

Private Corydon S. Booth

Virginia 33rd Infantry & Virginia 11th Cavalry



Residence was not listed; 21 years old.

Enlisted on 6/18/1861 as a Priv.

On 6/18/1861, he mustered into "B" Co. **Virginia 33rd Infantry.**

He transferred out on 12/17/1862

On 12/17/1862, he transferred into "E" Co. **Virginia 17th Battalion Cavalry.**

He transferred out on 2/5/1863

On 2/5/1863, he transferred into "E" Co. **Virginia 11th Cavalry.**

(Date and method of discharge not given.)

He was listed as:

Absent, sick 7/26/1861 (place not stated)

Returned 8/15/1861 (place not stated) (Estimated day)

On rolls 2/28/1863 (place not stated) (Present)

On rolls 10/31/1863 (place not stated) (His horse appraised at \$500.00)

On rolls 4/30/1864 (place not stated) (Present)

Absent, sick 7/10/1864 (place not stated) (With diarrhea)

Returned 7/15/1864 (place not stated) (Estimated day)

Born 3/30/1840

Died 2/12/1876 in Shenandoah County, VA

Buried: Bowman-Wright Cemetery, Shenandoah Co, VA

(Last name: Booth or Boothe. Postwar farmer in Shenandoah County, VA)

Identified Cut-Down Springfield Rifle & Virginia Manufactory Saber



In December, 1874, this cut-down **Springfield Model 1861** rifle, and a Virginia Manufactory Saber were found in New Hope Virginia under a pile of Confederate soldiers' bones. Both are considered in relic condition, but are very solid. The gun stock has no breaks, and the lock is original, but no longer works. The rear and front site are gone and the length was shortened for cavalry use.

On the stock are several carved initials and names indicating the gun was carried by several different soldiers. On the right side of the stock are the faint initials "**W H**" or it could be "**H M**" which may belong to the first soldier who carried the gun since they are the hardest to see. Next are "**J H Vor**" above a carved cross. This is a partial name and though there are 3 possible soldiers, a positive identification cannot be made. Next is the name "**A S Roots**" followed by the date **Dec 24 1874**. This is believed to be the person who found the gun and sword and the date discovered. On the left side of the stock are carved the initials "**J L**" & "**g w s**" and the name "**C S Booth**" in large bold graceful letters with the date "**Sept 1 186?**". The letter "**S**" for both the name and date are done in the same hand indicating the same person, **C S Booth**; and the date, which likely is Sept 1, 1862, corresponds to the **Battle of Chantilly** where Private Booth was present with the 33rd Virginia Infantry. This may be where he got this gun. He would later transfer to a cavalry unit and would be issued the Virginia Manufactory Saber. The saber has a 35-inch clip-point blade with 4'V' Reg' stamped on the spine of the blade, and the number 2 on its side. The steel guard and backstrap are firm with no movements, the leather grip is 99% gone except for a small piece near the pommel, and the wood core is exposed with 100% original brass wire.

How the gun and saber found its way into a grave site of Confederate soldiers will never be known. It is speculative, but maybe it happened during the Valley Campaign of 1864.

From the beginning on his service with the **Virginia 33rd Infantry** through his time with the **Virginia 11th Cavalry**, Private Corydon S. Booth fought in many of the major battles of the Civil War:

