

NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

REPORT
OF THE OPERATIONS
OF THE
FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,

From the 28th of March to the 25th of May, 1865,

WITH A PORTION OF THE

NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS

IN WHICH THE REGIMENT HAS PARTICIPATED,

AND A COMPLETE ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

PUBLISHED FOR THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

TRENTON, N. J.:
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1865.



REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY, }
Bladensburg, Md., May 25, 1865. }

*Major General R. F. STOCKTON, JR., Adjutant General of
the State of New Jersey :*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this Regiment from the 28th of March to date. On the morning of March 29th the regiment broke camp, near Petersburg, and, in connection with the brigade, moved out on the Ream's Station and Dinwiddie Court-house road, crossing Rowanty creek at Malon's bridge. The cavalry arrived at and occupied Dinwiddie Court-house that night. Colonel Janeway was ordered to move out on the Flatfoot road and hold it for the night, which he did. On the 30th the brigade moved up on the Five Forks road, to the support of General Merritt, but did not become engaged. On the morning of the 30th Captain Craig, (Co. A,) commanding the first squadron, who was picketing on the Mill road leading to Chamberlain's creek, took a portion of his reserve, cleverly passed through the rebel cavalry vidette line, surprised and captured an infantry picket reserve of the enemy and brought them into our lines, without any loss to his command. For this bold and skillful act Captain Craig is deserving of great praise. From these prisoners it was learned that the divisions of the rebel Generals Pickett and Bushrod Johnson were in our front. After receiving this in-

formation Colonel Janeway directed Major Hart to strengthen and extend the picket line. He then ordered me to move out with my battalion and make a reconnoissance on the left, and ascertain if the enemy was moving around in that direction. In doing this I found the Old Scott road, leading across Chamberlain creek, to be entirely open, thus giving the enemy a splendid opportunity to move his troops between the brigades of Generals Davies and Smith. Feeling the importance of this road, I left Captain Hick, with Companies K, M, and L, to cover it, while I pushed further to the left with Company H, Lieutenant Killey commanding. Communicated with General Smith, and ascertained from him that the enemy were quiet on his front. I then returned to the Old Scott road, and moved my battalion down to the ford on Chamberlain creek, dismounted, sent my horses to the rear, caused a breastwork of rails to be made, and communicated the importance of the road, and what I was doing, to Colonel Janeway. The Colonel came down and approved of the course I had taken, and ordered me to remain and hold the ford. About this time the enemy made a spirited attack on the lines of Generals Gregg and Smith, and vainly endeavored to drive them from their position. Meanwhile they pushed two brigades of infantry down to the ford and engaged my command, which was holding it. The firing soon became sharp and vigorous. We had a great advantage in position, being behind works and on much lower ground than the enemy, who were without any covering and in easy range. Many of the enemy fell before our withering fire,—among the number was General Ransom. Seeing that we were not to be forced from our position in this manner, they moved one brigade to our right (which met Major Hart's battalion,) and one to our left, thus enveloping our flanks, and charged a third brigade on our front. The battalion, I am proud to say, remained at their post and kept up the firing until the enemy were within fifteen yards of them, when hopes of longer holding the ford could not be entertained. The order was then given to fall back, which was done first in a broken and confused line, but which

was quickly formed and placed in position to cover the left flank of a regiment of cavalry which had been ordered to our support some time before. That regiment, after delivering two or three volleys, went rapidly to the rear, leaving my battalion to cover their shameful retreat. The enemy were in strong force and moved rapidly against us, and my men could do nothing but keep up a running fight until we passed through Colonel Janeway's line, who, with the first and second battalions and a Michigan regiment, was gallantly holding the enemy in check. Major Hart, with the first battalion, had been sent out to my support, but, meeting the brigade of the enemy which had moved on my right, was unable to get to me. Hart fought his command as he always did, with signal courage, great skill, and telling effect upon the enemy. It was his last fight. He was shot dead in his saddle,—the bullet entered his right cheek and passed through the spinal column. Col. Janeway, with his own and a Michigan regiment, with detachments from other regiments, slowly retired before the overwhelming force of the enemy to the road leading from Dinwiddie to Five Forks, where he connected his left with the remainder of the brigade. The enemy here changed his direction and operated wholly on the left, forcing the whole cavalry corps back to Dinwiddie Court-house. Here we remained for the night, the enemy within pistol-shot distance. The casualties of this day were as follows:

Major James H. Hart, killed.

