West Virginia, to August, 1862 (Co. "B"). Hatch's Cavalry Brigade, Banks' 5th Army Corps, and Dept. of the Shenandoah to June, 1862. Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, to August, 1862, and participated in the following service: South Branch Bridge, W. Va., October 26, 1861 (Co. "B"); Hancock, Md., January 5-6, 1862 (Cos. "A," "C" and "D"); Bloomery Gap February 14. Advance on Winchester March 2-12. Martinsburg March 3. Bunker Hill March 5 (Co. "A"). Between Bunker Hill and Winchester March 7. Stephenson's Depot March 7-8. Winchester March 12. Kernstown March 22. Winchester March 23. Edenburg April 1. Grass Lick, W. Va., April 23 (Co. "B"). Wardensville, W. Va., May 7 (Co. "B"). Charlestown May 28. Companies consolidated to a Battalion August 1, 1862, and designated Cole's Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry. Attached to Railroad Brigade, 8th Army Corps, Middle Department, to September, 1862. Cavalry, 12th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to November, 1862. Defenses of Upper Potomac, 8th Army Corps, Middle Department, to March, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, to July, 1863. 2nd Brigade, Maryland Heights Division West Virginia, to December, 1863. Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division West Virginia, to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, West Virginia, to August, 1864. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Shenandoah, to October, 1864. Reserve Division, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to January, 1865. 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division West Virginia, to February, 1865. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division West Virginia, to June, 1865.

SERVICE.--Leesburg, Va., September 2, 1862. Edwards' Ferry, Md., September 4. Monocacy Creek September 4. Reconnaissance to Lovettsville September 4. Maryland Heights and siege of Harper's Ferry September 12-14. Cut through enemy's lines September 14. Capture of Longstreet's train at Sharpsburg September 15. Hyattstown, Md., October 12. Charleston November 14, Berryville December 1. Charlestown December 2. Winchester December 5. Halltown December 20. Near Charlestown May 16, 1863. Berryville June 13. Martinsburg June 14. Winchester June 15 (Co. "B"). Williamsport June 15. Catoctin Creek June 17. Frederick, Md., June 21. Sharpsburg July --. Fountain Dale, Pa., July 1. Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Near Emmittsburg July 4. Falling Waters July 6. Harper's Ferry July 6. Smithfield August 23. Scouts Into Loudoun County August 25 and September 12-16 and September 21-26. Catoctin Mountain September 14. Loudoun Valley, Va., September 25. Loudoun Valley and Summit Point October 7. Charleston October 7 (Co. "B"). Snickersville, Leesburg, Rector's Cross Roads and Bloomfield September 14. Upperville September 25. Berryville October 18. Near Annandale October 22. Expedition from Charleston to New Market November 15-18. Mr. Jackson November 16. Ashby's Gap November--. Upperville December 10. Edenburg December 17. New Market December 18. Harrisonburg and Staunton December 21. Five points, Rectortown, January 1, 1864. Loudoun Heights January 10. Romney, Moorfield and Mechanicsville Gap February 4. Regiment reenlisted February 13, 1864. Upperville February 20. Veterans on furlough until April. Authority given to increase Battalion to a Regiment, and Companies "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L" and "M" organized at Baltimore and Frederick February 9 to April 23, 1864. Sigel's Expedition from Martinsburg, W. Va., to New Market April 30-May 16. New Market May 13-15. Hunter's Expedition to Lynchburg May 26-July 1. Harrisonburg June 3. Piedmont June 5. Occupation of Staunton June 6. Tye River June 12. Lexington June 13. Buckhannon June 14. Lynchburg June 17-18. Catawba

Mountains and near Salem June 21. Leetown and Shepardstown July 3 (Detachment). Keedysville July 5. Frederick, Md., July 11-12. Maryland Heights, Brownsville, Crampton's Gap and Herndon July ---. Purcellsville July 16. Snicker's Ferry July 17-18. Ashby's Gap and Winchester July 19. Kernstown July 23-24. Winchester, Bunker Hill and Martinsburg July 25. Snicker's Gap July 25. Falling Waters July 26. Hagerstown July 29-30. Keedysville August 5. Winchester August 17. Opequan Creek August 18, 19 and 20. Near Berryville August 21. Near Charlestown August 21-22. Antietam August 22. Williamsport August 26. Summit Point August 30. White Post September 3. Winchester September 19. Fisher's Hill September 22. Battle of Cedar Creek October 19. Duty In West Virginia operating against Moseby and guarding Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until June, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

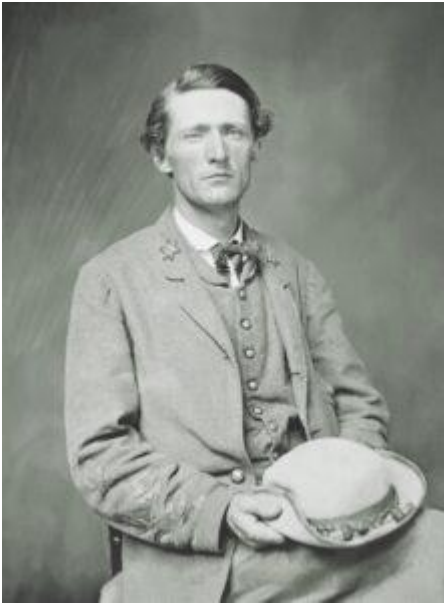
Regiment lost during service 2 Officers and 45 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 120 Enlisted men by disease. Total 169.



Blood on the Snow: Mosby's Rangers vs. Cole's Cavalry, January 1864

As the Civil War entered its third year, a rivalry had developed between two cavalry battalions. On one side stood John Mosby and his famed Rangers, while on the other side were the men of the First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, better known as Cole's Cavalry. These units were no strangers to one another.

In early 1864, Mosby's Rangers and Cole's Cavalry clashed in two memorable fights. On New Years Day, the Rangers got the upper hand over their adversaries at Five Points. Just nine days later, Cole's men emerged victorious at Loudoun Heights, handing Mosby one of his worst wartime defeats.



Mosby—an accomplished lawyer both before and after the war—was reputed for his punctuality. (Library of Congress)

In late December 1863, Confederate Maj. John Singleton Mosby and his 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry were operating in and around Loudoun County in Northern Virginia. At the same time, Union Maj. Henry A. Cole was conducting patrols and raids in the same region with his 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade, better known as “Cole’s Cavalry.”

A clash of some sort between the two enemy units was inevitable, and, in fact, three short yet brutal engagements would occur over the first seven weeks of 1864.

The Fights Begin

The series of showdowns began Dec. 30, as Capt. Albert Hunter and about 60 members of Cole’s Cavalry departed their Loudoun Heights camp near Harpers Ferry, West Virginia., on a patrol toward Rectortown, Virginia. As his troopers advanced south into “Mosby’s Confederacy” — an area encompassing Virginia’s Loudoun, Fauquier, Clarke, and Warren counties — Hunter knew it was likely his adversary would soon receive reports of his venture.

Hunter’s patrol spent the first night in Lovettsville, about 10 miles southeast of Loudoun Heights. The next morning as they continued to push south, the weather turned increasingly wretched. Low temperatures chilled the men — and snow, sleet, and rain soaked both them and their equipment. The men found some protection from the elements at a farm and rested New Year’s Eve in tolerable comfort.

Bitter New Year’s

When the troopers awoke the morning of Jan. 1, they were greeted with sunny but cold weather. Mounting, they continued heading in the direction of Middleburg, where the New Year’s Day calm was disrupted by a brief skirmish with some of Mosby’s Rangers. One Union trooper, Pvt. Jason McCullough, was wounded, but Hunter’s men captured three Rebels. Hunter decided to send McCullough and the three prisoners back to Loudoun Heights with a small escort. The remainder of the detachment continued toward Rectortown, just south of Middleburg.

New Year’s Day also marked a rendezvous of some of Mosby’s men, and, as fortune would have it, Rectortown was their destination, too. Upon their arrival on the outskirts of town, the Rangers, commanded by Capt. William “Billy” Smith, were surprised to discover the presence of Hunter’s detachment. Smith ordered his men to watch their foes’ activities, but to avoid an engagement.

Hunter, though, had seen the shadowy figures of the Rangers, about 30 total. Concerned their numbers might continue to grow and satisfied the mission to reach Rectortown had been completed, Hunter decided a return to the main Loudoun Heights camp would be the most prudent option. Hoping, however, to confuse his enemy of his actual destination, Hunter initially moved south toward Salem (today’s Marshall) before turning north to head back to camp.

The Rangers followed Hunter’s troopers and quickly saw through their deception. Smith directed his men to cut across nearby fields to get in front of the Federal force. Three Rangers comprised Smith’s lead element: Richard Paul Montjoy, Henry Stribling Ashby, and John Carter Edmonds, all eager to engage the enemy. Coming upon the rear of Hunter’s formation near an intersection of five roads,

known by the locals as “Five Points,” they attacked. Smith heard the noise of the initial assault and hastened the rest of his command forward to join the fray.

His horse killed, Hunter would be captured early in the clash, and though the Union troopers momentarily held their ground and blunted the Rangers’ initial assault, their defense soon collapsed. Realizing their leader was now out of the fight and that their revolvers wouldn’t fire because of damp powder, they lost all semblance of military discipline and rode off in fear and panic.

Firsthand Account

Describing the “Five Points Fight” in a letter to the Richmond Times-Dispatch — published nearly 50 years later, on Feb. 16, 1913 — Ranger Thomas William Smith Lake wrote:

[O]n January 1, 1864, a detachment of Cole’s Battalion, composed of a detail of twenty men from each company, numbering in all about eighty men, under command of Captain A.N. Hunter, came in a search from Harper’s Ferry of Mosby’s men....We had orders to meet in Rectortown that day....We got off on a hill and watched their movements when our men began to gather in. Finally, Captain Smith came in, and with about twenty men we followed in the rear to near a place called Five Points, a place where five roads converged. We had gathered there twenty-eight men. Captain Smith said, “What shall we do, fight them or not?”

Captain Hunter had time to form his men in a field that once belonged to my father; or, in other words, we were on our own dunghill and felt a good deal like fighting. Just as we reached the top of the hill in sight of their column, Captain Smith was on the left, and I on the right in the first set of twos. Captain Smith jumped his horse over a gap on the left; the enemy was on our right side. But it was not long before I had a companion brave as the bravest, John Gulick, by my side, and we made straight at them, receiving a galling fire, and they stood till we could see the whites of their eyes, and going up to them, Gulick was shot in the shoulder. But they could not stand those Indian yells and soon broke and ran. There was a marshy place just in their rear they knew nothing about and ran into that. A good many got unhorsed and were captured there. Then we had a running fight for some six or seven miles, in which they used their drawn sabres to put more motion to their horses, a good many of which gave out and they were captured....”