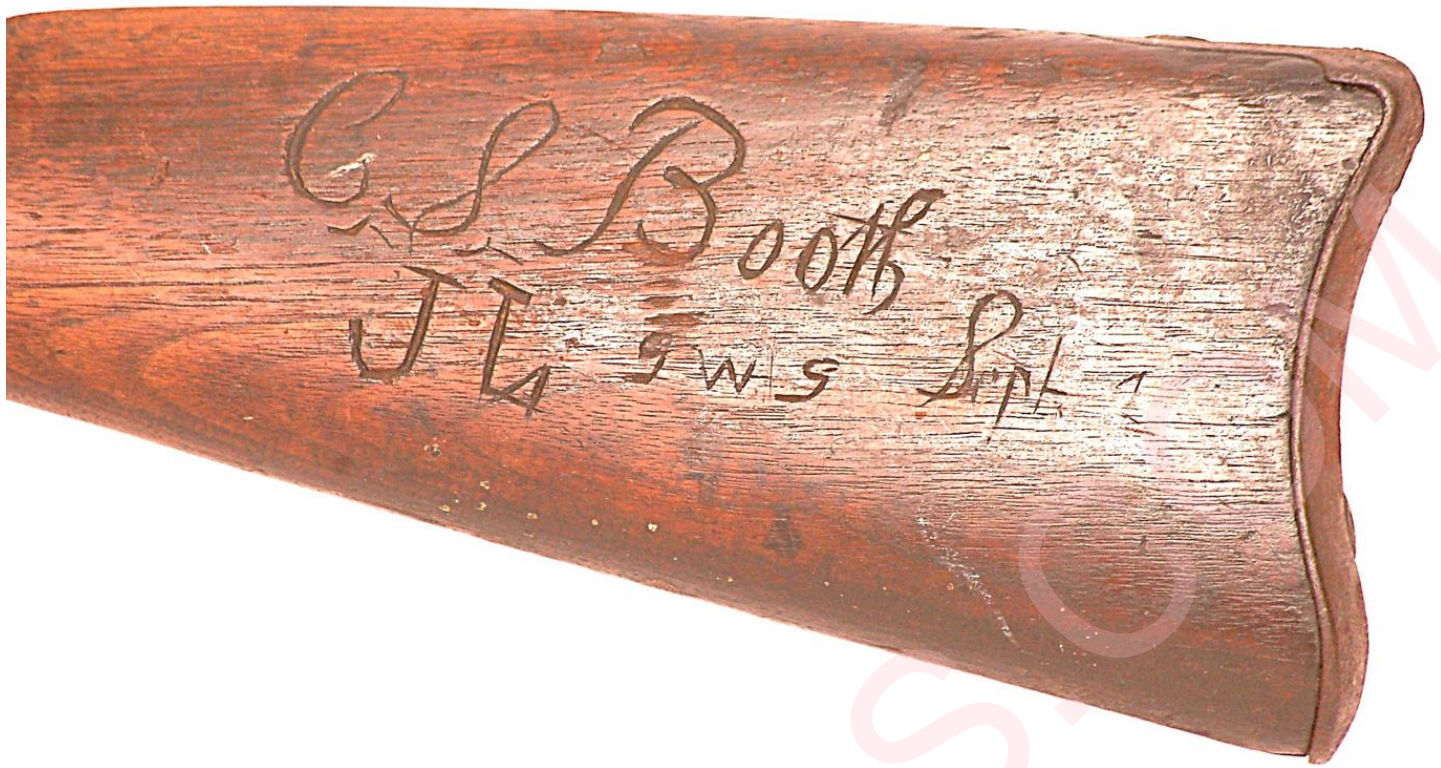
33rd Virginia Infantry Engagements: First Battle of Manassas; Romney Campaign; First Battle of Kernstown; Jackson's Valley Campaign; Battle of McDowell; Battle of Front Royal; First Battle of Winchester; Battle of Port Republic; Seven Days Battles; Battle of Gaines' Mill; Battle of Malvern Hill;

Battle of Cedar Mountain; Battle of Groveton (Brawner's Farm); Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run); Battle of Chantilly; Siege and surrender of Harpers Ferry; Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam).

Virginia 11th Cavalry Engagements: Battle of Antietam; Battle of Fredericksburg; Battle of Chancellorsville; Battle of Brandy Station; Battle of Gettysburg; Bristoe Campaign; Overland Campaign; Siege of Petersburg; Valley Campaigns of 1864; Appomattox Campaign; Battle of Five Forks.











Corydon S. Booth

Cordon S. Boothe



Born 3/30/1840 - Died 2/12/1876 in Shenandoah County, VA
Buried: Bowman-Wright Cemetery, Shenandoah Co, VA

(Last name: Booth or Boothe. Postwar farmer in Shenandoah County, VA)

Corydon S. Booth

Virginia 33rd Infantry

Booth, Corydon S.
Co. B, 33 Virginia Infantry.

(CONFEDERATE.)

Private Private

See also Gordon S. Booth

11 Va Cav

GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the files.

(382) 3127

144
Boothe, Corydon S.

Co. B, 33 Virginia Inf'y.

(CONFEDERATE.)

Private Private
CARD NUMBERS.

1	51490812	18
2	0883	19
3	0949	20
4	1030	21
5	1128	22
6	1288	23
7		24
8		25
9		26
10		27
11		28
12		29
13		30
14		31
15		32
16		33
17		34

Number of medical cards herein

Number of personal papers herein

BOOK MARK:

See also Corydon S. Boothe U. Va. Serv.

(CONFEDERATE.)

P

33

Va.

Corydon S. Boothe

Priv, Co. *B*, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *July 8 to Aug 31*, 186*1*;
dated Aug 31, 1861

Enlisted:

When *June 18*, 186*1*

Where *Tom's Brook*

By whom *Capt Cabell*

Period *1 year*

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186

Present or absent *Absent*

Remarks: *Absent sick*

July 26 1861 at home

T. Brook Shen Co

Va.

Book mark:

J. H. Wilkinson

(642)

Copist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

B

33

Va.

Wendell S. Boothe

Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Sept & Oct*, 1861.
dated Oct 31, 1861

Enlisted:

When *July 8*, 1861.

Where *Tom's Brook*

By whom *Capt Crabill*

Period *1 year*

Last paid:

By whom *Not paid*

To what time _____, 1861.

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks: _____

Book mark: _____

J. W. Wilkinson
(642) Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

B

33

Va.

