FRANK SELLERS AND SAMUEL SMITHS

# "AMERICAN PERCUSSION REVOLVERS"

# REVISTED

Display By

Nick Penachio, Nick Penachio Jr and Joey Penachio

This was my family display this year in Baltimore Show – Many Rare ones!

# ANALYSIS OF THE "AMERICAN PERCUSSION REVOLVERS" BOOK— FORTY YEARS LATER

The forty years since the publication of "American Percussion Revolvers" book has gone by quickly. Both authors Frank Sellers and Samuel Smith are gone now but the information compiled in their book has left an incredible legacy for them. There was a time that this book was the standard reference of American Percussion Revolver collecting. There were even advanced collectors who collected every revolver pictured in Sellers and Smith "American Percussion Revolvers"

In analyzing and reading the information found on many of the rarer Percussion Revolvers mentioned in the book, it was gathered at a time of no internet and very few reference books. The information was gathered by actual handling of the revolvers, owning of the revolvers and careful study of the revolvers. In essence the collecting fraternity of 1970 and earlier was a smaller amount of collectors. The dissemination of information on the revolvers was more freely given among the big collectors then. Sellers and Smith were able to author a book that the information published was the most detailed and informative to the collector even to this day some forty years later.

As time progressed Norm Flayderman wrote his series of books on the entire field of American Firearms. Much of his information in doing his series of books was gleaned from the earlier "American Percussion Revolvers" written by Sellers and Smith in his Percussion Revolver section. It is interesting to note that on many of the rarer manufacturers and odd American Percussion Firearms that little more research has been done and actual new information seems to be very limited to what Sellers and Smith had found.

The revolvers exhibited in this display were once in the collections of luminary collectors such as William Locke, Samuel Smith, Waldo Nutter and Frank Sellers. Being able to track these Revolvers back forty years and more is very interesting. The rarity of many of the exhibited revolvers place them at the high point of gun collecting and being able to own these revolvers has been most special. I hope that you find this display interesting and informative and it answers questions you have about these seldom seen revolvers.

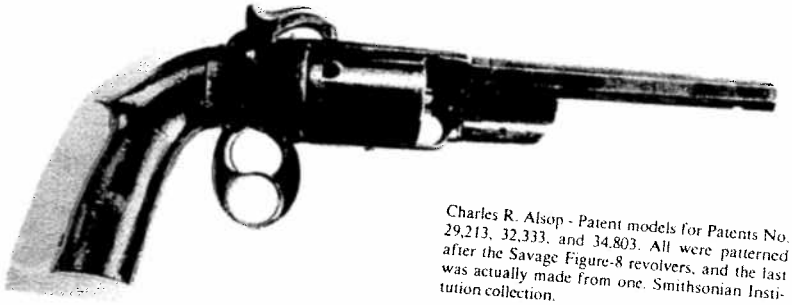
Happy Collecting!! You never know what you are going to find.

All our Best,

Nick Penachio, Nick Penachio Jr and Joey Penachio

1. Rare Alsop Revolver Patent Drawing

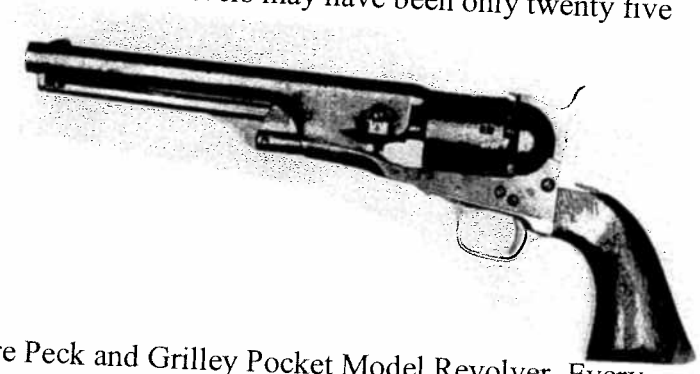
This is the original Patent Drawing paper for the Alsop Revolver. The actual patent Alsop Revolver is in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D. C. This revolver is very similar to the North Savage Revolver in design. The revolver pictured in this original Patent paper never went into production in this form or model. Alsop did produce two models of revolvers based on the features of this patent and several others they held.



Charles R. Alsop - Patent models for Patents No. 29,213, 32,333, and 34,803. All were patterned after the Savage Figure-8 revolvers, and the last was actually made from one. Smithsonian Institution collection.

2. Metropolitan Arms Company Model 1861 Navy Revolver

This is the Metropolitan Arms Company 1861 Navy Revolver pictured in Sellers and Smith Book. This is an exceedingly rare revolver to see. This revolver is the one example pictured in all the reference books. There are perhaps only 3 or 4 of these revolvers known. The production of these revolvers may have been only twenty five revolvers in total.



3. Peck and Grilley Revolver

This is an exceedingly rare Peck and Grilley Pocket Model Revolver. Every known Peck and Grilley Revolver is different in their construction. There are five Peck and Grilley Revolvers known. There has been only one additional example found in the forty years since the Sellers and Smith book was published. The one other example was a conversion to rimfire or it was made as a rimfire revolver. This revolver was sold in the Frank Sellers Collection auction at Rock Island Auction Company several years ago.

4. Pettengill Dragoon Revolver Serial Number #2

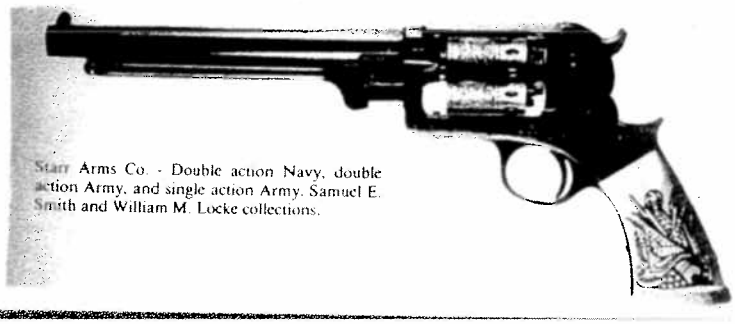
The description of this revolver in Smith and Sellers is "Prototype Army Revolver". This is the serial number #2 Pettengill Dragoon Revolver. This is an extremely rare and unusual revolver. There are two examples of this revolver known. At the time of publication of the Sellers and Smith book both examples were in the William Locke Collection. In the last forty years since publication of the book no new examples have been found. This is a high point in the collecting of American Percussion Revolvers.

5. Shawk and McClanahan Revolver – Serial number # 38

This Shawk and McClanahan revolver is the example pictured in the Smith and Sellers book. A careful examination of the pitting on barrel, marks on the frame and the front sight make this evident. An exhaustive researching of this revolver by Frank Graves of Plano, Texas has only found three additional Shawk and McClanahan revolvers in the forty years since the Smith and Sellers book was published. In Frank Graves detailed article published in one of the last issues of the "Gun Report" magazine it was found that nearly every Shawk and McClanahan revolver was slightly different. The highest found serial number revolver was number #38 which is this one. This revolver is unmarked except for the serial number on the loading lever. The total production of these revolvers may have been only 50 revolvers or less.