Two unidentified members of Cole’s Cavalry. (Dana B. Shoaf Collection)

The Federal casualty count was dreadful, with at least four killed and another dozen wounded. Various reports listed 30–40 Federals captured, what was perhaps the worst defeat for “Cole’s Cavalry” the entire war. (A sobering postscript to the fate of the Union men captured that day reveals that 24 later died in Confederate captivity. Hunter was not one of them, however, as he had escaped his captors while the battle swirled around them.)

The Rangers, meanwhile, came through the New Year’s fight virtually unscathed, with only two wounded. The first Mosby–Cole engagement had been a lopsided victory for the man to become known after the war as the “Gray Ghost.” The tables soon turned, however.

Another Engagement

On Jan. 7, Confederate scout Benjamin Franklin “Frank” Stringfellow informed Mosby that he had conducted a reconnaissance of Cole’s

Loudoun Heights camp and that he believed a surprise raid on it was certain of success. Mosby and Stringfellow had served together earlier in the war as scouts for Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, with the two holding an abiding trust and respect in each other. Based on Stringfellow's report and recommendation, Mosby agreed to meet him near Cole's camp on January 9 to conduct the raid.

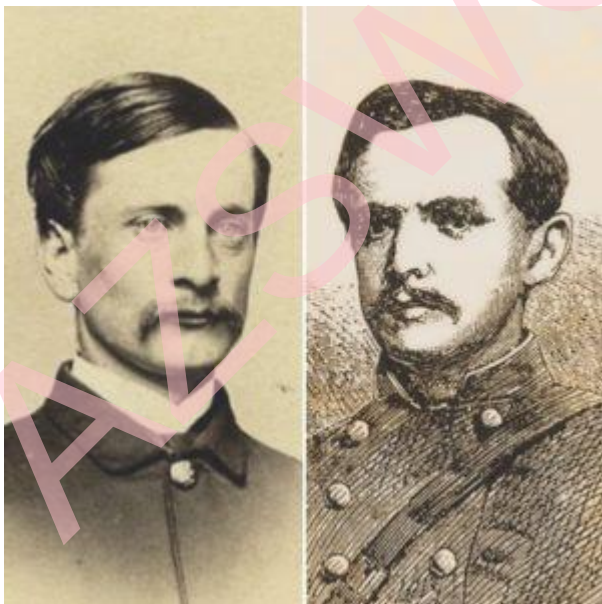
Gathering about 100 men, Mosby left Upperville and proceeded to the northeast. The weather was frigid and the temperature continued to drop as the men headed toward their objective. Further exacerbating the already cold conditions, a brisk wind made the ride almost unbearable and the men stopped twice to warm themselves. The first respite was at "Woodgrove," home of James Heaton, whose son, Harry, rode with Mosby; the second at St. Paul's Church on the Harpers Ferry Road. The Rangers welcomed the breaks from the cold, though any feelings of warmth were fleeting. Ranger accounts of the ride to Loudoun Heights describe men having to dismount and walk to prevent their feet from freezing. While walking, many also slipped their hands under the saddle blankets of their mounts to regain feeling in their fingers. The demanding trek clearly degraded the men's mental alertness and physical dexterity.

Despite the circumstances and punishing weather, Mosby and his men remained undetected and met with Stringfellow a few miles from Loudoun Heights. Stringfellow had gone ahead to scout the enemy camp and reported that all was quiet within. The raid appeared destined for success.

Caught Napping

Following a route suggested by Stringfellow, Mosby circumvented Union pickets and moved closer to Cole's position. The raiders continued moving without detection, even when they had to negotiate a steep climb in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Forced to dismount and lead their horses, men slipped and fell, resulting in such nerve-wracking commotion that their stealthy approach seemed in jeopardy. Yet all remained quiet within the enemy camp site.

Finally gaining a position from which they would attack, the Rangers had literally caught Cole's Cavalry napping. In his report of the raid, Mosby would write: "On reaching this point without creating any alarm, I deemed that the crisis had passed and the capture of the entire camp of the enemy a certainty."



'Montjoy earned his bars today!': On February 20, 1864, during a running duel with Ranger Richard Paul Montjoy (right), Captain William L. Morgan (left) would be killed. Mosby would reward Private Montjoy with promotion to captain. (Courtesy of Eric Buckland)

Preparing to launch his strike, Mosby gave Stringfellow and his small band of scouts the honor of attacking the house on Loudoun Heights where Cole had his headquarters. Within minutes of Stringfellow's departure, however, everything unraveled. As Stringfellow's little detachment closed in, a shot echoed in the dark. Whoever fired that solitary round was never determined, but bedlam immediately erupted inside Cole's camp, spurring Stringfellow's men to pull away with much greater noise and recklessness than they had during their

approach. Their retreat took them directly into the path of the Rangers, who had been ordered hastily forward by Mosby because of the shot. Believing they were being attacked by Cole's men, those

Rangers fired directly at Stringfellow's men, leading to a number of friendly fire casualties. Mosby's surprise and certainty of victory had vanished in an instant.

Disoriented by the commotion, Cole's troopers poured out of their tents just as Mosby's men surged into their camp. Although the half-dressed, some barefoot, and bleary-eyed Federals were at first confused, they quickly steadied themselves and unleashed a shower of carbine and revolver fire into the midst of the Rebel intruders. One quick-minded Union soldier, never identified, called to his comrades to shoot anyone who was mounted. That command and subsequent lethally accurate fire from the Union troopers was devastating. Highlighted against the dark night sky by the glow of burning tents, Mosby's men were unmistakable targets.

The snow covering the campground was quickly stained with blood. Mosby soon realized his situation was untenable, any recent thoughts of victory replaced by the knowledge that he had to promptly extract his beleaguered men to avoid further loss. He ordered a withdrawal. For a unit used to prevailing with minimal casualties in such confrontations, the Rangers soon faced the sad truth that five men had been killed and six wounded. Three of the six wounded later died from their wounds. One Ranger was captured.

Among those killed in the Loudoun Heights clash was "Billy" Smith, who only days before had performed so magnificently at Five Points. Lieutenant William Thomas "Prince George's Tom" Turner was mortally wounded, dying a week later. Both were favorites of Mosby and highly respected and revered by their comrades. In writing about them later, Mosby cited them as "two of the noblest and bravest officers of this army, who thus sealed a life of devotion and of sacrifice to the cause they loved." Not surprising, in his report about the disastrous raid, while still pained by the deaths of Smith and Turner, Mosby wrote that his losses were "more so in worth than the number of the slain."

Remembering the win

One of Cole's troopers, C. Armour Newcomer, recounted the Union victory in his "Cole's Cavalry; or, Three years in the Saddle in the Shenandoah Valley":

"Colonel Mosby, their old antagonist...had crossed the mountain and fell upon the camp, and then fired a volley into the tents where Cole's men lay sleeping, many of them no doubt dreaming of their sweethearts and loved ones at home. No one who has not experienced a night attack from an enemy can form the slightest conception of the feelings of one awakened in the dead of night with the din of shots and yells coming from those thirsting for your blood. Each and every man in that attack, for the time, was an assassin. But we should remember that war means to kill; the soldier in the excitement of battle forgets what pity is, and nothing will satisfy his craving but blood.

The rude awakening brought Cole's hardy veterans out into the deep snow covering the mountain, and they promptly picked up the gauge of battle. Long experience in border warfare had taught these gallant Marylanders to shoot at the horsemen, and not attempt to mount their own faithful chargers....

During the fight every man was for himself. There was no time to wait for orders, the cry rang out on the cold frosty air "shoot every soldier on horseback." Many of the Confederates who were killed or wounded were burned with powder, as Cole's men used their carbines. It was hand to hand, and so dark, you could not see the face of the enemy you were shooting. It was a perfect hell!....

Mosby had been badly used up; our comrades who had lost their lives on the last New Year's day, and in other engagements, where he had been defeated, were now avenged. It was difficult to tell how many had been lost until after daylight."

PAYBACK

For the Rangers, the bitter loss at Loudoun Heights dramatically overshadowed their Five Points triumph. One engagement between the two forces remained, however. On Feb, 20, Maj. Cole and 200 troopers departed Loudoun Heights on another scouting expedition into Mosby's Confederacy. Reaching Upperville, they surprised and captured 11 Rangers.

Mosby, staying a few miles away, promptly learned of the Union incursion and dispatched a few men to alert the other Rangers in the area to the threat and to order them to assemble as rapidly as possible. As Cole's men continued south to Piedmont Station (today's Delaplane), the Rangers mounted and set off to rendezvous with their commander.

After reaching Piedmont Station, Cole decided to return to Upperville and then, ultimately, Loudoun Heights. By that time, Mosby had assumed a position where he could both maintain surveillance on Cole's element and await the arrival of more Rangers. When Cole turned his men around and began his return trip to camp, Mosby followed. Soon, small groups of Rangers had joined Mosby, and when he reached the outskirts of Upperville, the major had gathered nearly 50 men.

Seeing that Cole had stopped his men in the little town to water their horses, Mosby decided to attack. Unprepared to receive an enemy charge, the Federal troopers were quickly pushed out of the town, pressed by the Partisan Rangers. During the pursuit, Pvt. Montjoy engaged and killed one of Cole's officers, Capt. William L. Morgan, in an informal duel. "Montjoy earned his bars today!" Mosby would exclaim, officially promoting him to captain a few weeks later.

Cole tried to hold his men together as they fell back to their camp, but the Rangers' pressure was relentless. Finally, he rallied his men behind the protection of a stone wall near Blakeley's Grove School. There, the steadfast Cole hoped to make a stand and drive Mosby away. The tactic was initially successful as multiple charges were stifled. But Mosby, seeking an advantage, ordered some of his men to attack Cole's flank. Suddenly confronted by enemy from two directions, Cole and his men were forced from their position. The Federals lost any semblance of an organized delaying action, their sole mission now an escape from the onslaught and a safe return to their camp. After harrying Cole's men for a few more miles, the Rangers broke off the chase, satisfied with their victory.

Blakeley's Grove School marked the last fight between Mosby's and Cole's men. Despite victories there and at Five Points, the painful losses Mosby suffered at Loudoun Heights could not be forgotten. Indeed, as he had stated, the loss of "quality" that day left a void never fully refilled.

AFTERMATH

Mosby, eventually promoted to colonel, continued operating in northern Virginia for the duration of the war, remaining an annoyingly persistent and painful thorn in the side of Union commanders. Cole also achieved the rank of colonel, and his 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion grew into a regiment. After the Blakeley's Grove School fight, Cole's Cavalry commenced operations in the Shenandoah Valley as part of the greater Union effort there.

In 1895, Mosby penned a heart-felt, cordial reply to an invitation to attend a reunion of Cole's Cavalry:

"I did not receive until too late your polite Invitation to attend the reunion of Cole's Cavalry. It would have given me great pleasure to meet my old antagonists around the festive board, but it is now too late for me to make arrangements to go or to give notice to the members of my old command of your invitation to them. I give you the assurance of my best wishes."

1st Maryland Cavalry Potomac Home Brigade

The 1st Maryland Cavalry Potomac Home Brigade lost 2 officers and 45 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 2 officers and 120 enlisted men to disease during the Civil War.