First Lieutenant Joseph Killey, captured.

First Lieutenant and A. C. S., C. W. Camp, captured.

Three enlisted men killed.

Six enlisted men wounded and four captured.

Early the next morning the enemy was forced back, his forces routed, and many prisoners taken. On the 1st and 2d of April our brigade remained in camp near Dinwiddie Court-house, guarding the trains of the corps. On the night of the 2d we moved from Dinwiddie Court-house, in the rear of the train, to the Claiborne road, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, bivouacked for a few hours, and then (the morning of the 3d,)

pushed on, crossing the South Side Railroad at Sutherland Station to Wilson's Plantation, on the Namozine road, where we encamped for the night. The line of march was resumed early on the next morning, (the 4th,) on a road running parallel to the one on which Lee was retreating, and we arrived at Jettersville, on the South Side Railroad, about four o'clock, P. M. It was expected that the enemy would be found in force at this place. Nothing, however, was found, and the cavalry was ordered to bivouac for the night. Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, Captain Craig, with Companies A and B, reported to General Davies, who instructed him to push down the Amelia Springs road, and ascertain if any force of the enemy was there. Captain Craig obeyed his instructions to the letter, returned, and reported having captured twenty-two (22) infantry soldiers, thirty-eight (38) horses, and a number of mules, all of which he brought into camp. From these prisoners it was learned that Lee, with his army, was at Amelia Court-house. At three o'clock on the following morning our brigade was moving toward that place. Arriving at Paine's Cross Roads, General Davies learned that the enemy's wagon train was but a short distance off. Pushing rapidly on, we soon struck the advance guard, consisting of one brigade of cavalry, one regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery. General Davies at once charged and routed this force, captured a large number of prisoners, five pieces of artillery, 180 wagons, three hundred and forty horses and mules. The wagons were burned, and the prisoners, artillery and animals all brought off. In this charge five battle-flags were captured by the following named officers and men of this regiment:—Captain Samuel Craig, Co. A; First Sergeant George W. Stewart, Co. E; Private Lewis Locke, Co. A; Private Christian Straele, Co. I.

After the capture of the wagon train, &c., General Davies directed Colonel Janeway to move up on a road to the left and hold it until he got all captured property, prisoners, &c., well to the rear. Through some mistake no orders were received by Colonel Janeway to retire. Ascertaining that

everything had recrossed the stream he wisely withdrew, but upon arriving at the bridge he found it in possession of the enemy. Captain Brooks, with Companies H and K, made an elegant charge and drove the enemy from the bridge and held the road leading to it, while the remainder of the regiment crossed. Captain Hick, with Companies L and M, now formed the rear guard. Arriving at Painesville the regiment was ordered to remain there one half hour and hold the road while the captured property was being taken off. The enemy now began to show himself in large numbers in our front and on both flanks. I was directed by Colonel Janeway to take Company H, and strengthen and assume command of the rear guard. The enemy pressed us vigorously, making several charges, which were, with one exception, (the last one.) handsomely repulsed. The enemy routed us in their last charge and drove us back to a detachment of the regiment which had been formed for our support. This detachment made a splendid charge and checked the enemy, which enabled us to withdraw to where the remainder of the brigade was formed. In this charge the gallant Captain Brooks, of Company K, was taken prisoner and sabred by General Geary after he had surrendered. A number of the men were also wounded. The enemy here displayed a much larger force than our own. They lapped both of our flanks and engaged us sharply in our front; but the regiment, with brave, skillful Janeway in command, unflinchingly stood their ground, and used their Spencer carbine with telling effect upon the enemy. It would be useless for me to particularize the actions of any officer or man,—they all performed their duty in their usual manner as soldiers; but the conduct of Surgeon Willes was so different from medical officers generally that I cannot pass it by without notice. He was in the thickest of the fight, and was of great service to Colonel Janeway in conveying orders and rallying men from different regiments, taking them to the skirmish line, remaining there himself, and encouraging them on. We were relieved by the second brigade of our division, when we retired to a point near Amelia

Springs, and remained at that place until two o'clock, P. M., when we were again ordered into action. Colonel Janeway was ordered by General Davies to support two other regiments in a charge. These regiments were repulsed in the charge, and driven back to their support. Colonel Janeway immediately ordered a charge, in leading which, our brave, gallant Colonel was shot through the head, and died almost instantly. This cast a gloom over the whole regiment. His superior we never knew. A brave, skillful officer, a courteous gentleman, a true, earnest patriot,—qualities which have endeared him to every officer and man of the regiment.

We held the line until after dark, when we were relieved and ordered back to Jettersville. The casualties of this day were as follows:—Colonel Hugh H. Janeway killed; Captain Joseph Brooks, Co. K, wounded and prisoner; Second Lieutenant James S. Mettler, Co. D, prisoner; Second Lieutenant William Wilson, Co. G, prisoner; First Lieutenant and Adjutant James T. Clancy, wounded; one enlisted man killed, eight enlisted men wounded, and twenty-one prisoners.

We bivouacked at Jettersville that night, and moved at ten o'clock, A. M., the following day. Generals Merritt and Custer had captured and burned a large number of wagons near Sailor's Creek. They were heavily engaged with the enemy when we came up. The cavalry corps was formed to charge the enemy. This regiment formed the connection on the extreme right of the second division with General Custer's division, (third.) In front of our regiment was a plain, open field, where the enemy had a good line of rifle pits. I received orders from General Davies to charge this line of works. I expected the whole line would charge at the same time. I moved on their line of works at once. The troops on my right, instead of charging the enemy were being pushed back. The regiment acted splendidly, but it was impossible for us to make any impression on the enemy's line. General Custer's division on my right, and a portion of our brigade on my left was giving way. The fire from the enemy was terrible. Lieutenants Ford and Mettler, and many of

the men, were wounded, and horses were dropping fast. I was forced to retire, which I did by moving the regiment to the right, in order to place them under cover of a rising piece of ground. Major General Crook and others complimented the regiment very highly for the gallant manner in which they conducted themselves. I received orders from General Davies to form the regiment in its original place in line. I understood afterwards that the order given for the regiment to charge was *rather premature*. Some two hours later, a simultaneous charge was made by the Sixth corps and the cavalry. This was probably the grandest cavalry charge of the war. General Ewell, with nearly all his corps, was captured, besides a large number of cannon. In this charge I suffered the temporary loss of Captain Hughes, of Company C, commanding the second battalion. He fell from his horse wounded in the head. He is a brave, capable officer, and I could illy spare him. In going to the rear he discovered two pieces of artillery, which the enemy, unable to move off, had secreted in the woods. He collected some dismounted men, and with a team of mules brought them off. First Lieutenants Johnson, commanding Company M, and Fay, commanding Company L, charged and captured two light field pieces from the enemy. Captain Craig, as usual, had his horse shot. We encamped on the battle-field that night. The casualties of this day were as follows:—Captain William Hughes, Co. C, wounded and prisoner; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Ford, Co. D, wounded; Second Lieutenant James S. Mettler, wounded; with seven enlisted men wounded and two missing.

The line of march was taken up early on the morning of the 7th, and the enemy pushed rapidly to Farmville and across the Appomattox river. Here they made a stand and enticed the second brigade of our division into a beautifully laid trap, which resulted in their complete rout. The brigade came back in great confusion, and but for the timely aid of General Davies would have swept a portion of this regiment along with them. The General, seeing the state of af-

fairs, directed me, through Captain Lebo, of his staff, to move rapidly to the left of the road, and there form and check the enemy, which order was executed to his entire satisfaction. The action of the regiment upon this occasion gave great confidence to the troops in the rear, who were following us in the line of march. The brigade was formed in line, and the enemy held by us until dark, when we were relieved by the infantry. That night we marched to and encamped at Prospect Station, on the Lynchburg Railroad. The casualties of this day were as follows:—Second Lieutenant Charles Watts, Co. E, wounded; Second Lieutenant Lawrence Fay, Co. F, wounded; three enlisted men killed, six wounded, and four prisoners.

On the 8th we marched to Appomattox Depot, on the Lynchburg Railroad. The regiment was not engaged that day. Four trains of cars, loaded with supplies for Lee's army, were captured at the depot.

On the morning of the 9th our hearts were gladdened by the intelligence that the enemy were now headed off, we being in possession of the road on which Lee was retreating, and that if we could hold this road until our infantry came up, Lee and his army could not possibly escape. The bright, smiling faces which could be seen in the regiment told plainly that for their share of the work we could depend upon them. General Davies was covering a road on the right of Lee's army; the remainder of our division was fighting on our right. The General, learning that the enemy were driving them, ordered me, through his very efficient Aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Robert Henry, of Company A, of this regiment, to find and engage the enemy's flank, favoring as much as possible the brigades of Gregg and Smith, who were being so vigorously pushed. Captain Craig, who had the advance in this movement, reported a rebel cavalry brigade moving toward us in an oblique direction, and apparently coming from General Davies' front, and with the intention of cutting us off. I immediately sent Captain Beekman, with the remainder of his battalion, Companies G and I, to strengthen

Craig and throw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time, Captain Hick, commanding the third battalion, was directed to move to the left and rear, and remain there as a support. Taking Captain Brower, with his battalion, I manoeuvred till I succeeded in getting between the enemy and the remainder of the brigade. Captain Beekman at the same time changed direction to the left, keeping his skirmishers between Brower and the enemy. Hick was then brought down to Brower's position. The ever-ready Henry, of General Davies' staff, coming down, I requested him to inform the General what I was doing and what was opposing me. Learning it, he sent the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry down to report to me, and orders to fall slowly back and connect my skirmish line with that of the infantry on my right and rear. All this was performed with the loss of one man killed, Lemuel Smith, a private in Company E.

The infantry relieving us, we were ordered still further to the left, when we again engaged the enemy, and for the last time. Captain Beekman, with the first battalion, was sent out on the skirmish line. An irregular and harmless firing was kept up for some time. Finally, the skirmish line of the brigade were ordered to charge the enemy, supported by the regiments, and the enemy were quickly driven in confusion from their position. This successful charge had hardly terminated before orders were received for hostilities to cease. The order was immediately followed by a flag of truce from General Crook to the commanding General of the rebel forces in front of our lines, informing him that Generals Grant and Lee were having an interview and arranging the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

In this last engagement I cannot speak in too high terms of Captains Beekman and Canse. Beekman so manoeuvred a portion of his command as to destroy the left of the enemy's skirmish line, by driving it pell mell into the road for Canse to make his last charge, and a gallant and successful one it was. Second Lieutenant Darnstadt, of Company I, we

claim to be the last officer wounded in the combined armies operating against Lee's forces. Our cavalry division was the last to receive orders for a cessation of hostilities. The last flag of truce sent out was through our brigade lines. Lieut. Darnstadt received a painful, but not dangerous, wound in the head after the truce had passed our own lines. Hostilities ceased and the terms of the surrender agreed upon, we bivouacked that night on the battle-field, and our hearts were made glad by the appearance of Captain Brooks, who had just been released from captivity.

On the morning of the 10th we commenced our return march to Petersburg. On the night of the 10th, while we were encamped at Prospect Station, we had the pleasure of receiving back our captured comrades—First Lieutenants Joseph Killey and C. W. Camp. These officers, before the surrender, managed to make their guard prisoners and escape with them into our lines. We arrived at Petersburg on the 18th day of April.

In this eventful campaign, the regiment, in every engagement, bore itself with conspicuous gallantry. The conduct of the officers, in every instance, was such as to elicit the praise of every one. Adjutant James T. Clancy, throughout the whole campaign, rendered me most efficient service. His conduct in the action of April 5th called forth the commendation of Major General Crook and several of his staff. On that day, while gallantly charging with a detachment of the regiment, he received a painful sabre wound in the hand. He declined to leave the field in this and subsequent battles. Great credit is due to Captain Hughes for our final success in the afternoon engagement of April 5th. On the 6th of April First Lieutenant Thomas H. Ford received a wound in the left breast by a glancing shot, prohibiting the use of his bridle arm and the wearing of a sabre belt, but he remained with and took an active part in all the battles of the regiment.

The following non-commissioned officers and private received medals of honor from the Secretary of War for gal-

lantry in the campaign:—First Sergeant George W. Stewart, Co. E; Sergeant Aaron B. Tompkins, Co. G; Sergeant David Southard, Co. C; Charles Wilson, Color Sergeant; William Porter, Sergeant of Co. H; Charles Titus, Sergeant of Co. H; John Wilson, Sergeant of Co. L; William B. Hooper, Corporal of Co. L, and Private Christian Straele, of Co. I. In these medals of honor the soldier received a token which is of more value than anything else which could be given him, as they stamp the recipient a brave, faithful soldier, a name to be honored and revered.

Sergeant Major William T. Allen; Sergeant Samuel Walton, Co. A; Sergeants Charles Krouselmire and John Tinney, Co. B; Sergeants William R. Branson, Culver Marshall and Chester Merritt, of Co. C; Sergeant John H. Warner, Co. D; Sergeants John Shields, William Russell and John Fogarty, Co. E; Michael Williams and Edward F. Wenner, Sergeants of Co. G; John Brochbank and William Hudson, Sergeants of Co. H, and Corporal Philip Klespie, Co. H; Corporals Joseph Marsh and Francis Brown, of Co. K, and Sergeants George W. McPeck, Aaron H. White, William S. Booth and William H. Powell, Co. K; Sergeant William Stout and Corporals John McKinney and James Brady, Co. L; Sergeants John Dane and James S. Tillman and Corporal William B. Easton, of Co. M, are all worthy of mention. They are well known in the regiment for their good conduct in this memorable campaign.

We remained in camp near Petersburg until the morning of the 24th of April, when, in connection with the cavalry corps, we took up our line of march toward Danville, Va., to operate against the rebel General Johnston's army. After a march of five days we reached Boston Bridge Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, when we learned that Johnston had surrendered his army to General Sherman. We encamped there for the night, and on the following morning commenced our return march for Petersburg, arriving there on the 3d day of May.

The regiment was not engaged during this march. In this

as well as in the previous campaigns, we are indebted to Lieutenant Robert Henry, of Company A of this regiment, and Aid-de-camp to Brevet Major General Davies, for many good services he rendered the regiment. In all engagements of the regiment, when possible, he was sure to be with us, and with his courage and zeal, won the admiration of both officers and men.

On the morning of May 10th we broke camp and commenced our march for Alexandria via Richmond and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 16th of May. On the 21st we marched to Bladensburg, Maryland. On the 22d we had the pleasure of receiving our State colors. On the 23d we took part in the grand review. The regiment was complimented by many for the neat uniform, dress, and soldierly appearance of its officers and men, and its precision in marching.

We are now encamped near Bladensburg, Maryland. The health of the regiment is good.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WALTER R. ROBBINS,

Major Com'dg 1st N. J. Cavalry.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRST N. J. CAVALRY.

	Date of Commission
<i>Colonel,</i>	
Walter R. Robbins,.....	July 26, 1865.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel,</i>	
William Harper,.....	July 28, 1865.
<i>Majors,</i>	
Henry W. Sawyer,.....	Oct. 12, 1863.
William H. Hick,.....	May 15, 1865.
Garret V. Beekman,.....	July 28, 1865.
<i>Adjutant,</i>	
William Wilson,.....	July 28, 1865.
<i>Quartermaster,</i>	
Richard Darnstadt,.....	July 18, 1865.
<i>Commissary,</i>	
William C. Conover,.....	June 23, 1865.
<i>Surgeon,</i>	
William S. Willes,.....	Feb. 10, 1865.
<i>Assistant Surgeons,</i>	
Samuel Jones,.....	Sept. 23, 1864.
Stephen W. Van Duyn,.....	April 4, 1865.
<i>Chaplain,</i>	

	<i>Captains,</i>	<i>Date of Commission.</i>
Co. A.	Samuel Craig,.....	Nov. 1, 1864.
" B.	James T. Clancey,.....	June 8, 1865.
" C.	William Hughes,.....	Sept. 23, 1864.
" D.	Jeremiah P. Brower,.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
" E.	Robert Henry,.....	July 18, 1865.
" F.	Charles Watts,.....	July 18, 1865.
" G.	Robert B. Canse,.....	Nov. 1, 1864.
" H.	Joseph Killey,.....	June 8, 1865.
" I.	Lawrence Fay,.....	July 23, 1865.
" K.	Thomas H. Ford,.....	June 8, 1865.
" L.	Gilbert J. Johnson,.....	June 8, 1865.
" M.	Henry Werner,.....	July 18, 1865.

	<i>First Lieutenants,</i>	
Co. A.	Edward F. Wenner,.....	July 23, 1865.
" B.	Michael Keefe,.....	July 18, 1865.
" C.		
" D.	William T. Allen,.....	July 23, 1865.
" E.	Samuel Wood,.....	June 8, 1865.
" F.	Charles Wilson,.....	July 18, 1865.
" G.	Charles W. Camp,.....	June 23, 1865.
" H.	John Williams,.....	June 8, 1865.
" I.		
" K.	Charles P. Thompson,.....	July 18, 1865.
" L.	James Dalziel,.....	Dec. 20, 1864.
" M.	J. Randell Morrell,.....	July 18, 1865.

	<i>Second Lieutenants,</i>	
Co. A.	George L. Sawtelle,.....	July 23, 1865.
" B.	John Shields,.....	July 18, 1865.
" C.	Samuel Walton,.....	July 18, 1865.
" D.	John H. Warner,.....	July 18, 1865.
" E.	Culver Marshall,.....	July 23, 1865.
" F.	William Branson,.....	July 18, 1865.
" G.	John Clark,.....	July 18, 1865.
" H.	William H. Powell,.....	July 18, 1865.
" I.	Aaron B. Tompkins,.....	July 18, 1865.
" K.	Amos R. Poinsett,.....	July 23, 1865.
" L.	George W. McPeck,.....	July 18, 1865.
" M.	William Hudson,.....	July 23, 1865.

LIST OF ACTIONS

In which the First New Jersey Cavalry participated from its organization in 1861 until discharged in 1865.

1. Pohick Church, Va., December 29, 1861.
2. Pohick Creek, Va., January 15, 1862.
3. Seddons' Farm, Va., May 1, 1862.
4. Gray's Farm, Va., May 9, 1862.
5. Strasburg, Va., June 1, 1862.
6. Woodstock, Va., June 2, 1862.
7. Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862.
8. Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862.
9. Madison Court House, Va., July 27, 1862.
10. Barnett's Ford, (Rapidan,) Va., July 29, 1862.
11. Barnett's Ford, (Rapidan,) Va., August 4, 1862.
12. Barnett's Ford, (Rapidan,) Va., August 7, 1862.
13. Rappahannock Station, Va., August 18, 1862.
14. Cedar Mountain, Va., August 19, 1862.
15. Rappahannock Station, Va., August 20, 1862.
16. Warrenton, Va., August 23, 1862.
17. Waterloo Ford, (Rappahannock,) Va., August 24, 1862.
18. Snicker's Gap, Va., August 28, 1862.
19. Second Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862.
20. Second Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862.
21. Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862.
22. Warrenton, Va., September 24, 1862.
23. Aldie, Va., October 31, 1862.
24. Port Conoway, Va., November 19, 1862.
25. Fredericksburg, Va., December 11, 1862.

26. Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.
27. Rappahannock Station, Va., April 7, 1863.
28. Stoneman's Raid, Va., April 30, 1863.
29. Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford, Va., May 19, 1863.
30. Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.
31. Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.
32. Middleburg, Va., June 19, 1863.
33. Upperville, Va., June 21, 1863.
34. Westminster, Md., June 30, 1863.
35. Gettysburg, Penna., July 2, 1863.
36. Gettysburg, Penna., July 3, 1863.
37. Emmettsburg, Md., July 4, 1863.
38. Emmettsburg, Md., July 6, 1863.
39. Tetttersburg, Penna., July 7, 1863.
40. Cavetown, Md., July 8, 1863.
41. Harper's Ferry, Va., July 14, 1863.
42. Sheppardstown, Md., July 16, 1863.
43. Berryville, Va., July 31, 1863.
44. Salem, Va., August 15, 1863.
45. White Plains, Va., August 16, 1863.
46. Sulphur Springs, Va., October 12, 1863.
47. Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863.
48. Mine Run, Va., November 27, 1863.
49. Parker's Store, Va., November 29, 1863.
50. Custer's Raid, Va., February 18, 1864.
51. Raveana River, Va., February 21, 1864.
52. Ely's Ford, (Rapidan,) Va., May 3, 1864.
53. Todd's Tavern, Va., May 5, 1864.
54. Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864.
55. Sheridan's Raid, Va., May 9, 1864.
56. Beaver Dam Station, Va., May 10, 1864.
57. Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864.
58. Fortifications of Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864.
59. Ashland Station, Va., May 11, 1864.
60. Church of the Messiah, Va., May 21, 1864.
61. North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864.
62. Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
63. Emmons' Church, Va., May 29, 1864.
64. Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
65. Gaines' Mills, Va., June 2, 1864.

66. Chickahominy River, Va., June 2, 1864.
67. Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 4, 1864.
68. Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 5, 1864.
69. Pamunkey River, Va., June 8, 1864.
70. Trevillyan Station, Va., June 12, 1864.
71. White House, Va., June 20, 1864.
72. White House, Va., June 21, 1864.
73. St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.
74. Rear of Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864.
75. West of Petersburg, Va., July 12, 1864.
76. Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864.
77. Malvern Hill, Va., July 30, 1864.
78. Malvern Hill, Va., August 14, 1864.
79. Charles City Court House, Va., August 16, 1864.
80. Charles City Cross Roads, Va., August 17, 1864.
81. Reams Station, Va., August 26, 1864.
82. Malvern Hill, Va., September 5, 1864.
83. Charles City, Va., September 11, 1864.
84. Jerusalem Plank Road, Va., September 17, 1864.
85. Reams Station, Va., September 29, 1864.
86. Reams Station, Va., September 30, 1864.
87. Vaughn Road, Va., October 1, 1864.
88. Boydton Road, Va., October 6, 1864.
89. Stony Creek, Va., November 27, 1864.
90. Bellefield Station, Va., December 9, 1864.
91. Dinwiddie Court House, Va., February 6, 1865.
92. Hatcher's Run, Va., February 7, 1865.
93. Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865.
94. Jettersville, Va., April 5, 1865.
95. Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
96. Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.
97. Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.