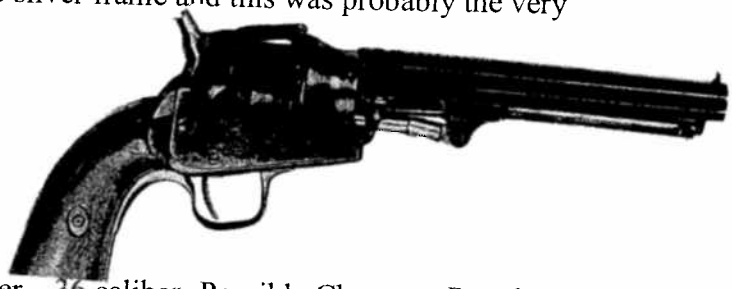
6. Engraved Starr Arms Single Action Army Revolver with carved Ivory grip

This is a extra deluxe Starr Single Action Army Revolver. There are very few Ivory gripped Starr Revolvers known. It was made for presentation to a prominent person or Civil War Officer. There is great detail in the carving of the display of arms on the grip. This was quite an example of the Starr Single Action Army Revolver for Sellers and Smith to picture in their book



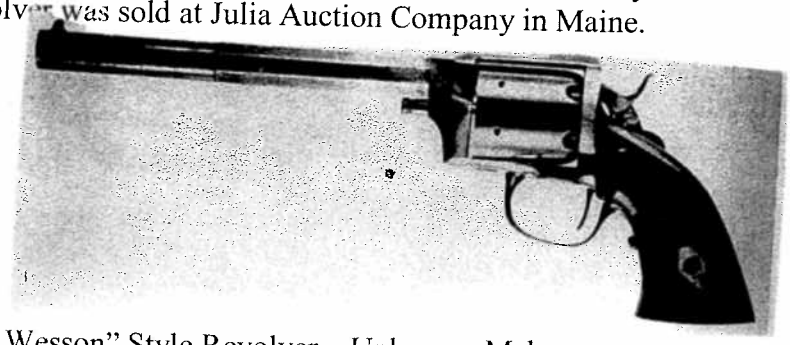
7. Walsh Firearms Revolver – Prototype Patent Model – No Serial Number

This is an extremely rare and early production Walsh Revolver. This revolver is a single trigger example prototype. In Sellers and Smith book a Walsh revolver pictured is the patent model in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington D.C.. The exhibited Walsh Revolver has some of the Patent model features but has a silver frame that is engraved and the markings of "Walsh Patent Feb 8, 1859" under the barrel and "J. Walsh Patent Feb 8, 1859" on the cylinder. This revolver is a one of a kind prototype Walsh Revolver made pre-production of the standard two trigger design revolver. No other examples such as this displayed revolver are known with the silver frame and this was probably the very FIRST production Walsh Revolver.



8. Unidentified Six Shot Brass Frame Revolver – 36 caliber- Possible Chapman Revolver

This is an unusual solid brass frame revolver. It is described in the Sellers and Smith book as "Unidentified six shot brass frame 36 caliber revolver. These revolvers were made in eastern Pennsylvania and one unfinished specimen carries the spurious marking C. Chapman." This is the only percussion example of this revolver known. There has not been much new information found about this revolver. This revolver is also line draw in the Roland Thalheimer "Percussion Revolvers of the United States" book. See exhibit for the line drawing of this revolver and his description. Recently an identical Brass Frame Rimfire Revolver was sold at Julia Auction Company in Maine.

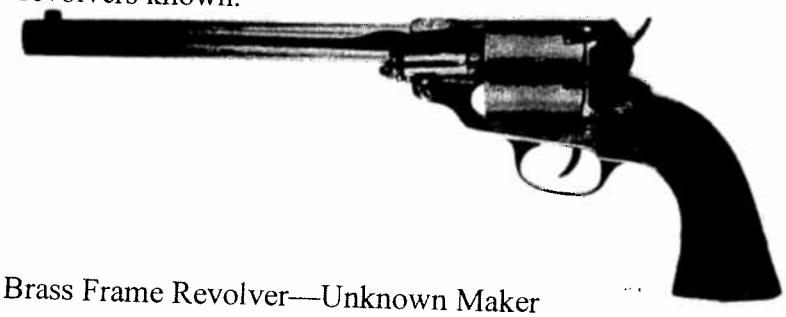


9. Unidentified "Smith and Wesson" Style Revolver – Unknown Maker

The description of this revolver in Sellers and Smith book is "Unidentified six shot 32 caliber revolver, evidently made as a copy of the Smith and Wesson .32 cartridge revolver." This revolver seems to be one of a kind. During the forty years since publication of the book no other examples of this revolver have been found.

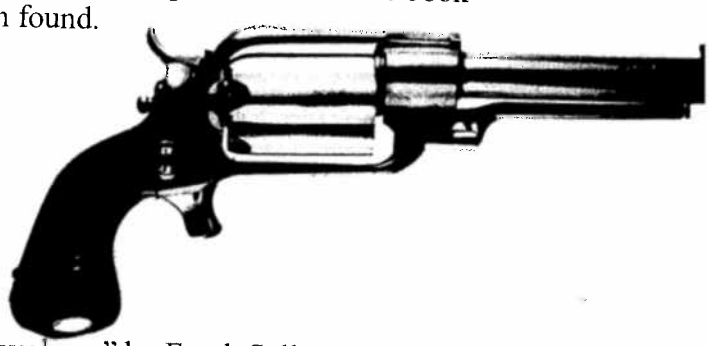
10. Unidentified "Tranter Style" Revolver—Unknown Maker

The description of this revolver in Sellers and Smith book is "Unidentified six shot 44 caliber revolver showing features of both the Adams (solid frame and side lever) and the Colt (attached grips and trigger guard)." A second one of these revolvers is known. The revolver pictured was sold in a December 2009 auction. In the same auction the second known example was also sold. Both now belong to different owners. No new information about the maker or quantity of manufacture has been found on these revolvers. These are the only two of the revolvers known.



11. Unidentified "Root Style" five shot Brass Frame Revolver—Unknown Maker

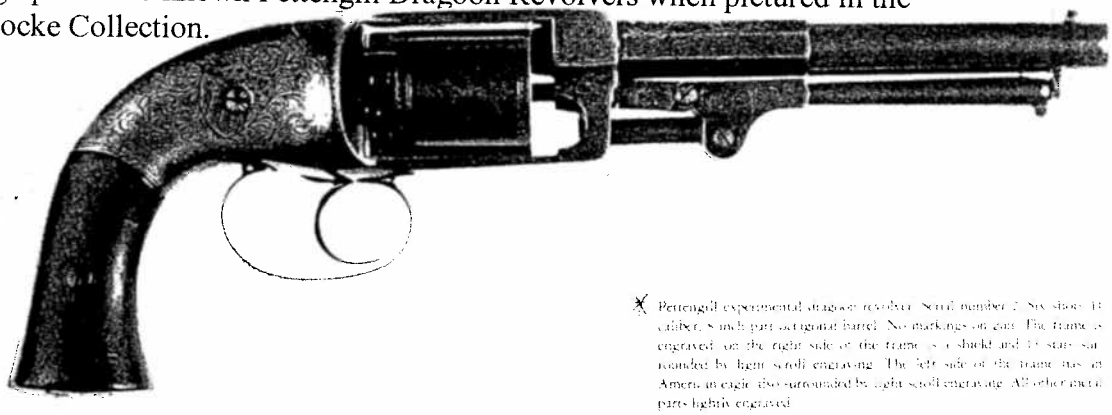
The description of this revolver in Sellers and Smith book is "Unidentified five shot brass frame 44 caliber revolver with side hammer similar to Colt Root Model". This revolver is a one of a kind example. During the forty years since publication of the book no other examples of this type of revolver have been found.



12. Original Copy of Book "American Percussion Revolvers" by Frank Sellers and Samuel Smith. It still is the most in depth and well researched book on the topic of American Percussion Revolvers.

