1ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENT JOSLYN CARBINE



UNIT ISSUED TWICE & CONFEDERATE RECOVERED & REISSUED

JOSLYN CARBINE

This Joslyn carbine, serial number **993**, was used by 2 different soldiers from Company H, **19th New York Cavalry**, known as the **1st New York Dragoons**. It was first issued to Corporal George Dean, then to Private George Underhill after Dean was wounded at Manassas Junction and assigned to the Ambulance Corps. Underhill would be involved in several engagements and later lose the gun during the fighting at **Trevillian Station Virginia** on 12 June,1864 when he sustained a gunshot wound of the left leg. The carbine was later Confederate recovered off the battlefield; sent back to Richmond and went through the **"C&R"** Clean & Repair system at the Richmond Arsenal/Artillery Work shop; inspected by Lous Zimmer and marked with the letter **"Z"** on the underside, forward of the trigger tang. The gun is in great condition with expected bumps and dings and is fully functional.

993C 092563 CO H 19TH NY VOL CAV

George Dean

Residence was not listed; 18 years old. Enlisted on 8/11/1862 at West Almond, NY as a Private.

On 8/15/1862 he mustered into "H" Co. <u>NY 1st Dragoons</u> He was Mustered Out on 6/30/1865 at Cloud's <mark>M</mark>ills, VA

Promotions: Corporal 9/3/1862

Wounded at Manassas Junction & assigned to the Ambulance Corps

Battles in which Corporal Dean carried this carbine

Manassas Junction

George Underhill

Residence was not listed; 19 years old. Enlisted on 8/5/1862 at Allen, NY as a Private. On 9/3/1862 he mustered into "H" Co. <u>NY 1st Dragoons</u> He was Mustered Out on 1/30/1865 at Cloud's Mills, VA

A bullet entered behind his left knee & exited above the foot while on horseback

Battles in which Private Underhill carried this carbine

Mine Run Campaign Demonstration on the Rapidan Barnett's Ford Todd's Tavern Spotsylvania Court House Yellow Tavern and Ground Squirrel Bridge Cold Harbor Trevillian Station

Born in 1846 - Died in 1919 Buried: Reynolds Twp Cemetery, Howard, Montcalm County, MI

After the War he lived in Montcalm County, MI

JOSLYN CARBINE UNIT ISSUED AND IDENTIFIED & CONFEDERATE RECOVERED & REISSUED



"C&R" Clean & Repair inspected by Lous Zimmer marked with the letter "Z" on the underside, forward of the trigger tang



SPRINGFIELD RESEARCH SERVICE

P. O. Box 4181 • Silver Spring, Maryland 20904 Phones: 301/622-4103 (voice); 301/622-2247 (modem) E-Mail: frank@mbz.org

February 9, 2000

Robert L Zinkgraf 7740 Dricken Ln West Bend WI 53095

Dear Mr. Zinkgraf:

Pursuant to your request for information on Joslyn carbine serial no. 993, please be advised that the records of the Army Adjutant General's office show that this arm was used in Co. H, 19th New York Volunteer Cavalry, during the Civil War. The records of that company show that carbine no. 993 was issued to first to Corporal George Dean, then (after Corpl. Dean was assigned to the Ambulance Corps) to Private George Underhill. The initial issue occurred on Sept. 25, 1863.

There is no personal information on Corpl. Dean or Pvt. Underhill in their regimental & company books.

The 19th N. Y. Vol. Cav. was also known as the 1st Regiment Dragoons. They were organized at Portage, N. Y., as the 130th Infantry in Sept., 1862. They were attached to the Army of the Potomac and Army of the Shenandoah, and they took part in many actions in southern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley; they were present at Appomattox Court House when Lee surrendered. They were mustered out of Federal service on July 20, 1865.

The information on carbine no. 993 was found in the Company and Regimental books of the 19th N.Y. Vol. Cav., which are presently stored in the National Archives under Record Group 94, Entry 112. The specific citation of carbine no. 993 was found in the Order Books for Cos. B-F-H. These are bound volumes, which under the rules of the National Archives cannot be photocopied on standard copy machines. Enclosed is a summary of the history of the 19th N.Y. Vol. Cav. There is no information on subsequent use or disposal of carbine no. 993.

We trust the above information has been of interest.

Very respectfully,

os hallong

Franklin B. Mallory Chief Researcher

Enclosure as stated above.

RG 94: Records of the Adjutant General's Office

Book Records of Volunteer Union Organizations

19th New York Cavalry

Order Book Companies B, F, and H

E112-115

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Vol 3 of 4

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130th New York Infantry Regiment

The 130th New York Infantry Regiment served one year as infantry before converting to a cavalry regiment in 1863.

1862	
August	Organized at Portage, New York under the command of Colonel W.S. Fullerton, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Thorp, and Major Rufus Scott
September 2	The 130th New York Infantry Regiment mustered in under Lieutenant Colonel Thorp. Colonel Fullerton resigned on September 3.
September 6	The regiment left the State for Suffolk, Virginia. The first stage was by train to Harrisburg in cattle cars, then on to Baltimore in coal cars, then to Washington. The regiment then sailed on the transport <i>New York</i> to Nortfolk, Virginia, then moved by train to Suffolk. Colonel Alfred Gibbs, a classmate of General McClellan in the West Point Class of 1846, was appointed by McClelland to command the regiment. Gibbs had served in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles in the Mexican War and in the Indian Wars on the Plains
September – May	Duty at Suffolk, Virginia attached to Provisional Brigade, Peck's Division at Suffolk, 7th Corps, Department of Virginia. The swampy ground and bad drinking water caused much sickness, and every company lost some men to disease, including Captain Jeremiah Hatch of Company F.
October	Attached to Spinola's Brigade, Peck's Division at Suffolk, 7th Corps.
December	Attached to Gibbs' Brigade, Peck's Division at Suffolk, 7th Army Corps
December 1-3	Expedition from Suffolk
December 2	Action on the Blackwater near Franklin
December 2 <mark>3 &</mark> 28	Reconnaissance from Suffolk to Blackwater
December 28	Near Suffolk and at Providence Church
	1863
January	Attached to Terry's Brigade, Peck's Division at Suffolk, 7th Corps
January 8-10	Expedition toward Blackwater

January 30	Battle of Deserted House
	The regiment lost Captain Taylor of Company C and 6 men killed, 2 officers and 18 men wounded, and 2 men missing. Colonel Gibbs was under arrest for disputing with General Corcoran, but led the regiment in a charge bearing the colors. The regiment provided the rearguard of a skirmish line under Lieutenant Colonel Thorp as Union forces withdrew.
April	Attached to Terry's Brigade, Corcoran's 1st Division, 7th Corps
April 12-May 4	Siege of Suffolk
	The regiment lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded during the siege.
April 17	South Quay Road, Suffolk
April 19	Suffolk
May 3	Nansemond River
May 4	Siege of Suffolk raised
June 12	South Quay Road
June 14	Franklin
June 16-17	Blackwater
June 24-July 7	Dix's Peninsula Campaign
	Attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th Corps
July 1-7	Expedition from White House to South Anna River
July 4	Baltimore Cross Roads
July 11	Ordered to Washington, D.C. from Yorktown. Attached to Provost Marshal General's Command, Army of the Potomac
July 19	Ashby's Gap
August 3	The regiment moved by rail from Warrenton Junction to Union Mills, in order to form a camp of instruction to convert to a regiment of cavalry
August 6	Went into camp at Manassas Junction
August 11	Designation of Regiment changed to 19th New York Cavalry Regiment

19th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment

1st New York Dragoons

The 19th New York Cavalry Regiment, better known as the 1st New York Dragoons, lost 4 officers and 126 enlisted men killed or mortally wounded and 1 officer and 130 enlisted men to disease, a total of 261.

1862			
August	Organized at Portage, New York as the 130th New York Infantry Regiment. (see the link at left for a history of the regiment from August 1862-August 1863.)		
	1863		
August 11	Designation of Regiment changed to 19th Cavalry		
September 10	Designation of Regiment changed to 1st Dragoons. Assigned to Reserve Cavalry Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac		
September 13	The regiment received its horses		
September 13- 17	Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan under the command of Colonel Alfred Gibbs.		
September 22	Between Centreville and Warrenton		
October 17	Manassas Junction The regiment lost 3 men killed, 1 officer and 2 men wounded, and 1 man captured.		
October 18	Bristoe Station		
October 18-19	Buckland Mills		
November 7-8	Advance to line of the Rappahannock		
November 20	Culpeper Court House		
November 26- December 2	Mine Run Campaign		
December	The regiment received about 60 recruits, and prepared winter quarters. Non sooner were they completed than the regiment was ordered a few miles away, and had to do the labor again.		
1864			
February 6-7	Demonstration on the Rapidan, Barnett's Ford		
	The regiment lost 3 killed and 8 wounded		

February 28 – March 2	A detachment of the regiment under Captains Hakes and Britton and Lieutenants Morey and Schlick took part in General Custer's raid to Charlottesville.
March	Attached to 3rd (Reserve) Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac
April	The regiment turned in its unreliable Joslyn carbines for Spencers
May-June	Rapidan Campaign
May 5-7	Wilderness
May 7-8	Todd's Tavern The regiment suffered the heaviest loss of any cavalry regiment in any one engagement of the war. Fighting dismounted with carbines against Confederate infantry behind breastworks, it lost 20 killed, 36 wounded and 35 missing.
May 8	Spotsylvania Court House
May 9-24	Sheridan's Raid to James River
May 10	Davenport Bridge, North Anna River
May 11	Yellow Tavern and Ground Squirrel Bridge
May 12	Fortifications of Richmond and Meadow Bridge
May 26-28	On line of the Pamunkey
May 27	Hanovertown
May 28	Haw's Shop
May 28-31	Totopotomoy
May 30	Old Church and Mattadequi Creek
May 31-Jun <mark>e</mark> 6	Cold Harbor
	The regiment lost heavily holding the center of Sheridan's line, including Major Scott, Captains Thorp and Leach, and Lieutenants Burr and Burlison, all wounded.
June 7-24	Sheridan's Trevillian Raid
June 11-12	Trevillian Station
	The regiment suffered 16 killed, 61 wounded and 8 missing or captured, inclding Colonel Thorp, who was captured, and Captain Lemen, who was wounded.
June 12	Newark or Mallory's Ford Cross Roads
June 21	White House or St. Peter's Church and Black Creek or Tunstall's Station

June 23	Jones' Bridge
June 24	Charles City Court House
June 27-July 30	Before Petersburg and Richmond
July 27-29	Demonstration north of the James River
July 27-28	Deep Bottom
July 28	Malvern Hill
August 7- November 28	Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign
August 8	Crossed the Potomac at Harpers Ferry on the way to Shephardstown, returning to Harpers Ferry in the night
August 10	Near Stone Chapel, Berryville Pike
August 11	Tell Gate near White Post and Newtown The regiment held off Early's army for most of the day, losing 29 killed and seriously wounded, including Major Scott, who was wounded. Major H. M. Smith would take command of the regiment.
August 12	Cedar Creek
August 13 and 16	Cedarville
August 21	Summit Point
August 25	Near Kearneysville and Shephardstown, Abandoned by the Regulars, the regiment was surrounded falling back towards the Potomac, but was rescued by the timely intervention of Custer's brigade.
August 28	Leetown and Smithfield
August 29	Smithfield Crossing, Opequan Creek Lieutenant Alfred was killed, and Captain Hakes and Lieutenants Bayer and Crittenden were wounded.
September	Attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Shenandoah. The regiment was glad to transfer away from a brigade mostly made up of U.S. Regulars, who they felt received most of the credit while doing little of the fighting.
September 13	Bunker Hill
September 15	Sevier's Ford, Opequan Creek

September 19	Battle of Opequan, Winchester Captain Alexander K. Thorp (brother to the lieutenant colonel) was instantly killed by a bullet to the head.
September 20	Middletown and Strasburg
September 21	Fisher's Hill
September 23	Near Edenburg
September 23- 24	Front Royal, Mt. Jackson
September 24	New Market
September 26- 27	Port Republic
September 28	McGaugheysville
October 2	Mr. Crawford
October 8-9	Tom's Brook, "Woodstock Races"
October 14	Hupp's Hill near Strasburg
October 19	Battle of Cedar Creek
	Colonel Gibbs was promoted to brigadier general for his conduct at the battle.
October 20	Fisher's Hill
October 22	Liberty Mills
October 28	Berryville
November 1	Near White Post
November 11	Near Kernstown
November 12	Newtown
November 19	Cedar Creek
November 28- December 3	Expedition from Winchester into Fauquier and Loudoun Counties
November 29	Bloomfield
December 17	Thomas J. Thorp was promoted to colonel.
December 19- 28	Expedition to Gordonsville

December 21	Liberty Mills
	The regiment captured two pieces of artillery in fighting in the bitter cold.
December 22	Jack's Shop
December 23	Near Gordonsville
	1865
February 27- March 25	Sheridan's Raid from Winchester
March 2	Occupation of Staunton and Action at Waynesboro
March 3	Near Charlottesville
March 11	Goochland Court House
March 28-April 9	Appomattox Campaign
March 30-31	Dinwiddie Court House
April 1	Battle of Five Forks
	The regiment lost 15 casualties, including Major Smith and Captain Leach, wounded.
April 2	Scott's Cross Roads
April 3	Deep Creek
April 4	Tabernacle Church or Beaver Pond Creek
April 6	Sailor's Creek
April 8	Appomattox Station
April 9	Appomattox Court House
	Surrender of Lee and his army
April 23-29	Expedition to Danville
May	March to Washington, D.C.
May 23	Grand Review
June 30	Mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Va. under Colonel Thomas J. Thorp and honorably discharged from service.



Fight at Trevillian Station



HISTORY OF THE FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS

HISTORY OF THE BRILLIANT CAREER OF THE 130TH VOLUNTEERS, OR FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS

The month of July, 1862, will ever be remembered for the culmination, at Harrison's Landing, of McClellan's disastrous campaign on the Peninsula. A gigantic effort had been put forth, and had resulted in a signal failure.

The call for men to fill up the decimated ranks, and to create an army adequate to the task of hurling back the hitherto resistless tide of rebellion, was imperative. Whole regiments sprang into existence as if by magic. At this time the 130th New York volunteers was organized. The regiment was made up of the sturdy yeomanry of Allegany, Wyoming, and Livingston counties.

At the suggestion of General McClellan Alfred Gibbs (a classmate at West Point) was made colonel and commandant by the governor of New York. He brought with him the experience of twenty years' service in the regular army. Thomas J. Thorp and Rufus Scott, who were appointed respectively lieutenant-colonel and major, had fought side by side in the hotly contested battles of the peninsular campaign, and both had received wounds.

Companies E, F and H were wholly, and Companies A, G and I in part from Allegany County. The men in point of character and patriotism were second to none in the service. Their record of brilliant achievements and important captures, untarnished by a single disaster, tells its own simple, eloquent story. The briefest summary must suffice.

September 6th, 1862, the regiment left its rendezvous at Portage for the seat of war amidst the cheers, the tears and the "God speeds " of a throng of friends who had gathered from all parts of the senatorial district to witness its departure. Its route was over the Northern Central Railway, through Pennsylvania. At Harrisburg it was halted, and detained two days under arms, in anticipation of an attack on that city by the rebel cavalry, then raiding on Hagerstown and Chambersburg. This force retreating, the regiment proceeded on its way. Halting a single night at Washington, D. C., it was pushed at once to the Union front, south of the James River, at Suffolk, Va., which it reached September 13th. From this time until January 29th, 1863, the men were occupied with the usual duties of the soldier in an advanced garrisoned position in the South-picket duty, throwing up entrenchments, building corduroy roads, burying the victims of swamp malaria, turning out at midnight for long roll alarm, usually without cause, but occasionally relieved by a reconnaissance to the Black water, without other result than blistered feet and swollen limbs.

But on the night of January 29th, 1863, the monotony was relieved by a genuine sensation, and the regiment received its "baptism of fire." At midnight a large force was turned out for one of these expeditions. It consisted of 3,500 infantry, made up of Corcoran's brigade and the 130th, with two other regiments--12 pieces of artillery--and Spear's cavalry in advance. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, at Deserted Farm, midway between Suffolk and the Blackwater, this force encountered a rebel advance on Suffolk under General Roger A. Pryor, consisting of about 2,500 infantry, 14 pieces of artillery, and the proper ratio of cavalry. Without halting the column, the cavalry, by a single dash, drove the enemy's pickets back upon the main body, which was stationed on the far side of an open field from one-quarter to one-half a mile in width. Into this open field on the near side

our artillery at once debouched, and opened fire, with the 130th and the other two regiments of infantry supporting and immediately behind it-Corcoran's brigade being still further in the rear. For two hours, with the forces thus disposed, the action was made an artillery duel.

The cannonade was incessant and terrific. Shot and shell went plowing through the ranks of the infantry, in rear of the artillery, with terrible effect. All who have had experience know that this is the most trying position for infantry-it is the most senseless as well. They are powerless to render any assistance, except to retake what may be lost. Colonel Gibbs, a veteran of the Mexican war, ventured to expostulate with Corcoran at the outset against this disposition and to suggest that the infantry should be posted on the flanks of the artillery, where they would escape the raking fire, and where they could repel an assault upon it, if made. For his temerity in so doing, he was put under arrest by Corcoran and his sword taken from him. But the wisdom of his suggestion was soon demonstrated. Corcoran's own brigade, unused to fire, broke in confusion and disorder, and began a precipitate retreat. He was himself obliged to leave the field and join in the effort to rally them. In this he only partially succeeded.

Meanwhile the fight in front went on without orders or direction. The confusion and disorder in the rear were unknown there. Though suffering terrible punishment, the three infantry regiments remained at their post, firm as a wall. But what were they to do? On every hand, from artillery and infantry officers, was heard the inquiry - "Where's General Corcoran?" No one knew. Despairing of a reply, and not knowing what else to do, the artillery began to withdraw from the field. Hastily the bodies of the dead were piled on to gun carriage, caisson, and ammunition wagon, as they began to file down the road to the rear. This brought the infantry officers together. The day was just breaking. Everybody looked the puzzled astonishment that they felt. "What does this mean? What's all this for?" ran from mouth to mouth. No one knew. Were there orders to retreat ? No one knew of any orders of any kindand yet the last of the artillery was filing by. "This is a shame !" began some one. "This is a shame" echoed all. "Let's go on without orders ! let's charge them!" The key note had been struck. "Let's charge them! Let's charge them!" went up as from one throat along the whole line. Everybody knew now just what to do. Quicker than it can be told here, three regiments in line of battle moved out from the edge of the wood and charged across the open field. Who that was there can ever forget it? Who that witnessed it will not always remember the thrilling picture of brave Colonel Gibbs, under arrest as he was, sword less and homeless, seizing the colors and bearing them, like the hero that he was, in front of the regiment throughout the whole of that charge? From that hour his kingdom in the regiment was established. There had been doubts, almost murmurings, but now and henceforth every man in the regiment was willing to die for him.

The enemy broke and ran in confusion, leaving many of their dead on the field. The 130th was at once deployed as skirmishers and pushed into the woods beyond, where they soon developed two pieces of artillery and a force of the enemy covering the retreat. They were forcing them steadily back amidst a shower of grape and canister, and were shooting the gunners at their guns, when General Corcoran arrived on the field and recalled them. After two hours' delay, in which were gathered up the remaining fragments of Corcoran's brigade, the pursuit was resumed, but without success, only a small rear guard being overtaken.

This engagement established on a firm footing that mutual confidence between officers and men so essential to success. Thereafter each felt that they could depend in any emergency upon the other. In this engagement the regiment lost Captain Taylor, Company C, killed, and about 30 men killed and wounded. Once afterward during the winter the regiment made a reconnaissance to the Blackwater, and engaged in a brisk skirmish across the river, in which it lost two men killed and several wounded.

April 3d, 1863, Longstreet in force invested the place. The 13oth was stationed on the South Quay Road, upon which he approached and upon which his main force operated. April 17th a sortie was

made by the 13oth and two other regiments, for the purpose of developing the enemy's strength. The affair was brilliant and successful beyond expectation. The enemy were driven from their rifle pits and first line of earthworks and compelled to disclose the main body of their forces. The greatest difficulty was experienced by the officers in getting the men to retreat. They were bound to have "another shot," and officers were actually compelled to draw their pistols to force some of them to retreat to save them from capture. In this sortie Major Scott was struck in his sword arm by a ball which sent his sabre flying some feet distant. Picking it up with his other hand he went on as though nothing had happened. The loss was only 8 or to killed and wounded. May 1st the siege was abandoned and the regiment joined in the pursuit, but without marked incident. Once again, the regiment visited the Blackwater, and on its return, June 18th, was ordered to the Peninsula. June 19th it accordingly embarked, and by way of Norfolk reached Yorktown and at once joined Key's command in the second Peninsula advance upon Richmond. Nothing occurred especially creditable to anybody on that advance. No one was allowed to do any-thing. The regiment sustained its part in all the minor and insignificant engagements, and on being ordered to join the Army of the Potomac returned to Yorktown July 7th, and preceded thence by transport to Washington, and thence by rail to Frederick city, Maryland, which it reached July r3th, after the battle of Gettysburg.

July 19th, by a forced night march, the Army of the Potomac was joined at Berlin, and the Pleasant Valley traversed to Warrenton, Va. At this point the regiment was transferred to cavalry, given the title of 1st New York Dragoons, and ordered into drilling camp at Manassas Junction, Va. Drill was prosecuted incessantly until, late in September, the regiment was mounted, and after a few days' mounted drill resumed active duty.

This was at the time Meade was falling back from the Rapidan, hotly pursued by Lee. The first duty of the regiment was a reconnaissance by three companies through Thoroughfare Gap into Pleasant valley, October 12th, to as-certain the truth of the report that a large force of the enemy was advancing through it to repeat the tactics of falling on the Union rear. The reconnaissance pushed through as far as Salem, demonstrating that no force was there; at which point it was recalled and ordered to join the main army near Catlett's Station, the officer in command to report to General Meade. He was found leaning against a stump near Catlett's Station, weary, worn, and haggard. When told by the officer, in answer to his anxious inquiries, where he had been and that he found no enemy there, he heaved a sigh of relief, and said: "You don't know how much I am obliged to you; it's a great relief to me."