Corydon S. Boathe

Plt, Co. *B*, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Dec 31 1861 to Apr 30 1862*, 186 *2*.
dated Apr 30

Enlisted:

When *June 18*, 186 *1*

Where *Tom's Creek*

By whom *Capt Crabill*

Period *3 mo*

Last paid: *by D Mercer*

By whom *by D Mercer*

To what time *Dec 31*, 186 *1*

Present or absent *Present*

Remarks:

Book mark:

J. H. Wilkinson

(642)

Copyst.

(CONFEDERATE.)

B

33

Va.

Corydon B. Boathe

Priv., Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Apr 30 to Aug 31, 1862
dated Aug 31, 1862

Enlisted:

When June 18, 1861

Where Tom's Brook

By whom Capt Crabill

Period During the war

Last paid:

By whom G. D. Mercier

To what time Dec 31, 1861

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

Book mark:

J. H. Wilkinson

(642)

Copyst.

(CONFEDERATE.)

B

33

Va.

Corydon S. Booth

Priv. Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept & Oct, 1862
Not dated

Enlisted:

When June 18, 1862

Where Tenno Brook

By whom Capt Crabill

Period During the war

Last paid:

By whom Capt Elhart

To what time Aug 31, 1862

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

Book mark:

J. W. Wilkinson
(042) Copyist.

(CONFEDERATE.)

B

33

Va.

Corydon S. Boothe
Pvt., Co. B., 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for *Nov & Dec*, 1862,
dated *Dec 31, 1862*

Enlisted:

When *June 18*, 1861.

Where *Tom's Brook*

By whom *Capt Crabill*

Period *For the war*

Last paid:

By whom *Capt Elhart*

To what time *Oct 31*, 1862.

Present or absent

Remarks: *Transferred to*
Capt Hess Co. Cavalry Dec
17, 1862.

Book mark:

J. H. Wilkinson

(642)

Copyist.

Booth, C. S.

Pvt

Co. B. 33rd Va. Inf.

Subject trans to Capt Hess Co..
17th Batt. Va. Cav.

Title of record:

spec. ord 269/5

Dept & Army No. Va-Lee

Date: Dec. 17/62

This record contains information relative to the above named man, upon the subject stated.
(Confederate)

Corydon S. Booth

Virginia 11th Cavalry

Booth, Corydon S.

Co. E , 11 Virginia Cavalry.

Formed in Feb., 1863, by the addition of two companies of the 5th Reg't Va. Cav. to the 17th (also known as the 1st) Batt'n Va. Cav., which battalion was made up of seven companies which had previously served in the 7th Reg't Va. Cav., and one company which had previously served in the 24th Batt'n Va. Cav.


(Confederate.)

Private Private

See also Corydon S. Booth

33 Va Inf.

GENERAL INDEX CARD.

 This card must not be taken from the files.

(882)

149

Boothe Gordon. S

Co. E, 11 Virginia Cavalry.

Formed in Feb., 1863, by the addition of two companies of the 5th Reg't Va. Cav. to the 17th (also known as the 1st) Batt'n Va. Cav., which battalion was made up of seven companies which had previously served in the 7th Reg't Va. Cav., and one company which had previously served in the 24th Batt'n Va. Cav.

(Confederate.)

Private Private
CARD NUMBERS.

1	50844221	20
2	4370	21
3	4536	22
4	4427	23
5		24
6		25
7		26
8		27
9		28
10		29
11		30
12		31
13		32
14		33
15		34
16		35
17		36
18		37
19		38

Number of medical cards herein 0
Number of personal papers herein 2

BOOK MARK:

See also Gorydon S. Boothe, 53 Va Inf

(Confederate.)

B | 11 Cav. | Va.

Corydon S Booth
Pvt, Co. E, 11 Reg't Virginia Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Jan & Feb, 1863.

Enlisted:

When Dec 16, 1862.

Where Strasburg

By whom Capt. J. T. Hess

Period Three years or the war

Last paid:

By whom Capt. Taylor

To what time Dec 31, 186 .

Present or absent Present.

Remarks:

The 17th (also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C, 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By S. O. No. 36, Hdqrs. Army Northern Virginia, dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry (~~companies 1863~~) were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Book mark:

A. B. Mustain

(Confederate.)

B | 11 Cav. | Va.

C. S. Booth
Pvt, Co. E, 11 Reg't Virginia Cavalry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,
for Sept & Oct, 1863.

Enlisted:
When Dec 16, 1862.
Where Strasburg
By whom Capt Hess
Period war

Last paid:
By whom Capt Taylor
To what time June 30, 1863.

Present or absent Present
Remarks: Road horse
Appraised 500.00

The 17th (also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C, 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By S. O. No. 36, Hdqrs. Army Northern Virginia, dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Book mark: _____

A. Pommerstein

(Confederate.)

B | **11 Cav.** | **Va.**

Corden J. Boothe
Pvt, Co. E, 11 Reg't Virginia Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Oct 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864.

Enlisted:

When Dec 16, 1862.

Where Strasburg

By whom Capt Hess

Period War

Last paid:

By whom Capt Hoff

To what time Oct 31, 1863.

Present or absent Present.

Remarks:

.....
.....
.....