1861	
August 10 – November 27	Organized at Frederick, Maryland as Independent Cavalry Companies: • Company A, Captain Henry Cole • Company B, Captain William Furey • Company C, Captain John Horner • Company D, Captain Pierce Currie Attached to the Department of West Virginia.
October 26	South Branch Bridge, Virginia. (Company B)
November 13	First Lieutenant John M. Annan was accidentally shot and mortally wounded, dying that night.
1862	
January	Companies A, C and D attached to Lander's Division, Army of the Potomac
January 5-6	Hancock, Maryland, (Companies A, C & D)
February 14	Bloomery Gap
March	Co. B attached to Department of West Virginia
March 2-12	Advance on Winchester
March 3	Martinsburg
March 5	Bunker Hill (Company A)
March 7	Between Bunker Hill and Winchester
March 7-8	Stephenson's Depot

March 12	Winchester
March 22	Kernstown
March 23	Winchester
April	Attached to Hatch's Cavalry Brigade, Banks' 5th Corps
April 1	Edenburg
April 23	Grass Lick, West Virginia (Company B)
May	Attached to Department of the Shenandoah
May 7	Wardensville, West Virginia (Company B)
May 28	Charlestown
June	Attached to Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Corps, Pope's Army of Virginia
June 10	Captain John Horner (Company C) and Second Lieutenant Washington Morrison resigned. Second Lieutenant Albert E. Hunter was promoted to captain in the place of Horner and Third Sergeant Hiram S. McNair was promoted to Second Lieutenant in place of Morrison.
August 1	The companies were consolidated to a Battalion and designated Cole's Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry. Attached to Railroad Brigade, 8th Corps, Middle Department,
September 2	Leesburg, Virginia Private George Cease was killed. Captain Hunter of Company B, First Sergeant Oscar McMillan and Sergeant Samuel J. Maxwell taken prisoner and Cororal James A. Scott wounded.
September 4	Edwards' Ferry, Maryland and Monocacy Creek; Reconnaissance to Lovettsville
September 12-14	Maryland Heights and siege of Harper's Ferry
September 14	The battalion took part in the daring nighttime escape from Harpers Ferry, cutting through Confederate lines at the base of Maryland Heights and eventually

	reaching safety in Pennsylvania. Corporals James Scott and Samuel Bostick were taken prisoner in the surrender of Harpers Ferry after being left behind wounded.
September 15	Capture of Longstreet's train at Sharpsburg.
September	Attached to Cavalry, 12th Corps, Army of the Potomac
October 12	Hyattstown, Maryland.
November	Attached to Defenses of Upper Potomac, 8th Corps, Middle Department
November 14	Charleston
December 1	Berryville
December 2	Charlestown
December 5	Winchester
December 20	Halltown
1863	
March	Attached to 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps
May 16	Near Charlestown
June 13	Berryville
June 14	Martinsburg
June 15	Winchester (Company B) and Williamsport
June 17	Catoctin Creek
June 21	Frederick, Maryland.
July	Sharpsburg

July 1	Fountain Dale, Pa.
July 1-3	Battle of Gettysburg Privates Zaccheus Hollebaugh and Henry Hughes were mortally wounded, dying in the field hospital
July 4	Near Emmittsburg
July 6	Falling Waters and Harper's Ferry
July	Attached to 2nd Brigade, Maryland Heights Division, Department of West Virginia
August 23	Smithfield
August 25	Scout Into Loudoun County
September 12-16	Scout Into Loudoun County
September 14	Catoctin Mountain
September 14	Snickersville, Leesburg, Rector's Cross Roads and Bloomfield
September 21-26	Scout Into Loudoun County
September 25	Loudoun Valley, Va.
October 7	Loudoun Valley and Summit Point; Charleston (Company B)
October 18	Berryville Private Edwin Jordan was killed and Corporal William A. Mcilhenny wounded
October 22	Near Annandale
November 15-18	Expedition from Charleston to New Market
November 16	Mr. Jackson

November	Ashby's Gap
December	Attached to Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division West Virginia
December 10	Upperville
December 17	Edenburg
December 18	New Market
December 21	Harrisonburg and Staunton
1864	
January 1	Five points, Rectortown Sergeants John E. Gilson and George W. Shiver taken prisoner
January 10	Loudoun Heights
January 14	First Sergeant Oliver A. Horner promoted to Second Lieutenant.
February 4	Romney, Moorfield and Mechanicsville Gap
February 9 – April 23	Authority given to increase Battalion to a Regiment, and Companies E – M organized at Baltimore and Frederick
February 13	The Regiment reenlisted. Veterans went on furlough
February 20	Upperville
April	Veterans returned from furlough. The Regiment was assigned to 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, West Virginia
April 20	Second Lieutenant Oliver Horner promoted to Adjutant.
April 30-May 16	Sigel's Expedition from Martinsburg, W. Va., to New Market
May 13-15	Battle of New Market
May 26-July 1	Hunter's Expedition to Lynchburg

June 3	Harrisonburg
June 5	Piedmont
June 6	Occupation of Staunton
June 12	Tye River
June 13	Lexington
June 14	Buckhannon
June 17-18	Lynchburg
June 21	Catawba Mountains and near Salem
July 3	Leetown and Shepardstown (Detachment)
July 5	Keedysville
July 11-12	Frederick, Md.
July	Maryland Heights, Brownsville, Crampton's Gap and Herndon
July 16	Purcellsville
July 17-18	Snicker's Ferry
July 19	Ashby's Gap and Winchester
July 23-24	Second Battle of Kernstown
July 25	Winchester, Bunker Hill and Martinsburg
July 25	Snicker's Gap
July 26	Falling Waters
July 29-30	Hagerstown

August	Assigned to 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Shenandoah
August 5	Keedysville
August 17	Winchester
August 18, 19 & 20	Opequan Creek
August 21	Near Berryville
August 21-22	Near Charlestown
August 22	Antietam
August 26	Williamsport
August 30	Summit Point
September 3	White Post
September 19	Third Battle of Winchester
September 22	Battle of Fisher's Hill
October	Assigned to Reserve Division, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia
October 19	Battle of Cedar Creek
October-June	Duty In West Virginia operating against Moseby and guarding Baltimore & Ohio Railroad
1865	
January	Attached to 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, Department of West Virginia
February	Attached to 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Department of West Virginia
June 28	The 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry mustered out



"COLE'S CAVALRY," FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE CAVALRY

COMPANIES A, C and D of this regiment were organized at Frederick City, Frederick County, and Company B at Cumberland, Md., from August 10, 1861, to November 27, 1861.

The original Company A was named "Cole's Cavalry," after its commanding officer, Captain Henry A. Cole, who was subsequently promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, respectively.

The other original companies, viz., B, C and D, assumed the name of "Cole's Cavalry," and were so designated, officially, by the commanders of the armies with which they served, as well as their comrades in arms in other branches of the military service with whom they came in contact.

The four original companies, A, B, C and D, were consolidated into a battalion, and Captain Henry A. Cole was promoted Major and assigned to the command thereof.

The original companies, A, B, C and D, re-enlisted for the war in February, 1864, and authority was then given by the War Department to augment the battalion of four companies to a full regiment of twelve companies.

The remaining companies, viz., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, were recruited from all parts of Maryland, and organized at Frederick and Baltimore, Md., from February 9th to April 23, 1864, to serve three years.

On the expiration of the term of service of Companies A, B, G and D, the original members (except veterans) were mustered out.

Company D having been reduced below the minimum number in January, 1865, an independent company of cavalry that had been raised at Cumberland, Maryland, in the summer of 1864 by Captain Tappan W. Kelly was assigned to the regiment, and the remnants of Company D consolidated with them, this company being thereafter known as Company D.

The regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until June 28, 1865, when it was mustered out of the military service of the United States, in accordance with the orders of the War Department, by reason of the close of the Civil War.

The personnel of the Old Battalion included loyal Virginians and Pennsylvanians from the border land; nevertheless, they were almost exclusively from Western Maryland. They were farmers' and planters' sons, mainly, in good circumstances, who owned good horses, which they brought with them into the military service.

They were, in the main, young, unmarried men, intelligent, enthusiastic, accustomed to the use of firearms, of fine physique—in fact, the very best material for cavalymen.

688 "COLE'S CAVALRY," FIRST REGIMENT POTOMAC HOME BRIGADE CAVALRY—Co. G.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT OR MUSTER IN.	DATE OF MUSTER OUT OR DISCHARGE.	REMARKS.
Murry, Martin V. B.	Private.	Feb. 14, 1865	June 28, 1865	
Miller, Solomon	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Myers, Solomon	Private.	Feb. 20, 1864	June 28, 1865	
McJenkins, Denton	Private.	Feb. 22, 1864	June 28, 1865	Taken prisoner, July 28, 1864.
McCarty, Barnabas	Private.	Feb. 22, 1864	June 28, 1865	Taken prisoner, September 4, 1864.
Myers, Jno. W.	Private.	Aug. 4, 1864	May 25, 1865	
McBride, Jno. H.	Private.	Aug. 4, 1864	May 25, 1865	
Mills, Robt. L.	Private.	Feb. 25, 1864	June 10, 1865	
Miller, Jackson	Private.	Feb. 21, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Norris, Otho	Saddler.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Riley, Benj. F.	Corporal.	Feb. 27, 1864	June 28, 1865	Veteran.
Routzahn, Grandison	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Robinett, Daniel	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Riley, John W.	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864		Deserted, July 18, 1864.
Riley, John	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864		Deserted, July 13, 1864.
Shank, Henry	Sergeant.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Shank, Jonathan	Sergeant.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Shank, Lancelot	Corporal.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Sterling, Henry A.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Snyder, Thos. H.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Shoop, George	Private.	Feb. 25, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Shoop, Samuel	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Slick, Robert	Private.	Feb. 29, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Slick, James F.	Private.	Mar. 20, 1865	June 28, 1865	
Sheiley, Chas. S.	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Stottlemeyer, Jno.	Private.	Feb. 29, 1864	June 28, 1865	Wounded in action.
Swertzer, Ello V.C.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864		Accidentally killed, June 24, 1864.
Stoner, John	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864		Deserted, July 15, 1864.
Snyder, John	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 21, 1865	
Turner, Thos. N.	Sergeant.	Feb. 25, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Teach, Wm. W.	Private.	Mar. 9, 1865	June 28, 1865	
Twigg, John W.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Tytus, Joseph	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Trail, Nathan T.	Private.	Sept. 21, 1864	May 25, 1865	
Trail, Nathan B.	Private.	Feb. 27, 1864		Died April 9, 1864, of disease contracted in service.
Trail, Nathan	Private.	Sept. 21, 1864		Deserted, October 23, 1864.
Wachter, Cornelius A.	Farrier.	Feb. 24, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Weaver, John H.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Weaver, Jesse W.	Private.	Dec. 24, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Wiley, George W.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Wachter, Benj. F.	Private.	Feb. 26, 1864	June 28, 1865	
Whitmore, Geo. H.	Private.	Feb. 8, 1864	June 28, 1865	Taken prisoner, May 13, 1864.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

NAME.	RANK.	DATE OF ENLISTMENT OR MUSTER IN.	DATE OF MUSTER OUT OR DISCHARGE.	REMARKS.
Benj. F. Houck	Captain.	Feb. 29, 1864		Killed in action, August 22, 1864, at Charlestown, Va.
John W. Krafft	Captain.	Oct. 8, 1864	June 28, 1865	Promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Regiment, Maryland Heavy Artillery, to Captain First Regiment, Cole's Maryland Cavalry, October 8, 1864; mustered out with the regiment, June 28, 1865.
Elijah H. Johnson	1st Lieut.	Feb. 29, 1864	Jan. 25, 1865	
Joseph A. Swaney	1st Lieut.	Feb. 29, 1864	June 28, 1865	Promoted Second Lieutenant, March 12, 1864; First Lieutenant, February 13, 1865; mustered out of service, June 28, 1865.
Robert Butler	2nd Lieut.	Mar. 21, 1864	June 28, 1865	Entered the service as private Company I; promoted First Sergeant; Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1865; mustered out, June 28, 1865.