During the remainder of the retreat to Centreville the regiment was guarding the approaches on the left flank of the army, and between it and the enemy. After reaching Centreville it re-crossed Bull Run, on the evening of October 16th, and engaged in a skirmish on its recent camp ground. On the evening of the 17th of October, it again crossed, and on the plains of Manassas, single handed, charged a rebel brigade of cavalry and drove them near to Bristoe Station, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. It was near sundown when the charge began, and night only put a stop to the pursuit. The following day the pursuit was resumed. when the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria railroad was discovered, up to the point to which the enemy had been driven the night before.

The pursuit continued without further engagement to the Rappahannock. After picketing that line for some time stationed at Morrisville and Bealton, the regiment, November 8th, moved with the cavalry column rapidly to White Sulphur Springs, crossed the Rappahannock, and pushing rapidly forward attacked the enemy in flank as they were retreating through Culpepper on the 9th. In this engagement the regiment suffered no loss, though inflicting severe punishment upon the enemy. The following day Culpepper was occupied, some captures made and the enemy followed across the Rapidan. Shortly after the regiment went into camp beyond and near Culpepper, from which point it made several important reconnaissance's, engaging the enemy, in one of which it captured a signal station on the

top of Slaughter Mountain, and in another of which it pushed up to within sixty rods of the rebel works at Rapidan Station, and engaged the forces in then, developing their fell strength.

November 23d the regiment, with others, moved rapidly down the river, crossed at Ely's ford, occupied the heights beyond and raided the country to and beyond Chancellorsville, covering the operations of Meade at Mine Run. This position was held until after the withdrawal of Meade. Returning to Culpepper, the regiment soon after went into winter quarters near Mitchell's Station, and the following winter was occupied in picketing the Rapidan, with occasional raids. In one of these, with 140 men of the regiment, to Sperryville, on the night of January 10th, 1864, two officers and six men of a Virginia regiment were captured, and a barbarous practice of shooting pickets was broken up.

May 4th, 1864, the regiment started out on the campaign of the war. Pursuing its route of the fall before by Ely's ford to Chancellorsville, it passed thence to the left of Grant's army, engaged in the Wilderness fight, and on the afternoon of May 7th attacked the enemy's line on a small run beyond Todd's Tavern, maintaining the contest until far into the night against greatly superior numbers. Twice was the line broken by the desperate efforts of the enemy. Twice was the front changed and the enemy compelled to relinquish their temporary advantage. Night found them pushed, with great loss, far back into the woods towards Spotsylvania. All night long was spent in burying the dead. In the morning, while yet the fire from belching carbines lit up the darkness, the contest was resumed. Steadily the enemy was forced back until the breastworks, lined with their infantry, were reached. Here the 5th corps relieved the cavalry, which at once prepared for new work; 104 empty saddles was the result of this engagement.

One day at Aldrich's Tavern to replenish supplies, and the regiment, with Sheridan's cavalry, pushed for Lee's line of communications. The evening of May 9th, at the close of a hot, sultry, dusty day, found them at Beaver Dam Station, burning Lee's stock of supplies, capturing several trains of cars, putting cannon balls through the locomotives, and destroying the track. The next day the column pushed for Richmond. The 1st Dragoons had the rest. Stuart with his rebel cavalry was hovering on our left flank and rear. Twice during the day, he charged down on the rear, and twice he was repulsed with loss. The night's encampment was beyond Squirrel Bridge.

The next morning, with the first gray streaks of dawn, came an attack at the point where the 1st Dragoons was encamped. Leaving horses to be saddled by every fourth man, the balance seized their arms, and at them. Nothing stood the impetuosity of their charge, but the enemy yielded ground stubbornly. Here Major Scott was again wounded, in the thigh. After driving the enemy far enough to give the necessary time, the regiment hastily retreated to its horses, mounted, and filed out after the main column, already on the march, just as the enemy again got in range, and opened on them, but without effect. The casualties in these affairs were always slight.

The afternoon found Stuart's cavalry finally ahead of us, or so nearly so that they commanded the junction of the old Brock Road with the road on which we were advancing, at a point near Hungary or Yellow Tavern. They must be dislodged. The line forms with the 1st Dragoons sup-ported on either side by regular regiments. Stuart's artillery takes a commanding position. The plan is to swing to the left and envelope it. The charge begins. Steadily the left of the 1st Dragoons pushes through a wood up toward the left of the battery. Now it makes a fence at the farther side of the wood, where it reaches the gunners at their guns. Stuart, on a white horse, rides among them and cheers

them on. The bullets are too thick. He starts to retire. Just as he reaches the skirt of the timber nearby, down he goes! The artillery are limbering up. Now is the time for the left to hold possession of the road and cut them off. They must be there. Run to the left and see! No regulars! Someone says they stopped a quarter of a mile back, just after entering the wood. Shame! But it can't be helped. We

must at them ourselves, boys! And so, over the fence, with the enemy in full chase before us. But it's no use - the artillery escapes. Back over its ground and over the dying body of Stuart do we push the horde of the enemy-beyond the road-down the descent toward the distant wood-and there in the edge of that wood, before our very eyes and almost within our grasp, are their thousands of led horses. Nothing but the routed rabble between us and them. As we cross the road a company is deployed at right angles across it to warn of approach and to push back any advance down it. What's this we hear? A shout behind that sounds above the din. Looking round, the captain guarding the road with swinging hat waves to return. Halt! A run back to where he is, and there over the very ground we have traveled, and coming from where the regulars should have been, is a rebel line coming steadily forward with ammunition boxes full. Ours are nearly all empty. Even now we are using our pistols. There's only one thing for it. Drawing them and stubbornly facing the foe to the rear, we work our way out by a flank movement, and surrender what was so nearly and surely ours but for the regulars. We take position on the flank. Stuart's artillery comes back. Custer masses his cavalry. A wild hurrah! A rush as of a whirl-wind, and back he comes with two pieces, while the air rings with cheers, shouts, and music. The enemy withdraws, and the road to Richmond is open to us. Twenty of our boys will never take it. They have taken the one to eternity.

It was near night when the action ended. A slow, drizzling rain set in. The night was inky black, and still the troops moved on toward Richmond, groping their way in the darkness over the slippery road. Stray, rattling shots were heard now and then as pickets or outposts were encountered, and before any one seemed to know it, Russell's bridge across the Chickahominy had been crossed and the command was inside of the first line of the defenses of Richmond. The command turns to the left and moves down the river between the lines. As the day dawns torpedoes begin to explode under the tread of the troops, and soon the advance is engaged with the second line of defenses. An effort to re-cross the river at Meadow Bridge discloses Stuart's cavalry on the opposite side disputing the passage. The situation is critical-the enemy in large force in front, the enemy, and the river in the rear. While the attack in front is kept up, a division is massed to force the passage at Meadow Bridge. A hot dismounted fight for the control of the bridge ends with Sheridan's troops in possession and occupying the opposite bank. The bridge is repaired. The 1st New York Dragoons crosses in the advance and charges the enemy, who fly in every direction.

This opens the road to Mechanicsville, whither the 1st Dragoons leads and the whole command follows. It is now noon, and pickets are put out in all directions during the bivouac for dinner. This done and the advance resumed the march to the left in the direction of Cold Harbor. The brigade to which the 1st Dragoons is attached takes the lead. The regiment itself, delayed in drawing in its pickets, is pushing rapidly by the moving column to overtake the advance. The rattle of musketry opens in front. An orderly comes galloping down with orders for the 1st Dragoons to hurry up. At a gallop they go to the front. As they get abreast of the battery, standing in column on the road in front of a farm house, the balance of the brigade comes piling back upon the battery in wild confusion, closely followed by the exultant foe. Already the bullets are flying thick about the artillery. The battery colonel Thorp, who is in command, shouts the order, "Forward into line! Prepare to fight on foot!" At a gallop they go forward into line, each man numbered for fighting on foot leaping from his saddle as he reaches the line, and forward at a run. firing as he runs. In ten minutes, the enemy is in full flight and fifty prisoners are taken-nearly all of them found behind the entrenchments thrown up by the enemy in the Peninsula campaign of 1862.

Not a man was lost. A few horses were killed, among them Major Scott's, which was shot under him just as he entered the wood. The enemy was pushed back far enough to uncover the main body of Stuart's cavalry moving to the right. Later on, the advance was turned in the same direction, and night found the encampment at Gaines Mills. No more was seen of Stuart's cavalry on this raid. The following day Sheridan's command moved to near Bottom's Bridge, and thence in the two following

days it crossed by way of White Oak Swamp, and, over the familiar and historical grounds of two years before, reached Malvern Hill, whence it received supplies from Haxall's Landing. From Malvern Hill on May 16th the force witnessed Butler's battle south of the James, in his effort to break from Bermuda Hundred.

Two days for supplies, and rest for jaded horses and worse jaded men, and we are off again to rejoin the Army of the Potomac_ Without incident worthy of note on the route, we meet it on the 24th at Polecat on its race with Lee to reach Richmond. Wheeling about we take the advance again, and at daylight on the morning of the 26th, dash across the Pamunkey at Hanover Town, and during that and the next day drive the enemy some distance beyond Hawes's Shop. On the 28th a large rebel force attempts to dislodge this advance, and attacks with such impetuosity that the fight really opens from General Gregg's headquarters. Then ensues for hours one of the most hotly con-tested fights of the war. Flanking forces are sent to the right, in the advance of which is the 1st Dragoons. They are met with a shower of grape and canister from a battery across a deep and seemingly impassable gulf. Instantly they turn it to their advantage by dismounting, sending horses to rear, and plunging into it, out of harm's way. It is better than a breastwork. The guns cannot be depressed to reach them, and charging up the opposite bank, the enemy all too quick takes to flight. Turning to the left and falling upon the remaining force, the enemy precipitately abandon the field and their dead. During the night the infantry occupy the position taken by the cavalry, and the following day the cavalry moved to the left.

On the 3oth they again encounter the enemy at Old Church, and in a charge by Caster's brigade and the 1st Dragoons drive them back with considerable loss on Cold Harbor, before which our forces encamp for the night.

The next day the contest is resumed for the possession of that point. During the night the enemy throws up a formidable line of earthworks, and behind these await the at-tack. The forenoon is spent in heavy skirmishing and maneuvering for advantageous positions. The enemy mean-while receive large reinforcements, as is evident by the clouds of dust rising behind their earthworks. 3n the afternoon the hour of assault comes. It is made directly in front, openly, boldly and with full notice. The route of the 1st Dragoons is over an open field, billowed with swells and troughs. From cover to cover of these troughs they charge through showers of bullets, halting at each for a fresh start. In this way they reach the last trough, within five rods of the works. Here they pause and make extra preparations for the final assault. Every carbine is charged to the full -every muscle is ready for the word. With a shout they rise the crest and rush for the works. Instantly the works are wreathed in smoke and the air is literally blue with flying lead. Within twenty feet of the rebel line they press, with ranks thinning at every step. Here Major Scott is struck. One-third of the line officers are wounded, it is more than poor human nature can bear. Involuntarily the men crowd to one or the other side to avoid the hail, that seems to them thickest where they are. It's no use-it is everywhere. No appeals can hold them. This force can never take this line. They see it, and doggedly they fall back to their cover, and open a straggling fire from there. The general witnesses the scene. He sees the needs of the hour. The next that is heard is on the left the eternal bugle advance of Custer. He gallops to Major Scott, who is on the left, and who points out what seems to him the weak spot in their line, still further to the left. Quicker than thought, "Wait five minutes, major, and you will hear from me," and he darts across the road through a

volley of balls. True to his word, in five minutes the charge sounds on our left, his line sweeps up with ours, and together they once more rise the crest and charge for-ward! Again, that wreath in our front-again that leaden air; but this time it is of short duration. Custer has struck the weak point in their line and doubling it back sends his bullets raking down the enemy's line. The Ere in our front slackens, and with a bound the men leap on to the works as the enemy run from them in the wildest confusion, and the day is ours. Then we know that we have routed from their breastworks Hake's division of

infantry, and on counting up we find that we have captured 300 of the men who captured the 85th N Y. at Plymouth. We mourned the heavy loss of brave comrades, about sixty of whom had fallen, but there was joy nevertheless.

The next forenoon against desperate and repeated assaults, the 1st Dragoons held the ground, nor surrendered a foot Relieved about noon by the 6th corps the regiment moved to near Bottom's Bridge, and remained two days. Then to Old Church and then to Trevillian Station, where on the 11th and 12th of June it was again hotly engaged, and where Colonel Thorp in the thick of the fight was wounded and taken prisoner. Returning, it crossed the James with the main army, and enjoyed some rest until July 26th. On the after-noon and evening of that day, with other cavalry, the regiment crossed the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, and marching all night crossed the James in the early morning at Jones Neck; and passing round to the right of the infantry on the afternoon of the 27th, it charged a force of the enemy at Darby town, obtaining possession of the New Market Road, and driving the enemy back for miles. The following day Wilcox's rebel division attempts to dislodge the Union force and recover the position. Hawes's Shop is repeated. The enemy gain a temporary advantage only to be repulsed in the end with terrible slaughter. A squadron of the Let Dragoons makes the charge on the first day, General Wade Hampton and staff barely escaping capture by them; and on the second day the regiment maintains the only unbroken portion of the line, repulsing repeated assaults. On the evening of the 28th the regiment re-crosses the James, and the following evening returns to its position with the army at Petersburg, passing down the line on the morning of the Both, just as the colored troops are returning from the charge after the mine explosion.

August 1st the regiment is ordered to the Shenandoah valley. Embarking on transports at City Point, two days later the men land at Giesboro Point, and thence marching, August 7th finds them at Hall Town, above Harper's Ferry, in the valley. August 8th a reconnaissance is made to Shepardstown, returning during the night. August 9th the 1st Dragoons moves with other cavalry up the valley to aid in operations against Early. Turning to the left at Berryville on the Toth it takes part in an encounter with the enemy at White Post, charging a rebel force from behind a stone wall in most brilliant style, making important captures with but slight loss on our side. On the 11th it is sent out to reach Newtown or demonstrate the presence of Early's forces at that point. Within half a mile from Newtown, and five miles away from the main body, it encounters both his infantry and cavalry, and for an hour and a half, unaided, maintains the fiercest and most desperate contest, never yielding an inch of ground, but, gallantly maintaining its position until the arrival of the main force, too late for operations on that day. In this engagement Major Scott was again severely wounded, and the regiment lost heavily. During the night the enemy withdrew, and the hospital records found in their abandoned camp contained a list of wounded in the previous day's action from thirty-three different regiments. The two following days the regiment joined in the pursuit to Strasburg and returned down the valley, when the pursuit ended. Again, at Smithfield and Kearns town, on the 25th, 26th and 28th of August, the regiment is hotly engaged and loses heavily-brave Lieutenant Alford being killed and many officers wounded. On the last named day, it is forced, with Custer, to cross the river at Shepardstown, and passing down recross at Harper's Ferry.

September r9th it takes a conspicuous part in the battle of Opequan, charging the enemy's infantry after routing their cavalry, capturing twice its number of prisoners and three battle flags. Here the gallant Captain Thorpe is killed in the charge upon the enemy's cavalry. The loss in the regiment, however, is not severe. The three following days are a continuous skirmish and picket in the pursuit. On the 22nd Early is dislodged just at nightfall, or late in the day, from Fisher's Hill ; and the following night, in pitch darkness, the 1st Dragoons has the advance in following his retreat. Two pieces of artillery are covering it, and the night is a succession of belching guns placed in position, followed by slow, cautious approach to dislodge them. Passing through Woodstock late in the night, morning finds the tst Dragoons at Edinburg. All day the pursuit continues, and as the sun is sinking the advance encounters the enemy turned at bay at Mount Jackson.

Morning finds the enemy posted on the high bluffs, across the river and fiats beyond the town, with their cavalry occupying the open fields and hillside across the river to the left. Against this cavalry the 1st Dragoons is sent. Crossing the river by ford and gaining the open country beyond, they charge at once. The cavalry stand but for a moment, and then break and retire by various roads through broken timber. The flank of the enemy's main force is exposed, and the assailants pushing for that, they abandon their position and continue the retreat, with our cavalry hovering close on their rear and compelling them to make frequent stands to save their trains. Beyond New Market old Roache Mane-the favorite campaign horse of Colonel Thorp and Major Scott, and the favorite of the regiment as well, is shot under Major Scott.

The following night the enemy makes good his escape. The next day pursuit continues to Harrionsburg and thence to the left toward Port Republic, and the next; September 26th' the 1st Dragoons, again in advance, attacks the enemy between Port Republic and Brown's Gap. Again, a sharp engagement takes place. Major Scott is again severely wounded, and after considerable loss the enemy is found in a position from which he cannot be dislodged and our forces retire across the river. Then follows the laying waste of the valley on the return. October 9th, at Tom's Brook, the 1st Dragoons takes part in turning upon Early's cavalry and capturing their trains and artillery.

Settling down near Middletown quiet again comes, with only picket and scout duty and minor incidents until October 19th. In the battle of Cedar Creek, the 1st Dragoons more than sustained its reputation. During all the demoralized portion of that day it maintained its organization in-tact, and contributed largely to stay the tide and restore the order of battle. When the final charge came it loaded itself with honors and with captures. This practically closed a six months period of constant, unremitting, active service, and hardship such as fell to the lot of few regiments in the army.

In November the regiment participated in an expedition to Loudon Valley, which was by common consent styled the "Bull raid," from the nature of the captures made.

In December it constituted a portion of the force which advanced from Winchester on Gordonsville, and just at night on the 22nd of December, at Liberty Mills, the 1st Dragoons made a gallant charge and captured two pieces of artillery and about 30 prisoners. The regiment suffered greatly from the intense cold on this raid, many of them having their feet frozen.

After a brief stay at Lovettsville, Va., on the 24th of February, 1865, the brigade was again ordered to take the field. Sheridan left Winchester with 10,000 cavalry, including the 1st New York Dragoons, and arrived at Staunton in four days, defeated and captured the remnants of Early's forces at Waynesboro, crossed the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap, turned and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad from Frederick's Hall to Beaver Dam, won a victory at Five Forks April 1st, and pursued his movements until April 9th, when Lee and his entire army surrendered, and the war was brought to a close.

During the services of the gallant regiment whose history has here been given, it captured 1,533 prisoners, 19 pieces of artillery, 21 caissons, 240 artillery horses, 40 army wagons and ambulances, 160 animals of draught and 4 battle flags. It lost in killed 4 officers and 155 enlisted men, and in wounded 24 officers and 204 enlisted men. One officer and 80 enlisted men died of disease.

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REGIMENTAL HISTORY

OF THE

S.st New York Dragoons,

WITH A LIST OF

NAMES, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS

Casualties of Officers and Men,

AND

NUMBER OF PRISONKES. TROPHIES. &C.

CAPTERED,

From Organization to Muster-Out.

Kubered according to Act of Congress, in the y ar 1865, by I. R. TREMELY, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

> WASHINGTON, D. C. GIBSON BROTHERS, PRINTERS, 1865.

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THE DRAGOONS.

The brave Dragoons! the brave Dragoons! God bless the home that gave them birth! That land has gained a fairer fame Than any other land on earth. Hail! hail, ye heroes! Fill the bowl! And proudly greet these sons of Mars! Fill high the bowl! Give thrice three cheers For every valiant hero's scars!

They come from Dixie's boasted land; Bring laurels for each hero's brow, And let them feel, (though ever loved,) We fly to greet and bless them now. We know how boldly they have fought, And won full many a bloody field; Ho! cheer we then the brave Dragoons, Who forced the traitor foe to yield!

Come maid and matron, sire and son, From mansion, hall, and cottage, come--And come with song and joy and wine To welcome every hero home. Bring flowers to wreathe each battle blade--Bring garlands for their scars and wounds; And let the very hills unite In cheers to greet the brave Dragoons !

C. J. FOX.

ROCHESTER, June 20, 1865.

REGIMENTAL HISTORY.

The month of July, 1862, will ever be remembered for the culmination at Harrison's Landing of McClellan's disastrous campaign on the Peninsula. A gigantic effort had been put forth, and had resulted in a signal failure.

The call for *more men* to fill up the decimated regiments and to create an army adequate to the task of hurling back the hitherto resistless tide of rebellion was imperative. Thanks to the patriotism of the nation, in those dark hours, that call was not unheeded.

Whole regiments sprang into existence as if by magic. At this time the 130th New York Volunteers was organized. The Regiment was made up of the sturdy yeomanry of Allegany, Wyoming and Livingston—men who took the field, not for their monthly shilling; not from a mere love of personal adventure, but from a stern sense of duty. At the suggestion of General McClellan, Alfred Gibbs (a classmate at West Point) was made Colonel and commandant by the Governor of the State of New York. He brought with him the experience of twenty years' service in the Regular Army.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Thorp and Major Rufus Scott had fought side by side in the hotly contested battles of the Peninsula campaign, and both had received wounds. A large number of the newly organized regiments were ordered to Suffolk, Va. Here was to be collected an offensive army to threaten the approaches to the rebel capital from the south, and eventually to effect its investment on that side. The 130th New York Volunteers arrived on the 13th of September.

A camping ground had been selected for the Regiment in the immediate vicinity of the Dismal Swamp. The hospitals in town were soon filled with sick, and notwithstanding the most skillful medical treatment many fell victims to the fatal malaria of the swamps. The Regiment, nevertheless, was rapidly perfected in military discipline.

Reconnoissances in large force were pushed as far as the Black Water, which, however, generally failed to develop any considerable force of the enemy in that quarter. In one of these expeditions the celebrated Pittsburg Battery was recaptured from the enemy in a spirited engagement at Bethlehem Church. During these marches the strength and endurance of the men was sorely tested. Oftentimes a hundred miles of burning sands were traversed, with three days' rations carried in haversacks, and straggling was unknown. In order that Suffolk might with safety be made a base of supplies for future operations, immense earthworks were thrown up, which completely environed the town; pending their completion, autumn and early winter wore away. Large details for picket duty became necessary, for the country was infested with guerillas.