The 17th (also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C, 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By S. O. No. 36, Hdqrs. Army Northern Virginia, dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry ~~Companies I and K~~ were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Book mark:

A. B. Mustain

(Confederate.)

B | 11 Cav. | Va.

Corden S. Boothe
Priv, Co. E, 11 Reg't Virginia Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Oct 31, 1862 to Apr 30, 1864.
Dated Apr 30, 1864

Enlisted:

When Dec 16, 1862.

Where Strasburg

By whom Capt Hess

Period war

Last paid:

By whom Capt Hoff

To what time Oct 31, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

The 17th (also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C, 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By S. O. No. 36, Hdqrs. Army Northern Virginia, dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Book mark:

A. B. Mustam

33rd Virginia Infantry Regiment

The 33rd Virginia Infantry Regiment was raised in the commonwealth of Virginia for service in the Confederate States Army and was part of the famed "Stonewall Brigade". When the Union and Confederate armies engaged near Manassas Junction, Virginia, on July 21st 1861, General Jackson and his brigade earned the nickname "Stonewall". Eight of the ten companies in the 33rd were present.

By late May 1861, the regiment was placed under the command of Col. Arthur C. Cummings, who was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute who practiced law in Abington, Virginia at the far southernmost end of the valley and would twice represent Washington County, Virginia in the Virginia House of Delegates (first beginning in 1863 and again in 1871).

The Emerald Guard was formed in and around the town of New Market during May and early June of 1861. It was organized by a thirty-four-year-old Shenandoah County native named Marion Marye Sibert. and as it's name implied was formed from the Irish laborers that worked in the Valley when the War began. The company would become among the most colorful and volatile companies of the famed "Stonewall Brigade". "In their adopted sector," one historian would write, "the Sons of Erin did not mesh easily with their conservative neighbors, most of whom were of German and Scotch-Irish descent. The Celts' predilection for hard liquor and their affinity for world-class brawling at the least provocation engendered a definite air of notoriety.

Many of the Irishmen who joined the unit in May and June of 1861 were thought to be laborers who had been engaged on the construction of the Manassas Gap Railroad. By the middle of May, the company elected its officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). Sibert naturally assumed the role of Captain of the Company. To compliment Sibert's militia experience, Thomas C. Fitzgerald proved to be a "most valuable acquisition" and was elected 1st Lieutenant of the company. Prior to his immigration to the United States, Fitzgerald boasted prior military experience with the British Army during the Crimean War. For this reason, he was thought "well qualified for drilling the company.

The 33rd Virginia remained in the Stonewall Brigade in Thomas J. Jackson's Second Corps until the restructuring of the Army of Northern Virginia after his death in the spring of 1863. It was placed under Richard Ewell's command until the spring of 1864, when it dissolved following heavy losses at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House.

33rd Virginia Infantry Regiment

1861	
July	<p>Organized under Colonel Arthur Campbell Cummings. Company A – “Potomac Guards” – Captain Philip T. Grace Company B – “Tom’s Brook Guard” – Captain Emanuel Crabill Company C – “Tenth Legion Minutemen,” “Shenandoah Riflemen” – Captain John Gatewood Company D – “Mountain Rangers” – Captain Frederick W.M. Holliday Company E – “Emerald Guard” – Captain Marion Marye Siebert Company F – “Independent Greys,” “Moorefield Greys,” “Hardy Greys” – Captain Abraham Spengler Company G – “Mount Jackson Rifles” – Captain George W. Allen Company H – “Page Greys” – Captain William D. Rippetoe Company I – “Rockingham Confederates” – Captain John R. Jones Company K – “Shenandoah Sharpshooters” – Captain David Walton</p>
July 15	<p>The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah under Brigadier General Thomas J. Jackson. The regiment had not completed its organization and was not yet assigned a number, being referred to as “Cumming’s Regiment.”</p>
July 18	<p>Left Winchester in the afternoon to march to Piedmont Station. Companies D&I were left behind on guard and detached service at Winchester.</p>
July 19	<p>Boarded train at Piedmont Station for Manassas Junction</p>
July 20	<p>Reached Manassas before daylight</p>
July 21	<p style="text-align: center;">First Battle of Manassas</p> <p>Captain William Fitzhugh Lee was temporarily assigned to the regiment as acting lieutenant colonel. About 400 men in eight companies of the regiment were engaged on Henry House Hill. The brigade earned its name when Confederate Brigadier General Barnard Bee, rallying his troops as they fell back from the Union attack, pointed to Jackson’s brigade, and cried, “There stands Jackson like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians!”</p> <p>The 33rd charged Union artillery on the hill, overrunning the battery. They were forced back by a Union fire from the New York Zouaves and 1st Michigan, but the Union advance was halted and the tide of the</p>