Muster Sheets

1438

Kraft John W.
Co. No. 1 Potomac Home Brig.,
Maryland Cavalry.

Captain *Captain*
CARD NUMBERS.

1	<i>12644527</i>	26
2	<i>13220691</i>	27
3	<i>13235320</i>	28
4	<i>13235414</i>	29
5	<i>13235500</i>	30
6	<i>13235585</i>	31
7	<i>13235672</i>	32
8	<i>36403098</i>	33
9		34
10		35
11		36
12		37
13		38
14		39
15		40
16		41
17		42
18		43
19		44
20		45
21		46
22		47
23		48
24		49
25		50

Number of personal papers herein *7*

Book Mark *1875-V.S.-88*

See also

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft

Capt., Co. H, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade, Maryland Cav.

Age 22 1/2 years.

Appears on an

Individual Muster-in Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Harper's Ferry, Va. Oct 8, 1864

Muster-in to date Oct 8, 1864

Joined for duty and enrolled:

When Oct 8, 1864

Where Harper's Ferry, Va

Period 3 years.

Valuation of horse, \$100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$100

Remarks: Promoted from 2^d Lt. 1st Regt. Md. Heavy. Art'y. Vols. to Capt. in the 1st Reg. P.H.B. Md. Cav. Vols. Vice Capt. Howell deceased.

This muster-in to date Oct. 8, 1864,

Book mark:

Huron

(336)

Copyist.

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft

Capt., Co. H, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade Maryland Cav.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept. 7. Oct. 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage, \$100 for

Due Gov't \$100 for

Valuation of horse, \$100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$100

Remarks: Mustered into U. S. service as 2^d Lt., 1 Regt. Md. Hvy Art'y. Apr. 28/64 Transferred and mustered out Oct. 7, and mustered in as Capt. Co. H, 1st Regt. P.H.B. Cav. Md. Vols., Oct. 8/64.

Book mark:

Feaster

(357)

Copyist.

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft
Capt., Co. H, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade Maryland Cav.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov. & Dec., 1864.

Present or absent. Present.

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Mustered into U. S.
service as 2^d Lt. 1 Regt.
Md. Heavy Art'y, Apr. 28/64.
Transferred and mustered
out Oct. 7/64, and mus-
tered in as Capt. Oct. 8/64.

Book mark:

Teaster

(357)

Copyist.

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft
Capt., Co. H, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade Maryland Cav.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jan. & Feb., 1865.

Present or absent. Present.

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: Mustered into U. S. serv-
ice as 2^d Lt. 1 Regt. Md. Heavy
Art'y Apr. 28/64. Transferred
and mustered out Oct. 7/64,
and mustered in as Capt.
Oct. 8/64.

Book mark:

Teaster

(357)

Copyist.

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft
Capt., Co. H, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade Maryland Cav.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mch. 8. Apr.*, 186*5*.

Present or absent. *Absent.*

Stoppage, \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *On Sp. duty per*
G. O. No. 2, dated Mch. 3/65.

Book mark:

Feaster

(357)

Copyist.

K | 1 P. H. B. Cav. | Md.

John W. Kraft
Capt., Co. *H*, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade, Maryland Cav.

Age years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated

Harpers Ferry Va., June 28, 1865.

Muster-out to date *June 28, 1865.*

Last paid to *Apr. 30, 1865.*

Clothing account:

Last settled , 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid \$ 100; due \$ 100

Valuation of horse, \$ 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100

Remarks: *This officer is not to be paid*
until he has furnished certificate
of non-indebtedness from the 2^d &
3^d Auditor of the Treasury.
Promoted from 2^d Lt. 1st Md. H. Art.
vice B. F. Honck killed in action.

Book mark:

Feaster

(361)

Copyist

1st P. H. B. Cav. - car
D. H. B. Cav. Ind.
John W. Kraft
2nd Lt., Co. N, 1st Reg't Ind. Art.
Age 22 years.

Appears on an

Individual Muster-out Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Harpers Ferry Va., Oct 8, 1864.

Muster-out to date Oct 7, 1864.

Last paid to _____, 186 .

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ 100

Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100

Bounty paid, \$ 100; due, \$ 100.

Remarks: Promoted from 2nd Lt.
1st Reg't Ind. Art. to
Vols. to Cavalry in the
12th Reg't P. H. B. Ind. Cav.
Vols. vice Captain Houck
deceased.

Book mark: Mustered in as Reg't
(over)

Hastie

(348)

Copyist.

K | I P. H. B. Cav. | Md.
John W. Kraft
Capt., Co. N, { 1 Reg't Potomac Home
Brigade, Maryland Cav.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Oct. to Dec. 1864, Present. Appointed
and mustered into the service

Oct. 8/64, vice B. F. Houck

Killed in action Aug. 22/64.

Jan. 1865. Absent on G. C. M. G. O. No.

5 Hd. Qrs. Mil. Dept. Harpers

Ferry Jan. 15/65.

Feb. & Mch. 1865, Present.

Apr. 1865. Present. On sp. duty

G. O. No. 2 Brig. Hd. Qrs.

Apr. 29/65.

Book mark:

A. H. Underwood

(546)

Copyist.

2^d Lieut Co. A. 1st
Maryland Heavy
Arty to date from
Apr. 28, 1864.
Sec 1875 U.S. 1888.

OCT. 14

126444527

☆ 1891 ☆

1 arts Md

Knap, John W

Lt, Co. 1 REGT Md Cav.

7

Enclosures.

Bed Cards	Final Statements
Burial Records	Furloughs or L. of A.
Certs. of Dis. for Discharge	Med. Certificates
C. M. Charges	Med. Des. Lists
Descriptive Lists	Orders
Discharge Certificates	Pris. of War Record
Enlistment Papers	Resignations

Other papers relating to—

Admission to Hosp'l	Furlough or L. of A.
Casualty Sheet	Med. Examination
Confinement	Misc. Information 7
Contracts	Pay or Clothing
Death or Effects	Personal Reports
Desertion	Rank
Discharge from Hosp'l	Transfer to Hosp'l
Discharge from Service	Transfer to V. R. C.
Duty	Transportation

John W. Krafts
Rec'dg 2nd Lieut
Co. A. 1st Md Hly Arty

Mustered in as such
to date from April
28th 1864.

Dec 1875 - 85 - 1888.

W24: Filed
April 20th 1888

OK
Outfit on roll

1st P. H. Brig Car

HEADQUARTERS
Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service
FOR MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

Baltimore, August 17th 1864.

Major David W. Lorr.
Com^d. Camp Bradford
Baltimore Md.

Major

The Supt. Vol. Rec^y Service
for Del. & Md. directs me to say that Louis Kraft
1st Cls. H. Artillery is relieved from duty at Camp
Bradford Baltimore Md. for the purpose of resuming
his duties as recruiting officer.

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

J. Mackenzie

1st Lieut V. R. Co.

W. Gus Supt. Vol. Recy Service
Baltimore Aug. 17th 1864

Max Kenzie C. F.
1st Lieut. V. M. C.

Directs that Lt. Draft
1st Md. M. Art. be relieved
from duty at Camp Bradford
& assume his duties as acting
Officer,

Oct. 1903. This paper was formerly
filed with the records of the Draft
Readezvous, Md. and Del., in the En-
rollment Div. R. & P. O.

Communications from
Capt's Head Qrs.
regarding Lieut Draft
1st Md. Artillery
Rec. Aug 18th 1864

Baltimore Sept 20. 1864

Captain Weigell

Sin Lieutenant J W Krapf

Borrowed of me a Saddle and Bridle
on the seventeenth of July between
ten and twelve o'clock at night
with the promise to return
them by Day light the next
morning I have seen him and
asked him for them and he
did not give me any satisfaction
about them at last he
agreed to pay me twelve dollars
for them he gave me four
dollars on the 20 of August
and then Disappeared

Willson Lewis

35-4-35-6-35-8-
 "S. W. B. G. 1864" 1864
 L. (a. a. m. g. o.) 124 1864
 Lewis Wilson

States That Lieut Kraft
 Borrowed a Saddle & Bridle
 of him & have returned
 them to him

Aug. 1902, This paper was formerly filed
 with the records of the Acting Assistant
 Provost Marshal General of Md. and Del.,
 in the Enrollment Div. R. & P. O.

HEAD-QUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.
 EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
 PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE.

Baltimore Md. Sept 20th 1864.

Respectfully referred to

Dept Head Qrs
 with the remark that I consider this
 Kraft, (who is now sporting a Captain
 of Cavalry's Straps) as a "Dead Beat"
 to use a common expression. I have
 had several reports of a like character
 where he has played "Jeremy Diddler"

On residents, the last complaint which
 has been made, was by some of the Privates
 of his Company of borrowing money from them
 which he has never repaid. *W. H. Wieg*
 Head of the M. Dept Sept 20th 1864

Head-Quarters, Middle Department,
 EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
 Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21. 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. W. H. Wieg,
 Act. Pro. Mar., who will arrest the
 "Capt." or Lieut. Kraft, and have
 charges preferred against him
 for conduct unbecoming an offi-
 cer and a gentleman. *Please return this paper with report*
and state the course taken by
 By command of
 Maj. Gen. Wallace

L. *Sam. B. Lawrence*
 Major & Adj. Gen.

Office Provost Marshal.
 Balto Sept 22nd 1864.

Respectfully returned to Dept Head
 Qrs, with the remark that this party
 was mustered as Lieut in the 1st Md
 Heavy Artillery and then transferred
 to Col's Cavalry, where he holds a
 Commission as Capt. but is not yet
 mustered. His Company is to be forwarded
 to Harpers Ferry to day. *to day*
 where Kraft will
 be mustered. Not being able to be
 mustered in this Dept, He denies all
 the charges, and Julian Alexander Esq,
 believes him to be a correct man.