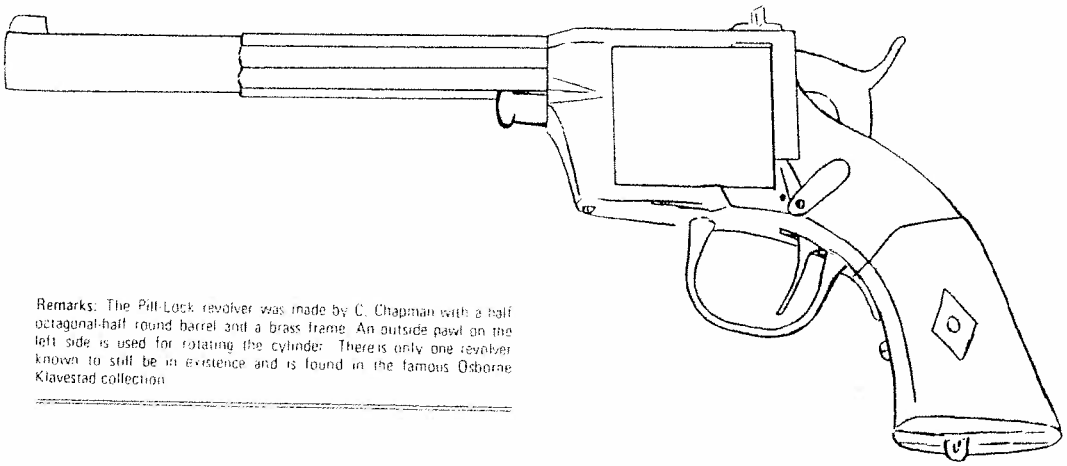
13. Deluxe Copy of Book "American Percussion Revolvers" by Frank Sellers and Samuel Smith. It has a leather cover and deluxe heavy stock paper. The photographs of the revolvers are much more detailed and almost three dimensional. Only about 120 of these deluxe editions were printed.

14. Photograph of two known Pettengill Dragoon Revolvers when pictured in the William Locke Collection.




15. Line Drawing of the Unidentified Six Shot Brass Frame Revolver from the Roland Thalheimer Book "Percussion Revolvers of the United States". Interesting to note that Thalheimer could not get an actual photograph of this revolver but Sellers and Smith did for their book on revolvers.

**CHAPMAN REVOLVER**



Remarks: The Pill-Lock revolver was made by C. Chapman with a half octagonal-half round barrel and a brass frame. An outside pawl on the left side is used for rotating the cylinder. There is only one revolver known to still be in existence and is found in the famous Osborne Klavestad collection.

# NEW JERSEY

AND

# THE REBELLION:

A

HISTORY OF THE SERVICES OF THE TROOPS AND PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY IN AID OF THE UNION CAUSE.

BY

JOHN Y. FOSTER.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE.

NEWARK, N. J.:
MARTIN R. DENNIS & CO.
1868.

reaching the field, however, the command found itself confronted by the entire corps of Stonewall Jackson, and being violently assailed, was compelled to fall back with severe loss. In withdrawing, General Taylor was severely wounded in the leg, and being carried to Alexandria, died, on the 1st of September, from the effects of the amputation of the limb—his spirit remaining firm and undaunted to the last.

As a soldier, General Taylor's prominent characteristics were courage, intelligence, and inflexible devotion to duty. As a disciplinarian, he was stern almost to harshness, and for a time was, on this account, far from popular with his command. In personal manners he was haughty and reserved, seldom unbending from his lofty mood even among his intimates; but under all the hard crust throbbed a nature at once passionate and noble—a nature which scorned injustice and held unyieldingly to convictions honestly and deliberately formed. Had his life been spared, he must have attained a high rank among the Generals of the Union army, in which, whatever its misfortunes, courage and unselfish patriotism always commanded generous and certain applause.

### Brigadier-General William S. Truex.

General William S. Truex entered the service as Major of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment on the 21st of August, 1861, and served with that regiment until the 7th of March, 1862, when he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Tenth Regiment. On the 7th of July following, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, which left the State on the 2d of September of the same year, proceeding to Monocacy, Maryland. On the 20th of January, 1863, he was assigned to the command of Frederick City and the troops in that vicinity, consisting of a battery of the Fourth Artillery (regulars), a battalion of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Third Delaware and the "Purnell Legion"—a Maryland regiment. He remained in this position for some months, when he was sent with the Fourteenth New Jersey and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, to open communi-

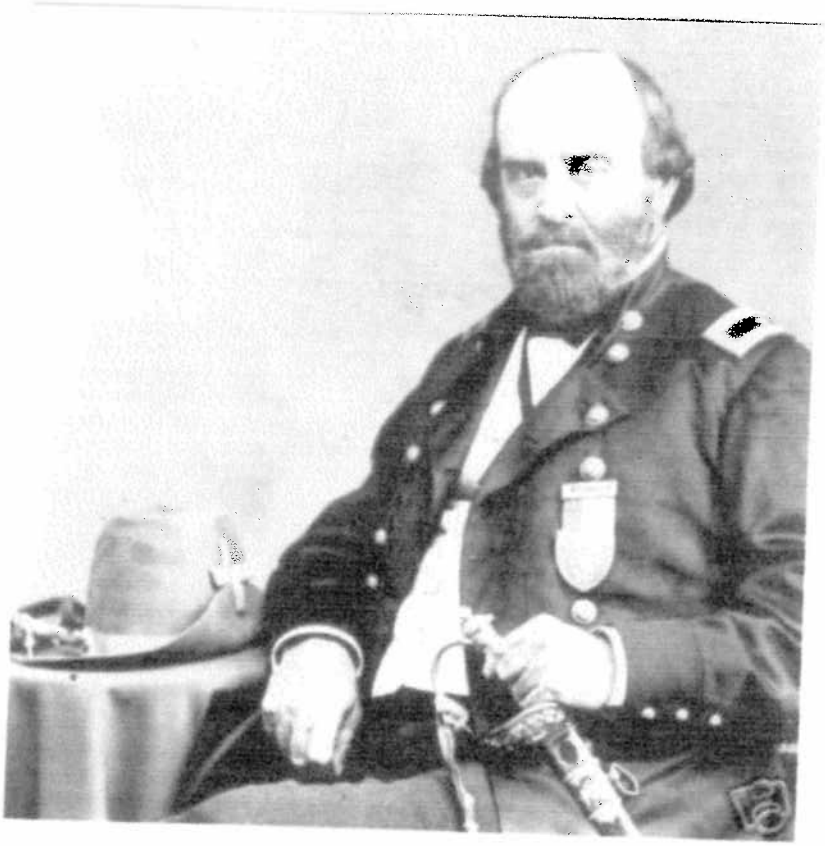
cation with Harper's Ferry, which was considered at the time a very hazardous task, but which he successfully performed. His regiment was then brigaded, and after the battle of Gettysburg, joined the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Wapping Heights, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Snicker's Gap, Charlestown, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg (second assault), and Sailor's Creek. General Truex commanded a brigade in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Petersburg (second assault), Sailor's Creek, and at Lee's surrender, being wounded at Cold Harbor. He was appointed Brigadier-General by brevet on the 15th of June, 1865.

During the Mexican war, General Truex served as Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry, and consequently brought to the command of the regiments with which he was identified in the late war, an amount of experience and knowledge which rendered his services peculiarly valuable. In action he was always cool, brave, and self-reliant, while as a disciplinarian he possessed qualities of the highest order.