	<p>battle was turned. A series of attacks by other Confederate units led to the collapse and retreat of the Union army.</p> <p>The regiment lost 43 men killed and 140 wounded in the battle. Captain Lee was mortally wounded by a piece of artillery shell and Captain Marion Siebert of Company E was shot through both legs.</p>
July 25	Companies D&I join the regiment, which is assigned its number.
July 26	Captain Edwin G. Lee of Jackson's staff was promoted to major of the 33rd Virginia.
August 2	Moved to Camp Harman, a mile east of Centerville, the old camp having become so unhealthy it was nicknamed "Camp Maggot"
August 21	Captain J.R. Jones of Company I was promoted to lieutenant colonel
September 16	Moved from Camp Harman to a camp near Fairfax Court House
October 13	Brigadier General Jackson was promoted to Major General
October 21	The Department of Northern Virginia was created. The regiment was assigned to the Second Corps of the Potomac District.
November 4	Major General Jackson was assigned to the District of the Valley.
November 7-8	The Brigade was transferred to Valley District, Department of Northern Virginia. The regiment was to be moved by train to the Valley. They marched to Manassas Junction but there were not enough cars for the regiment, so it camped in the open in a pouring rain to wait for the train to return the next day. Company E (The Emerald Guard) got hold of a barrel of whiskey, resulting in a drunken brawl in which several men were wounded.
November 9-10	The regiment moved by train to Strasburg, spent the night in the boxcars, then marched to Kernstown the next day.
November 12-13	After spending a day at Kernstown, the brigade marched through Winchester and made camp about five miles northeast of Winchester at Stephenson Depot, known as Camp Stephenson.
November 14	Brigadier General Richard B. Garnett was given command of the Stonewall Brigade

December 16	Expedition to destroy Dam #5 on the Potomac and wreck the C&O Canal. Marched 15 miles to Big Springs near Martinsburg, then after a few hours rest, another 13 miles to the dam location.
December 18-20	After several attempts to damage the dam, a breach was finally made. Union artillery and infantry harassed the efforts, so most attempts were made under cover of night. The only casualty of the expedition was an artilleryman on one of the accompanying batteries (Chew's Battery and the Rockbridge Artillery) was killed.
December 21	Returned to Winchester
1862	
January 1-26	Romney Campaign
January 1	Left Winchester for Romney at 5 am. Although the day began mild and sunny the weather turned by afternoon, and the men bivouacked in a blizzard.
January 2	Resumed the march in the blizzard without food, as the supply trains had been unable to catch up.
January 3	The supply wagons caught up in time for breakfast, but fell behind by nightfall. After taking all day to cover only six miles, the men bivouacked four miles from Bath without food or shelter.
January 4	Arrived in Bath at noon, chasing out a small Federal garrison. The army then marched eight more miles, halting across the Potomac from Federal forces at Hancock, Maryland.
January 5-6	Bombarded the town of Hancock, Maryland, which refused to surrender.
January 7	With Federal reinforcements on the way, withdrew from Hancock toward Romney and bivouacked near Unger's Crossing in a very heavy snowfall.
January 8-14	Marched to Romney on roads made almost impassible by heavy snow and sleet. Wagons, caissons, and artillery pieces had to be pulled by hand when the draft animals were unable to continue.

January 14-19	Camped at Romney
January 19-26	Returned to Winchester and went into winter quarters at Camp Zollicoffer, four miles north of town.
March 11	Marched north to meet Union forces advancing on the town but Banks declined to attack. The army marched south, with the plan to turn around and launch a night attack, but advance elements marched past the turn-around point and the attack plan was abandoned.
March 12-13	Marched 42 miles south through Strasburg to Mount Jackson.
March 14-21	At Camp Buchanan at Mount Jackson
March 22	Marched north to attack Union forces withdrawing down the valley, bivouacking at Cedar Creek.
March 23	<p style="text-align: center;">First Battle of Kernstown</p> <p>The army marched ten miles north from Cedar Creek and engaged Union forces at Kernstown.</p> <p>The regiment held a stone wall against overwhelming numbers until it ran out of ammunition and was forced to retreat. It lost 18 men killed, 27 wounded and 14 missing out of 275 men engaged. Jackson's position collapsed when his outnumbered men ran out of ammunition, and the army retreated to Newtown.</p>
March 24	The army returned to Mount Jackson.
April 1	Jackson removed General Garnett from command of the brigade for withdrawing without orders at Kernstown and ordered him to Harrisburg under arrest. He was replaced by Brigadier General Charles Winder.
April 11	Captain Marion Sibert of Company E resigned.
April 18-May	Jackson's Valley Campaign
April 18	March to Conrad's Store at Swift Run Gap through driving rain and hail.
April 21-23	The army reorganization legislated by the Conscription Act led to the highest level of recruitment during the Civil War. The regiment reenlisted for three years or the war and was reorganized, gaining 297