W. H. Wieg
 Capt & Lieut, Provost Marshal

Head-Quarters, Middle Department,
8th Army Corps.

Baltimore Md. Sept. 22 1864.

Capt. Weigel,

Br. Marshal

In Capt. Krapf's

Case, you will immediately
send for Wilson Lewis,
the complainant, and
require ^{him} in Capt. K's presence
to make a full explana-
tion of the affair. If
it corroborates what the
Capt. says in his statement,
herewith enclosed, release
him (Capt. K.) upon his
making full settlement
of demands against
him.

Wm. Bullen

Adj. Gen. Comd

Dept Ho Ins & ac

Balto Sept 23rd/64

Wallace Sew

May Genl Conndg

Referring to the Case of
Capt Kraft ³⁰ to require
William Lewis to explain
the affair in presence
of Capt Kraft ^{also} to
return saddle & bridle
money & ~~the~~ Borrowed from
the men of his company

2 Enclosures
relating to Capt Kraft

Cole's Care

K

Sept. 23rd/64.



Washington Hotel.

22 September 1874.

Capt Wm H Wügel.

Provost Marshal &c.

Captain.

I am charged with taking a saddle and bridle from a man named Wilson Lewis living on the Washington road. The facts are simply these. I was put in charge of the pockets on the Washington road consisting of the recruits fed the 1st Regt Md Artillery sent the 13th or 14th July last by Col DeWitt who ordered me to report to him every morning at Fort No 1. The officer whom I relieved was a Captain of Col DeWitt's regiment of the Veterans

Reserve Corps. and his instructions to me, when leaving, were that I should visit the pickets three times every night, which I accordingly did. I had a horse but had no saddle or bridle.

Capt White the gate keeper on the road had been in the habit of lending me a saddle & bridle but one night. I think the night before I left, he was unable to lend them to me. I then went to Wilson Lewis, between 9 and 10 P.M. I think, and borrowed his saddle & bridle. The next day I was ordered to report to Gen Lockwood with the command. I then directed one of my men (I think it was Fuller Bond) to take the saddle home. He

left with it, and I have under-
stood left it at the bridge.

I always thought that Lewis had
the saddle until I found out
that it was lost. I retained
the bridle and the horse was next
day sent to camp Bradford
with a squad of men who had
charge of the prisoners I had
drawn and left behind. I
afterward rode out and left
Lewis bridle which was a cart
bridle with Mr White at the
gate and he lent me instead
a riding bridle, and he was to
return the cart bridle to Mr
Lewis the next time he saw
him pass the gate.

I have said that I understood
Lewis saddle was lost. He

told me so, and I agreed to pay
him \$12. for the saddle and bridle.
(the latter Mr White not having
returned to him). He expressed
himself perfectly satisfied with
this - and I paid him \$4.00
with the understanding that I
was to pay him the balance
as soon as I could - I have
not been asked by him for the
balance since because I have
never seen him -

Very respectfully

~~Wm. J. Smith~~
~~Major~~
~~of the 1st Cavalry~~
~~Regt.~~
~~at Fort Leavenworth~~
~~Kansas~~
~~Sept 1st 1864~~
~~to Capt Co H 1st Cavalry~~
~~Regt.~~
~~at Fort Leavenworth~~
~~Kansas~~
~~Sept 1st 1864~~
~~for the purpose of~~
~~receiving the~~
~~balance of the~~
~~money paid~~
~~for the saddle~~
~~and bridle~~
~~on the 1st inst~~
~~1864~~
~~Wm. J. Smith~~
~~Major~~
~~of the 1st Cavalry~~
~~Regt.~~
~~at Fort Leavenworth~~
~~Kansas~~
~~Sept 1st 1864~~
~~to Capt Co H 1st Cavalry~~
~~Regt.~~
~~at Fort Leavenworth~~
~~Kansas~~
~~Sept 1st 1864~~
~~for the purpose of~~
~~receiving the~~
~~balance of the~~
~~money paid~~
~~for the saddle~~
~~and bridle~~
~~on the 1st inst~~
~~1864~~

HEAD-QUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Baltimore, Md.,

Sept 23^d 1864.

W H Hockinghead, brown law
of Saint Kraft, desires
an interview with that office
with a view to discover the
amount due by him to Soldier
and others, so that he can
comply with the General's
order to pay the ~~same~~ amounts
due by him (Kraft), before
he can see his release -
I will therefore permit him
to have an interview.

By arrangement of
Major W. H. Hallam

Saml. B. Lawrence
ad

Dept Hd Quarters
Balto Sept 23rd/64

Lawrence, Samuel B
a a Gen

States that W H Hollis
inghead brother in law of
St Kraft desires to
see him to get the
correct accounts from
the Genl that he may
be able to settle his
accounts.

Sept. 23rd/64.

HEAD-QUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23^d 1864.

Capt. Weigel.

Post Marshal,

In case of
Kraft, you will send to his
company, ascertain the names
of all privates of whom he
has borrowed money, the amts
due each, and then release
him when he fully satisfies
them all — not till then.

He must also pay
for the saddle and bridle.

Levi Wallace,
Mas. fin. Comr?

Col Brown do you
 Consider Kraft an
 officer in the U.S.
 Service on ac of his
 provisional muster-in
 as 2nd Lieut 1st Md. H.A.
 I understand he was
 so mustered in.

Respt
 S. Lawrence

Aug. 1902, This paper was formerly filed
 with the records of the Acting Assistant
 Provost Marshal General, of Md. and Del.,
 in the Enrolment Div. R. & P. O.

I am constrained to
 think that he is not
 an officer in the Service
 of the U.S. - not having
 been mustered in as such
 under his present Com.
 and his provisional muster
 having expired by limi-
 tation.

Wm H Brown
 Col. Cavalry

Head-Quarters, Middle Department,
 EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.
 Baltimore, Md. Sept. 23. 1864.

Respectfully referred to

Col. Brown A.A.
 P.M.G. for information about this
 officer, and to know if any orders
 have been received to transfer the
 recruits for 1st Md. Heavy Arty. to
 Cole's Cavalry.

Please return this paper.

By Command of
 Major General Wallace
 S. W. Lawrence
 a. a. g.

OFFICE OF THE
 Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General
 FOR MARYLAND AND DELAWARE.

Baltimore, Sept 23. 1864.

Respectfully returned to S. Col. Lawrence

A. H. Lewis, 8th A.C.; the within
 named officer has been commis-
 sioned as Captain in Cole's Cavalry,
 but is not yet mustered as such.

The recruits for 1st Md. H. Arty.
 have been by me transferred to Cole's Cavalry
 pursuant to orders of War Department.

Wm H Brown
 Col. & Acting Asst. Prov. Marshal Gen.

E. B. Vol 6: Page 365: 366: A. P. M. G. O. 1864

(E.)

I, John W. Kraft, late a Captain of
Company H, 1st Regt P.B. Cavalry, do
hereby depose and say that I was commissioned as Captain
and mustered into the service of the United States as such on the
8th day of October, 1864, and was mustered out of
said service on the 28th day of June, 1865, then
holding the rank of Captain; that during my said term of
service I never received or receipted for any Quartermaster Stores (not in-
cluding Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage,) or public money
belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, or became in any way
responsible for the same; that I have never served as a commissioned
officer in any other organization than that above mentioned. And that I
am not indebted to the U.S. Whatever

Sworn and subscribed before me,
a Notary Public, at
Baltimore, this 8th day
of July, 1865.

J. P. Rich
Notary Public

J. W. Kraft
Capt Comd Co H
1st Regt P.B. Cavalry



Captn
J. M.
Wm. C. W.

This paper was found - General's Office

This paper was found in the files of the Provost Marshal General's Office with the records received from the Munstering Officer of Md. & Del.



Pension File

DECLARATION FOR ORIGINAL INVALID PENSION.
TO BE EXECUTED BEFORE A COURT OF RECORD OR SOME OFFICER THEREOF HAVING CUSTODY OF ITS SEAL.

State of Maryland }
Baltimore } ss.
County of Essex

On this 6th day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty 7
personally appeared before me John W. Craft of the Superior Court of
record within and for the County and State aforesaid, John W. Craft aged
45 years, a resident of the 1005 N. Stricker St., County of Baltimore
State of Maryland, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares
that he is the identical John W. Craft who was ENROLLED on
the 28th day of April, 1864, in Company "H" of the 1st Regiment
of P.F.B. Mt. Car commanded by Cole
and was honorably DISCHARGED at Hampers Farm, Va. on the 28th day
of June, 1865; that his personal description is as follows: Age, 45 years; height
5 feet 7 inches; complexion, fair; hair, dark; eyes, blue
That while a member of the organization aforesaid, in the service and in the line of his duty at Martin
in the State of Virginia on or about the 28th day
of April, 1865, he Contracted Malaria
Here state name or nature of disease, or the location of wound or injury. If disabled by
disease, state fully its causes; if by wound or injury, the precise manner in which received.
trouble commonly known as Chills and
fever, with which he has been afflicted
more or less ever since

That he was treated in hospitals as follows: never Received any
hospital treatment
Here state the names or numbers, and the localities of all hospitals in which treated, and the dates
of treatment.

That he has not been employed in the military or naval service otherwise than as stated above except
prior service as Recruiting Officer Bank of 1st Maryland 1864 Artillery Commonwealth never complete
the service was, whether prior or subsequent to that stated above, and the dates at which it began and ended. at Baltimore from about this
That since leaving the service this applicant has resided in the City of Baltimore
in the State of Maryland, and his occupation has been that of a Clerk
That prior to his entry into the service above named he was a man of good, sound, physical health, being when
enrolled a man. That he is now partially disabled from obtaining his subsistence by
manual labor by reason of his injuries, above described, received in the service of the United States; and he there-
fore makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the invalid pension roll of the United States.

He hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, Geo. H. Kinnon
Baltimore and his true and lawful attorney
to prosecute his claim. That he has not received or applied for a Pension. That his
Post Office Address is 1005 N. Stricker St. County of Baltimore
State of Maryland

Claimant's signature, John W. Craft

ATTEST. 2 Guaranteed

Also personally appeared Joseph W. Davidson, residing at Mallett Station, Ind.
and John S. Krantz, residing at 335 N. State St. East Butte, persons whom I

certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw
John W. Krantz, the claimant, sign his name (or make his mark) to the
foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of said claimant and their
acquaintance with him, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be; and that they have no interest
in the prosecution of this claim.

*and that all erasures, corrections
and interlineations were made before signing*

Joseph W. Davidson

George S. Krantz

(Signatures of Witnesses.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6 day of August

A. D. 1887, and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words.....

.....erased, and the words.....

added; and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

[SEAL.]

M. A. Campbell
Deputy Clerk Superior Court
(Official character.)

CLAIM FOR PENSION
ORIGINAL.

A. INVALID. A.

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LANDS
Aug 8 1887

John W. Davidson Applicant,
of Ind. Co., 1st Reg't,
6th Inf. Can. Vol.
Enlisted 25 Apr., 1864.
Discharged June, 1865.