On the 30th of January, 1863, the Regiment was aroused at the hour of midnight to take part in a secret expedition, commanded by General Corcoran. The troops, numbering eight thousand in all, with a proper proportion of cavalry and artillery, were soon moving noiselessly over the road leading to Carsville. After a rapid march of ten miles the enemy's videttes were driven in upon the main force, commanded by Gen. Roger A. Pryor, encamped at Deserted Farm. Then ensued an artillery duel which, for precision and rapidity of firing, has seldom been equalled, *never* surpassed, in the experience of those who participated.

A dozen guns or more on either side were worked with a zeal which gave promise of annihilation to either party.

The pyrotechnic display, in the mid-night darkness, possessed all the elements of sublimity and terror. By the fitful light of bursting shells could be seen the ghastly features of the dead and dying, and the ground strewn with slain horses, while riderless ones galloped over the field, trampling under foot friend and foe. At the commencement of the engagement the infantry were held in reserve, save those ordered to support the artillery, and but little effort was made by General Corcoran to flank or dislodge the enemy, all attention being absorbed by the terrific combat of the artillerists.

The morning dawn witnessed the exciting spectacle of the rebel army in full retreat, with the whole Union force close upon its heels, and from whose clutches it only escaped by the passage of the Black Water and the destruction of the bridge. This battle, though costly in life and limb, was invaluable in the confidence it gave the men in their ability to stem the torrent of battle without demoralization.

Their courage was put to a still further test. On the 11th day of April, Longstreet appeared before Suffolk with an army variously estimated at forty thousand men. And now the wisdom of Major General Peck became manifest in the careful attention he had given to the defense of Suffolk.

Ascending a signal tree of great altitude, Longstreet beheld a formidable line of earthworks confronting his army in every direction, and surmounted by a hundred guns of large calibre. From the number of encampments visible, it might be inferred that General Peek commanded an army but little inferior to his own in numbers. After an investment of the town for twenty days, with repeated failures to break through the Federal lines, he raised the siege and hastily decamped, though not in time for the rear of his army to escape a severe punishment. During the siege a successful sortie resulted in the capture of a six-gun battery, together with the cannoniers.

Untoward events at Fredericksburg compelled the abandonment for the time of operations menacing Richmond and its communications from the south, together with the withdrawal of the troops from Suffolk. Passing by unimportant incidents, we next find the 130th New York Regiment on board transports, en route for Yorktown. Lee's army has assumed an offensive attitude, and is already moving on Maryland and Pennsylvania. An army of twenty-five thousand men, under the immediate command of Major General Keyes, is started up the Peninsula—the manifest purpose of the expedition, a diversion in favor of the Army of the Potomac, which, weakened by two hard-fought battles at Fredericksburg, and by expiration of term of enlistment, is in danger of being overpowered by the Army of Northern Virginia, superior in numbers, and elated by partial success.

Keyes' command is moved with great celerity up the Peninsula, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the roads, by reason of frequent rains and travel of the previous year. Halting a day at White House for supplies, Keyes pushes on to Bottom's Bridge, where his army is brought to a stand. Col. Spear, with the 11th Pa. Cavalry, dashes up to Hanover Court House and captures Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, one hundred prisoners, and a large number of army wagons. Aside from this brilliant exploit, our success was unimportant.

While the battle of Gettysburg is being fought and won, the army on the Peninsula is lying idle, and the golden opportunity is lost. We record only with feelings of sorrow the fact that the plan of the campaign, magnificent in its conception, miserably failed in its execution. The troops on the Peninsula are now ordered to join the Army of the • Potomac, which has just covered itself with glory at the battle of Gettysburg. By unparalleled feats of marching, through mud and constant rain, the army arrives at Yorktown on the noon of the third day from the reception of the order. Transports are in readiness to convey the troops to Washington, and in two days the 130th N. Y. disembarks from the cars at Frederick, Md., the balance of the Brigade having been ordered to New York City to assist in quelling the riot. Lee's army, though sorely punished, has recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters.

By a forced night march, the 130th New York overtakes the Army of the Potomac at Berlin, and is assigned to duty at Army Headquarters, under command of Brigadier General Patrick, Provost Marshal General.

It shares in the exciting race of the two armies, on parallel roads, as far as Warrenton, Va., when this Regiment, whose soldierly conduct, while on foot, has elicited especial commendation from Generals Peck, Sykes, and finally, Meade himself, is transferred into the mounted service, by special orders from the War Department, bearing date of July 28th, 1863, and by the Governor of the State of New York is designated as the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, New York State Volunteers.

Temporarily withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac, the Regiment is ordered to Manassas, where it is allowed only a month to adapt itself to the cavalry service. To this end, Col. Gibbs, himself a cavalry officer, bends his whole energies. Drills of eight hours a day are instituted, together with nightly recitations from the tactics by the officers and non-commissioned officers. By a singular coincidence the instruction here received is soon to be tested, in the fiery ordeal of battle, on the very drill-ground.

On the 13th of October, the Regiment, while on its way to rejoin the Army of the Potomac, encounters the corps trains, the teamsters urging the jaded mules to their utmost speed with whip and voice, for the army is falling back from the Rapidan to the defences at Centreville.

The 2d Corps turns on the enemy, too closely pursuing, and at Bristoe Station inflicts a terrible blow, strewing the ground with corpses, capturing a battery and many prisoners. After a rest of two days, the army resumes the offensive, and is again in readiness to deliver battle. The Reserve Cavalry Brigade takes the lead, Col. Gibbs commanding, his own Regiment having the advance of the Brigade. Crossing Bull Run, on the night of October 17th, it encounters the enemy's cavalry on the Plains of Manassas.

Jets of flame, leaping from pistol and carbine, light up the horizon, and reveal the presence of the dusky foe in line of battle Notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, the leading squadron returns the enemy's fire, pouring in volley after volley in rapid succession, with accompanying shouts of defiance. Meanwhile, the other squadrons have, one by one, come into line, and the rattle of small arms becomes incessant The horses fretting under the restraint of the bit, and unused to the din of battle, are controlled with the utmost difficulty. The enemy, sheltered by earthworks thrown up by Beauregard in 1861, still maintain their position. A charge is necessary to dislodge them; the word is given, and the line advances at a pace continually accelerated until it reaches its climax in the charge. The enemy give way-are driven to Bristoe Station, and four miles of the Orange and Alexandria R. R. saved from destruction.

The Army of the Potomac moves steadily forward, re-

building the destroyed portions of the railroad; at Rappahannock Station gathers up a thousand prisoners—drives the army of Lee over the Rappahannock—over the Rapidan, and goes into winter quarters in its former position. The winter of 1863-'4 is consumed in frequent reconnoissances, and the usual routine of picket duty.

A new order of affairs is inaugurated in April, 1864, for Grant controls and directs all movements of the armies of the United States. Let us now follow the fortunes of a single Regiment—the 1st New York Dragoons, (for the field of individual observation is necessarily limited,) so far as it is identified with the operations of the cavalry under Major General Sheridan. In the month of May, 1864, the Regiment crosses the Rapidan, four hundred strong—the Rebellion arrogant, defiant, and full of vitality. Every section of Virginia has been visited—her fairest fields have been drenched with the blood of heroes—horse and horseman have slaked their thirst in every considerable stream in the State.

In the month of May, 1865, this Regiment appears again on the banks of the Rapidan—one-half of its number slain or disabled—the Rebellion utterly crushed in the dust.

The first engagement, which occurs on the 7th of May, at Todd's Tavern, is of the most sanguinary character. At 3 P. M. the Regiment is dismounted and moved across the country for more than a mile at the "double quick," when the enemy are met. With a terrible yell, the Dragoons go to work, loading and firing the Spencer carbine with the utmost rapidity, and with deadly effect.

The air seems filled with leaden missiles from either side. For awhile the issue is doubtful, for the support comes up tardily; but still the desperate, though unequal conflict, is kept up with unabated fury. Night closes in upon the scene. Over eighty of the Dragoons lie upon the ground either killed or severely wounded. The support has arrived, and the day is won.

An Aid-de-Camp, who witnessed the affair, remarked to General Sheridan: "I never saw men fight with such desperate valor as did the 1st New York Dragoons; the men fought like demons."

On the morning following, the battle is renewed with great fury. The enemy is dislodged from his first line of works and driven on to Spottsylvania.

The Cavalry are now relieved by Warren's Corps and got in readiness for "Sheridan's Raid to Richmond."

A gallant officer, Captain Ash, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, loses his life while leading the infantry into battle. On the morning of the 9th, General Sheridan sets out with twelve thousand cavalry, with a design of interrupting the enemy's communications with his rear. At Beaver Dam, on the eve of the same day, he destroys a locomotive, train of cars, and several miles of the Virginia Central Railroad, together with ten days' rations for Lee's entire army.

At Yellow Tavern, on the 11th, he fights Stuart's Cavalry, kills their leader, and passes within the first line of the defences of Richmond.

Halting until midnight, Sheridan's column is again in motion, and making for Mechanicsville.

At daybreak, the men, reeling in their saddles for want of sleep, are suddenly aroused by the explosion of torpedoes under the feet of the horses.

At Meadow Bridge, for a while, the enemy dispute the crossing of the Chickahominy, but are driven off by Gibbs' and Devin's Brigades; Gregg opens with his artillery and scatters the militia hovering about his rear. Near Mechaniesville a spirited affair occurs, in which the 1st New York achieves an important success, without the loss of a man. It happened on this wise: A regiment of the Brigade is sent forward mounted, but being hard pushed by the enemy dismounted, is obliged to fall back, closely followed by the exultant foe. Lieut. Col. Thorp observing the situation, hastily gives the command to his men. "Prepare to fight on foot." They quit their horses, go forward at a run, discharging their carbines at every leap, and shouting vociferously.

The enemy, surprised at the suddenness of the onset, hastily retire, with a loss of fifty prisoners.

Crossing the Chickahominy again at Bottom's Bridge, Sheridan procures supplies at Haxall's Landing, on the James, and, crossing the Pamunkey at White House, rejoins the Army of the Potomac at Chesterfield Station.

Grant is upon the point of executing a flank movement, and Sheridan is ordered to proceed with pontoons to Hanover Town, bridge the Pamunkey at that point, and hold it until the arrival of the infantry. He carries out his instructions, without serious opposition, at the river; crosses his cavalry and engages the enemy sharply at Hawe's Shop on the 28th, where General Gregg loses heavily. The rebel cavalry, after making a slight stand at Old Church, are driven on towards Cold Harbor.

Meanwhile Lee has hurried forward Anderson's division of infantry to this point, and his whole army is following in their footsteps.

Sheridan pits against this division of infantry his cavalry, dismounted, and the afternoon of the 31st is consumed in heavy skirmishing.

As the result of the day's work, the enemy are forced out of their breastworks, and driven a mile beyond, with a loss of several hundred prisoners, in addition to the killed and wounded.

During the night, Sheridan receives orders to hold the ground already gained at all hazards. His men, though supperless, are sleeping soundly from excessive weariness, still grasping the bridle reins.

At three o'clock on the following morning the men are aroused from their slumbers, and, without waiting to prepare the morning meal, are put on to the line. To each Brigade is assigned its own front, which it must hold in any emergency. Lieut. Col. Thorp establishes a defensive line on the crest of a hill, in front of which is a heavy belt of timber. Fence rails are hastily piled up as a shelter for the men, and a slender barricade is thus formed co-extensive with the front of the Brigade. Scarcely is this work completed, and the men closely disposed behind it, when a brigade of South Carolina troops, six regiments in all, emerge from the woods in front of the barricade in three lines of battle.

Gibbs' men lie quictly behind the barricade, reserving their fire until the enemy are only fifty yards off, when they (the enemy) are greeted with a terrific volley from the carbines of the dismounted troops, which throws the first line into consternation, and compels the remaining two lines to lie down, or skulk behind the trees to avoid the terrible shower of leaden hail.

A second time they form and advance with a similar result. Again a third, only to be driven back in wild disorder.

To add to the horror of the scene, the woods take fire from exploding shells thrown from Williston's Battery, and the shricks of rebel wounded are first heightened, then stifled by the flames.

The 6th Corps coming up to the assistance of the cavalry is already in sight, and is greeted with lively demonstrations of joy on the part of the men, with the novel accompaniment of music from the band of the 1st N. Y. Dragoons, which has been discoursing national airs with great gusto during the entire engagement. The cavalry having been relieved by the infantry at Cold Harbor, Sheridan taking the 1st and 2d divisions, crosses the Pamunkey and sets out on a second raid, with instructions to cut the Virginia Central R. R. near Gordonsville, and, if possible, cross the Blue Ridge and join Hunter moving on Lynchburg. Directing his course westward, via Aylett's and Childsburg, he strikes the railroad at Trevillian Station, where he fights the whole of the enemy's cavalry on the 11th of June, routing them. with heavy loss on the side of the enemy, in killed and wounded, together with six hundred prisoners. In addition he destroys four miles of railroad. On the second day his further progress westward is checked by Early's infantry, brought by railroad from Gordonsville. Charge after charge is made with almost superhuman valor to dislodge them from a position taken up behind a railroad embankment, but without success.

Sheridan's loss is severe—the casualties in the 1st N.Y. Dragoons alone amount to eighty-eight killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. T. J. Thorp, while desperately fighting at great odds, is overpowered and taken prisoner. Sheridan retires during the night, bringing off his prisoners and most of his wounded. His return march is associated with much suffering on part of the prisoners and wounded men. No rain has visited the country for thirty days. The road is filled with minute particles of dust, as in winter time with mud, to the depth of four inches. The line of march can be determined at a great distance by an immense cloud of dust completely enveloping the column and hiding man and horse. Many of the prisoners fall out by the roadside by utter exhaustion; the remainder are carried through on horseback, regiments being dismounted from time to time for this purpose.

At West Point, on the York River, transports are in

readiness to convey the wounded to hospitals. Sheridan, rejoining the Army of the Potomac, is sent to the assistance of Wilson's division of cavalry returning from the destruction of the Danville Railroad. Sheridan turns about at Ream's Station; goes into camp at Light House Landing. and is allowed a whole month to recruit his animals and reclothe his men.

A demonstration north of the James, at Deep Bottom, together with an ineffectual effort to take advantage of the explosion of the mine and charge into the City of Petersburg with his cavalry, concludes the operations of Sheridan with the Army of the Potomac for the year 1864.

Events transpiring in the Middle Military Department call for a *Commander* and additional troops. The 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions are hurried to Washington on transports; thence to Pleasant Valley, Md. Sheridan now moves up the Valley with three corps of Infantry-6th, 8th and 19th—and has at his disposal three divisions of Cavalry-Merritt's, Wilson's and Averill's.

Early retires from Maryland, falling back on Fisher's Hill. Two days previous to its occupation, while Sheridan's Cavalry are endeavoring to cut off the retreat of Early, the 1st New York Dragoons encounter a division of Infantry at Newtown, and maintain alone for an hour an unequal contest, with the loss of thirty men.

Early having received reinforcements at Fisher's Hill, Sheridan declines battle, and withdraws his army to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry,

After several weeks spent in manœuvring, he succeeds in bringing on a general engagement at Winchester on the 19th of September. Let us briefly recall some of the incidents of this terrible battle, which resulted in a disastrous defeat to Early, and left four thousand of our dead and wounded on the field. The morning of the 19th opened with the heavy roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, for Sheridan, crossing the Opequan, has hurled upon the army of Early three Corps of Infantry. Wilson's Division of Cavalry is on the left flank, while Averill is at work on the extreme right. Merritt's Division is held in reserve until 3 P. M. The battle, raging with the utmost desperation, is still undecided, and our infantry are sorely pressed. At this critical moment Merritt is ordered to charge with his entire Division.

"To horse !" is sounded, and regiment after regiment is rapidly deployed in line of battle. Fortunately the conformation of the country is favorable to cavalry movements, for. with the exception of a few ditches and dilapidated stone walls, which can easily be cleared at a leap, there are no obstructions. Steadily the line advances in the direction of Bunker Hill, and now the pace is rapidly increased from a walk to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, and still the formation is as carefully preserved as though the men were passing in review. The Division and Brigade commanders ride. in front of the line, while battle flags and guidons are gayly floating on the breeze, and bugles continually sounding the advance. Midway on the field the enemy's cavalry come out to meet the advancing column ; but after the first shock of battle, they disappear as does the morning mist before the rising sun-nor halt, until night and darkness overtake them many miles from Winchester-and now ensues a scene which language can but feebly portray, and which may well be called the Carnival of Death. Suddenly upon the vision of the Rebel infantry flash four thousand sabres, glittering in the sunlight, while the solid ground is shaken by the tread of the approaching column. From a combative force, they are quickly converted into a crowd of demoralized fugitives. On the part of Merritt's men there is a feeling of supreme exultation, as, rising in their stirrups, they ride straight at the doomed horde, dealing blows lustily about the head and ears of the devoted wretches. Conspicuous in the charging column could be seen a tall officer (a returned prisoner of war) mounted on a handsome black charger, with the visor of his cap reversed, wielding his sabre remorselessly-the impersonation of a fiend. Scores of the Confederates threw themselves upon the ground, and in piteous tones sued for their lives; others stood as if rooted to the ground, with terror, still grasping their muskets. Here and there a single cavalryman could be seen bringing to the rear a squad of prisoners; their eyes dilated with terror; their lips covered with foam from utter exhaustion. In their anxiety to secure prisoners, many of the men passed by battle flags, the capture of which is regarded highly honorable. In this manner the 1st New York and other Regiments of the Brigade gather up more by far than their own number. Only a few men were missing from the 1st New York Dragoons at night, and the bodies of these were found and buried on the most hotly-contested ground, and far to the front, by those who followed after for that purpose. A long score of wrong and injustice was on that day wiped out in blood, for, when the sun went down, scarcely a sabre, I ween, was sent home to its scabbard bloodless.

Events immediately following the battle of Winchester are vividly impressed upon the memory of those who participated; the hurried flight of Early to Fisher's Hill—the masterly strategy of Sheridan, by which his army is dislodged with the loss of twenty-three pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners—the retreat kept up, while the rear-guard of the rebel army is constantly harassed by a small portion of Devin's Cavalry Brigade, consisting of detachments of two regiments. Every town on the route is the scene of a battle and a Federal victory. The pursuit is kept up for more than a hundred miles, when Sheridan is reluctantly compelled to desist for want of supplies. Returning, he carries out the instructions from Grant: "To make the Valley (once the Eden of America) a desert," as an effectual barrier to future raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Dividing his cavalry into detachments, every plantation is visited, and only the dwelling escapes the torch. As on former occasions his line of march was indicated by heavy clouds of dust, so now it is marked by volumes of flame leaping from barn and storehouse. With reckless audacity Early, having gathered up reinforcements, makes his appearance again in rear of the retiring army. His cavalry hovering too near, are run back by Merritt and Custar from Tom's Brook, a distance of twenty-five miles, with the loss of their entire train, and all their guns save one.

Sheridan halts his army midway between Middletown and Strasburg, while Early setttes down on Fisher's Hill. With the precedent of terrible defeat at Winchester, will the latter again offer battle? The sequel is too well known to need repetition in the main, and we confine ourselves to a few words in relation to the part sustained or witnessed by the cavalry in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October. The "assembly" is sounded at daylight in Merritt's and Custar's Divisions, and whole regiments are deployed with drawn sabre to arrest the flight of fugitives from the 8th and 19th Corps. The thunder of artillery and rattle of musketry follow close upon the heels of the stragglers, accelerating their flight. Although the 6th Corps makes an obstinate resistance, the entire army is forced back two miles beyond Middletown, when Sheridan appears on the field, having just come up from Winchester. Never before did so much depend upon one man. The two

divisions of cavalry have just been massed on the left of the pike preparatory to a charge, which shall either break the enemy's lines and interrupt the pursuit, or result in overwhelming disaster. The charge is deferred for several hours while the scattered infantry are returned to their commands. Dismounted cavalrymen are put on to the skirmish line and arrest the refluent tide of battle.

Two hostile lines of battle now confront each other, stretching across the entire valley, Sheridan confident of his ability to convert defeat into victory, proceeds to carry into execution the plans he has already formed. Custer with his division is sent to the extreme right with instructions to hurl his cavalry upon a limited portion of the enemy's line and affect it with a *panic*, when upon a given signal, Sheridan with the rest of his army, will cause this *panic* to communicate itself along the whole of the enemy's lines.

The plan, simple in its conception, was successful beyond the expectation of the Commanding General himself. At 4 P. M., the battle is renewed with unwonted fury. The 1st Division has the right while the infantry occupy the The decisive moment for the charge has been centre. indicated. The 6th Corps goes forward with an impetus characteristic of a determination to win the day. The other corps vie with it in impetuosity. The enemy open on the charging column with fifty pieces of artillery, filling the air with flying missiles; with wonderful precision shells are thrown into the solid masses of advancing infantry and exploding, scatter and lift up mangled corpses high in the air. In another place might be seen a headles cavalryman still clinging to his sabre with a death grip.

Only once does the line falter, when subjected to a scathing fire of musketry from the enemy posted behind a stone wall. The survivors push on, and with the bayonet drive the opposing force from the wall. The enemy no longer make a stand. The men, alike indifferent to the threats and entreaties of their officers, seek safety only in flight.

A miserable rabble, they plunge into the stream, and, crossing, hurry on through Strasburg towards the mountains, with Sheridan's Cavalry close upon them. Over forty guns, together with a large number of army wagons abandoned on the road and in town, fall into the hands of the cavalry. Devin's Brigade having the advance, is occupied until midnight in securing these trophies. The ground over which the battle has been fought, presented a sad spectacle, for the loss on both sides was severe.