	<p>new recruits from disbanding militia units to reach a strength of 762 men. Colonel Cummings resigned after a disagreement with Jackson. Adjutant John F. Neff (VMI Class of 1858) was elected colonel, and Major Edwin G. Lee was elected lieutenant colonel. Captain Frederick W.M. Holliday was elected major.</p>
April 30	The army moved out of the Valley over the Blue Ridge in the direction of Charlottesville.
May 3	The army boarded trains at Meechum's River Station and returned to Staunton in the Valley.
May 7	Marched north from Staunton then northwest to McDowell, twenty miles away.
May 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of McDowell</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Stonewall Brigade was unengaged in reserve.</p>
May 14	The army began its return march to Strasburg
May 16	The army celebrated a day of prayer and feasting ordered by President Davis for the victory at McDowell
May 18	Into camp at Mount Solon, ten miles south of Harrisonburg.
May 19	Marched to Harrisonburg and deposited knapsacks at the courthouse
May 20-22	To New Market, then east over Massanutten Mountain and north through the Luray Valley.
May 23	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Front Royal</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The regiment was not engaged</p>
May 24	Marched north to Newtown, where the regiment looted abandoned Union wagons of food and clothing, and to within nine miles of Winchester by dusk. The advance continued through the night until 2 a.m.
May 25	<p style="text-align: center;">First Battle of Winchester</p> <p>The regiment numbered about 150 men under Colonel Neff. After a brief rest, the regiment advanced until they found Banks' army in line</p>

	<p>of battle on a low ridge south of Winchester. The brigade formed line of battle with the 33rd in reserve and attacked the Union position, but were pinned down by heavy artillery fire. The regiment supported Cutshaw's Battery until a second assault by the entire army caused the collapse of the Union line. The army pursued Banks five miles north of Winchester to Stephenson's Depot, where the pursuit was called off.</p>
May 26-27	Two-day rest period at Winchester
May 28	Left Winchester at 5 a.m. for Charles Town. After forming line of battle a brief artillery duel caused the Federals to retreat. Marched to just outside Harpers Ferry, where the Federals occupied defensive positions on Bolivar Heights. The brigade withdrew to outside Charles Town.
May 29	Bivouacked at Halltown
May 30	Waited for the return of the 2nd Virginia from Loudon heights, then marched for Winchester to escape entrapment by encircling Federal forces. Passed through Winchester and reached Newtown after nightfall in a pouring rain. The regiment marched 28 miles on the 30th.
June 1	Continued through Strasburg and a few miles south of town to rejoin Jackson's main force, escaping the Union trap.
June 2-5	Withdrew to Harrisonbrg. The brigade served as the rear guard for the army.
June 6	Rested in line of battle
June 7	Marched to Port Republic
June 8	Skirmish for the bridges at Port Republic. The regiment was in reserve.
June 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Port Republic</p> <p>The regiment was on picket duty and was unable to rejoin the brigade in time for its early morning attack, as no one knew where it had gone and traffic jams at the bridge held it up. It joined the brigade for the final, successful assault on the Union position.</p>
June 12-16	Camped at Wyer's Cave near Mount Meridian.

June 17	Marched over Brown's Gap and on the way to Richmond.
June 25-July 1	Seven Days Battles
June 26	Reached Mechanicsville, camping four miles to the north at Hundley's Corner.
June 27	Battle of Gaines' Mill The regiment made one of the final charges at dusk. The charge successfully carried the Union position but darkness ended the fighting.
June 28-29	On picket duty, burying the dead and gathering up discarded arms and equipment.
July 1	Battle of Malvern Hill After taking most of the day to move into position the brigade attacked at dusk, facing terrific fire. The attack was called off with the fall of darkness. The regiment lost 33 casualties. Captain Golladay was wounded.
July 2	Advanced to the Union positions on Malvern Hill but found them abandoned. The brigade followed the retreating Federals to Harrison's Landing.
July 3	Advanced on the Union camp but came under fire from large caliber naval guns, and the attack was called off.
July 4-7	Rested in camp. The regiment made a truce with a Federal unit that was on the other end of a blackberry field, allowing both sides to forage.
July 8 – 16	Moved to Richmond for a rest break and went into camp at Glenwood, a farm owned by Hugh Whie about three miles out of Richmond on the Mechanicsville Turnpike.
July 17	Moved north to Face Pope's Army of Virginia
July 18-19	Camped at Hanover Junction
July 20-21	Marched to Gordonsville through Louisa County

July 22-29	Camped outside Gordonsville at Green Spring
July 30	Marched north along the Madison Court House Road to the Terrell farm
August 1-6	Training north of Gordonsville
August 7	Moved north from Gordonsville toward Pope
August 8	Forded the Rapidan River and went into bivouac a mile north of the river
August 9	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Cedar Mountain</p> <p>The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edwin G. Lee. It started the day with 160 men, but lost 10 men to heat exhaustion on the approach march. In the fighting it lost 17 men casualties. General Winder was mortally wounded. Major Holliday was wounded, losing his right arm, and Captain Abraham Spengler was wounded.</p>
August 10	Withdrew from the battlefield to near Gordonsville
August 11-16	Five days rest in camp
August 15	Colonel William Baylor of the 5th Virginia took command of the brigade replacing General Winder, who had been mortally wounded at Cedar Mountain. The brigade broke camp at Gordonsville, and marched through Orange Court House to bivouac near Pisgah Church.
August 16-19	Rest days in camp.
August 18	<p>Execution of four deserters from Jackson's Division who had been captured in the Shenandoah Valley and returned to the army. Three men were from the 10th Virginia and one was from the 5th Virginia. Twelve men formed in the firing squad, half of whose rifles were loaded, while the condemned men knelt in front of their graves. The entire division formed in a three-sided square around the site, and after the men were killed marched past their graves.</p>
August 19-21	Marched northeast, fording the Rapidan River and reaching Jeffersonton.
August 22-24	Bivouacked at Jeffersonton in the rain without food or shelter, the wagons having been unable to keep up on the muddy roads.