FILED BY

John W. Davidson

John S. Krantz

Printed and sold by W. H. Moore, No. 311 11th St., Washington, D. C.

The claimant's identity and loyalty must be proven by two witnesses, certified by the judicial officer to be respectable and credible, who are present and witness the signature of the declarant, and certify to his identity and loyalty under oath or affirmation.

Declarations and other papers should be as legible and clear in statement as possible.

Where any evidence is already on file in any Department of the Government, a definite description of and specific reference to it will render it available in any subsequent claim.

The POST OFFICE ADDRESS (naming street and number in all large cities) of the applicant, attorney, and witnesses, should be embodied in or accompany every application, and all evidence in each claim; and each change of residence of said parties, while communicating with the Pension Office or the pension agents, should be stated.

Pensions are, by law, exempted from any liability on account of the obligations of the pensioners, and no lien upon them can be recognized.

Testimony in support of allegations made in a declaration may be taken before any officer whose authority and signature are duly certified, and who shall disclaim any interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of the claim.

Please give or send this blank to some one who may need it.

1887 V. S. 1887

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 10, 1888.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of Oct. 4, 1887, for certain information for use in the consideration of application for pension No. 618722, and to return it herewith, with the following information from the records of this office:

It appears from the rolls, &c., on file in this office that John W. Krafts was mustered into the service of the United States as Regt. 2^d Co. "A", 1 Regiment of Maryland Heavy Arty., to date April 28, 1864, to serve years, or during the war. On the Muster-roll of Company of that Regiment for the months of 1864, he is reported

There are no rolls, returns, or books of organization on file. The men of this regt. were transferred to the 1st Potomac Home Brig. Md. Cav. He was mustered out on Individual Muster Out Roll, to date Oct. 7, 1864, and mustered in as Capt. Co. "H" last named regt. Oct. 8, 1864, & reported present on rolls of said Co. to July 28, 1865. Roll for March & April 1865. Absent on special duty. (Member of Genl. Ct. Martial - detailed March 3, 1865.) Return for May 1865 is not on file. Regtl. & Co. Records (no hospital records on file) furnish no evidence of disability. He was mustered out with Co. June 28, 1865.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Amos How

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C.

YDA

Santhum Dir.
JWB Ex'r. Department of the Interior,
No. 618722 BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
John W. Kraft
Capt C. H. "I. P. H. McCar" Oct 4 1887

SIR:

I have the honor to request that you will furnish from the records of the War Department a full Report as to the service, disability, and hospital treatment of John W. Kraft, who, it is claimed, enlisted April 25, 1864, and served as Captain in Co. "H", 1 Reg't P. H. McCar; also in Co. Commanded by Col Cole

and was discharged at Harpers Ferry on June 28, 1865.

While serving in Co. "H", 1 Reg't P. H. McCar he was disabled by Chills & Fever contracted at Martinsburg W. Va about April 1865
also

in Hospital treatment

and was treated in hospitals of which the names, location, and dates of treatment are as follows:

Please send Reptl Hospital
Records

Very respectfully,

John C. Black,
Commissioner

The Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

18703

U. S. DIV. - A. G. O.
Rec'd OCT 26

1887

242

Oct 4th 1887

Reverend, Comdr of

Requests full report as
to Gen. Service, disability,
and hospital treatment
of John W. Draft, Capt.
Co. "H," 1st P. H. B. Ma. Cav.

No 615,722



Sanctum Division

FIRST CALL

On Assistant General, U. S. A.

Claim No. 615722

John W. Draft

Capt Co "H" 1st P. H. B. Ma. Cav.

Oct 4 1887

Attention is invited to the outlines of the human skeleton and figure upon the back of this certificate, and they should be used whenever it is possible to indicate precisely the location of a disease or injury, the entrance and exit of a missile, an amputation, etc.

The absence of a member from a session of a board and the reason therefor, if known, and the name of the absentee, must be indorsed upon each certificate.

Insert character and number of claim.

Pension Claim No. 618,722

Name and rank of claimant.

Wm. W. Krash, Rank, Capt.

Company A, 1 Reg't P. M. M. C. Batto. State, Batto.

Claimant's post office address.

1005 R. Strickland St. Batt. (Post office address of the Board.) Oct 1916, 188 8
(Date of examination.)

We hereby certify that in compliance with the requirements of the law* we have carefully examined this applicant, who states that he is suffering from the following disability, incurred in the service, viz:

Cause of disability.

Malariol poisoning effects of chills & fever.

If a pensioner, fill in the amount; if not, erase the whole line.

and that he receives a pension of _____ dollars per month.

Pulse rate per minute, 96; respiration, 18; temperature, 98 1/2; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 150 pounds; age, 45 years.

He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for orig.

Here give the claimant's statement as briefly and as compactly as possible.

That he incurred the above in the service.

Here give a full symptom picture of the case, embracing all the physical and rational signs, but confining it to the present condition of the claimant.

It must be borne in mind that the duty of the Surgeon is to give an opinion as to the proportionate degree of disability, as 1, 1/2, total, &c., through the grades, without any regard to claims and cents, and to make such a full particular description as will afford to this Office the ground for intelligent opinion and action in rating.

Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: General appearance healthy. Auscultation reveals a mitral systolic murmur & percussion & palpation a slight difference of apex beat & enlargement of cardiac area. Lungs healthy. Liver, spleen & stomach healthy on palpation & percussion. Tongue clean & moist. Some tympanites of ascending colon. No icterus. There is absolutely no evidence to prove that man is suffering from malariol poisoning.

From the existing condition and the history of this claimant, as stated by himself, it is, in our judgment, _____ probable that the disability was incurred in the service as he claims, and that it has not been prolonged or aggravated by vicious habits. He is, in our opinion, entitled to a rating for the disability caused by Malariol poisoning effects of chills & fever that caused by _____, and _____ caused by _____

Rate for each cause of disability. If prolonged by vicious habits, the word not should be erased and the reason for the erasure given.

* See the back.

* Here state whether for original, increase, restoration, or renewal, or for a re-rating.

J. H. Hoffmann, Pres. J. K. Mumuk, Sec'y. J. K. Mumuk, Treas.

N. B. - Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not.

Single surgeons with use the blank, changing "we" to read "I," and "our" to read "my." They will erase the words "Part," "Society," "Treas," and "Board" where the words appear, and sign at the foot of the certificate, and also on the back of the same.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

IN CASE OF

Wm. M. Kraft
Co. 72, 1 Regt P. H. B. Cal. Cav.

Applicant for *Deputia*

No. 618, 722

DATE OF EXAMINATION:

Oct. 19, 188.

A. S. Heston, Pres.,
E. O. Knudsen, Secy,
J. J. Munnick,

} BOARD.

Post office *El Dorado*

County, *San*

State, Ind.

P. S. Write your Post-Office address plainly and in full.

PROVIDED FURTHER, That all examinations shall be thorough and searching, and the certificate contain a full description of the physical condition of the claimant at the time, which shall include all the physician and rational signs and a statement of all the structural changes. [Extracted from Section 4, Act of Congress approved July 26, 1882.]

125

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Maryland, County of Baltimore ss:

In the matter of original Pension Claim of John W. Kraft
late Capt. "H" 1st Regt P.H.B. Cal

ON THIS 6th day of August A. D. 1887; personally appeared before me
a Justice of the Peace in and for the aforesaid County duly authorized to administer oaths,
Joseph W. Davidson aged 62 years, a resident of Mt. Vernon Station
in the County of Frederick and State of Maryland

whose Post Office address is as above stated
Geo S. Krantz aged 52 years, a resident of 335 W Stricker Street
in the County of Baltimore and State of Maryland
whose Post Office address is as stated above

well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declared in relation to aforesaid case as follows:

That the said Joseph W. Davidson, was
(Note—Affiants should state how they gain knowledge of the facts to which they testify.)
Quartermaster Sergeant of Co. H, 1st Regt P.H.B.
Cavalry Maryland Vol. That he was present
for duty with this said Co and Regt at
Martinsburg West Virginia during the month
of April 1865; and does know of his own per-
sonal knowledge that Captain John W. Kraft
of said Co and Regt, was taken ill with chills
and fever, whilst on detached service
in Coast Marine duty, and for two or three
weeks during that time, that said Capt
John W. Kraft was confined to his bed, that
the deponent been camped on the outskirts
coming into town, and slept in the same room
with the claimant at night, gave him his
medicine, as prescribed by an Army
Surgeon to the deponent, unknown,
The said George S. Krantz who was
a private of said Co & Regt, and also present
for duty at Martinsburg W. Va. during the
period as aforesaid, does also testify
of his own knowledge that the claimant
Capt John W. Kraft was taken sick with
chills and fever, and confined to bed during
a part of the month of April 1865, this at
Martinsburg W. Va

They further declare that they have no interest in said case and are not concerned in its prosecution.

Geo. S. Krantz Jos. W. Davidson
George S. Krantz
(If Affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sign here.) (Signature of Affiants.)



DECLARATION FOR INVALID PENSION.

ACT OF JUNE, 27, 1890.

To be executed before a Court of Record or some Officer thereof having custody of its Seal, or a Notary Public, or a Justice of the Peace, whose Official Signature shall be verified by his own Official Seal, if he has one, or by the proper Clerk, under Seal.

State of Maryland, County of Baltimore, ss:

On this 17 day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety one

personally appeared before me, a

within and for the City and State aforesaid

aged 50 years, a resident of #1007 N. Stricker Street City of

Baltimore

State of Maryland

who, being duly sworn according to law,

declares that he is the identical John W. Kraft who was enrolled on the
25 day of April, 1864, in Co "H" 1st P. M. B. Mod.
Here state rank, company, and regiment in military service, or

Car. 1st, Captain

vessel, if in the Navy.

in the service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and served at least ninety days, and was

honorably discharged at Harpers Ferry W. Va, on the 28

day of June, 1865. That he is unable to earn a support

by manual labor by reason of deformity of skin disease resulting from
compitch, Chronic Rheumatism, and defective eye
Right
Here name the diseases or injuries from which disabled.

That he has not served in the Military or Naval Service of the United States since the date of his discharge as aforesaid.

That said disabilities are not due to his vicious habits, and are to the best of his knowledge and belief per-

manent; that he has applied for pension under application No. 618722; that he is a

pensioner under Certificate No. 6

If a pensioner, the certificate number only need be given; if not, give the number of the former application. If one was made.

That he makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension-roll of the United States under

the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890. That he has never received any
hospital treatment.

He hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation,

108 St. Paul St- of Baltimore

State of Maryland, his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim, and to receive

therefor a fee of ten dollars; that his post-office address is 1007 N. Stricker Street

City of Baltimore, State of Maryland

John W. Kraft
Claimant's signature.