## Brigadier-General Caldwell K. Hall.

General Hall, born in Philadelphia on the 10th of March, 1839, was, at the time the war broke out, a practicing lawyer in Trenton, whither his father, Rev. John Hall, D. D., removed in 1841. Entering the military service as Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, August 28, 1861, he was made Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second New Jersey Brigade, under Colonel S. H. Starr, filling that position for some nine months. Upon the accession of Brigadier-General F. Patterson to the command of the brigade, Hall was transferred to his staff as Aid-de-camp, serving as such for three months. He participated in the battle of Williamsburg and the Peninsula campaign; and on the termination of the latter, was relieved from duty with that army, accepting (August 25, 1862) the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fourteenth Regiment, then being

# Study of the National Association Mexican War Veteran Medals ("Shields")



Compiled By

Nick Penachio
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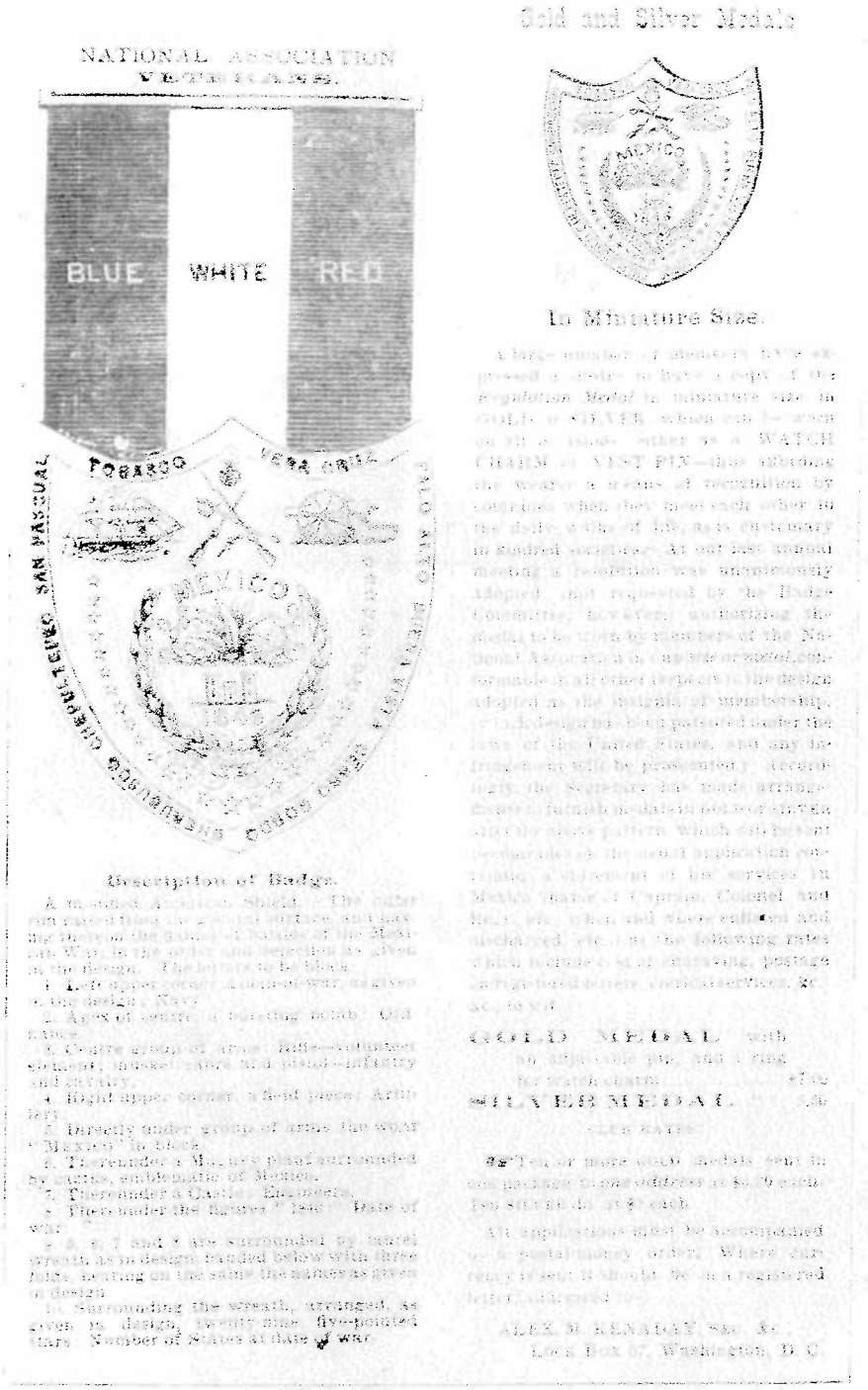


NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
VETERANS.

BLUE WHITE RED

Description of Badge.

Gold and Silver Medals

In Miniature Size.

Back cover of the Fourth Annual Reunion of the National Mexican War Veteran Association- February 1877 – Washington, D.C.

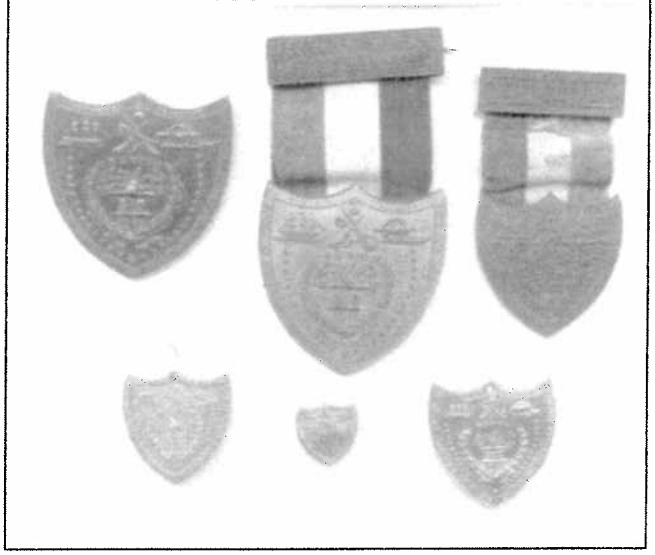
# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR

## HISTORY

on February 20, 1873, twenty Washington, D.C. veterans assembled as a result of a call for a meeting of Mexican war Veterans to consider the propriety of joining as a body in the inaugural ceremonies of President Grant on the ensuing March 4th. After agreeing to participate, Alexander M. Kenaday, resident agent in Washington of the San Francisco ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, called the groups attention to a pension petition submitted by a Pittsburgh group and moved that a committee be appointed to co-operate in this project. This was adopted and Kenaday was named chairman. On April 15, 1873 Kenaday invited all survivors of the Mexican War to unite in an association which resulted in the organization of ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF 1846. on May 1st General J. W. Denver was elected president and Kenaday secretary. on May 15th a resolution was passed which invited veterans of the Mexican War throughout the country "now organized or hereafter to be enrolled in association" to send two or more delegates to a national convention to be held January 15, 1874.

The 1874 convention adopted a constitution which stated that the association would be known as THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIOIN OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR and called for efforts to contact all survivors requesting them to enroll in the National Register. The various state and local organizations were seemingly independent of the National Association, but their members appear to have become members of the National Association automatically.

VARIOUS TYPES OF INSIGNIA



## MEMBERSHIP

The 1874 constitution stated that the organization "shall be composed of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in that war, now in the service of the United States, or who have been honorably discharged.

## OBJECTS

"The objects shall be to organize the scattered veterans of the Mexican War into one body, upon the broad principles of equality, fraternity and charity, for the promotion of social intercourse, good fellowship, and for all proper assistance." Although not mentioned in the constitution, it is fairly obvious that one of it's primary objectives was to secure a pension for veterans of the war and for their survivors and this was accomplished several years later.

## INSIGNIA – S-12

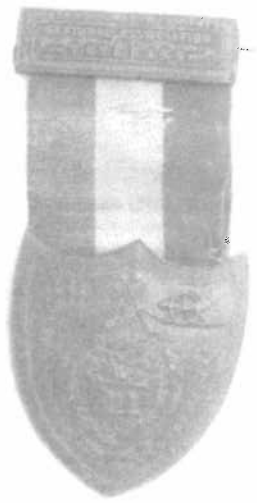
On January 17, 1874 a committee was appointed to select an appropriate design for a seal and a badge for the National organization. The design suggested was for a shield 54 x 58mm suspended from a bar by a red-white-blue ribbon from a 50x15mm bar with the words NATIONAL ASSOCIATION / OF / VETERANS. The recommendations of the committee were submitted at the 1874 convention and adopted. Part of the recommendation was that Congress be requested to provide a captured bronze artillery piece for making the shields and this was accomplished, but not without a significant delay and the intervention of President Grant.

The badges were produced in the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia and are similar to the approved design except for the words "Patented March 7, 1876" on the top of the suspension bar. They were announced in a circular distributed by the National Organization in time for the centennial celebration on July 4, 1876. The cost to a veteran was $2.00 which included engraving of the recipient's name and unit. The rank was also engraved except for privates or seamen. At some point in time, the mint die developed a small crack in the upper left corner and medals a often found with this break obvious.