August 25	Before dawn, the men prepared three days rations (and ate them), were issued 60 rounds of ammunition, and were ordered to leave their knapsacks in an empty building. Marched north 25 miles to Salem
August 26	The march continued through the Thoroughfare Gap to Bristoe.
August 27	Entered Manassas just after dawn and marched past the mountains of food and supplies to take up a position north of town. In the afternoon the brigade loaded up as much as they could carry and headed north before the supply depot was put to the torch. The brigade reached a ridge near Groveton after having marched three days with only about four hours sleep.
August 28	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Groveton (Brawner's Farm)</p> <p>After resting on the ridge for most of the day the brigade ambushed the Union division of Rufus King marching by on the Warrenton Pike. A brutal close-range stand-up firefight developed with the Union Iron Brigade. The regiment went into the battle with 250 men and lost heavily. Colonel John Neff suffered several wounds before being killed. Company A had started the battle with 17 men and lost 5 men killed, 5 wounded and 1 missing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Captain Philip T. Grace of Company A was promoted to major.</p>
August 29-30	<p style="text-align: center;">Second Battle of Manassas (Bull Run)</p> <p>The regiment, down to about 150 in strength, was lightly engaged on the 29th. On the 30th the morning was quiet, but in the afternoon three heavy Federal attacks were driven back. The regiment lost 33 killed and 81 wounded in the three days fighting. Colonel Grigsby of the 27th Virginia took command of the brigade after Colonel Baylor was killed in the afternoon fighting. Many of the men ran out of ammunition and defended the position with bayonets or thrown rocks until Longstreet's assault saved the line from collapse. The total casualties for the three days of fighting were 17 killed and 90 wounded.</p>
September 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Battle of Chantilly</p> <p>The regiment was in reserve during the battle, which was fought in a tremendous thunderstorm.</p>
September 4	Marched north and west toward Leesburg.

September 5	Marched through Leesburg and forded the Potomac at White's Ford while the brigade band played <i>Maryland, My Maryland</i> .
September 6-7	Marched to a camp just north of Frederick, Maryland.
September 8-9	The regiment rested, fed, and re-clothed itself.
September 10-12	Marched west through Boonsboro to cross the Potomac at Williamsport, on to Martinsburg, where the Union garrison had retreated, and south to Harpers Ferry. The men march 60 miles, crossed two mountain ranges, and forded the Potomac.
September 13-15	Siege and surrender of Harpers Ferry
September 17	<p>Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam)</p> <p>The brigade, mustering a little over 250 men, was attacked at dawn by Hooker's First Corps. After a brutal seesaw battle the brigade was forced back to the west woods, when Early's Brigade arrived as reinforcements. The brigade helped throw back the assault by Williams' Union Division, then was pulled into reserve as fighting on the north end of the battlefield died down. The men were distributed salt pork, their first meal since Harpers Ferry. The regiment lost 3 killed and 17 wounded out of around 200 men. Colonel Lee, who was on the field even though ill, was captured, and Captain Jacob B. Golladay was wounded but took command.</p>
September 18	Remained in place on the battlefield.
September 19	Marched south, recrossing the Potomac at Boteler's Ford east of Shepherdstown and halting north of Winchester.
September 14-19	Lafayette Guild, Medical Director of the Army of Northern Virginia, reported 3 men killed and 16 men wounded from the regiment in the five days from the Battle of Boonsboro (South Mountain), through Sharpsburg (Antietam), and up to Shepherdstown Ford.
September	Went into camp near Berryville.
September 26	Colonel Lee was paroled but did not rejoin the regiment due to poor health

November 1	Major Frank Paxton, a brigade staff officer, was promoted to command the Stonewall Brigade
November 15	Major Holliday was promoted to lieutenant colonel.
November 22 - December 2	The Stonewall Brigade marched south and over the Blue Ridge at Luray Gap, through Orange Court House and Madison Court House, through Gordonsville, to Guiney's Station.
December 2-11	Camped at Guiney's Station
December 13	Battle of Fredericksburg Colonel Lee briefly rejoined the regiment for the battle. The brigade was under artillery bombardment in the morning. In the afternoon it was brought forward to repel a Union breakthrough. The regiment's advance was blocked by defending Confederate units, and did not participate in the fighting.
December	Colonel Lee resigned due to his health
December 18	Moved to Camp Winder, winter quarters at Moss Neck, three miles from Guiney's Station. The regiment mustered 260 men.