Attest:

Frank J. Benjamine
Wm H. Glabe



Also personally appeared Geo. S. Krantz, residing at Baltimore
 and Wm. H. W. Carr, residing at BALTIMORE, MD., persons whom I
 certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and
 saw John W. Kroff, the claimant, sign his name (make his mark) to
 the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe from the appearance of said claimant and their
 acquaintance with him for 27 years and 30 years, respectively, that he is the identical
 person he represents himself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

Wm. H. W. Carr
Geo. S. Krantz
 Signatures of witnesses.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this 17th day of March, A. D.

1891, and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully
 made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the
 words.....erased and the words.....
 added, and that I have no interest,
 direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

Filed, 07/1/86 to 07/1/92,
612-9
ax,

Frank Detwiler
 Signature

Official character.

NOTES.

The act of June 27, 1890, requires, in case of a soldier:

- (1) An honorable discharge (but the certificate need not be filed unless called for).
- (2) A minimum service of ninety days.
- (3) A permanent physical disability not due to vicious habits. (It need not have originated in the service.)
- (4) The rates under the act are graded from \$6 to \$12, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and are not affected by the rank held.
- (5) A pensioner under prior laws may apply under this one, or a pensioner under this one may apply under other laws, but he cannot draw more than one pension for the same period.



603279 603280
 ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

SOLDIER'S APPLICATION.

Name Left John W. Kroff
 Service Co. H, 1st Regt P. A. B.
Company Md Vet
 ADDRESS:
1007 A. Strickland St
Baltimore
Md

FILED BY

Geo. W. Vernon
108 4th and 1st St
Baltimore
 Date of execution March 17, 1891

Printed and sold by W. H. Moore & Co., Box 686,
 Washington, D. C.

Attention is invited to the outlines of the human skeleton and figure upon the back of this certificate, and they should be used whenever it is possible to indicate precisely the location of a disease or injury, the entrance and exit of a missile, an amputation, &c.

The absence of a member from a session of a board and the reason therefor, if known, and the name of the absentee, must be indorsed upon each certificate.

Insert character and number of claim.

ORIGINAL

Pension Claim No. 618722

[State above whether for original, increase, or restoration.]

JOHN W. KRAFT

Name and rank of claimant.

, Rank, PRIVATE

Company H, 1st Reg't P.H.B.MD.VOL.INF. BALTIMORE, MD. State,

Claimant's post-office address.

1007 N. STRICKER ST., BALTO.MD. MAY 29th, 1891

[Post-office address of the Board.]

[Date of examination.]

We hereby certify that in compliance with the requirements of the law we have carefully examined this applicant, who states that he is suffering from the following disability, incurred

Cause of disability.

in the service, viz: Eczema, Rheumatism, and Defective eyesight.

If pensioner fill in the amount; if not, erase the whole line.

and that he receives a pension of 0 dollars per month.

He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for ORIGINAL

Here give the claimant's statement as briefly and as compactly as possible.

Claims to have eczema on the arms, hands and head, causing severe itching.

Has rheumatism in the back and left leg interfering with the performance of manual labor.

Vision is failing.

Here give a full description of the disabilities, in accordance with pars. 5, 6, 51, 52, &c., of Book of Instructions for 1889

Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: Pulse rate, 88; respiration, 19; temperature, N; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 135 pounds; age, 49 years. General physical condition fair.

Patches of eczema over both elbow joints about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, base is reddish; irritated and covered with loose whitish scales. The skin in the palm of the hands is thickened and cracked in places. Complains of pain and soreness when attempting to grasp objects. Also patches on the head, varying from 1/2 to two inches in diameter, principally on the forehead and temples and encroaching upon the scalp. They have an irritated appearance.. Claims to suffer with much annoyance from itching.

Condition of the hands would interfere greatly with the performance of manual labor.

Rheumatism: Crepitation in the left knee with pain on manipulation in left knee and ankle. No deformity of the joints.

Sensitiveness of muscles in the lumbar and over the hips, especially the left, with pain on stooping, lifting and rising from sitting position.

States that he was confined to bed with rheumatism during the months of February and March.

Probably suffers as claimed.

Heart and Lungs are normal.

Eyes are normal in appearance. Vision 20-40.

No other disability exists.

Rate for EACH cause of disability.

He is, in our opinion, entitled to a 8/18 rating for the disability caused by Disease of Skin, for that caused by Rheumatism, and 8/18 for that caused by

J. H. White, Pres. Esoueyn, Sec'y. Geo R Graham

N. B.—Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not.

Continue record of examination here.



SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE

IN CASE OF

John H. Deraft.
Co. H. 1st Reg't T. H. O. W. 1st Div.

Applicant for Original

No. 618700

DATE OF EXAMINATION:

January 29th, 1891

A. C. White, Pres.,

Eschschm Sec'y, BOARD.

Geo. W. S. Treasurer

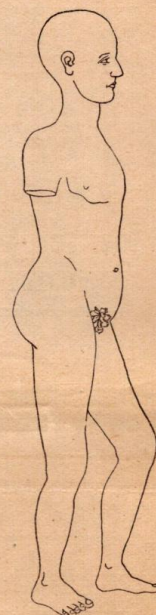
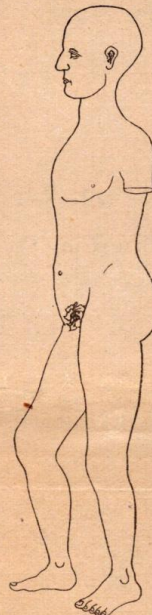
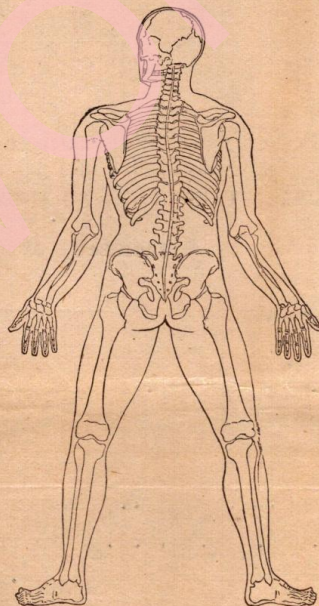
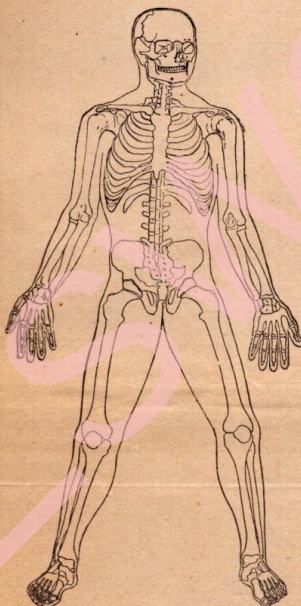
Post office, *Baltimore*

County, _____

State, *Maryland.*

P. S.—Write your Post-office address plainly and in full.

W. H. G.



Single surgeons will use this blank, changing "we" to read "I," and "our" to read "my." They will erase the words "Pres.," "Sec'y," "Treas.," and "Board" where the words appear, and sign at the foot of the certificate, and also on the back of the same.

PROVIDED FURTHER, That all examinations shall be thorough and searching, and the certificate contain a full description of the physical condition of the claimant at the time, which shall include all the physical and rational signs and a statement of all the structural changes. [Extract from Section 4, Act of Congress approved July 25, 1882.]

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

INVALID PENSION. *O I P*

678,776
P.D.
 Claimant, *John H. Kraft,*
 P. O., *1007 N. Strickland,* Rank, *Capt.,*
 County, *Baltimore,* Company, *A and H. 1 P. H. B. Md. 2nd Regt.*
 State, *Md.* Regiment, *1 Md. Vol. H. A.*
 Rate, \$ *8*, per month, commencing *March 18, 1891.*

Disabled by

Rheum & dis of skin

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY.

Name, *Geo. H. F. Vernon,* Fee, \$ *10* ^{*a*}/_{*v*} Agent to pay.
 P. O., *Baltimore, Md.,* Articles filed, _____, 189____

APPROVALS.

Submitted for adm. Sept. 22, 1891, *Dilley, C.B.*, Examiner.Approved for *Admission*

Approved for

*Rheumatism and disease of skin \$12.00 \$5.00**Oct 21* 1891*Green* Legal Reviewer.*Oct 20* 1891 *Wolman* Medical Referee.*Not* now pensioned under other laws. Last paid to _____, 18____, at \$ _____

Pensioned from _____, 18____, at \$ _____, for _____

SERVICE SHOWN BY RECORD.

Enlisted *to date Apr. 28*, 1864, _____ honorably discharged *to date Oct. 7*, 1864Re-enlisted *Oct 8*, 1864, _____ honorably discharged *June 28*, 1865Declaration filed *March 18*, 1891, alleges permanent disability, not due to vicious habits,from *eczema, chronic rheumatism and defect in eyesight.**Writs.**No mls.*

RETURN TO
U.S. PENSION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

3-402.

Certificate No. 78776

Name, John W. Kraft

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

SIR:

In forwarding to the pension agent the executed voucher for your next quarterly payment please favor me by returning this circular to him with replies to the questions enumerated below.

Very respectfully,

McKay Brand

Commissioner.

First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her maiden name.

Answer. Yes, Eliza Rebecca Kraft nee Halbinghead

Second. When, where, and by whom were you married?

Answer. June 4 1863 by Rev R Marshall

Third. What record of marriage exists?

Answer. Court Record of Baltimore City

Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce.

Answer. No

Fifth. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth.

Answer. Jan May Bond 22 March 1864

Eliza Rebecca " 17 April 1866

George Robert " 3 May 1868

Date of reply, June 4, 1898

(Signature.)

0-8

5301b750m1-98

No. 729

Department of Public Safety,
SUB-DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Office of Registrar of Vital Statistics.

A Transcript from the Records of Deaths in the City of Baltimore.

Baltimore,

Oct 31st 1905

NAME OF DECEASED.	DATE OF DEATH.	AGE OF DECEASED.		
Jno M. Knapp	Sept 22. 1905	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
		63	0	0
COLOR, SEX, SOCIAL CONDITION.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.		
White, male, married	Adams Express Co Clerk	Father. Balto	Mother. Balto	
BIRTHPLACE OF DECEASED.	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN BALTIMORE.	PLACE OF DEATH.		
Baltimore, Md	Yrs. Mos. Days. not stated	Baltimore Ind		
RESIDENCE OF DECEASED	CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURATION OF LAST SICKNESS.		
1020 N. Mount St	Cerebral Embolism	1 Day		
PLACE OF BURIAL.	MEDICAL ATTENDANT.	UNDERTAKER.		
Louisa Park Cem	Saml S. Houston, md	Wm Cold		

A true copy,

James Bosley M. D.
Commissioner of Health and Registrar.
Edith M. DeBarn
Clerk to Registrar.

1207K-11-1-05
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
SAFETY.

Sub-Department of Health,

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Transcript of Death.

of
John W. Kraft,
In W.O. # 83560,
of Eliza R. Kraft, Widow
John W. Kraft,
Late Co. "H" 1 P.A.B. 1st Cavalry

BOARD OF REVIEW.
NOV 3 1 1905

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1905
CITY CLERK

filed by
David S. Stanton,
528 W. Franklin Street,
Baltimore,
Md.

PENSION
NOV
U. 1 S.
1905
OFFICE

3-798

DR. ORDER AND REPORT

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

FINANCE DIVISION.

Washington, D. C. *Oct 10, 1905*

John N. Kraft
(Pensioner.)

678776
(Certificate number.)

INVALID.

(Class.)

Act of June 27, 1900.

H-1-P. B. - Mrs. Vol. Caris
(Section.)

U. S. Pension Agent,

Washington

Sir: You are hereby directed to drop from the roll the name of the above-described pensioner who died *Sep 22, 1905*

REPORT.

Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir: The name of the above-described pensioner, who was last paid at \$ *8* per month to *4 Sept.*, 190*5*, has this day been dropped from the roll of this agency.

U. S. Pension Agent.

Oct. 12, 1905

DECLARATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

To be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes in the State, city, or county where said officer resides. If such officer has a seal and uses it upon such paper, no certificate of a county clerk or prothonotary or a clerk of a court shall be necessary; but when no seal is used by the officer before whom the declaration is executed, then a clerk of a court of record or a county or city clerk shall affix his official seal thereto, and shall certify to the signature and official character of said officer.

State of Maryland, County of Baltimore, SS:

On this 20th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and five

personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace

within and for the county and State aforesaid, Eliza R. Kraft

aged 63 years, a resident of the City of Baltimore

county of Maryland, State of Maryland, who, being duly sworn

according to law, declares that she is the widow of John W. Kraft, who enlisted

under the name of John W. Kraft, at Baltimore

on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1864, in Co. H. 1st Regt. P. H. B.

Maryland Cavalry as Captain.
Here state rank, company, and regiment, if in military service, or vessel, if in the Navy.

and served at least ninety days in the late War of the Rebellion, in the service of the United States, who was

honorably discharged June 28 1865, and died September 22 1905.
The cause of death need not be stated.

That she was married under the name of Eliza R. Hollingshead to said

John W. Kraft, on the 4th day of June, 1863,

by W. R. Marshall, at Baltimore Md, there being no legal

barrier to said marriage. No former marriage or claimant or
If there was a former marriage of claimant or her husband, state it here and how dissolved.

deceased Soldier.

That she has not remarried since the death of the said John W. Kraft.
Name of soldier or sailor.

That she is without other means of support than her daily labor; that names and dates of birth of all the

children now living under sixteen years of age of the soldier are as follows:

born	18	born	18
born	18	born	18
born	18	born	18

That her husband has not been employed in the Military or Naval service otherwise than as stated above.

No service prior to April 25 1864 or subsequent to June 28 1865.

That she has heretofore applied for pension and the number of her former application is Her deceased husband was a Pensioner

Under Act June 27 1890. Certificate 12678776

this part of the blank correctly.

That she makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension-roll of the United States under

the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890.

She hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, David L. Stanton

524 W Franklin Street, of Baltimore

State of Maryland, her true and lawful attorney to prosecute her claim, and to receive therefor

a fee of ten dollars; that her post-office address is 1020 N. Mount Street

county of Baltimore State of Maryland

Test: David L. Stanton Eliza R. Kraft
Claimant's signature.

Attest: Philip A. Boss

Two witnesses who can write sign here.

ATTY FILED



DEEDS

Whereas, application has been made to me by J. M. Kraft
 of Baltimore and E. R. Hollings
 = head of Baltimore
 for License to be joined in Holy Matrimony,

These are therefore to Authorise and License you to solemnize the Rites of Marriage between the said persons, according to Law, there appearing to you no lawful cause or just impediment, by reason of any consanguinity or affinity to hinder the same.

In Testimony Whereof, the Stamp of the Comptroller's Office is hereto affixed.

Given under my Hand and the seal of my Office, this 3rd
 day of June
 A.D. 1863 in the year eighteen hun-

John D. Lowmy
 Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Baltimore City.

To the Rev. Mr. Marshall
 Or any other person qualified by law to celebrate the Marriage Rite in the State of Maryland.

Cost of License,	\$4 00
Clerk's Fee,	50
Total,	\$4 50

1
GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

State of Maryland, County of Baltimore, SS.

In the matter of Wid Oris Claim for Pension Under Act June 27th 1890
of Eliza R. Kraft, widow of John W. Kraft, late Capt. Co H. 1st Regt. P. H. B. and Cavalry.
ON THIS 25th day of September A. D. 1905, personally

appeared before me A Justice of the Peace in and for the aforesaid

County, duly authorized to administer oaths Edu H Riall,

aged 36 years, a resident of 1020 N Mount Street in the County

of Baltimore, and State of Maryland.

and Lilie R. Riall, aged 34 years, a resident of 1020 N Mount Street

in the County of Baltimore

and State of Maryland

well-known to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declared in relation to aforesaid case as

follows: We were intimately acquainted with the deceased

Soldier John W. Kraft, the husband of the Claimant.

And know of our own personal knowledge that they were

never divorced, and lived together as husband and wife

until the date of the Soldier's death, September 22nd 1905. We were

personally present, residing in the same house, and in a condition

to know and do know of our own personal knowledge that the Soldier

died possessed of no property, stocks, bonds or investments of any description.

The Soldier in question was insured in the Prudential Insurance Company,

for one hundred and seventy-one dollars, which amount was expended for

expenses of his illness and burial of the Soldier, we know of our own personal know-

ledge that the Widow is not possessed of any property, stocks, bonds or investments of any

description. Has no income from any source. Entirely dependent upon those

not in duty bound to her for her support. We further testify that the Widow

has not remarried since the death of the Soldier her husband.

We further declare that we have no interest in said case and we are

not concerned in its prosecution.

Sent Edu H Riall,

Lilie R. Riall



TAX DEPARTMENT
CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,

BALTIMORE, MD.



I, *E. A. Hartman*, *Dep.* Collector of State and City taxes for the City of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that there is assessed to

John W. Kraft - Nothing
Eliza R. Kraft - Nothing

For the years 1904 & 1905

and further that there is no other assessment real or personal against said *John W. Kraft or Eliza R. Kraft* for the years *1904 & 1905*
I have no interest in the claim for pension.

E. A. Hartman
Dep. COLLECTOR OF TAXES FOR BALTIMORE CITY.

STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF BALTIMORE, SS.

I hereby certify that on this *4th* day of *October* 190*5*, personally appeared *E. A. Hartman Dep.* - Collector of Taxes for the City of Baltimore, to me personally well known to be credible, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the foregoing certificate are true to the best of his knowledge and belief, as taken from the Tax Records of Baltimore City.

WM. J. C. DULANY CO., BALTIMORE.

James H. Luechen
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.



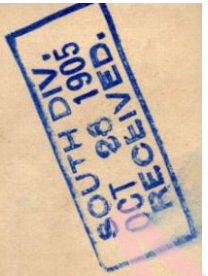


Wid. Orig. No. 835-601
ack June 27/1890

Claim of
Eliza R. Kraft;
Widow of
John W. Kraft,
late Capt. Co. H, 1st Regt. P.H. B. Md. Cav.

Affidavit of
E. A. Hartman,
Dep. Coll. of Taxes for Balto. City Md.

Filed by
David L. Stanton,
528. W. Franklin Street.
Baltimore,
Md.



INVALID PENSION.

REISSUE TO ALLOW UNDER THE GENERAL LAW.

Pensioner, *John W. Kraft (deceased) Eliza R. Kraft (widow)* ✓
 P. O. *020 North Mount Street,* Rank, *Captain* ✓
 County, *Baltimore* Company, *H* ✓
 State, *Maryland* Regiment, *P. H. B. Md. Inf. Cav.* ✓
 Rate, \$ _____ per month, commencing _____

Pensioned for _____

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY.

Name, *no* Fee, \$ _____; Agent to pay.
 P. O. _____ Articles filed _____, 1 _____

APPROVALS.

Approved for *rejection no record, no competent testimony showing existence in service and medical examinations favorable first*
 Submitted *ref. Oct 31, 1905* *J. A. Smith*, Examiner.

Approved for *rejection on the ground that the alleged malarial trouble is not shown by record medical or other satisfactory evidence to have been due to soldier's service, and the evident inability of the widow to furnish the necessary evidence to establish same as of service origin.*

Nov. 4, 1905 *J. A. Smith* Legal Reviewer.
Nov 8, 1905 *W. B. Bellus* Medical Examiner.
Oct 8 Re-Reviewer. Medical Referee

Enlisted *Sept 28*, 18*64* Discharged *June 28*, 18*65*

Other service *none*

Pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$ *8* per month. Last paid to *Sept 7*, 190*5*

PRESENT CLAIM.

Declaration filed *August 8*, 18*87*, under the general law, alleges *malarial trouble, or child malarial fever*

Claimant does *not* write.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MAY 9, 1900.

WIDOW'S PENSION.

Claimant Eliza R. Kraft Soldier John W. Kraft
 P. O. 225 North Mount Street Rank Captain Co. H
~~County~~ Baltimore, State Maryland Regiment 4th P.H.B. Md. Inf. Bn
 Rate, \$8 per month, commencing September 26, 1905, and \$2 additional for each child, as follows:

{ Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____
 { Born, _____ }
 { Sixteen, _____ } Commencing _____

Payments on all former certificates covering any portion of same time to be deducted.

All pension to terminate _____, 190____, date of _____

RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY.

Name D. L. Stanton Fee, \$ 10 Agent to pay.
525 W. Franklin St.
 P. O. Baltimore Md. Articles filed _____, 1____

APPROVALS.

Submitted for Adm. Oct 31, 1905 J. H. Cunningham, Examiner.

Approved for Admission under the act of June 27, 1890 as amended by act of May 9, 1900.

Nov. 4, 1905 J. A. Smith Nov. 8, 1905 W. B. Peters
 Reviewer. Reviewer.

The soldier was _____ pensioned at \$ 8 per month for under act June 27, 1890

Enlisted April 28, 1864 Soldier's app'n filed August 8, 1864

_____ honorably disch'd June 28, 1865 Clt's app'n under other laws none, 1 _____

Reenlisted Oct 8, 1864 Former marriage of none, 18 _____

_____ honorably disch'd June 28, 1865 Death of former _____, 18 _____

Died September 22, 1905 Clt's marriage to soldier June 4, 1863

Declaration filed September 26, 1905 Clt's remarried not, 1 _____

Claimant yes writes. _____ M. M. G.

3-1081.

PENSIONER DROPPED.

United States Pension Agency,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 15 1908, 190

Certificate No. 600016

Class Act of June 27, 1890 Widow

Pensioner Eliza R. Kraft

Soldier John H. Kraft

Service Capt. 1st Regt. B. Ind. Cav.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the
above-named pensioner who was last paid
at \$8. , to Sept 4, 1907
has been dropped because of

Died Oct. 16, 1907
3-1084 herewith

Very respectfully,

W. R. King
United States Pension Agent

NOTE.—Every name dropped to be thus reported at once,
and when cause of dropping is death, state date of death
when known.