By the side of the road leading to town, lay a wounded Confederate, a fair-haired youth, who had arranged his bed as if for sleep. Alas! for him, it was the sleep that knows no waking. His features, wonderfully pale, seemed strangely beautiful in repose. The battle of Cedar Creek terminated the important engagements of the year. The cavalry, however, are allowed but little rest or relaxation. Expeditions are organized, reconnoissances made, and swollen streams forded, far into winter.

The expedition to Gordonsville, which resulted in the capture of two pieces of artillery by the Dragoons, will be remembered for the severity of the cold, by which the feet of many of the men were frozen. At length a brief respite is allowed the cavalry. The 2d Brigade go into camp for a month at Lovettsville, Va. On the 24th of February, 1865, the brigade is again ordered to take the field. On the second night out, the 1st New York bivonacs in an open field near Winchester, while a shower of rain drenches to the skin. Usually at night the horses are made fast to a stake driven in the ground; unfortunately at this time the ground was frozen so that the stake could not be driven, and the men were compelled to lie down in front of the horses with the reins attached to the wrist. Some of

soldiers gave vent to their feelings in expressions of discontent, while others preserved a moody silence.

Sheridan, leaving Winchester with ten thousand cavalry, arrives at Staunton in four days; defeats and captures the remnant of Early's army at Waynesboro; crosses the Blue Ridge at Rock Fish Gap. The authorities at Charlottsville come out to meet him, with the surrender of the town. Destroying the railroads meeting at that point, he continues his march to the James River. All the locks of the canal are ruined for a distance of seventy miles. Already he has left behind him five thousand horses floundering hopelessly in the mud.

The long marches by day and night along the James will not be soon forgotten by those who shared them, nor the amusing spectacle of negroes flocking to the banks of the river to gaze upon Sheridan and his followers with as much curiosity as was manifested by the aboriginies at the Landing of Columbus.

Sheridan having replaced in part the loss of his animals with mules and farm horses, turns about and destroys the Virginia Central Railroad from Frederick's Hall to Beaver Dam; burns the bridges at Taylorsville and Hanover; destroys the railroad again at Ashland, and returns to the Army of the Potomac via White House and Deep Bottom. The 5th Corps and Gregg's Division of cavalry having been added to Sheridan's command, he makes a demonstration upon the South Side Railroad, and on the 1st of April wins the me orable and decisive victory at Five Forks after a day's fighting of the most obstinate character. Who shall recount the repeated charges of the dismounted cavalry, rushing upon the enemy's works in the face of a storm of shot and shell rending and felling the largest trees of the forest? The days of the rebellion are already numbered. Passing by the battles of Sutherland Station, Amelia Court House, and Sailor's Creek, with the immense capture of prisoners and munitions of war, we find Sheridan on the eve of the 8th of April at Appomattox Station, having intercepted Lee's retreat to Lynchburg with his cavalry, and having his infantry close at hand, after two days of hard marching almost entirely without food.

The gallant Custar captures at the Station three trains of cars and locomotives, besides twenty-five pieces of artillery taken from the train. Lee halts his army for the night at Appomattox Court-House. On the morning of April 9th the dismounted cavalrymen are withdrawn from the skirmish line, and mounted up for a charge. Several corps of infantry are slowly encircling Lee's army, and a hundred cannon frown upon him from the surrounding heights. Upon Lee is forced the alternative of surrender or annihilation.

Already the cavalry are moving on him, and the fighting becomes more and more animated, when suddenly the stillness of the Sabbath succeeds the roar of artillery, and an aid-de-camp rides along the line communicating the joyful news of the surrender of Lee and his entire army.

The announcement is greeted by the tired cavalrymen with tumultuous cheering, which is caught up and repeated again and again by corps after corps.

Here let the record stop—with a tear for the fallen, and a lively feeling of gratitude on the part of those whose lives have been marvellously spared during three years of terrible war.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS

IN WHICH THE FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS (130TH N. Y. VOLS.,) PARTICIPATED.

Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30, 1863. Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 11 to May 3, 1863.

May 3, 1863. South Quay, Va., June 12, 1862. Franklin, Va., June 13, 1863. Baltimore X Roads, Va., July 4, 1863. Manassas Plains, Va., Oct. 17, 1863. Culpeper C. H., Va., Nov. 20, 1863. Stannardsville, Va., Feb. 23, 1864. Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864. Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864. Anderson's Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864. Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. Mechanicsville, Va., May 12, 1864. Hawe's Shop, Va., May 23, 1864. Old Church, Va., May 30, 1864. Cold Harbor, Va., May 31 and June 1, 1864.

1, 1864.

Trevillian Station, Va., June 11 and 12, 1864.

Darby Town, Va., July 27 and 28, 1864.

White Post, Va., Aug. 10, 1864 Newtown, Va., Aug. 11, 1864. Kearneysville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.

Shepardstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864. Smithfield, Va., Aug. 28 and 29, 1864. Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1804. Smithfield, Va., Aug. 28 and 29, 1864. Opequan Mills, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 23, 1864. New Market, Va., Sept. 25, 1864. Port Republic, Va., Sept. 26, 1864. Cross Keyes, Va., Sept. 28, 1864. Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 8, 1864. Woodstock Races, Va., Oct. 9, 1864. Strasburg, Va., Oct. 14, 1864. Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. Bloomfield, Va., Nov. 29, 1864. Liberty Mills, Va., Dec. 23, 1864. Dinwiddie C. H., Va., March 31, '65. Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Sutherland Station, Va., April 2, '65. Amelia Court House, Va., April 4, 1865. 1865.

Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. Appomattox Station, Va., April 6, 1865. 1865.

Appomattox C. H., (Lee's Surrender,) April 9, 1865.

LIST OF PRISONERS, GUNS, TROPHIES, &c.,

CAPTURED BY THE FIRST N. Y. DRAGOONS, (130TH N. Y. V.)

Prisoners1	,533
Pieces of Artillery	19
Caissons	21
Artillery Horses	240

Army Wagons and Ambulances 40 Animals of Draught..... 160 Battle Flags.....

-00-REPORT OF CASUALTIES

IN THE FIRST NEW YORK DRAGOONS (130TH N. Y. VOLS.) SINCE. ITS ORGANIZATION.

Number of Officers killed in Battle 4
Number of Enlisted Men Killed in Battle
Number of Officers Wounded in Battle 24
Number of Enlisted Men Wounded in Battle
Died of Disease-Officers 1
Died of Disease-Enlisted Men 80
I certify that the above statements are correct, according
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

to Regimental Records.

T. J. THORP,

Colonel Commanding 1st N. Y Dragoons.

ROSTER

OF THE

NEW YORK DRAGOONS. FIRST

FIELD AND STAFF.

*Wounded in action. The number of stars indicate the number of times.

ALFRED GIBBS-Colonel; appointed Sept. 6, '62; promoted Brig. Gen. Dec. 8,'64; Brevet Major Gen. April 1,'65; P.O., U.S.A.

THOMAS J. THORP -- Lieut. Col.; appointed Aug. 27,'62; promoted Col. March 1, '65; P. O., Almond, N. Y. RUFUS SCOTT -- Major; appointed Aug. 27, '62; promoted,

Lieut. Col. March 1, '65; P. O., Friendship, N. Y.

GEORGE R. COWEE-Adjutant; appointed Sept. 3, '62; resigned Oct. 12, ,62.

ABRAM B. LAWRENCE-R. Q M.; appointed July 28,'62, Ast.

Qr. Master; promoted successively to Capt., Major, and Lt. Col. B. T. KNEELAND-Surgeon; appointed Major July 29, '62; P. O., Nunda, N. Y.

JOHN PATTERSON-Asst. Surgeon; appt. Sept 5, '62; resigned. JAMES SAUNDERS-

JOSHUA B. PURCHASEappt. April 1, '63; resigned. D. C. FOWLERappt. April 1, '63;

resigned; P. O. Pompey Centre, N. Y.

ROBERT E. RAE-Asst. Surgeons; appointed May 1. '64; P. O. Portage, N. Y.

ALBERT W. TALLMAN-SergtMajorPerry,	N. Y.
JOHN W. BONNOND-Q. M. Sergt Angelica,	do
ANDREW J. LORISH-Com. SergtAttica,	
GEORGE D. WALDO-Hos. Steward Nimda,	do
ADELBERT J. WORCLEN-Hos. Steward	do
WALTER B. JACKSON-Chief Bugler Arcade,	do
ROBERT CAMERON-Saddler Dansville,	do

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.

JAMES E. BILLS-Captain; appointed Aug. 7, '62; resigned Oct. 1, '62.

JOHN P. ROBINSON*-1st Lieut.; appointed Aug. 7,'62; made Captain Oct. 1, '62; P. O., Perry, N. Y.

Enlisted Men of Company H.

SERGEANTS.

James R. CrandallAlfred Centre,	N. Y.
Harrison W. GreenAlfred,	do
Vernon M. BabbittScio,	do
Alonzo D. BarrettBelmont,	do
Augustus K. Ryno Alfred Centre,	do
Henry P. Green	do

CORPORALS.

Geo. DeauWest Almond,	do
Michael GardnerAlfred Centre,	do
Edmund SortoreBelmont,	do
Richard G. SmithAlfred Centre,	do
George L. Helm Whitney's Crossing,	do

BUGLERS.

	KunemanAlmond,	
Thomas S.	TefftAlmond,	do

WAGONER.

FARRIER.

George Weaver Belmont, do

BLACKSMITH.

PRIVATES.

Allen, WilliamNile,	do
Barrett, James WBelmont,	do
Bennett, RobertShort Tract,	do
Bower, Wm. B Philip's Creek,	do
Brown, JohnAlfred Centre,	do
Burlingham, NathanChina,	do
Besancon, JamesPike.	do
Charles, Robert AAngelica, Collins, Rufus JOrdins,	do
Collins, Rufus JOrdins,	Wiss
Crandall, Alanson B Alfred,	N. Y
Crandall, Lucius PAllred,	do
Davis, Henry M Alfred Centre,	do
Eglington, JosephChina,	do
Hall, DanielScio,	do
Hamphill, John RAlfred,	do
Jackson, John WChina,	do
Jackson, McLhanerChina,	do
Lee, Wm. T Alfred,	do
Partridge, Truman	do
Phipps, Wm. DShort Tract,	do

Place, Wm. OAlfred Centre,	N.Y.
Pryor, Wm. H Almond,	do
Sawyer, Henry	do
Stillman, Ethan M West Almond,	do
Speese, HenryWiscoy,	do
Treadway, Sydney GBelmont,	do
Tucker, Wm. H Almond.	do
Underhill, George T Short Tract,	do
Vancuren, Frederick WBelmont,	do
Westcott, Samuel A Alfred,	do
Witter, LeroyAlmond,	do
White, OtisEast Rushford,	do
Mason, Harrison HBelmont,	do
Atwell, Daniel ABelmont.	do
Atwell, Daniel ABelmont, George Merrill, SergtWhitney's Crossing,	ob
Ebenezer W. Lowe, Corp'l Almond,	do
Isaac M. Langworthy, Corp'l Alfred Centre,	do
Avery John B	11177
Avery, John B	do
Casteline Cyrus Belmont	do
Casteline, CyrusBelmont, Cilley, James FWhitney's Crossing,	do
Cox, David M; prisoner May 7,'64 Short Tract,	do
Emerson Orlo D: prisoner May 7 '64	do
Emerson, Orlo D; prisoner May 7,'64Alfred, Eymer, Joseph; prisoner Nov. 5,'63Belmont,	do
Forhes Joseph N Alfred	do
Forbes, Joseph NAlfred, Green, John LWest Almond, Hall, Charles; prisoner May 7,'64Scio,	do
Hall ('harles: prisoner May 7 '64 Scio	do
Snyder Edward G	do
Snyder, Edward GShort Tract, Stockwell, Gideon DWhitney's Crossing,	do
Satterlee, Andrew JAlfred,	do
Streeter Delonville Wiscov	do
Whitney Albert P : prisoner May 7 164 Almond	do
Streeter, DelonvilleWiscoy, Whitney, Albert R.; prisoner May 7, '64Almond, James G. Harris, Corp'1	av
Coores Steams Coupl	
George Stearns, Corp'l Joseph W. Cooper, Corp'l	
Allen, Wm.; missing in action June 1,'64	
Armstrong, Charles E.; wounded Aug. 11,'64	
Brown, George M	
Campen, Henry	
Johnson, James	
Johnson Hugh	
Johnson, Hugh Kilmer, Myron	
Kinney, Dennis	
Kirk, Richard	
Lamont John P	
Lamont, John R McMann, Thomas; wounded April 2,'65	
MeMann, Inomas; wounded April 2, 05	
McMann, John McGuire, James	
Noill William	
Neill, William	
Nelson, Edgar R Neinhous, Benhard	
venuous, bennard	

Swirling Cavalry Fight at Trevilian Station

A two-day cavalry fight: Phil Sheridan's Union forces against Wade Hampton's Confederates.

By Arnold Blumberg

Despite costing the Union Army 55,000 men in five weeks of hard marching and grueling combat, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Overland Campaign of 1864 still had not accomplished its goal of defeating Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. By early June, Lee's legions, although reduced by another 33,000 casualties, remained close to Richmond's fortifications and the nearby swamplands of the Chickahominy River. There was no favorable ground upon which Grant could maneuver his larger army to advantageously fight. Reluctantly, he realized that he needed to review his options if he was to destroy his determined opponents.

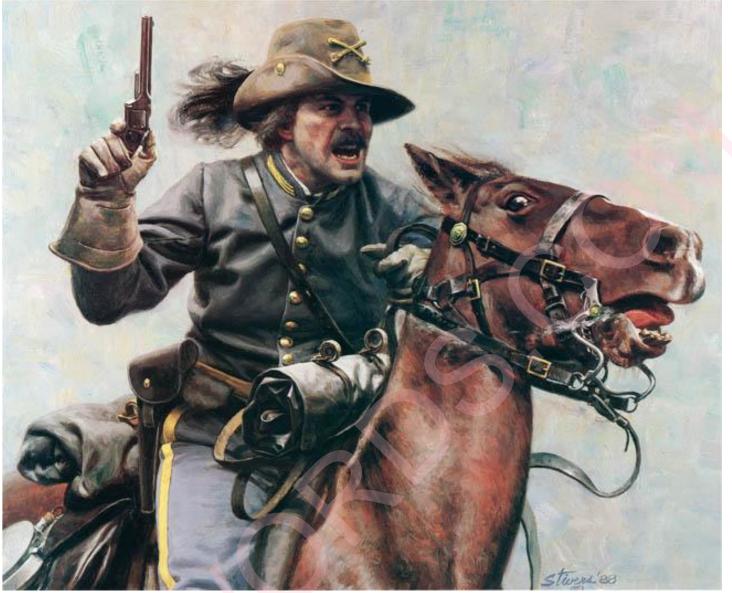
Grant's new plan called for sending cavalry west toward Charlottesville to cut the Virginia Central Railroad, then shifting the Army of the Potomac south and west, severing the rest of Lee's supply lines and isolating the Confederate forces at Richmond. For the scheme to succeed, Grant had to steal another march on Lee. Once this was done, the ensuing military action would become a siege, which both Grant and Lee understood would eventually spell the Confederacy's doom.

Grant initiated his new strategy by preparing to march the Army of the Potomac to the south bank of the James River. This maneuver would place him within striking distance of the city of Petersburg, 23 miles south of Richmond, which served as the rail center and supply transit point for much of the material for Lee's army from the Deep South. On June 5, Grant wired Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck in Washington. Once he passed south of the James River, Grant said, "I can cut off all sources of supply to the enemy except what is furnished by the [James River] canal." If Maj. Gen. David Hunter, Union commander of the Department of West Virginia, could capture Lynchburg, the use of the vital James River Canal would be lost to the Confederacy. If Hunter did not succeed, Grant observed, "I will make the effort of destroying the canal by sending cavalry up the south side of the [James] river."

Grant's plan demanded strict secrecy. He had to slip away so stealthily that Lee would not realize the absence of the Federals until they were storming the gates of Petersburg. In the meantime, some sort of adjunct operation had to be embarked upon to sever Lee's vital supply line to Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, which provided the Army of Northern Virginia with a majority of its foodstuffs, finished goods, and other necessities.

Sheri<mark>dan</mark>'s Raid

On June 6, Grant ordered Hunter to move to Charlottesville and destroy as much of the Virginia Central Railroad as possible as he moved eastward. Hunter was then directed to link up with a mounted force under Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan at Charlottesville. After he and Sheridan had completed their work destroying rail lines and canals, Hunter was to proceed east and join the Army of the Potomac.



The spirit and dash of the Confederate cavalryman is well captured in Don Stivers' painting, *The Commander*. The swirling fight at Trevilian Station would test those qualities to the max. Sheridan had gained much of his battlefield experience as an infantry division leader at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, but he retained a firm grasp of cavalry tactics and organization from his brief service as a cavalry colonel in Mississippi earlier in the war. These traits had attracted Grant's attention, and Sheridan seemed the perfect candidate to whip the Army of the Potomac's cavalry branch into a more aggressive fighting force than it heretofore had been. As a result, when Grant came east to take command of all the United States armies, he brought Sheridan with him. Sheridan quickly justified Grant's faith in him by retooling the eastern cavalry through intensive training, reequipping, and assigning competent new commanders to ensure maximum fighting capacity.

With full confidence in Sheridan's ability to operate independently and achieve the desired results the mission called for, Grant directed him to commence his raid on June 7. Sheridan took two of his three cavalry divisions on the raid. One was the 1st Division under Brig. Gen. Alfred T.A. Torbert, which contained three brigades under Brig. Gen. George A. Custer, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, and Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The 2nd Cavalry Division was also slated to take part in the operation. It was headed by Brig. Gen. David M. Gregg, like Torbert a West Point graduate. Modest, firm, and fearless in combat, Gregg was hailed as the finest type of cavalry leader. The 2nd Division included two brigades: the 1st under Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, and the 2nd led by Colonel John I. Gregg. Neither officer was a professional soldier, but each had proved his mettle under fire.

The 3rd Cavalry Division, led by Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, remained with the Army of the Potomac to act as its eyes and ears. Along with the 1st and 2nd Divisions, four batteries of horse artillery under Captain James M. Robertson accompanied Sheridan's expedition. A total of 9,300 men and 20 cannons made up his strike force. A wagon train comprising 125 ambulances and wagons hauling bridge-building equipment completed the expedition.

The Attrition of Sheridan's Cavalry

The units spent the better part of a day moving from their camps along the Chickahominy River 12 miles east of Richmond to the Pamunkey, a tributary of the York River located east of the Chickahominy. Before they departed for the new rendezvous point, the Federal troopers were issued three days' rations, two days' grain for their horses, and 100 rounds of ammunition.

It was apparent to the troopers from the detailed preparations that a big event was about to occur. Veteran bugler Carlos McDonald of the 6th Ohio Cavalry observed that the preparations meant "we are to have some long marches away from our base of supplies, and in all probability some fighting." Such speculation aside, few officers or enlisted men foresaw a major cavalry raid in the offing. As one member of the 9th New York Volunteer Cavalry Regiment observed, "Much reticence was observed by the officers since Grant had taken command, and only division commanders were informed of contemplated movements before their execution. To the men and subordinate officers this move was an enigma."

On Tuesday, June 7, the sun rose at 4:45 am on what would be a rather humid day, even though the temperature would not exceed 74 degrees. Fifteen minutes after daylight, the Union cavalry camps echoed with the bugle call "Boots and Saddles," followed by "To Horse." Within the hour an eight-mile-long column of Federal horsemen—Gregg's division followed by Torbert's—traveling at a pace of four miles an hour, filled the road heading northwest along the south bank of the Mattapony River. After a march of only 15 miles, the column halted and bivouacked for the night.

A major cause for concern on the first day was the alarming number of horses that broke down only hours after the raid began. The slow pace of the Union riders was calculated to prevent excessive horse wastage on the march. Such losses would greatly impair the force's mobility and striking power when it came time to confront the enemy. Unfortunately for Sheridan and his troopers, the expedition would continue to lose horseflesh at an ever more quickening rate as their advance continued. The animals that could not keep up with the march were shot and left by the roadside, their riders tramping through the countryside looking for new mounts to avoid joining the growing number of dismounted.



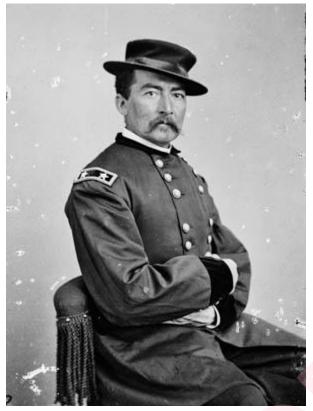
Union cavalry horses are tethered around the Old Church Hotel near Cold Harbor, Virginia, which functioned as Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan's headquarters during the run-up to Trevilian Station. The next day the pace of the Federal expedition picked up with a respectable 25-mile march reaching Pole Cat Station on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in the late afternoon. While most of the brigades went into camp or foraged the area, Merritt's reserve brigade was tasked with tearing up the nearby rail line.

Wade Hampton of the Confederate Cavalry Corps

As the Union marauders splashed across the Pamunkey on June 7, they were shadowed by Confederate scouts who hovered around the blue column, watching and exchanging sporadic gunfire as the Federals marched on. Reports of the Union move reached Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, commanding the Confederate 1st Cavalry Division, early on the morning of June 8 at his Atlee's Station headquarters near Cold Harbor. Hampton immediately sent a report of Sheridan's activities to Lee, who ordered him to counter any threat Sheridan's riders posed. Hampton would prove to be more than up to the challenge.

Reputed to be the richest man in the South on the eve of the Civil War, Hampton was an avid outdoorsman and an expert horseman. The handsome, brown-haired, gray-eyed South Carolina aristocrat did not smoke and only sparingly drank alcohol. At the start of the war, he raised troops for

the Confederacy and saw action as an infantry colonel at the First Battle of Manassas, where he received the first of several wounds he would suffer during the war. The next year he transferred to the cavalry and became a brigadier general under the fabled Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart, commander of Lee's cavalry arm. Hampton subsequently fought in all the major battles of the Army of Northern Virginia before being badly wounded at Gettysburg.