17th Virginia Battalion Cavalry

The 17th (also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C, 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By S. O. No. 36, Hdqrs. Army Northern Virginia, dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

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Overview:

17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, and Major Frederick F. Smith.

1863

January 28

Created at Salem, Virginia by adding three companies to the 33rd Virginia Cavalry Battalion, under the command of Colonel William H. French, Lieutenant Colonel and Major Frederick Smith. Assigned to Cavalry Brigade, Department of Western Virginia.

11th Virginia Cavalry Regiment

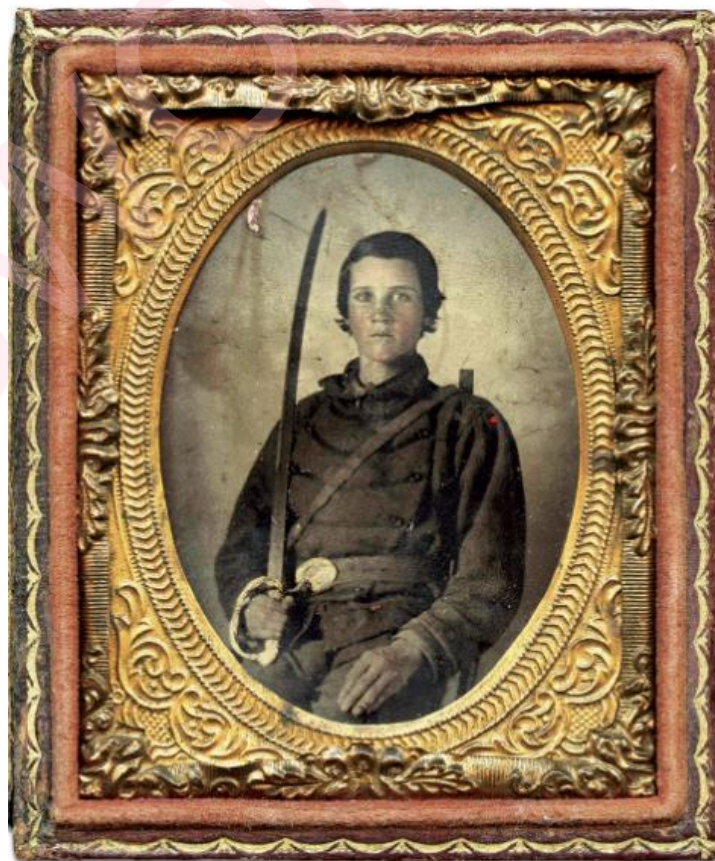
The 11th Virginia Cavalry Regiment was a cavalry regiment raised in Virginia for service in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. It fought mostly with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Virginia's 11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating the 17th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, one company from the 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and two companies of the 5th Virginia Cavalry Regiment.

The unit served in W.R. Jones', Lomax's, Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It was active in the conflicts at Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, and Mine Run. Later the regiment participated in The Wilderness Campaign, the defense of Richmond, and Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It then disbanded as there were no members of the 11th at Appomattox.

The 17th Cavalry Battalion (also called 1st Battalion) was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies. The unit fought in western Virginia and in the Maryland Campaign. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver R. Funsten and Major William Patrick were in command.

Engagements: Battle of Antietam; Battle of Fredericksburg; Battle of Chancellorsville; Battle of Brandy Station; Battle of Gettysburg; Bristoe Campaign; Overland Campaign; Siege of Petersburg; Valley Campaigns of 1864; Appomattox Campaign; Battle of Five Forks.



11th Virginia Battalion Cavalry

1863	
February 5	Created by enlarging the 17th Virginia Cavalry Battalion by the addition of two companies from the 5th Virginia Cavalry Regiment and one company from the 24th Virginia Cavalry Battalion. Assigned to Jones's Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Valley. Commanded by Colonel Lunsford L. Lomax.
April 20- May 21	Jones's and Imboden's West Virginia Raid
April 30	Bridgeport
May	Assigned to Jones's Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia.
June 9	Battle of Brandy Station
June 21	Upperville
June 26	near Woodstock
July 1-3	Battle of Gettysburg
July 5	Battle of Hagerstown
September	Assigned to Lomax's Brigade, Fitz Lee's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
September 2	Rixey's Ford
September	Assigned to Jones's-Rosser's Brigade, Hamilton's-Butler's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
October	Bristoe Campaign
November- December	Mine Run Campaign

1864	
May 5-6	Battle of the Wilderness
May 8-21	Battle of Spotsylvania Court House
May 22-26	Battle of North Anna
May 28	Haw's Shop
June 1-3	Battle of Cold Harbor
June	Siege of Petersburg
August	Moved to the Shenandoah Valley and assigned to Rosser's Brigade, Fitz Lee's Cavalry Division, Army of the Valley
October 9	Battle of Tom's Brook
October 29	Battle of Cedar Creek
November 28	New Creek
1865	
March-April	Assigned to Dearing's Brigade, Rosser's Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia