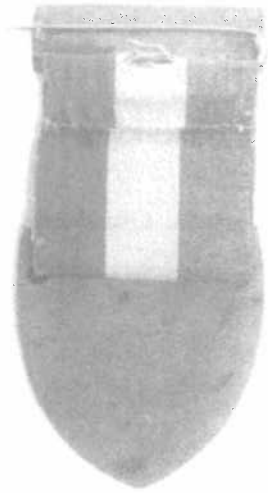
**INSIGNIA – S-13 NO ILLUSTRATION**

In a January 1, 1876 circular to surviving veterans regarding the medal, there is a paragraph which says "The Medal alone (without the cross bar and ribbon attached) will be furnished to Widows, or to proven Heirs of deceased soldiers or sailors, as Family mementos or similar application ---." An example is owned by Mr. Ron Martin of Santa Clara, CA. The reverse is engraved *THOMAS D. MARTIN / CAPT. ASST. COM. SUB. / 1ST TENN. INF.* The planchet has never had a strap or ribbon hanger device attached.

S-12 OBVERSE



S-12 – REVERSE



**INSIGNIA – S-14**

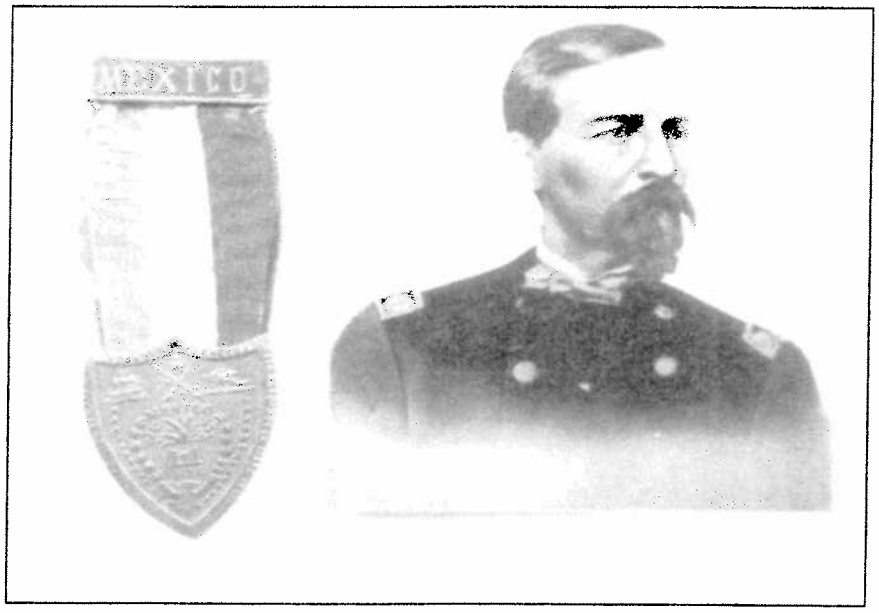
Recently,. what appears to be a solid silver medal of the NAV-2 type appeared. This is made from the same die as the NAV-1, planchet, but without the die break found on later medals. It is named to a CAPT. HENRY McKAVETT / EIGHTH INFANTRY. Captain McKavett was killed in action September 21, 1846 at the Battle of Monterey so this would therefore represent a posthumous award to the family. The reverse contains a silver strap about 1/8 inch wide that represents a departure from the normal wire device used to hold the ribbon. While no other silver specimens are known to exist, we can speculate that the medal acquired by heirs of officers who were killed in action may have been made of silver to differentiate from the Type NAV-2 in bronze which is known to have been given to families of enlisted personnel who died in service.

**S-14 OBVERSE**

**S-14 REVERSE**

**INSIGNIA S-15 – GOLD**
**S-16 - SILVER**

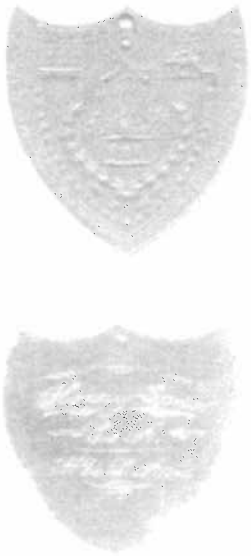
In a February 22, 1877 resolution, a smaller "miniature" version of the shield without suspension was introduced in gold and silver to be worn as a watch fob or vest device. These were 31x34mm and available upon application at the rate of $7.00 for gold and $3.50 for silver which included the cost of engraving and postage. There are examples of these medals being equipped with a privately constructed suspension so they could be worn as a regular medal. The illustrated example was worn by Lt. James W. Abert of the Topographical Engineers. Abert was a West Point Graduate and was with General Kearny's expedition into Mexico in 1846. He led other survey groups in conjunction with the western railroads and served during the Civil War as a Lt. Col. Of Engineers.




S-16 OBVERSE
SILVER

**Lt. Colonel James W. Abert**
**S-15 with customized suspension**

S-17 OBVERSE AND
REVERSE



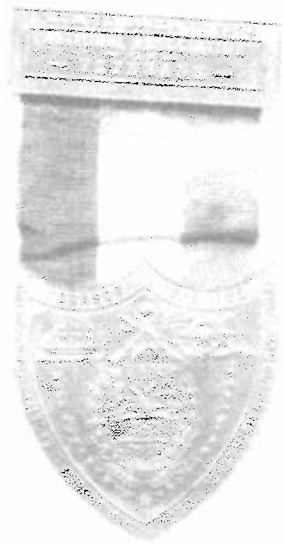
**INSIGNIA – S-17 – GOLD**
**S-18 – SILVER**
**S-19 - BRONZE**

In 1886, the Association adopted a new steel die presented by Rear Admiral A. L. Case, USN. This was for a medal described as approximately 1/3 larger than the gold and silver medals previously issued. It is assumed that this is really the 36x34mm version which is not 1/3rd, but about 1/8th larger. The cost to a veteran of descendant was $10.00 for gold with an adjustable pin, $7.00 for gold face and silver back, $4.00 for silver and $2.00 for bronze with a pin.. Encountered specimens of this size are engraved with the recipient's name, branch or unit and the author has not seen a "pin" type.

**INSIGNIA –S-20**

Alexander Kenaday, the long time secretary, passed way in 1897. A Mrs. Moore Murdock of Fort Worth, TX (founder of the Dames of 1846 and secretary of the Texas Association of Mexican War Veterans) sought to locate his records and assumed the role of national secretary. She received the records from Kenady's widow along with "some bronze NAVMW medals." It appears that this supply was used up and Mrs. Murdock, in an effort to avoid the cost of creating yet another die, arranged for her supplier of Dames of 1846 medals to provide approximately 400 medals similar in design to the old membership medal, but in the same size as the Dames medal which will be discussed next. It's not clear why the U.S. Mint was not asked to make more of the original medals, but it may have to do with the cracked die previously mentioned. These new medals have a 41x13mm suspension bar with the same inscription as the original and it appears that the bar and planchet were made by the J. Arthur Limerick Company of Baltimore, MD. There is a number stamped on the lower reverse of the shield which may have been related to the veteran applying for a medal. No examples of engraved medals in this size are known to exist and no record has been found to associate the number to a veteran. The planchet has the word "PAT" as part of the die in the upper left corner of the shield. This would seem to mean "Patent" and an effort to continue protection of the design.

S-20 OBVERSE



## THE DAMES OF 1847 – S-21

S-21 OBVERSE

**HISTORY**

The Dames of 1846 was the auxiliary of the National Association Mexican War Veterans and was formed in 1901 through the efforts of Mrs. M. Moore Murdock during the 6th annual reunion of the Texas Association of Veterans of the Mexican War at Fort Worth. Mrs. Murdock , who had been very active in veteran affairs and herself the daughter of a Mexican War veteran, was named national commandant and proceeded to organize "camps" each named for a Mexican War battle. At the organization's peak there were fourteen camps throughout the country. The total membership was quite small probably not exceeding 400 active members. Membership was limited female relatives of veterans including spouses and daughters.