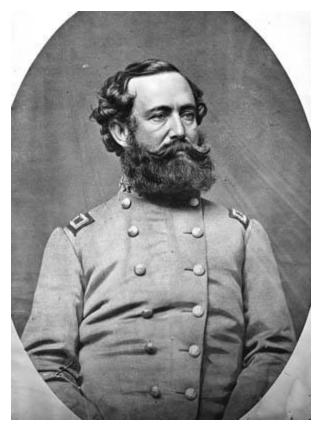
Phil Sheridan.

After returning to active duty in early 1864, Hampton assumed command of one of the three cavalry divisions that comprised the newly reconstituted Cavalry Corps. After Stuart was mortally at Yellow Tavern in May 1864, Lee was unable to choose his successor. Both Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, the general's nephew, reported directly to the army commander for instructions. This unsatisfactory chain of command situation was still in place when Sheridan's new sortie got underway.

By the opening of the 1864 campaign, Union horse soldiers were more numerous, better mounted, and better armed than their Confederate counterparts. Hampton realized that to charge such a superior force on horseback was seldom feasible. His alternative was to fight dismounted. One subordinate described Hampton's fighting method: "He could dash his forces, mounted, to favorable points with great celerity, dismount and rush in, and if advisable, draw them out as quickly and hurl them fiercely on some other weaker position." Hampton always brought the maximum force possible to the point of attack

or defense, turning his men into good, hard-fighting infantry and at the same time preserving their good qualities as cavalry. Although his soldiers' rate of fire using muzzle-loading weapons was slower, it was more accurate and longer-ranged, and therefore caused more damage to the enemy. The impact of his careful style of generalship gave the men serving under him unwavering confidence, and the disorganized stampedes so common under Stuart were unknown under Hampton.

Hampton's 1st Brigade was led by Colonel Gilbert J. Wright. An attorney by profession, Wright was a wounded combat veteran of the Mexican War. He possessed great courage and dogged determination and proved to be a fine combat leader. Second Brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas Rosser, a member of the West Point Class of 1861. He had been an officer in the Confederate cavalry since 1862 and was esteemed as a good fighter. Brig. Gen. Matthew C. Butler handled Hampton's 3rd Brigade. Butler was known for his courage and calmness in the midst of combat, the sort of leader who sat on his horse quietly watching while shots and shells exploded around him. Butler had lost his right foot a year earlier at the Battle of Brandy Station, but this did nothing to diminish his performance as a cavalry officer.



Wade Hampton.

Fitzhugh Lee was a graduate of the West Point Class of 1856 and had fought in the Regular Army against the Plains Indians prior to the Civil War. The nephew of Robert E. Lee, Fitz Lee was a competent leader of mounted forces whose service during the war swung between brilliant and lackluster. His division included the 1st Brigade under Brig. Gen. Williams C. Wickham, a Virginian lawyer, politician, and planter. Wickham was ably assisted by his senior colonel, Thomas Munford, a graduate of the Virginia Military Academy. Brig. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax commanded the 2nd Brigade, Lomax had attended West Point and served on the frontier before the Civil War; he was deemed a steady and competent officer. Colonel Bradley T. Johnson's 1st Maryland Cavalry Battalion, along with the Baltimore Light Artillery Company, an independent command, were attached to Lomax's unit. For artillery support, Hampton had the services of Major Robert P. Chew's four-battery Horse Artillery Battalion. In all, Hampton commanded 6,400 men and 14 cannons.

In Hot Pursuit of Sheridan

Anticipating that the enemy's targets were the rail hubs and supply depots at Gordonsville and Charlottesville, Hampton set his division in motion on June 9, intending to get between Sheridan and his goals. He directed Fitz Lee to follow as soon as possible. Most of the Southern riders had no idea what sort of mission Hampton had embarked on, but Sergeant George M. Neese of Chew's Horse Artillery Battery spoke for many when he wrote in his diary: "General Hampton with a good force of cavalry is after the raiders in hot pursuit, and when he strikes a warm trail there is usually some blood left in the track and some game bagged."

Moving at a steady walk with hardly any stops, Hampton's force covered 30 miles the first day. Meanwhile, Sheridan, unaware he was being pursued, covered 24 miles along the route of the Virginia Central Railroad north of the North Anna River, leaving a trail of dead horses in his wake. As the blue column moved on, its rearguard and detached foraging parties were constantly harassed by Rebel scouts.

On the 10th the chase continued with Hampton's horsemen reaching Fredericks Hall Station. Lee's troopers followed a few miles behind. By 3 pm the Southerners went into camp at Louisa Court House on the Virginia Central Railroad, just south of the North Anna River. Rosser's brigade settled in several miles west of Louisa astride the railroad and the direct route to Gordonsville. Wright's and Butler's commands were just east of Trevilian Station, Fitz Lee's division a half mile from Louisa on the Virginia Central. Hampton had accomplished his first objective of interposing himself between the enemy and Gordonsville, but it had cost his command a large number of horses. This translated into a significant number of men who would not be present for battle in the coming days. In addition, a tactical problem remained for Hampton: a four-mile gap between his and Lee's position, with the

Marquis Road running through the gap from Carpenter's Ford on the North Anna River to Louisa Court House.

As the Confederates closed on Louisa Court House, the Federals crossed to the south bank of the North Anna at Carpenter's Ford, six miles northeast of Louisa. By the end of the hot day, they went into camp. Merritt was six miles north of Trevilian Station, Devin five miles northeast, and Custer four miles north of Louisa. Gregg's division was still marching and strung out along the roads from Carpenter's Ford. The Union column had lost another 500 horses. As darkness covered his command, Sheridan was unaware that Hampton was in his front and that Lee held Louisa Court House.



Officers and men of the 1st U.S. Cavalry, photographed in February 1864. By the time of the Battle of Trevilian Station, they were a well-trained cavalry force.

The Battle Begins at Fredericksburg Road

Sheridan intended to capture Trevilian Station the next day, cutting the Virginia Central and the Lynchburg branch of the Charlottesville rail line. Hampton planned to launch an assault in the morning, using his division to drive the Federals frontally while Lee flanked them. The result would leave Sheridan pinned against the North Anna River and exposed to utter destruction.

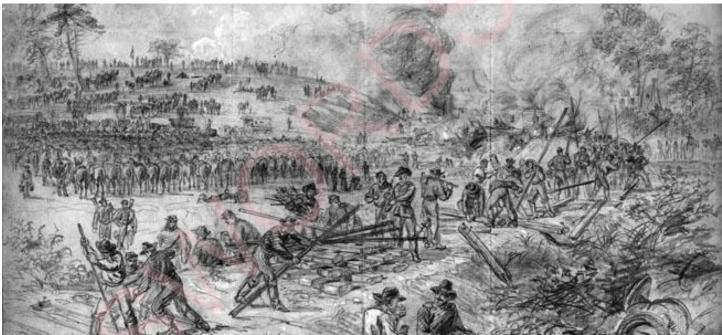
As events unfolded, neither scheme would see fruition, primarily because the terrain around Trevilian Station was not suited for mounted combat. Not only was the station located between two creeks, but the surrounding countryside was filled with farmsteads, rolling hills, ridges, thick undergrowth, and woodlands, all of which greatly impeded horse and foot movement. The main thoroughfare in the area, the Louisa Court House-Gordonsville Road, was an unimproved avenue winding along the Virginia Central Railway and crossing the tracks at 12 different locations between Louisa and Gordonsville.

At 5 am on June 11, Merritt's reserve brigade, led by the 2nd U.S. Cavalry Regiment, passed Bibbs Crossroads then turned south on the Fredericksburg Road, heading toward the Virginia Central. Trevilian Station was a mile or so distant. Torbert rode with the Regulars. Confederate pickets were

encountered and driven in. Hearing the news, Hampton, who had just come up from his headquarters at the Netherland Tavern, hastily deployed Butler's South Carolina Brigade. Arranged from left to right were the 4th, 5th, and 6th South Carolina Cavalry regiments across the Fredericksburg Road just below the crossroads. Meanwhile, Merritt sent the 2nd U.S. Regiment ahead to capture Trevilian Station. Butler's command immediately charged the Federals, who in turn countercharged the Rebels and held them in check.

Reacting to the clash on Fredericksburg Road, Hampton ordered Butler to attack again and directed Wright to act as reserve and guard the latter's flanks. Earlier that morning Hampton had sent Fitz Lee instructions to move up the Marquis Road east of the Fredericksburg Road and head north to Clayton's Store and the North Anna River. Rosser, five miles west of Trevilian Station, was ordered to protect the western flank against the appearance of Hunter's army and act as the cavalry's reserve.

Butler shouted to his men, "Dismount to fight, action left and action right!" A lawyer before the war, the 27-year-old Butler led a brigade whose members, about 1,000 strong, carried muzzle-loading Enfield rifles and functioned more like mounted infantry than traditional cavalry. Ordered forward, the South Carolinians drove the 2nd U.S. back three-quarters of a mile, with the fighting becoming hand to hand. Part of the 4th South Carolina Regiment almost gave way during the fight, but Butler managed to rally the men and sent them forward once again.



Union forces destroying Southern rail lines. Commanding General Ulysses S. Grant hoped Sheridan's raid would be able to do the same thing, cutting off Robert E. Lee's food supplies at Petersburg. The Confederates had other things in mind for Sheridan.

Retreat to Trevilian Station

As Butler contended with the 2nd U.S., Merritt formed the rest of his brigade in thick brush close to the enemy. The 1st New York Dragoons were placed on the right, followed by the 6th Pennsylvania and 2nd U.S. in the center, and the 1st U.S. Cavalry on the left. Merritt's 5th U.S. Cavalry and Lieutenant Edward Williston's artillery battery were posted in the rear of the Federal line. A crisp firefight soon developed, followed by the entire Union line advancing on foot and driving back the Confederates. Colonel B. Huger Rutledge, commanding the 4th Carolina Cavalry, sent an urgent

appeal to Butler for help, saying his regiment was being out-flanked. Butler quipped that the colonel should "flank back," then asked Hampton for reinforcements. Hampton ordered Wright's brigade and a section of Captain James Hart's South Carolina Horse Artillery Battery to support Butler's men.

As Wright's unit arrived on the field, Butler placed it on the left of his line in a patch of heavy undergrowth. Wright's four regiments and one battalion dismounted and fought on foot. Aided by the effective fire from the Confederate horse artillery batteries perched atop a hill, Wright's force made an immediate impact on the battle. Hampton later reported that Butler and Wright had "pushed the enemy steadily back and I hoped to affect a junction with Lee's division at Clayton's Store in a short time."



John Graffam, 1st Maine.

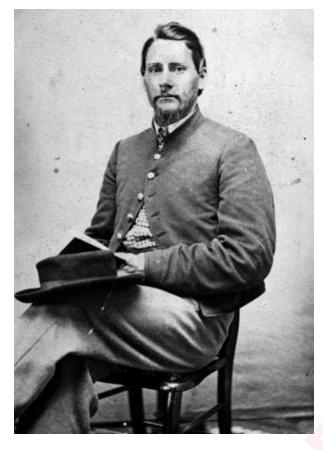
Responding to the setback, Torbert committed Devin's brigade to the fight. After connecting with Merritt's left and right flanks, Devin was told that a general assault would take place as soon as J. Irvin Gregg's brigade of David M. Gregg's division arrived on the battlefield. The fighting intensified while Torbert waited for Gregg. Butler reported that his and Wright's men "were thus struggling with a superior force in my front, and the stubborn fight [was] kept up at close quarters for several hours."

Growing increasingly impatient with the existing stalemate, Sheridan, patrolling the Union front, sent the 220 troopers of the 9th New York Cavalry, Devin's brigade, in a charge through the enemy lines toward the Poindexter House, located on the west side of the Fredericksburg Road a mile north of Trevilian Station. Although their colonel was mortally wounded along with 40 others in the charge, the New Yorkers, joined by some of the Regulars and the 4th New York Cavalry, managed to force back the Confederates, who retreated from their wooded position. The grayclad riders were driven almost to Trevilian Station, a distance of nearly two miles, losing 380 prisoners in the process.

Butler's and Wright's retreat for the most part was an orderly one, and they took up a position along a fence and poured concentrated rifle fire at the approaching foe, even mounting a few futile counterattacks. At 9:30 am, Gregg's brigade came up on Devin's left, bringing a new artillery battery with it. Continuing to fight his men as infantry, since the undergrowth and wooded areas made mounted combat impractical, Torbert drove the

defenders south of Trevilian Station before stopping his pursuit.

Custer Strikes Hampton's Wagon Train



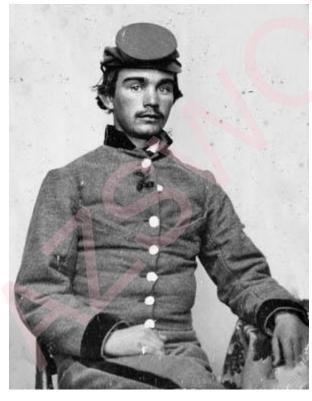
Clement Waldron, 1st Michigan.

At noon a lull fell across the battlefield. Although satisfied with the battle's progress so far, Torbert was concerned about the whereabouts of his third brigade, commanded by Custer. Earlier in the day the 1st Division leader had ordered Custer to march on Trevilian Station by way of Nunn's Creek Road, an avenue that ran parallel to and between the Marquis Road and the Fredericksburg Road, about 1½ miles distant, and outflank any enemy at the station. Torbert had received no word from Custer, and he was worried about his lost brigade. As it turned out, his fears were well founded.

At 5 am, Custer's Michigan Brigade had commenced its march down Nunn's Creek Road to Trevilian Station. Not long after, elements of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, reinforced by the 1st Michigan Cavalry, were attacked along the Marquis Road by Wickham's brigade. After an hour of skirmishing, the Virginians withdrew to Louisa Court House. Custer resumed his march at 6 am. The blue column snaked its way south to the Gordonsville Road, which ran through Trevilian Station 1½ miles to the west.

Michael Bowman, 7th Virginia.

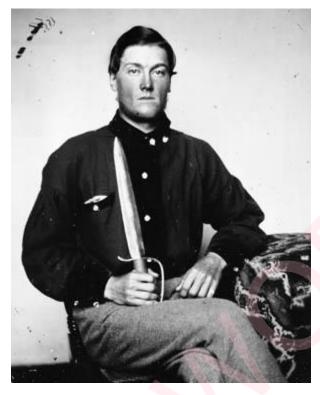
Around 8 am, Hampton's wagon train was sighted east of the station. A charge by the 5th Michigan Cavalry soon bagged the caravan, netting several hundred prisoners, 1,500 horses, and 50 wagons. Alerted by the commotion in his rear, Butler hurried some of his men, along with the 7th and 20th Georgia, back to Trevilian to cut off the 5th Michigan. At the same time, Custer sent the 6th Michigan to support the 5th. A squadron of the former charged and broke the 7th Georgia, which fell back to protect the Confederate wagon train. Custer then ordered the 6th Michigan to guard the Gordonsville Road near the intersection with Nunn's Road.



Custer Encircled

Learning that the Federals were behind him, Hampton directed Rosser's brigade and regiments from Butler's and Wright's commands to form a defensive barrier near Netherland Tavern. Custer had driven a wedge between Hampton's and Lee's divisions, and even after the latter sent word to Lee to hurry and join him Lee took an unaccountably long time to comply.

Quicker to come to Hampton's aid was Rosser, who led his Laurel Brigade east. Chew, alerted by Hampton to the seriousness of the situation, rushed six cannons to a hill overlooking Trevilian Station and began shooting at Custer's Wolverines. From the north the Jeff Davis Mississippi Legion, in Wright's brigade, pitched into Custer's men, routing one regiment with a mounted saber charge. The Mississippians, in turn, were forced to retreat when attacked by another Federal unit.



John Anthony, 2nd Virginia.

Rosser's men struck Custer's command in the flank, driving it back in confusion and capturing many members from the 5th Michigan while almost colliding with Wright's troopers. As his men ran east along the Gordonsville Road, Custer joined his attached artillery battery just going into position near the rail line. Soon he and the guns were surrounded by dismounted Rebels. The Union general broke through the attackers, rallied portions of his command, and escorted the threatened cannons to safety. Custer formed a new battle line supported by the artillery a mile east of Trevilian Station at the Gordonsville-Nunn's Creek Road intersection. While Custer was forming his defensive position, one of his officers mistakenly led the captured Rebel wagons back into the Confederate lines.

Custer had no time to stew over the loss of the wagon train—Fitz Lee's cavaliers were finally entering the battle area. Their appearance hemmed in the Michigan Brigade on three sides. The 15th Virginia, Lomax's brigade,

wasted no time in attacking the Wolverines in the flank, scattering the 1st Michigan Cavalry with sabers and pistols and seizing five Union artillery caissons and Custer's headquarters wagon, as well as three of his personal horses. The fighting grew heavier as more of Lomax's regiments joined the fray and Lee's men connected with Hampton's flank. Custer's command was surrounded and fighting on every front.

Following Lomax down the Louisa Court House Road, Wickham's men eagerly engaged the encircled Michiganders. Custer was seemingly everywhere, rallying his men and even leading two frontal attacks to recapture a lost artillery piece. During three hours of desperate combat, Custer lost 11 killed, 51 wounded and 299 captured from his command of fewer than 1,000 men. In addition, he was hit in the arm and shoulder by spent bullets.

Hampton Orders a General Retreat

Around noon, Hampton, fearing a renewed attack from Torbert, withdrew Butler and Wright from the enemy front and placed them on a low ridge west of the railroad. The Confederate pressure on Custer continued. At about the same time, Torbert learned of Custer's critical situation from one of his staff officers, who was able to pierce the Southern cordon surrounding the Michigan Brigade.

Determined to save Custer and his command, Merritt charged without orders into the Southern troopers surrounding Custer, scattering the enemy, and relieving the pressure on Custer. Sheridan quickly directed Torbert to strike Butler's and Wright's new line with Merritt's, Devin's, and Gregg's brigades. The renewed attack on Butler forced him back to a new position Hampton was forming around Trevilian Station. With great skill and calm, Butler put his units and those of Wright and Rosser into a defensive stance on a low rise near the station, where they drove off another attack by Custer.

The Confederate situation deteriorated after repeated Union assaults created gaps between Butler and Wright and drove Fitz Lee's troops back toward Louisa Court House. Irvin Gregg's brigade appeared then and delivered a decisive blow. At 3 pm, the 10th New York Cavalry, part of Davies' command but attached to Irvin Gregg's brigade, entered the attack. The 4th and 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, supported by artillery, cleared the area around Netherland Tavern of a Confederate artillery battery and dismounted troopers.

At Trevilian Station, the 1st New Jersey Cavalry routed Wright's brigade. To the east, Custer faced Lee's division but did not attack due to the heavy fire coming from Lee's superior numbers. To the west of Trevilian Station, Rosser was heavily engaged, holding his own but slowly being encircled. Rosser was wounded by a bullet below the knee and evacuated from the field. Not long after, yielding to the incessant pressure from his antagonists, Hampton ordered a general retreat several miles to a point along the Gordonsville Road but still blocking Sheridan's route to Gordonsville and its vital rail center. Lee's division fell back toward Louisa Court House. During the day's fighting, 699 Union soldiers were lost, while the Confederates had suffered 530 wounded and killed and an additional 500 captured.

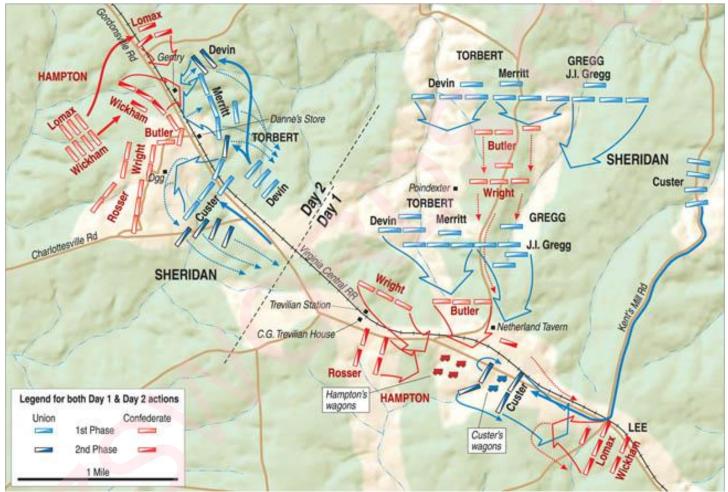
The Bloody Angle

Sheridan's command spent the night of June 11 camped on the battlefield. The next day the Federals tore up five miles of the Virginia Central. Meanwhile, Hampton established a new defensive position a mile west of the Gordonsville and Charlottesville Road intersection. It was L-shaped and rested behind the Ogg House, with the left anchored along a railroad cut that was reinforced by crude breastworks fashioned from fence rails. This part of the line was held by Butler's men. Wright's and Rosser's brigades extended the line on the right. Artillery was placed along the entire position. Directly across the Gordonsville Road, on the east side of the tracks, defenders manned fortified entrenchments topped with fence rails. Danne's Store marked the southern end of the Confederate line and the Gentry farm the northern margin.

At 3 pm, Sheridan dispatched Torbert's division, with Davies' brigade in support, to the west of Trevilian Station to conduct a reconnaissance of the enemy positions. At the same time, Custer's command moved along the Gordonsville Road on the left with Merritt's troopers in the center and Devin's men on the right. Coming upon Butler's right, Custer dismounted the 6th and 7th Michigan Regiments on either side of the rail line and sent them forward. After the Wolverines' attack stalled in

the face of severe small-arms and artillery fire, Custer threw in his remaining two regiments. Realizing the superior strength of the enemy's position, Custer did not press the attack, staying 500 yards away from Wright's lines for the duration of the battle.