**INSIGNIA**

The insignia was approved in 1901 as "a bronze shield, a smaller version of that worn by the Mexican War veterans." This medal is bronze 42 x 44mm and has a number stamped into the reverse at the point of the shield. This may have been the membership number of the recipient. The suspension bar is 41x13mm and says "Dames of 1846 / Auxiliary / Mexican War Veterans." The reverse has a circular hallmark of "J. Arthur Limerick, Balto. MD." which is the same company that made the later version of the veteran's medal discussed earlier. The Limerick hallmark on the Veteran's medal and the Auxiliary is a different design however.

**REFERENCE**

MEXICAN WAR QUARTERLY - Vol. 3, No. 3 Fall 1994 - A publication of The Descendants of Mexican War Veterans. Article entitled "M. Moore Murdock - Angel of the Veterans" by Steven R. Butler.

## NEW YORK ASSOCIATED MEXICAN WAR VETERANS – S-22

**HISTORY**
An organization of veterans which was probably formed prior to 1874 and consisted of veterans in and around the New York City area. It initially joined the National Association Mexican War Veterans, but in 1876 refused to participate in the annual election of officers and had previously refused to provide a list of it's members to the National as required by the NAVMW Constitution. The NYC group probably did not exceed 125 members.

NYV-1 OBVERSE

**INSIGNIA**
The origin of the badge is not known, but some history may exist in the report from the third annual reunion of the NAVMW which describes how president James W. Denver interrupted the NAVMW secretary during a floor argument with New York City members over the method of distributing badges and other items to make the following statement: "The manner of distribution (of the badges) was then seized on by these discontented spirits to get up fresh discontent, and as their demands could not be complied with by the Secretary, they refused the badge authorized by the National Association, but got up a counterfeit copy of it." It is indeed almost, but not quite, an exact copy of the National's badge. At 41x44mm it is smaller and appears to be in sterling silver. The suspension bar is 4Ox9mm with a lower slot for the ribbon and the obverse has the words NEW YORK ASSOCIATION / MEXICAN WAR VETERANS. An example at American Numismatic Society is suspended by chain links which appear to be added to the medal. The pictured medal has a name engraved in script vertically on the reverse.

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## MASSACHUSETTS MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

**HISTORY**
The New England Association of Veterans of the Mexican War had a well organized Society. They had meetings and reunions on a yearly basis. There were several prominent members in the New England Association including General Samuel Chamberlain, General Nelson Viall and Captain W. Murch all from Massachusetts. They were having reunions and dinners into the early 1900s. It is possible they may have thought of having their own medal similar to the New York Mexican War Veterans medal that was probably very well known to them at the time.

**INSIGNIA**
This medal is a silver shield of the basic design used by the National Association of Mexican War Veterans and the New York Associated Mexican War Veterans medal. It has a silver pin back top bar engraved "Massachusetts" and struck below that "Mexican War Veterans" Information about state organization medals of Mexican War Veterans is very hard to find and only one example of the Massachusetts Mexican War Veterans Medal has ever been found and documented.

National Association Mexican War Veteran Medals (Shields)

I have seen, encountered and read about many the National Society Mexican War Veteran Medals. There are probably hundreds of these medals out there. I have made a study of the soldiers Units and Engraving Styles on the medals also.

Large Bronze Mexican War Veteran Medal Shields- Regular and Volunteer Army Units

| Name of soldier | Complete(C) Planchet(P) | Unit Engraved | Engraving |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Lynch | (C) | 1st Art. | Large |
| George Henry | (C) | Musician- Co. I – 2nd Art. | Large |
| Erza N. Depew | (C) | 1" Drag. | Large |
| Henry Junkins | (P) | 2" Drag. | Large? |
| Edward McIntosh | (P) | 3" Drag. | Large? |
| George W. Richardson | (C) | 3rd Inf. | Small |
| James W. Whitacker | (C) | 3rd Infantry | |
| Adam Heilman | (C) | 4" Inf. | Small |
| Jackson D. Thornton | (C) | 7" Inf. | Large? |
| Augustus Thomas | (P) | 14" Inf. | Small |
| H. F. Jones | (C) | Co. E - 16th Inf. | |
| Charles R. Otis | (C) | 16" Inf. | Large? |
| Albert Einst | (C) | Mounted Rifles | |
| John W. Ross | (C) | Co. F. – Mounted Rifles- Chapultepec | |
| Joseph R. King | (P) | 1st Ark. Cav. | Large |
| Winston Bennett | (C) | Cal. Art. Co. (Handmade Top bar with California Bear) | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David Boyd | (C) | Ill. Cav. | Small |
| S. W. Moore | (C) | 4th Ill. Cav. | |
| George F. Fisher | (C) | 1st Sergt.- Co. I - 1"Ill. Inf. | Large |
| Theodore Finger | (C) | 2" Ill. Inf. | Small |
| DeWitt C. Frazier | (P) | 4" Ill. Inf. | |
| Fletcher Tevis | (C) | 5th Ind. Inf. | |
| James Ford | (P) | Ky. Cav. | Small |
| Ephraim M. Stone | (P) | 1" Lt. 1" Ky. Inf. | Small |
| William P. Chiles | (C) | Capt. 3" Ky. Inf. | Small |
| E. P. Hardesty | (C) | 3" Ky. Inf. | Large |
| Alfred H. Byrd | (P) | La. Cav. | |
| James M. Vandergriff | (P) | Capt. Co. H- 2nd La. Inf. | |
| A.J. Byrd | (P) | 6" La. Inf. & 3" Drag. | Small |
| Benj. F. Hughes | (P) | 10th La. Inf. | Small |
| Henry Volkmer | (C) | 10" La. Inf. | Small |
| William Emory | (C) | U.S. Topo. Eng's- 2nd Lieut<br>1st Md. and D.C. Regt<br>Lieut. Col. | Small? |
| Thomas J. Goodrick | (C) | 2" Md. & D.C. Lht . Art. | Small |
| Joseph Knight | (C) | Mass. Inf. | Large |
| Mathew F. Locke | (P) | 1st Miss. Infantry | |
| Frederick J. Malone | (C) | 1st Miss. Infantry | |
| Alfred Patton | (P) | 1" Miss. Inf. | Small |
| Chesley R. Guinn | (P) | Co. I- 2nd Miss. Inf. | Large |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. S. Hight | (C) | 1st Mo. Cav. | Small? |
| Tho's S. Long | (C) | 1st Mo. Inf. | Large |
| Frederick Schreiber | (C) | Mo. Lht. Art. Co. | |
| William H. Grove | (C) | Capt.- Santa Fe Cavalry | |
| Thomas Holland | (C) | Santa Fe Cav. | Large |
| Joseph Hondel | (C) | Co. B- 1st N. Y. Inf. | Large |
| Martin Cahill | (P) | 1st N. Y. Inf. | Small |
| Adams Kearns | (C) | 2nd Ohio Inf. | Large |
| Joshua W. Brothers | (C) | 4th Ohio Inf. | Large |
| Abner R. Doughty | (C) | 4" Ohio Inf. | |
| Lafeyette Mosher | (C) | 4th Ohio Inf. – 2nd Lt. | Small |
| William Cooper | (P) | 5th Ohio Inf. | Small |
| W. J. Belding | (C) | Co. I- 1st Pa. Inf. | Large |
| Charles W. Diven | (P) | 2" Penn. Inf. – Co. M<br>Col. Geary -- Capt. Caldwell | Small? |
| Thomas D. Martin | (C) | Capt. Asst. Com. Sub.-<br>1st Tenn. Inf. | |
| Reuben F. Alexander | (C) | 4th Tenn. Inf.<br>(Silver Handmade Top bar "AVMW") | Small |
| William C. Gaines | (C) | 4" Tenn. Inf. | Large |
| John Canavan | (C) | 2" Texas Cav. | Small |
| C. R. Bryant | (P)1996 | 3" Texas Cav. | Small |
| George C. Miles | (P) | 6th Texas Cav. | Small |
| Geo. S. Evans | (C) | Tx. Mtd. Rifles | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. R. Hobbs | (C) | Sergt. 3rd Tex. Rangers | Large |
| Wm. J. Phillips | (P) | 11th Texas Rangers | Large |
| C. H. Bowman | (P) | Tampico Rangers | |

Mexican War Large Shield Known but inscription and unit need to be found

Odon Guitar – Could be from Missouri

Large Silver Planchet

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Henry McKavett | (P) | Eighth Infantry | Large |

Large Bronze Mexican War Veteran Shields- United States Navy

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edward F. Beale | (C) | Passed Midshipman- U.S.N | Large |
| George Bose | (C) | U.S. Navy | Small |
| Francis Havor | (C) | U. S. Navy | Small |
| Andrew W. Johnson | (P) | Midshipman U.S.N. | Large |
| Edward Johnson | (C) | U. S. Navy | Large |
| Simon D. Lane | (C) | U. S. Navy | Large |
| Anthony McDermott | (C) | U. S. Navy | Large? |
| Sam Phillips | (P) | U.S. Navy | |
| Charles J. Searle | (C) | U. S. Navy | Large |
| W. T. Wheeler | (C) | U. S. Navy | |
| | | | |
| Matthew R. Kintzing | (P) | 1st Lt- Marine Batt. | Large |
| Peter Weber | (C) | U.S. Marine Corps | Small |

Miniature Mexican War Veteran Shields- All Services and the two size variations

| | | Medal Size Variation |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Shields | | |
| George W. Bolton | Co. F.- 1st Mo. Cav. | Small |
| James W. Abert | 2d Lieut. – Topog'l Engineers | |
| Henry Erne | Co. A - 1st U.S. Art. | |
| E. P. Hardesty | 3" Ky. Inf. | Small |
| John P. Naglee | Artificer- Howitzer Battery | |
| Silver Shields | | |
| George Bose | U.S.S Ohio | Large |
| E. W. M. Craner | Co. E. – 5th Infantry | Small |
| Israel Evans | Co. B – Mormon Battn. | |
| John McFeely | U. S. Navy | |
| G.W.M.L. | 1st N.Y.V.- 1846-47-48 | |
| Hamilton S. Sparks | Co. E -- 2nd Penn. Vols. | Small |
| Bronze Shields | | |
| Lewis Evans | Co. K—2nd Ohio Inf. | |
| Chas. F. Guillou | Ex. Surgeon- U.S.N.<br>For his Grandson<br>Ch. Th. Blackmore | |

Photographs known of Veterans Wearing their Mexican War Veterans Large Shield Medals and units that they served with in Mexican War

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gen. Henry W. Benham- Corps of Engineers | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Winston Bennett- Calif. Art. Co. | (C) | -Photograph/ Medal Known |
| Gen. Samuel Chamberlain- 1st U.S. Dragoons | (P) | -Famous Photograph of him |
| Albert Einst- Mounted Rifles | (C) | -Photograph/ Medal Known Is still in family |
| John Jackson- Missouri Veteran | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Capt. George W. Murch- Co. E 1st Mass Inf. | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Gen. August Valentine Kautz – 1st Ohio Inf. | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| James Sowry- Co. B- 1st Ohio Inf. | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Gen. William S. Truex - 10th U.S. Inf. | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| James S. Wentworth(A Negro)-U.S. Navy | (C) | -Photograph of Him 1885 |

Photographs known of Veterans Wearing their Mexican War Veterans Small Shield Medals and units they served with in the Mexican War

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Col. James W. Abert- 2nd Lieut- Topg" Engineers | (C) | -Photograph/Medal Known |
| John P. Cantwell- Palmetto Regiment | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Adm. Thorton A. Jenkins –U.S. Navy | (C) | -Photograph of him |
| Gen. Orlando B. Willcox – 4th U.S. Artillery | (P) | -Photograph of him |
| Gen. Thomas J. Wood - 2nd U.S. Dragoons | (P) | -Photograph of him |

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orders to take measures to meet them, addressed my telegram to General Kenly instead of to yourself. I trust this has made no difference in the action taken. I send up the road to-day in direction of Monocacy bridge a regiment of infantry (One hundred and fiftieth New York), three companies of the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and two sections of Chalfin's battery, Fifth Artillery. I think if the rebels reach the road it will be at or near New Market, and they may attempt not only to destroy the road, but to pass to the north of Frederick. My reliance to prevent him must be mainly on the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and such cavalry and artillery as you may have sent.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[21.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December 30, 1862—4 p. m*

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
*Commanding at Harper's Ferry:*

The information as to the crossing of the rebels at Harrison's Island was received at 11.30 to-day by dispatch from Colonel Galligher at Point of Rocks, as follows:

I have information that Stuart is crossing at Harrison's Island, fifteen miles below; commenced at 2 o'clock this morning.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[21.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December 30, 1862—6.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
*Commanding, Harper's Ferry:*

General Schenck intended to go to meet you at Harper's Ferry to-day, but could not leave headquarters while telegraphing and directing as to this apprehended rebel raid. He still proposes to meet you there. No further intelligence from Colonel Galligher.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[21.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December 30, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
*Commanding, Harper's Ferry:*

The general commanding says "All right." He confides in you. Keep prepared and on the alert, but do not move your cavalry until you have positive information.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[21.]

---

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December 30, 1862.*

Col. W. S. TRUEX,
*Commanding at Monocacy Bridge, Md.:*

Stuart's force is reported to be 1,000 cavalry and four pieces artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

[21.]

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December* 30, 1862.

Col. W. G. ELY,
*Commanding Forces on Road to Monocacy:*

Unless some emergency requires in your discretion a different arrangement, you will stop with your Connecticut troops at Mount Airy and Monrovia, holding the crossings of the road, and Colonel Ketcham will proceed with the rest of the command to Monocacy Bridge, to report to Colonel Truex. You will be guided by the information you obtain as to leaving detachments at any other crossing beyond Elysville. But if you hear of the enemy on the road, your dispositions and movements will, of course, be modified by that intelligence.

DONN PIATT,
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December* 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
*Commanding at Harper's Ferry:*

Send immediately, from the forces at your command, all cavalry that you can possibly spare, and a battery of artillery, in pursuit of Stuart, who is reported as crossing at Harrison's Island at 10.45 this morning. Galligher's cavalry has no carbines, and are without artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December* 30, 1862.

Colonel TRUEX,
*Comdg. Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Monocacy Bridge:*

Information has been received that Stuart's cavalry were crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Island, 15 miles below Point of Rocks, at 10.45 a. m. to-day. They are said to have commenced crossing at 2 a. m. Put yourself in position to defend bridge and road, and cover Frederick.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, December* 30, 1862.