While Custer dithered, at 3:30 pm the reserve brigade came up and connected with Custer's right flank, occupying an area on the north side of the railroad on the reverse side of the ridge joining Danne's Store and Gentry's farm. Devin's men massed in Custer's rear. Merritt's force, in conjunction with three of Devin's regiments and supported by Williston's guns, attacked the Confederate left on foot after crossing a 500-yard open field. The target of the Union thrust, which came to be called the Bloody Angle, was held by the 6th South Carolina and two pieces of artillery. Southern musket and cannon fire repulsed the Union assault, and concentrated fire from Hart's artillery battery silenced the enemy guns.



Day one of the battle (right) saw two Union divisions attack north of Trevilian Station, driving back Confederate defenders to the Gordonsville Road. Meanwhile, other Confederates attacked Custer's isolated brigade east of the station. On the second day (left), fighting centered on the Ogg House and Danne's Store, where Confederates beat back repeated Union frontal attacks on their L-shaped defensive line.

On the right of Merritt's line, the 6th Pennsylvania and 2nd U.S. Cavalry fought at the Gentry House and in the woods nearby but could not take the homestead. The 6th and 4th New York entered the fight below the Gentry farm, but after pushing some of Butler's men back across a field they too were forced to retreat by tremendous small-arms fire.

By nightfall Butler had driven back six separate Union attacks along the railroad at or near the Bloody Angle. A seventh erupted after dark as the 6th South Carolina was replenishing its dwindling supply

of ammunition. A compact column of Union soldiers managed to reach the Confederate breastworks before breaking and fleeing under heavy fire.

Just before the Federals' final attack, Lee's division joined Hampton's defenders, and Hampton sent Lomax's and Wickham's men against the Union right. They were joined by Hampton's troopers in a dismounted charge that crashed into the surprised left flank of Merritt's division, hurling the bluecoats back in confusion. A member of the 6th Virginia Cavalry called the Confederate attack "one of those sublime spectacles sometimes witnessed on a battle field." As Lomax pushed the flank attack, the Federals stampeded toward Trevilian Station. Davies' brigade covered the retreat. Of the 4,000 Union troops involved in the second day's fighting, 38 were killed, 169 wounded, and 37 captured. The vast majority of the Union losses were from Torbert's division. Davies was only lightly engaged and Irvin Gregg not at all.

The Repercussions of Sheridan's Failure

With part of his command bled dry and hundreds of wounded in need of being transported back to friendly lines, Sheridan had no choice but to retreat. His expedition was a complete failure. He had not destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad, not made contact with Hunter, and would not be able to escort Hunter's force back to the Army of the Potomac.

With Hampton following close behind but unable to mount a major attack of his own due to his men's fatigue and lack of supplies, Sheridan moved slowly eastward toward White House Landing on the Pamunkey River, arriving there on June 20 after marching 120 miles and skirmishing daily with Hampton's pursuers. Sheridan crossed the James River and rejoined the Army of the Potomac on June 25 after skirmishing with Hampton's exhausted troopers at White House Landing, St. Peter's Church, and Samaria Church.

Sheridan's Trevilian campaign had significant repercussions. His failure to destroy large parts of the Central Virginia Railroad and James River Canal allowed vital supplies to reach Lee's entrenched army at Richmond and Petersburg and enabled other Confederate forces under Maj. Gen. Jubal Early to move by rail to the Shenandoah Valley and open a new front that diverted vital Federal resources from the fight against Robert E. Lee's army.

The failure at Trevilian Station also called into question Sheridan's ability as a cavalry commander. Rosser's claim that Little Phil had displayed no skill at the battle regarding maneuver and that Hampton had whipped him was a criticism Sheridan could never fully shake for the rest of the war. Fairly or not, the accusations spilled over to some of his division and brigade leaders as well.

If Sheridan's reputation was damaged by the battle at Trevilian Station, Butler's and Rosser's were enhanced. Their steady control of their men and coolness in the face of fire marked both as able cavalry commanders. As for Hampton, his stellar performance earned him the overall command of the Cavalry Corps on August 11. His subsequent management of Robert E. Lee's horsemen throughout the rest of the war reinforced the wisdom of that appointment. For that, Hampton had Phil Sheridan to thank.

George Dean

APPENDIX

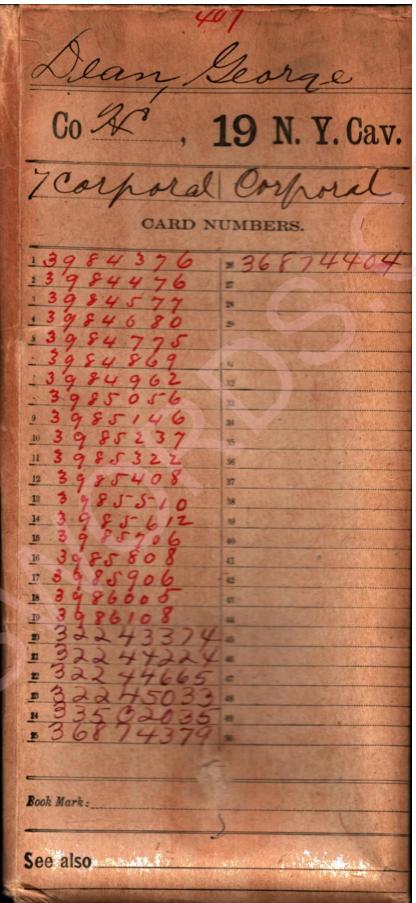
company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.; also borne as Davidson, David.

- Day, Charles. Age, 18 years. Enlisted, Aug. 9, 1862, at Wethersfield, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. D, Aug. 19, 1862, to serve three years; died, March, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of disease.
- Day, Edgar A. Age, 20 years. Enlisted, Aug. 6, 1862, at Castile, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. A, Aug. 7, 1862, to serve three years; appointed corporal, Aug. 11, 1863; sergeant, Feb. 23, 1865; mustered out with company. June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Deake, William R. Age, 41 years. Enlisted, Aug. 9, 1862, at Amity, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F, Aug. 19, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va. -- Whitesville, N. Y.
- Dean, George. Age, 18 years. Enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, at West Almond, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. H, Aug. 15, 1862, to serve three years; appointed corporal, Sept. 3, 1862; wounded at Manassas; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.— Silver Creek, N. Y.
- Dean, Gilbert I. Age, 21 years. Enlisted, Aug. 4, 1862, at Geneseo, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. B, Aug. 9, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out, June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C. — East Groveland, N. Y.
- Decker, William H. Age, 18 years. Enlisted, Aug. 12, 1862, at North Dansville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. K, Aug. 20, 1862, to serve three years; captured at Manassas, Va., Oct. 29, 1863; paroled, date not stated, mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- De Gueile, Arnold. Age, 28 years. Enlisted, March 11, 1865, at Auburn, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. D, March 11, 1865, to serve one year; deserted, June 10, 1865, at Clouds Mills. Va.
- Dehan, Thomas. Age, 25 years. Enlisted, Feb. —, 1865, at New York City, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. K, Feb. 20, 1865, to serve three years; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Demery, George F. Age, 21 years. Enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, at North Dansville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co K, Aug. 20, 1862, to serve three years; appointed wagoner, Sept. 6, 1863; wounded in action at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; mustered out, May 29, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.; also borne as Deming, George F.
- Deming, Jared G. Age, 22 years. Enlisted, Aug. 13, 1862, at Andover, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. E, Aug. 16, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.

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358

George Dean's Muster Records



19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. Dean eorge leorge Dean Locht, Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Co. 1., 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Appears on Age 18 years. Company Muster Roll Appears on for Mug 19 to Oct. 31, 1862. Company Muster-in Roll Present or absent Present of the organization named above. Roll dated Stoppage, \$ _____ 100 for _____ Sortage Station R. Y. Sel. 3, 186 2. Sep. 3., 1862. Muster-in to date Joined for duty and enrolled : When Mug. 11. , 186 D. Remarks: Where Mest almond Period _____ years. Remarks: * This organization subsequently became Co. H., 19 N. Y. Cav. *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark :.... Book mark : OHagan (358)Copyist. (356)

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. Lorge Dear orge Deaw , Co./H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Company Muster Roll for Aug. 19 to Dec. 31, 18621 low, & Sel. , 186, 7. for Present or absent ... Onese neden Present or absent Stoppage, \$..... 100 for Due Gov't, \$..... 100 for Remarks: Remarks: *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark : Book mark : Angan Magan (358)Copyist. Copyist. (358)

D 19 Cav. N.Y. George Deaw 7" Confr. Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.*	D 19 Cav. N.Y. George Dean Hayle, Co.H., 130 Reg't N.Y. Infantry.*
Appears on Company Muster Roll	Appears on Special Muster Roll
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Present or absent	Present or absent
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Valuation of horse, \$100	Remarks:
Valuation of horse equipments, \$	
Remarks:	
*This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cavalry.	*This organization subsequently became Co, 19 N. Y. Cav.
Book mark:	Book mark:
(858) Oilagaw Copyrist.	(859) O. J. Jacques (859) Copyist.
V ar fit	0.

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. law , Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Y, 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. l. Co. Appears on Company Muster Roll Appears on Company Muster Roll ayy June, 1863. for lug.__, 1863. Present or absent Thesent for_____ useur Present or absent Stoppage, \$_____100 for _____ Due Gov't, \$_____ 100 for_____ Remarks: Remarks: ----------*This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark: Book mark: Taylor Copyist (358)Copyist. (358)

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19 Cav. N.Y. 11 M., Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* While, Co. M. Reg Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Hospital Muster Roll Mrl., 1864 for / Patterson Park U. S. A. General Hospital, of Present or absent Baltimore, Md., at Stoppage, \$_____ for _____ uly & aug 1864. for _____ Attached to hospital : 23 , 1864 Un Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... When How employed Last paid by Maj..... Remarks to....., 186 . Rant n Inain. Present or absent Decsent Remarks : * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark: Book mark :.... (358) Copyist (843) Copyist.

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19 Cav. N.Y. orge an lorge Dean Reg't R. M. Das Co H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Confel., co. H., 1 Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Hospital Muster Roll The Dec. 186 A. ion for ... Patterson Park U. S. A. General Hospital, of Baltimore, Md., at Present or absent. Stoppage, \$..... 100 for, 186 U. for Attached to hospital . 186 Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... When.... How employed On detached Last paid by Maj..... Remarks, 186 ria Amle. to..... Bounty paid \$_____100; due \$_____100 ram present. Present or absent Remarks : * Ar This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark : Book mark :.... ones Mad (858) Copyist. (343)

N.Y. 19 Cav. ean e or al oral Dean Co.H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Hospital Muster Roll Company Muster Roll 186 . for Patterson Park U. S. A. General Hospital, of Baltimore, Md., at Stoppage, \$...... 100 for or. & Dec., 1864. for -----Attached to hospital : When___ Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... daneur. How employed ... Last paid by Maj..... Remarks : , 186 . to..... Bounty paid \$_____100; due \$_____100 meseul Present or absent___ Remarks : IMA and mot ba nsport 801 * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark : Book mark :.... 1. 20 . 14 Copyist. (858) Copyist. (343)

N.Y. 19 Cav. o or gol C6. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Hospital Muster Roll Company Muster Roll Va lar. 186 5. for ... Patterson Park U. S. A. General Hospital, of Baltimore, Md., at Present or absent. Stoppage, \$ 100 for for Attached to hospital : When....., 186 Due Gov't, \$..... 100 for..... ien How employed Last paid by Maj ... Remarks: to. asp 100 Bounty paid \$ due \$ 100 Present or absent Remark anspor * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark: Book mark :.... (858) Copulst Copyist. (348)

19 Cay. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. orge de M an H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* b. Co. , 19 Reg't New York Cav.* Th. Co. 1 Co. Muster-out Roll, dated as follows: Appears on Returns pears on loudes Mills Va June 30, 186 5. NAgoona. shit deter Kun 30, 186 6. Muster-out to date Corpa-Dec. 31, 186 4. Last paid to apent un ambu Clothing account: Last settled, 186 ; drawn since \$_____100 achto Dec 186. Due soldier \$ 2/ 100; due U. S. \$ _____100 qu farlance Vram Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$_____100 En Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ 100 baur pre Bounty paid \$ 205 00; due \$ 75 00 Remarks: ortation A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. * Also known as 1 Regiment New York Dragoons. Book mark :..... Book mark: _. (361) (546) Copyist. Copyist.

D 19 Cav. N. Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. George Dean, Geo, Donn Corks, Co.H. 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. uk., Co. 1, 19 Reg't New York Cav.* Appears on Returns as follows: Appears on Company Descriptive Book M. Y. Dragoone. of the organization named above. Dabsent. 2618601 DESCRIPTION. Age_____years ; height _____feet____inches. Complexion Eyes....; hair..... Where born Occupation ENLISTMENT. Aug. 11, 1862 W. almond When.... Where By whom & Wakeman; term 3 y'rs. Remarks: * Also known as 1 Regiment New York Dragoons. Book mark: ___ Sincles (8839) (548) Copyist

Depot Quartermaster's Office. e, elle You are hereby notified that I have this day fur= nished Transportation to a confl, of Co. Regt. Hy Drafas from C Homellsville My on a islage granted by you. You are requested to adopt such measures as is authorized count. Very Respectfully, Your Obdt. servant,

Ist × 19ny Cur Warnes had in a first it as of have this day far-"Hon" 18/4 here to have been to backing and the granded by gow. You are requessioned to adopt such mount . as is antheriged by General and of the Ra Deficitive of the have the and diment & _____ dicarged a pained this firely are tamos The district a fully. Sport Clott. Arvant Q. M.

We the undersigned Thyse ceans and Surgeous of West Almonde Alleyang Co. and state of New york do hereby certify that we have examined George Dean with whom we are will a curanited and find now confined to his room and in aur opmion will not be able to return to his Regiment under thirty days from the 23° mat on which day his Turlangh lypres_ Jevon and Juberorby Q. Jalin M. t. befor muthis 15th day of S. Winhen 1 Shile & D. Horman 16.D Its Printies Joestin STATE OF. NEW YORK, 188 I George W. Green, Clerk, of the County Court, in and for the County and Stat above mentioned, do hereby certify that genuine signature appears to the foregoing and annexe I Declaration. Affid wit and Power of Attorney, is, and was at the time of signing the same, a full the of the office in and for the County and State aforesaid, duly elected and sworn that all his official acts, as such, are entitled to full faith and credit ; and that the aforesaid County Court is a Court of Record. Given under my hand and seal of office, at Belmont, this) Lis Wilsreen clerk.

man does not he 2 run lar h rulouph, he suit formation this mittuis uration phi enter 2 at the turno han mone prop the 1 k J. J. Manum m. 9 Allegony lon Mar 9 die nd seen no No. This is to certify Mr. 2 6th of Sepan. mest Humanes for his Regarden anghe apr d.

To all whom it may Concern:

Extract from Army Regulations, edition 1861.

Par. 190. Furloughs will be granted only by the Commanding Officer of the post, or the Commanding Officer of the regiment actually quartered with it. Furloughs may be prohibited at the discretion of the Officer in command. Par. 191. Soldiers on furlough shall not take with them their arms or accoutrements.

earer hereof. Jem .. Company of the ... Captai Regiment Jof. inches high, complexion. vears aged hair, and by profession a; born in the ey, and enlisted at. of .. day of on the the to serve for the period of Man.e., is hereby eighteen hundred and MMM du, in the County of . permitted to go, he having received a FURLOUCH from the State of to the day of day of .. at which period he will rejoin his Company or regiment at T.M. Mersen or wherever it may then be, OR BE CONSIDERED A DESERTER. Subsistence has been furnished to said George day of _____ day of _____ and pay to the _____ day of _ both inclusive. Giben under my hand, at Kalleson Park this 3 of Mortauber ---- 18.2.4.

Jommander,) will hereafter avail to remove the harge of Desertion, or procure arrears ot pay, when and no certificate of a physician in civil life (unless t he approved by some Officer acting as a Military soldier has been mustered as absent from his Regi-" No plea of Sickness not officially established, Surgeon U. S. Vols. Thomas Sim, FROM GENERAL ORDERS. EXTRACTS "Furloughs cannot be extended." nent without leave." Quarters, approved until Nov. 12, 1864, in Respectfully forwarded to Department Houd-Baltimore, October 31 1861. compliance with instructions from the Secre-Approved and granted until Nov. 12, 18 i4. The Q.M. Dept. will furnish free transportation. Medical Director Baltimore. October 31 :1864. ledical Director's Office. Kead Quarters, Widdle Ze Surgeon U. S. A. Middle Department, 8th A. C. Major Genl. Wal 8th ARMY CORPS.) By order of tary of War. 1 and a second

Patterson Park U.S.a. Hneral Hospital Baltimore, Ind, March 101865 Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit Charges and Specifications against Corporal George Dean of Co. 14. 1" new york Dragoons; he the Said borporal George Dean has been Sent to Fort Metteury in arrest. Jam Sir, Very Uspectfully Your Obedient persant Surgen les vol, auchargs of Mospital Port Brig Gent, M.W. Minis U.S.a. Comity. Middle Depart. S. a.l. 1 Saltimore Mid.

\$ " N3 1. 1865 2002 Patterson Parkell. a. Je. M. Battimore md March 11-1865 Thomas Sin Surgson U.S. vol Francisting Charges and Specifications against Corpl. Leorys Dean Co.14.1" 1. J. Brag Nu Budesur Mead-Auarters, Middle Bepartment. EICHTH ARMY CORPS. Baltimore, Mar. March 11, 1865 Respectfully returned to Major Marshall Sudge Advocate st termy Corps, for his action. By Command of Brevel Brigadier Seneral, Morris. Mul Blance A.A.General. Red mid Dept Mar 117865.

Charges and Specifications in the case of Ginge Dean Corporal of Company & 1. Sew York Gragons Charge 1% Oruntenness and absence without leave. Specification 1 . Sou this that george Dean Corporal of bo & the hew york Dragrond did enter the grounds of the U.S. Anny General Workital Sattuson Park Paltimore Ma in a dounker condition. This to The prejudice of good order and mititary dicipline. Specification 2" In this that George Dean Corporal of bo A to bew york Gragoons did absent himself without proper rauchority. by rearring past the guard at night and returning to this propital in the same manne all this at U.S. Anny General Rospital Sallesson Surk Scattion. The stat day of March 1865. Charge 2nd Insubordination and Vidence to the quard Specification 16 In this that George Dean Corporal of bo It 1the hew York Dragonis did offer

videned to John M. Buck. Private 95th Company. 2nd Battultion Veteran Reserve Corps (and acting Corporal of the guard by Striking at him with a stick of wood and knocking his sabre from his hands he being at that time in the discharge of his duty All this at the U.S. Any General Hospital Patterson Park, Galtimore, Md on or about the Si day of March, 18h5 Thospin Surg U.S. Vols In Sharge of Storp Witnesses Act Aut Surg. J. J. Cockrill a. fa Medical Cadet Potest Law ten lacso U.f. a. Hosp Shin? John It. Corracre a. f.a.

Ho. S. a. Jeneral Hospital Catterson Parko Balts my Charges and Specification in the case of bosporal George Dear 6: 76: 1.2 new York Dragoons. Fort de Honry de. All 1 - 1865 This in an was tried by bent Court Martial in Baltimore Mar 15-1865 Fund: E.L. Rly St and find ade - 19 my can in track March SPB786 (Recorded no 10

Charges & Specifications preferred against George Dean, Corporal Company H." 1" View York, Brageons Charge 1' Arunkenness. Specification 1- In This, That The said, Gorporal, George Dea of Oc, H. I. New York Dragoons, did enter The grounds of W. S. A. General Hospital, Patterson Park, Paltimore, Ma, in a drunken condition, To The prejudice of good order and Wilitary Discipline, This at 20. A. General Mospital Patterson Park, Baltimon, Uld, on or about the 8" day of March 1865. Charge 2. Absence without leave, Specification 1'- In This, That The said Or povar Jung the of loo H." I" Mew York Quagoons, did absent himself from H.d. A. General Mospital, Patterson Park, Baltimure, Md. wiThout proper authosity, by running past The quard, at night, and returning to said Hospital in pand manner, This at 26. A. General Mospital Patterson Park, Baltimond, Md, on or about The S'day of March 1865. Charge 3 Conduct to the prepidice of good order as Military Disciplin Specification I'r In This, That The said Corporal George Dean of boit " Men Jork Dragens, did absent heneself from U. S. A. General Mapilae, Pattien Pack. Paltinar, Md. Without proper anchaity, by running The gavard at night, returning to said Hospilal, in pan manner. and in a drucken condition This at U. d. a General Hospital

Pattien Park, Baltimore. Mld, on or about The go day of March 1865. Specification 2" In This, That The said Copwas Ging Dean of bo "H" I" Hew Yak Dragons, did offer Violence To John. W. Buck, private of 95 Go. 2" Battalion Velevan Reserve Corps. (Acting Corporal of the quard) by striking at him with a stick of wood, and Anacking his paber from his hands; he The said private Buck being, at the time, in The discharge of his duty. This at 20 S.A. General Mospital, Patturen Park, Bathinner, Md, on or about The S" day of March 1815. Thoshing Surgen U.S. Vols Witnesses A. A. Surju, J. J. bockrill, U.fa. Med badet. R. Lautinbach H.f.a. Hospital Steward J. H. Overacre Ho. f.a.

Charges and Specifications preferred against George Dean, borporne Company "1," I' Men york Bragerons, Charge 1" Drunkenness. Specification 1" - In this that the Said Coperal George Stan of bo. H. I' new york Dragoons did enter the grounds of U.S.a. General Hospital, Patterson Park, Baltuntre, Mid., In a drunken Condition, to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline. This at U.S.a. General Hospital Patterson Park, Baltimore, Und, Ou or about the S" day of March 1865. Charge 2" absence without leave . Specification 1" - Suttis, that the Said Corporal Herge Gran of Go. H. I" new york Oragoons did absent himself from U.S.a. General Hospital, Patterson Park Baltimore Md, Without proper authority, by leaning past the quard, at night, and returning to Said Mospital to Same Manner. This at U.S.a. General Hospital Patterson Park, Izaltimore, Mid, On or about The S" day of March 1865. Charge 3" Conduct to the prejudice of good order and Mulitary Disciplins Specification 1" In this, that the Said Oceporal George Dan of both. I"new york Bragoons did absent himself from USA. General Hospital, Patterson Park, Igaltimore, M.d., Without proper authority, by running the guard at night, returning to Said Hospital in Pame Manner and in a drunken Condition . This at US a Heneral Mospital Vallerson Park Saltimore, Mid, buir about the S' day of march 1865

Specification 2", In This that the Said Corporal George Dean of Co. H. I" Mew fork Dragoons, did offer biolence to John M. Burk, private of 95"bo. 2" Battalion, Veterau Reserve Corps (acting Corporal of the guard) by Striking at him with a Stick of Wood and Knocking his state from his hands; he the Said Private Burk being, at that time, in the discharge of his date This at U.S.a. General Hospital, Pattenin Park galling Med., on or about the S' day of March 1865. Thospins Surgen u. S. vols. in charge of Hospital Witnesses. a.a. Surji, J. J. Cockrill, U.la Med. Cader R. Leantenbach, U.S.a. Hospital Steward J.W. Overacre, U.S.a.

8240 Chince It Mill Prison alitandina & may 11-1865 Statement of George Dean C. H 18M. 4. Draggoous I rulated any 11" 1862 at West alound n. y. for Inan - I send with my Righ until the 23 aug 1864 when I was Sent to Patterson Park Hospilar Battimon Ind. Whilst at This Hought on a about the 6° light 1804 I seein a furlough to mis n. y for 20 augs - I came back to my Hight when I was anothe and This by G. C. martial in Battimore . for absence without lean - I was acquitted and orders to be returns to duty, but was forwarded here by mistake. My Regt is at Chaples Over mangland . Storge Dean . WAR Chory M. Whitman Capt. Comong Prison Blantick Capt 9. N.K. Devid to Mert

Charges and Specification with case George Dean canfronal company to 1the hew Lork Dragerous change 1st Drunkenness and absence mithout leave. Specification 1th Que this that beinge Dean carfund of Co. A 1et new Such Dragoons did enter the grounds conof the a S. army General Haspital Pattorson Parts Baltiman Mich in a drumken This to the Inequalice of good condition. order and military Draftin Specification 22 Du etris that bearge Dean confronal of Co It set are Lark Dagoons did alrent himself mittout lance proper anthority. by mining fract- the buard of anglet, and alimning ain haspital As army beneralter the same manner. all this at Patterson Park Baltmen and, on an about the est day of (march 1865 Charge 2. Quese hordination and Violence to his the Interior officer Guard Specification 1th In that that beinge Dean confieral of Co ft 1th there Lerk Dragoons, did offer violence satialion Vertere Reserve cartes and alter

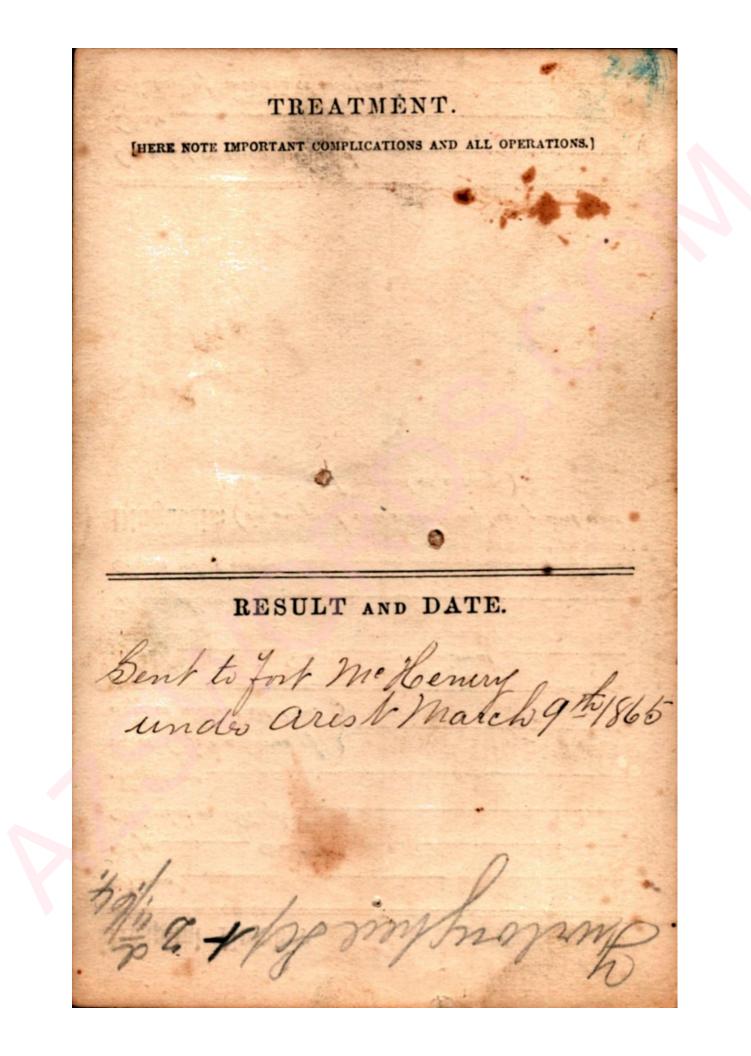
and knocking his Salve from his hands he heing at that time in the discharge of his duly. are this at the U.S. army beneral Haspital Patterson Park Battimen med an as about the 8th day of Monch 1865 polonin

Hdars mil Dept 8" al. Baltimore mel barch 27"1865. Gent Brokers] Extract An 60 I. Before a General Court Martial convened at Fultimore mel by vertice of speciel Order No His. Par H. Seby 17"1865. fr these Aread Quarters, firshickshein leve Walkow &1" US6.5. is President, were arranged and tried : 5. George Dean berhune latte 1th My Dragoons. Charge 1th Grankenness to the pryvidice of good order and military dis ceptino. Charge 23 Absence without leave, londuct who prejudice of good order and meiting dis ci-And the bourt do therefore, sentenco him. The said George Dean, Corporal loot . 1th My Dragoons , To be reduced to the vanks and returned to the Regiment to duty. III. The proceedings, finding our sentences in the base of Lev Dean, are approved to confirmed by Com mergel of Part Big bane WW morris Dame, 18, Jaurence Office formay ma asst agit bene I at m? Nemy mel may 6"1863 A True Extry c tohn of mount ajor blemy Pis

Rooms General Court Aarlial . Ballimore Marin 15 to 1865. Luit Col. S. A. Lawrence. a a Gennal & army Corps. Colonel Thave the honor. to transmit herewith the proceedings in the case of the United States against George Dean Corporal Comp., H. P. N York Thay oons who was tried by the Semiral Court charlial conversed by special Order W. fr. Head Quarter Chidde Department Ballimore And. Charthe 13 the 1865 I have the honor to be your Obt servents Anyor and Judge adorate.

L"85-" 1865- Vol 2 Baltimore March 15.1865. Lord. Men) map. El g: Advocate, Feausmits, proceedings in the Case of the U.S. against Gran Cope Con Cope Con 106 100 M. J. Dragoons, tied by a Sen! Court Martial march 13. Change homarshare and file 19 my Car Real mid Defe march 15th 1865-

Leak Hospital Number 2 Name Levral Age 20 Nativity Ame Married or Single · Residence West-Post Office address of ? West wife or nearest relative. S Nell Rank lour 12 Co. "The" Regiment When admitted Mug 230 From what source Diagnosis: (in surgical cases state explicitly seat and . character of wound or injury.) Tebris Junittens. G. H. Patterson Park, Baltimore, Md. On what occasion wounded Date Nature of missile or weapon _____



George Underhill

APPENDIX

for disability. Feb. 25, 1863, at Suffolk, Va.— Hornellsville, N. Y.

- Tritschler, Alois. Age, 21 years. Enlisted, Aug. 4, 1862, at North Dansville: mustered in as private, Co. K, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Tucker, William H. Age, 24 years. Enlisted, Aug. 6, 1862, at Almond; mustered in as private, Co. H, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Underhill, George T. Age, 19 years. Enlisted, Aug. 5, 1862, at Allen, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. H. Sept. 3, 1865; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va. —Howard City, Mich.
- Utter, George W. Age, 19 years. Enlisted, Feb. 13, 1864, at Genesee Falls; mustered in as private, Co. I, Feb. 13, 1864; transferred to Co. D, Eighteenth Regiment, V. R. C., Oct. 24, 1864, from which discharged, July 19, 1865, at Washington, D. C.-Perry, N. Y.
- Utter, Riley N. Age, 32 years. Enlisted, Aug. 13, 1862, at Amity, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept, 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Valance, Robert. Age, 32 years. Enlisted, Aug. 8, 1862, at Centreville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F. Sept. 3, 1862; died of disease, Dec. 3, 1862, in Hospital at Suffolk, Va.
- Valentine, Harris. Age, 18 years. Enlisted, Feb. 11, 1865, at Centreville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F, Feb. 11, 1865; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Vaname, Richard. Age, 19 years. Enlisted, Sept. 13, 1864, at Centreville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. C, Sept. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.
- Vaname, Byron. Age, 22 years. Enlisted, Aug. 9, 1862, at Centreville, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out, June 10, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.— Rushford, N. Y.
- Van Blarcum, William H. Age, 19 years. Enlisted, March 10. 1865, at New York City; mustered in as private, unassigned, March 10, 1865; mustered out, June 20, 1865, in United States General Hospital, at Cumberland, Md.
- Vancuren, Frederick W. Age, 27 years. Enlisted, Aug. 7, 1862, at Amity, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. H, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865. at Clouds Mills, Va. Also borne as Van Kuren.
- Van Kuren, George W. Age, 30 years. Enlisted, Aug. 7, 1862, at Amity, N. Y.; mustered in as private, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 30, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Va.; also borne as Van Kurun, George.

George Underhill's Records



CARD NUMBERS.

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23984553	27	
3 3 9 8 4 6 5 2	28	
1 3984 75-1	29	
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13984042	31	
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<u>B</u>	50	
Book Mark:		
See also		

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. George Underhill Jeorge Underhie Co. 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Min., Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Age 19 years. Appears on Company Muster Roll Appears on for lug 19 to Det. 31. 1862 Company Muster-in Roll Present of absent ... Mesent of the organization named above. Roll dated Portage Station, My Dep. 3, 1862. Sela 3., 1862. Muster-in to date Joined for duty and enrolled : etuq 5. 1863. When Remarks: Where Oranel Period _____ years. Remarks: * This organization subsequently became Co. . 19 N. Y. Cav. *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark :.... Book mark : O'Hagaw. Offagan Copyist. (356) Copyist. (358)

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. eorge I Unders Muderh Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* M., Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Company Muster Roll au. + feb. , 1863. for Ung, 19 to Dec. 31, 1862. for _____ Present or absent ... Theseur Present or absent Theseur Stoppage, \$..... 100 for Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for Remarks: Remarks: _____ . _____ *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. *This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark: Book mark: Offagan Copyist. Ottagaw Copyist. (358)(358)

19 Cav. N.Y. George J. Underhill George J. Underhill George J. Underhill George J. Underhill Med., co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Appears on Company Muster Roll for Meh.Y. Appl., 1863. Present or absent Nessent Stoppage, \$ for	19 Cav. N. Y. Jenge Underhill Jenge Underhill Jenge Underhill Jenge Inderhill Jenge Inderhill
Due Gov't, \$100 for Valuation of horse, \$100 Valuation of horse equipments, \$100 Remarks:	Due Gov't, \$
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19 Cav. N.Y. Senge J. Underhill M., Co. H, 130 Reg't N. Y. Infantry.* Appears on Company Muster Roll	19 Cav. N.Y. Jeg. Anderhill M., Co. H., 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Appears on
for, 186.3. Present or absent	Image:
*This organization subsequently became Co. H, 19 N. Y. Cav. Book mark : (358)	Book mark : <u>O.J. J. Uyfur</u> (358) Copyist

19 Cav. N.Y. Jenge Mudechill P.A., Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on	19 Cav. N.Y. Jenge Mindeshill M., Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on
Company Muster Roll	Company Muster Roll
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Present or absent	Present or absent
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* 23 This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark :	* This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark :
O. J. Taylor	Q: J. Jaylor
(858) Copyist.	(858) Copyist.

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. , Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* , Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Company Muster Roll , 186 for 1 , 186 for Present or absent..... Present or absent... Stoppage, \$ 100 for Stoppage, \$..... 100 for _____ Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... _____ Remarks: Remarks: - - -* Ap This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark : Book mark : (858) Copyist. (358) Copyist.

19 Cav. N.Y. Cav. N.Y. 19 ., Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* , Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Company Muster Roll 1862 for / for Present or absent Present or absent Stoppage, \$..... 100 for Stoppage, \$...... 100 for Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... Remarks : Remarks : gener * Ar This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. * Ap This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark: Book mark: (358) (358)

N.Y. 19 Cav. N.Y. Cav. 19 Underfiel Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* ..., Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll **Company Muster Roll** mo bee! ., 186 4. lov. ..., 1864. for ... for _ l'ogen Present or absent Alla Present or absent. Stoppage, \$_____ for _____ Stoppage, \$..... 100 for Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... ounded the Remarks: Remarks : * Bo This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. * Any This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark : _ Book mark : Copyist. (358) (358) Copyist.

19 Cav. N.Y. 19 Cav. N. Y. Underhice Underhile T . Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Co. H, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Appears on Company Muster Roll Company Muster Roll April 186 . m 1 Nar and Fel 186 05. for Present or absent. absent Stoppage, \$...... 100 for Stoppage, \$..... 100 for . Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... Due Gov't, \$...... 100 for..... _____ Remarks : Remarks: * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. * A This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark: Book mark : ones (858) (358)

U 19 Cav. N.Y. George J. Underhie Priv., Cold, 1 Reg't N. Y. Dragoons.* Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, dated Nondo Abiel Va, June 30, 186 15. June 30, 186 6. Muster-out to date Dec 31, 1864. Last paid to 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., \$ 8 100 Bounty paid \$ 25 00; due \$ 75 100 Remarks : This organization called also 19 Reg't N. Y. Cavalry. Book mark: (361)Copyist.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF

TOWN OF



born in in the State of aged years, and by occupation a DO HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this day of 186 4. OTTA CAD II

to serve as a SOLDIER in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority : Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, Source M. do solemnly

swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all the enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Generge 11

BEFORE

high.

this

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would, in, any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

> John Root MINING SURGEON.

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mitud States in

60

Deagoons

boundary

22

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, Grouge W. Ulter previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age: and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service.

eyes, brown hair, dark complexion, is I feet This soldier has blue capt + Pros man 29. Regiment N. Y.S.

RECRUITING OFFICER

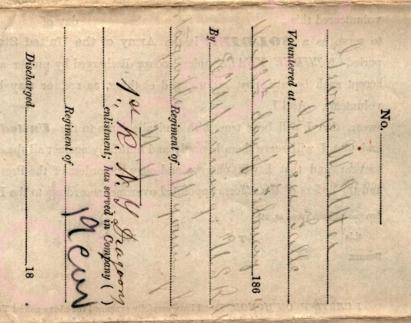
DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.

I. desiring to VOLUNTEER as a Soldier in the Army of the United States, for the term of THREE YEARS, Do Declare That I am years and months of age; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability, or by sentence of a court-martial, or by order, before the expiration of a term of enlistment; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a Soldier for three years.

day of

The \

Witness



CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

Do CERTIFY that I am the

that the said is years of age; and I do hereby freely give my CONSENT to his volunteering as a SOLDIER in the ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES for the period of THREE YEARS.

day of

GIVEN at The

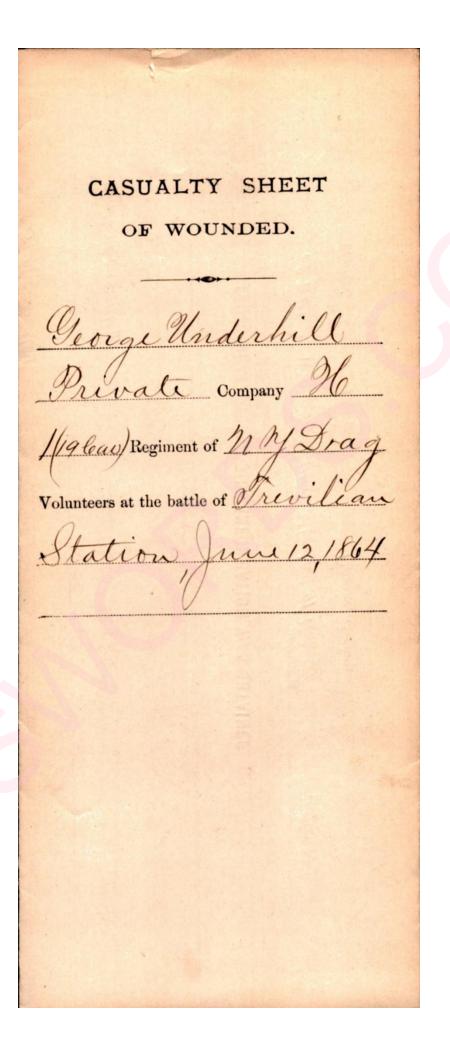
of

Witness :

I,

CASUALTY SHEET.

George Underhill Name. 1, Regiment, / 9 la wate Rank, ..., State, 11 M Arm, Drag Place of casualty, _ undi Nature of casualty, une 12, 1864 Date of casualty, FROM WHAT SOURCE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED Report of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the 1910 1 Drag Regiment, leav, Reserve Brigade, ___ Division, ___ Corps, dated writt Brig Level Vols Condy igned ? 30 m no 4, Jage A. M. P. Montagu Clerk. 1200.16/81



Hospital Number 73325 Name George Underhill Age Nativity Married or Single Residence Alleghange? Post Office address of . Me Phebe wife or nearest relative. Short Track Alleghangle h Rank Private Co. 16 Regiment 19 When admitted June 2 From what source legue Diagnosis: (in surgical cases state explicitly seat and . character of wound or injury.) Mt. Pleasant G. H. Washington, D.C. On what occasion wounded Louisa Date fine 12 6 Mey Nature of missile or weapon min

Underhill's Pension File

TIK (3-010.). DECLARATION FOR ORIGINAL INVALID PENSION. A. A To be executed before a court of record or some officer thereof having custody of its seal. State of Michigan County of Mohtcalm \$88: On this 7 day of March , A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty- Server personally appeared before me, blink of the Circuit Court , a court of record within and for the county and State aforesaid, Grorg & T Underhill , aged 43 years, a resident of the Village of Howard City county of Montcalue State of Michigan, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Grofge T Vender hill , who was ENROLLED on the Fifth day of august , 1862, in company A of the 130 regiment of N.Y. Yol commanded by bapt Waserman afterwards trans to 1 thy Dory and was honorably DISOHARGED at Clouds Wills Va on the 30 day of June, 1865; that his personal description is as follows: Age, 43 years; height, 6 feet 1 inches; complexion, Darn; hair, Blank ; eyes, Gruy ... That while a member of the organization aforesaid, in the service and in the line of his duty at Travellion Stateon , in the State of Virguia on or about the 12 day of June, 1864, he was would did during Battle by ball in the left stures following form to the fost T was there cut out by Doctor Mand regimental surgeon That he was treated in hospitals as follows: In fatterly Aorfailat Philadelp his That he has not been employed in the military or naval service otherwise than as stated above, Eulistid ou august 5" 1862 and disc harged on 30" day of June 1860 was better prior or subsequent to that stated above, and the dates at which it by an and ended.) Acroin in 1" H.Y. Dougoods bring under Capt R aBritton That since leaving the service this applicant has resided in the County of Moulcalue Theut in the State of Mic higan , and his occupation has been that of a Laborer That prior to his entry two the service above named he was a man of good, sound physical health, being when enrolled a Farmer That he is now 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 therefore makes this declaration for the purpose of being placed on the invalid pension-roll of the United States. He hereby appoints . State of , his true and lawful attorney to prosecute his claim. That he has applied for a pension. That his Post received ..., county of Montcalue OFFICE ADDRESS is Howard City State of Michigun Claimant's signature: Jec nge T. Under hill Attest: Juhn W. Bullod! CW Perry

H Bullack residing at Forwar Also personally residing at Aowardely, persons whom I and credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw respectable entitle cert hil , the claimant, sign his name (or make his mark) to the foregoing declaration; Chat 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. John M. Ballvek

day of March , A. D. 1887, Swonn to and subscribed before me this 7 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 [L. S.], added ; and that words

I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

Reg FOR PENSI 0 ORIGINAL. 3 NVALI BY FILED Discharged Enlisted

1 1

The claimant's identity and loyalty must be proven by two witnesses, certified by the judicial officer to be respect-able 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 as 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.

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.

1

601.687 Mar Department, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S, OFFICE, Washington, Aug 6, 188 Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions. George Underhill, a Privali of Company A, 130" Regiment M. Y. Dels (19 Gao Wolunteers, was enrolled on the 5 day of August, 1862, at Oramel for 3 yrs, and is reported: On muslir rolls of bo from Aug 19/62 (dali- from which muilitery to apl 30/64 present; may & June 64 absent wounded and in Gent Hasp. July & Que ay absent wounded and in sent Hosp. Washington DB; Do reported to Dec 31/64; Jany + Febry 65 present; same to apel 30/65. mustired out a Pot with be as beorge ?. Underhill at Clouds hulls, ba Jum 30/65, Regt was in action at Firilian Station ba June 12, 1864 . Car List Cary Res Brig shows he ed June 12/64 at Treile wound The records fail to lo the additional Evidence of R. C. DRI

No. 4 Gu 624 War Department, Surgeon Genzel's Office, RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, Washington, D. C., July 63, 188 4

Sir:

I have the honor to return herewith your request for a report of hospital treatment in Claim No. 607.687, with such information as is furnished by the records filed in this Office, viz: that George - Ruderhill Prev, Co & 1 Menyork Dragoous, entered Noop. of 1th Did Car. Corps ag & date not shown, with Flesh wound of right leg guns hat slight received in battle at Trevellian Station No fuce 1) +12. 1864, and was sent to Corps Noop date not shown the entered Mourt Pleasant got Washing ton, D. C. June 21- by with peround left leg, and was sent to get June 27 by Name quei as George J. Underhell, the exchand Satterlee 4. A West Philadelphia, Pa June 28/64 with &secound of left leg, received at Gordons ville June 12. 18 by, and referred to duty Oct, 18. 18 ex No record found of soldier treatment for any disa bility other than as above indicates

By order of the Surgeon General:

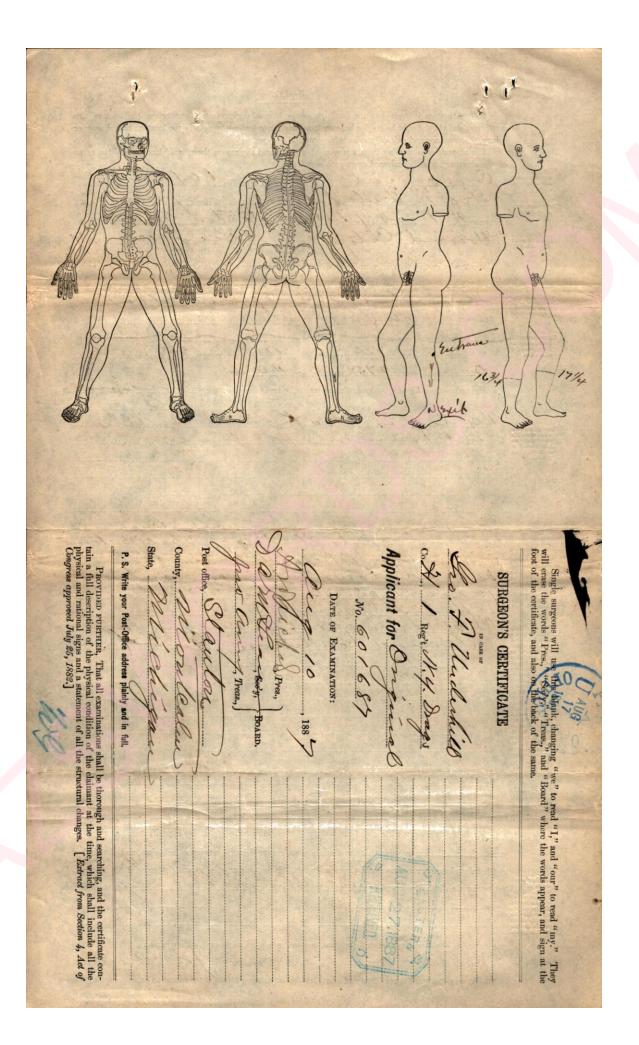
To the

F. C. ausworth Atthe Surgeon, U. S. Army

Commissioner of Pensions.

per SIA

1 4 (3-111.) 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. Pension Claim No. 60 10 Company Reg't -Vaos Claimant's post Arua 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 serv Tod Cause of disa-. at he receives a Pulse rate per minute, 74; respiration, 15; temperature, 98/2; height, feet 2 inches; weight, 271) pounds; age, 40 years. He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for +. O ac wells Upon examination we find the following objective conditions : 2 From the existing condition and the history of this claimant, as stated by himself, it is, in our judg-not been prolonged or aggravated by vicious habits. He is, in our opinion, entitled to a state the l un shot wed a rating for the disability caused by that caused and ether for original, increase, restoration, or renewal, offor a re-rating. . WM Ano any Treas. N. B.-Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not. (8262-100,000)



(3-125.) INVALID CLAIM. ORIGINAL Soldi Rank, teallen County, 21 Company, Regiment, 30 / Tichigan/ State, fper month, commencing March Rates, \$ Pensioned for RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY. ling Name, Fee, \$; Agent... to pay. P. O.,. Articles filed 6, 18 APPROVA er 1 wound 1 Approved for n. 188 Submittee Examiner. woun Approved fo Approved for Med. Ex'r auteully Med. Reviewer, egal Reviewer Mar gaufibille Med. Referee uffRe-Reviewer. IMPORTANT DATES , 1862+ No other service from Enlisted 18 , to ... Mustered , 18 ..., 18 , in 30 Discharged ne , 18 6 Declaration fi 1 14 ., 1887. Not in service since. lune 30 ..., 1863 BASIS OF CLAIM allea hea. gunsho wound es the ne a foot llowing Non. 10 at the bak 1/a/ June 12, 18Chl, in his declar no Clamant writes! (6798-50 M.)

I [3-011.] B DECLARATION FOR THE INCREASE OF AN INVALID PENSION. B THE PENSION CERTIFICATE SHOULD NOT BE FORWARDED WITH THE APPLICATION. State of Michigan County of Montcalus {ss: On this 17th day of any ust, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty Eight personally appeared before me, a County and Clark Circuit Count within and for the county and State aforesaid, Gronge Wenderhill, aged 41 years, a resident of the Village of Howard City, county of Montcalue State of Thic he gue, , who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is a pensioner of the United States, enrolled at the DEtroit Pension Agency at the rate of Four dollars per month, by reason of disability from Jun shot would under the disability for white un uff leg pension was granted y in the Military (Military or Fal.) incurred service of the United States while Private in Co It. 130 71 3 Vol afterwards trus find to 1 et n. J. Sagoons That he believes himself to be entitled to an increase of pension on account of disability from (Here state the regions for applying for increase Jun short wound in lift lig in fattle at Fraville If on account of increases in the disability for which already pensioped, that should be described. If on account of disability for which not pensioned, it 1864 . was mated at Satterly hitadelphia Ca that he appoints , of _____ , State of , his true and county of . lawful attorney, to prosecute his claim. That his Post OFFICE ADDRESS is Howard Cit county of Mantealen, State of Michigan Claimant's signature: Jeonger Unclorshill Attest: Choury m gheile

Act of Jun 27 - 189 State of michigan County of montealer On This 19 day of October as 1891 personally appeared before you Charles & Ferry a notory Public within I for the County and State aforesaid George I Underhill aged 44 guars a residuct of the Valage of Howard City County of montealer State of nichigan. who bring duly sworn according to haw declares That the is the iductical George I Under hill who was surolled on the fifth day of august ad 1862 to sorve The gears in los A, 130 Request new Forse Soluntees infactry in The war of the rebillion and scool at best musty days and was honorably discharged at blonds mills Va on the 30 " day of firer 1860 That he is mable at the forsul times to care a support by reason of - wound in left leg Funor in right side and heart trouble That said disabilitiers are not due to his. Vicious habits and are to the bich of his Knowledge and bilig pormance That he has applied for person unde application no 373 431. That he is a pursioner under certificale 110 373431 That he makes this application for the fourpose of bring foland on the prision roll

IN THE MATTER OF PENSION CLAIM, of George T Underhill of the village # of Howard City, in the County of Montcalm, and State of Michigan, Ct'F, No, 37343I, Co, H, I30, Regt, N, Y, Vol, Inft,

state of Michigan,) County of Montcalm,)ss,

George T UNderhill of the village of Howard City, in the County of Montcalm, and State of Michigan the above named claimant being duly sworn does depose and say, That my heart first troubled me in the fall of I862, at Suffolk, Virginia, and has troubled me ever since. That during the time I was in the service, and during the Summer of 1893, I think. about the month of June, while I was under General Keyes on the peninsula, a lump started under my Cartridge box belt. That none of my disabilities are due to vicious habits. Thar above declarations were by me orally made and reduced in my presence as above. My Post office address is Howard City, Montcalm County, Michigan.

this 10 day of June, 1894.

subscribed and sworn to before me Gursoi Underhill

Charles MPEr

Notary Public in and for Montcalm County.

RETURN TO U.S. PENSION AGENT, 3-402. Certificate No. partment 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, Molarton 'ommissioner First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her maiden name. Answer. 10 Second. When, where, and by whom were you married? Answer. Third. What record of marriage exists? Answer. 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. an Simpson. Swored 1880 Reut Co Answer. Fifth. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth. Eunice Miller Forn apr 17 - 1868 Answer. A. 7 1870 - Carrie Nohler ble aport And (Signature. , 189.8 Date of reply

IN THE MATTER OF PENSION CLAIM, of George T Underhill, of the village of Howard City, in the county of Montcalm, and State of Michigan, Ctf, No, 37343I, Co, H, I3O, Regt, N, Y, Vol, Inft.

State of Michigan,) County of Montcalm,) SS,

Truman Sawdy, of the village of Howard City, In the County of Montcalm, and State of Michigan, being duly sworn, does depose and say, he is a practicing Physician, and has been for the passed Twenty years. That I have this day examined one George T Underhill, and found the following conditions present.

Irregular action of the heart, and abdominal Tumor.

In my opinion, the said claimant is incapaciated from performing manual labor in the following degree, three-fourths of the time, I have been in the practice of medicines since November 16"1872, my Post #### Office address is Howard City, Montcalm County, Michigan,

That the above testimony was prepared by myself in my own hand writing That my written statement was handed to C W Perry to copy on the type Whitesfiant is not interested in the prosecution of this claim, My Post office address is Howard City, Montcalm County, Michigan. Subscribed and sworn to

before me this 18" day of June A D 1894.

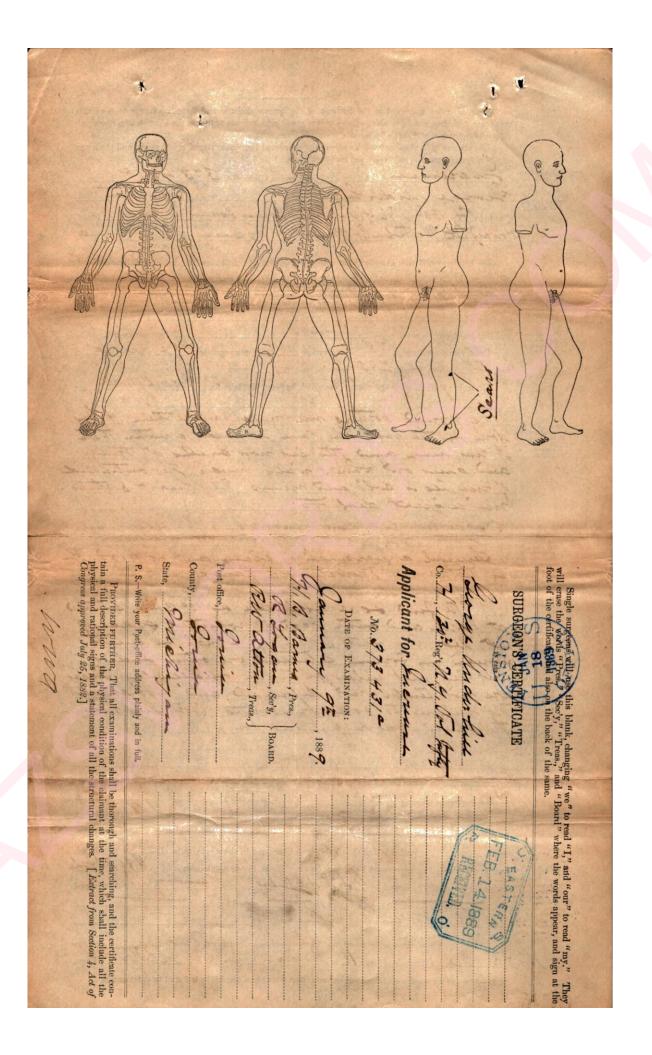
Dr. J. Sawely.

Charles Mourry

Notary Public in and for Montcalm County.

Time méleoleman 1211-Nga e of Michigan , County f Montcalm,) SS. John W Bullock of the Village of Howard City, in the County of Montcalm, State of Michigan, being duly sworn says that in relation to the above named claimant, I have known George T Underhill sinc 1861, have lived near him since and have been familiar with his habits, and do not believe said George T Underhill ever possessed any vicious habits, and that the heart disease and tumor are not the result of vicious habits, That the above testimony was prepared by me in my own hand writing, that my written statement was handed to C W Perry, to copy on the type writer, That I am not interested in the prosecution of this claim. My Post office address is Howard City, Montcalm County, Michigan. Subscribed and sworn to before me this /6 day of Jaho M. Bullook June, 1894. Charles Morry Stary Public in and for Montcalm County,

1 (3-111.) 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. Pension Claim No. mpany 17 State, Howard City Monteolun Co mie 1889. 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 disa-_____ 4. A. 14 lift lig If a pensioner, fill and that he receives a pension of . if not, ense the whole line. Pulse rate non minute 7 dollars per month. ...; respiration,... .; temperature, 7.7.2.; height,. feet 2 inches; weight, 280 pounds; age, 41years. He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for more mu much Tru pulles a When . nuch walk 2 la a 2 rumb. My 2 nu " aquat deal too Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: 2 2 on ant at corresponding formes 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 9. 2. M for that caused caused by whether for original, increase, restoration, or renewal, or it No. 13 NOamile, Pres. Togten Mon ., Treas. , Sec'y. N. B.-Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not. (13927-100 M.) 6-427



(3-111.) 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. _ Pension Claim No. 373 431 addelina inat increase, or restoration.] Isongu Rank, Company A, 130 Reg't A y Daft t-office address of the Aman leily 180 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 Stratt.les tunor in nght-Cause of disa- in the service, viz: orde & tien If a pensioner, fill and that he receives a pension of if not, erase the dollars per month. He makes the following statement upon which he bases his claim for addelund M-leg I hav kan a chi bollins ner about-1 Doc 1 emilon FU- Ordi Cannot mar anything Can on char .cl & mill-U rle Can any Q1han faut shill and Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: Pulse rate, respiration, 24; temperature, 99/2 height, _ 6 feet _ inches; weight, 220 condition not 45 years. pounds; age disabili m malsol 5 fillow une aught cherca neh des of dillh 2 tra tre below an les1. mph min he on the And himos Am Til ato nodu and adhere aling Densilin anno He is, in our opinion, entitled to a /18 Rate for EACH rating for the disability caused by T.J. Heleft - lug for that caused by frast disease, and of tombo , Pres. Nerbachman, Sec'y. O Mogan, Treas. N. B.-Always forward a certificate of examination whether a disability is found to exist or not. (3504-300,000.) 6-552

DECLARATION FOR PREASE OF PENSION. FORM E F. A. Onderdonk, Grand Rapids, Mich Declaration for Increase of Pension Under the Acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900. NOTE-This can be executed before any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. If such officer uses a seal, certificate of Clerk of Court is not necessary. If no seal is used, then such certificate must be attached. State of Michigan , County of Montealm On this 24 th day of Alurery, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and four personally appeared before me a Notary Public within and for the County and Underhill State aforesaid Lorge aged 56 years, a resident Howard City County of Monteahn State of Michigan , who, being duly sworn according to law, declares he is a pensioner of of the United States, enrolled at the Duroit Pension Agency at the rate of dollars per month, Certificate No. 373431; by reason of disability from Murtial webility to Earn a Support up manual support in Cott 130 Reg't CV y Juft That he was a Ouvale Vols. That he believes himself to be entitled to an increase of pension on the ground that the rate allowed him is, too low and not commensurate with the extent of his present disability. He therefore requests that he be favored with another medical examination with the view of determining his right to \$12 per month, the full rate allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by Act of May 9, 1900 ... That said disabilities are not due to his vicious habits, and are to the best of his knowledge and belief permanent. He hereby appoints with full power of substitution and revocation dees Wincher of Howard lity Mich , his the and agent lawful attorney, to prosecute his claim. His Post Office address is Howard City Michigun ud Watson Jorge Munderhill Fired N. Patter

3-155. Old No. 3-111. SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE. 373,43/ - State cmarz Huderlich Pension Claim No. rom P. O. Company H 130 Reg hy bol. July Address of Board. mice State. Ø minin 8 1904 Date of examination. K Suislichyp la side Distance Names of disa-He receives a pension of dollars per month. Here give the He makes the following statement in regard to the origin of hisdifabilities and date when the state of the discovered in him: Or Jun Stochwar is the following the side Came of the side war coused form waty lelh flight titeate her of Hal out freeze Birthplace, Alleghen Co hy years; height _; age, ? Birthplace, y weight, 265 pounds; romplexion, Dark; color color of han, y braslese ; occupation, harmen ; color of eyes, Hagel _; permanent marks and scars other than those described below, his other & care, We hereby certify that upon examination we find the following objective conditions: Pulse rate, $\frac{16-105-120}{5}$; respiration, $\frac{14-22-25}{5}$; temperature, $\frac{16}{5}$ Sun that browned. There is creating auli on left kn a whan ball entirel, ahr arpent of belo external malledles when eating at po the see come out a ted + adhere 9/4 ~ entra moh - adhere et sea Con 2h 6 bor a no tortives, also the are enlaged t somewhat enlarged + no Then is · 4×S a him chiabdi is nekt dia on loner auft li has ted apm all hun He clasms that it houts 5 alver. ader, or hu ch when the is pressure an illant of The heart is wegula m remittent the owners are rach + indistinut, exercise produces dyprocat a distant blow will anula aus wind, als a e of beat in 5' interfed A. mide then quite mark mpple, y chi fore tankles aho some profimes acduna Repuetoy murner from 200 percension mas R. 45° 8.4441. 9.417 dullness lique. 1018 acid. color strow Nin no albur anga an find that this agging ali permant dividig-a arpfort by manual blue is dry me find that to cam to bun shut wound of afft les, Tumm + disease of heart mut due to view + warents a rate of 7/2 Turner of right not us hole no alter disverticities found to exist Restructing, Pres. NoB ochmon, Sec'y. L. Process, Treas.

order of the Commissioner of Pensions. and is present.) This , and 0 D sonally present and actually participated in the exam the claimant in this case, on nation of O day 111 of (Signature.) (This certificate to be filled in by the member of the board aoting as secretary, and signed by the applicant, when a full board is not present.) "I, , the applicant for (increase or original) pension referred to in this medical certificate, hereby consent to be examined by Dr. __ and Dr. , the examining surgeons here present (waiving examination by full board), on this. day of _ 190 ." Witnesses to mark. (Signature of Applicant.) BOARD. hickey DATE OF EXAMINATION: Treas No273,431 GERI × APPLICANT FOR S offi Do not t County Post State. 000 The outlines of the human skeleton and figure should be used to indicate precisely the location exit of a missile, an amputation, etc. entrance and 8 1 (Paste continuation sheet, if used, here.)

(3-145 a.) 1131 Act of June 27, 1890. ditional. VALID PENSION. Claimant, George I Underhill lef No 373431 Howard leit - Rank, Invale -. P.O ... Company, It Regiment, 130 Ny Voc Eng. montealin Company, 76 County,. meh State. 0_____, per month, commencing 0 07. 23. 1891 Rate. \$ nor on right side, fud Disabled by L.C. M. J RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY. clus Agent to pay. Fee, \$ Articles filed,, 189 . P.O. APPROVALS. A Signitud for Ad Nov 19, 1894, Charles Matthews. oved for " g. s. wid left leg, Aumor Approved for giln shop wound of left aft leg right side and heart tinkle Ley, tumor on right side and No 373431 Oct 205 1891 disease of heart \$ 1000 dide Se Byington Louton Legal Reviewer. Medical Refer Dec 21, 189 4 Dec 15, 1894 a now pensioned under other laws. Last paid to _____, 189 , at \$ 4 Pensioned from march 11, 1887, at \$ 4, for to I to of Left leg SERVICE SHOWN BY RECORD. Enlisted Angrow 5, 1863 honorably discharged from 30, 1863 Re-enlisted _____, 18...., honorably discharged ____ Declaration filed OCN 23, 189/, alleges permanent disability, not due to vicious habits, from wound of dept leg. Tomos of night wide and heart trouble Wali (13335-150.000.)

berewith returned, was made show the following Medical Records that have been indexed (or discovered) since the statement of fulling 6, 8 7 additional information : The ated , Subat (alice garonia Cale alerand No additional preand format Chief, Record and Pension Office. Vitranio to durby 7, Rauson BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR: OFELCUT the ability NOV Percy (595a) R with the information that in the case of George Muderlull also borne as Leonge J. Underlill age 19 Co 24 19 my caron (130 my 1" ong) underany reends furnish nothing Commissioner of Pensions, Washington. MAR 19 1904 27-Address: "Chief of the Record and Fension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C." Record and Lension Office, 3 AAM MAP 96. 1004 55 WAR DEPARTMENT, Respectfully returned to the tory of the soldier in cluding his 00. 4. 13 8 Reg't 17 10. 06 Lup Respectfully referred to the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, War Department, requesting a full military and medical his-Department of the Interior, Commissioner. -, EX'n. 1037343 BUREAU OF PENSIONS, age at enlistered a cting 2 melsonns. Dive :3-337. (Old No. 3-464aa.) No other report on file. J Name, Llord Eastern t R. TOFFICE 1001 MEUT

mu. 31343 Cert. No. 37343/ 3-357. a m ACT JUNE 27, 1890. INVALID PENSION. 198 er Claimant, P. 0 Rank goun Company State Regiment. Rat month, commencing inability to earn a support by manual labor Pensioned for EASTERN RECOGNIZED ATTORNEY. 9 Fee. S. Nam mill Cta P. O. Agent to pay. APPROVALS. 25 190. Submitted for ... etobe 0 Lord Examiner. mehal vound Approved for Approved for him ase - Ledo and dure 0 rand heart ald de Inne 190.4/ 1. 190.4 190 ., 1862; honorably discharged. Enlisted. Enlisted 186; honorably discharged 186 Pensioned at \$_____per month. Last paid to PRESENT CLAIM, ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890. 19, 1. 19 alleges Mas Declaration file Telm an ense Cause Claimant does write. Q, М. С. Certificate not filed. 0-4

S. S. 14 3-1081. F. A. B. PENSIONER DROPPED United States Pension Agency, Detroit Mich. april 5, 190.9 Certificate No. 373 431 wa Class en Pensioner George J. Under Soldier 16. 130° ny 7. 0 The Commissioner of Pensions. SIR: I have the honor to report that the above-named pensioner who was last paid to te at \$ 12 has been dropped because of dali unknow Very respectfully, 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

2-9

when known.