Col. W. S. TRUEX,
*Commanding at Monocacy Bridge:*

The rebel cavalry may strike the railroad at or near New Market, and attempt to pass around to Frederick on the north. You will keep a lookout also in that direction. I have ordered a regiment of infantry, and the other two sections of Chalfin's battery, up the railroad from here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

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*Abstract from consolidated morning report of troops in Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck commanding, for January 20, 1863; headquarters Baltimore, Md.*

| Command. | Present for duty. | | Aggregate present. | Aggregate present and absent. | Pieces of artillery. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Men. | | | Heavy. | Field. |
| Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps | 26 | ..... | 26 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| Railroad Division,* B. F. Kelley: | | | | | | |
| Staff | 6 | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Troops | 889 | 18,843 | 21,742 | 25,628 | 16 | 55 |
| Point of Rocks, Col. James Gallagher† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frederick, Md., Col. William O. Redden | 34 | 384 | 697 | 929 | ..... | ..... |
| Relay House, Col. C. L. K. Somwalt | 35 | 710 | 798 | 821 | ..... | ..... |
| Annapolis, Col. John F. Staunton | 20 | 665 | 768 | 1,037 | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Delaware, Lieut. Col. D. D. Perkins | 10 | 272 | 407 | 420 | 47 | 6 |
| Monocacy Bridge, Col. W. S. Truex | 32 | 763 | 906 | 911 | ..... | ..... |
| Philadelphia, Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery (headquarters). | 5 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Convalescents, provost guards, and drafted men | 5 | 180 | 214 | 393 | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Shore, Md., Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood: | | | | | | |
| Headquarters | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Troops | 60 | 1,108 | 1,321 | 1,403 | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore, Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris | 182 | 3,503 | 4,417 | 4,961 | ..... | ..... |
| York, Pa., Capt. T. S. McGowan | 2 | 78 | 86 | 89 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,314 | 26,596 | 31,395 | 36,631 | 63 | 61 |

HEADQUARTERS,
*Harper's Ferry, January* 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
*Commanding Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md.:*

GENERAL: There are now at Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, twelve companies of the Sixth New York Artillery Regiment, the Sixth Maryland Regiment, the Fifth Maryland Regiment, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Cole's squadron of Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade, and two batteries of six 3-inch rifle guns each. No more troops should be sent there, in my judgment, by reason of insecurity of the bridges which cross the river. The railroad bridge is impassable for infantry, and, of course, for wagons. The pontoon bridge, although now passable, is liable at any time to mishaps, and in case there should be a considerable rise in the river both bridges will go—certainly, if there be floating ice in any quantity. The railroad bridge should at once be made substantial, and of sufficient capacity to permit the passage of wagons; if this be done it will dispense with the necessity of the pontoon bridge, and enable the Government to transport and lay the bridge across the river at Williamsport, where it is needed to convey troops to Martinsburg and Winchester (reaching Hagerstown by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, or by the way of Frederick), and to afford the garrison of those and adjacent places a safe and convenient crossing into Maryland.

I cannot, general, too strongly urge upon you the pressing necessity for a secure and spacious communication between the Maryland and

* Located on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and at stations in Western Virginia, Defenses of the Upper Potomac, including Point of Rocks, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, &c.

† Transferred to General Kelley's command, and included in his report.

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HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
*Baltimore, August* —, 1864.

COLONEL: I beg leave to furnish the War Department with the following report in full of the operations of my command in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., which resulted in the battle of Monocacy, fought 9th July last. The informal report telegraphed Major-General Halleck from Ellicott's Mills, during the retreat, is appended hereto,* and will serve to make the record complete:

The situation in the Department of West Virginia, about the beginning of July, was very uncertain. Major-General Hunter had retreated westwardly from Lynchburg, leaving open the Shenandoah Valley, up which a column of rebels of unknown strength had marched and thrown General Sigel back from Martinsburg to Williamsport, thence down the left bank of the Potomac to Maryland Heights, where, with his command, he was supposed to be besieged.

The strength of the invading column, by whom it was commanded, what its objects were, the means provided to repel it, everything in fact connected with it, were, on my part, purely conjectural. All that I was certain of was that my own department was seriously threatened.

July 5, information was brought to my headquarters in Baltimore that a column of rebel cavalry, the same that had been raiding in the border counties of Pennsylvania, was in the Middletown Valley, moving eastwardly. Taking this report as true, the enemy had turned his back upon the department of Major-General Couch, and reduced his probable objectives to Washington, Baltimore, or Maryland Heights. In this situation I felt it my duty to concentrate that portion of my scanty command available for field operations at some point on the Monocacy River, the western limit of the Middle Department. With an enemy north of the Potomac, and approaching from the west, having in view any or all the objectives mentioned, the importance of the position on which I ultimately gave battle cannot be overestimated. There, within the space of two miles, converge the pikes to Washington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; there also is the iron bridge over the Monocacy, upon which depends railroad communication to Harper's Ferry. Moreover, as a defensive position for an army seeking to cover the cities above named against a force marching from the direction I was threatened, the point is very strong; the river covers its entire front. In a low stage of water the fords are few, and particularly difficult for artillery, and the commanding heights are all on the eastern bank, while the ground on the opposite side is level and almost without obstructions. At all events, I was confident of ability to repel any ordinary column of cavalry that might be bold enough to attack me there, and if the position should be turned on the right, I was not necessarily disabled from defending Baltimore. In that contingency I had only to take care of the railroad and use it at the right time. Accordingly, I went out and joined General Tyler at the railroad bridge. The information received in Baltimore was confirmed. Rebel cavalry had seized Middletown. Their scouting parties had even advanced to within three miles of Frederick City. By the evening of the 6th all my available troops were concentrated under General Tyler, making a force of scant 2,500 men of all arms, and composed as follows: Third Regiment Mary-

*See p. 191.



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land Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin; Eleventh Maryland Infantry, Colonel Landstreet; seven companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth and three companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, consolidated temporarily, under Col. A. L. Brown; Captain Alexander's (Maryland) battery, and 100 men of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guards, serving as mounted infantry, and commanded by Capt. E. H. Leib, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. H. S. Allen. In addition, I had the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin's squadron of cavalry, 250 men, and four companies of the First Regiment Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, about 200 strong, under Captain Brown. Of this force, it is proper to add, the Eleventh Maryland and all the Ohio troops were 100-days' men.

In the night of the 6th Colonel Clendenin received my orders to take the pike to Middletown and follow it until he found the enemy, and ascertained the strength and composition of his column. Leaving Frederick City at daybreak next morning (the 7th), with his cavalry, and a section of Alexander's battery, he drove in a rebel outpost stationed in the mountain pass, and gained Middletown, where he was stopped by a body of cavalry largely superior to his own, commanded by General Bradley T. Johnson. After a smart skirmish, in which both sides used artillery, Clendenin was forced back by movements on his flanks. About 10 o'clock he reported the rebels, 1,000 strong, pushing him slowly to Frederick City, which they would reach in two hours, unless I intended its defense. Though out of my department, it had become my duty to save the town, if possible, and as it was but three miles distant, I thought that could be done without jeopardizing the position at the railroad bridge. By direction, therefore, General Tyler sent Colonel Gilpin with his regiment and another gun to support Clendenin and engage the enemy. The company of mounted infantry also went forward. In this movement the railroad was very useful. Colonel Gilpin reached the town in good time, and deployed his command in skirmish order across the Hagerstown pike, half a mile west of the suburbs. Clendenin fell back and joined him. About 4 p. m. the enemy opened the fight with three pieces of artillery. The lines engaged shortly after. At 6 o'clock Captain Alexander, personally in charge of his pieces, dismounted one of Johnson's guns. A little before dark Gilpin charged and drove the rebels, who, under cover of night, finally withdrew to the mountain. You will find the locality of this action indicated on the map* herewith forwarded.

The forces opposed, it is worthy remark, were about equal in number, yet Johnson had the advantage; his men were veterans, while Gilpin's, with the exception of Clendenin's squadron, had not before been under fire, a circumstance much enhancing the credit gained by them.

Relying upon intelligence received the evening the above affair took place that a division of veterans of the Sixth Corps was coming by rail to my re-enforcement, about midnight General Tyler was sent to Frederick City with Colonel Brown's command to prepare for what might occur in the morning. About daybreak a portion of the First Brigade of the veterans arrived under Colonel Henry, which was also sent to Frederick. The reports of the enemy continued conflicting as before; some stated that Johnson's cavalry, already whipped by Colonel Gilpin, were all the rebels north of the

*To appear in the Atlas.

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Potomac; others that McCausland, with a like column, was marching to join Johnson; others, again, represented Early and Breckinridge behind the Catoctin Mountain, with 30,000 men, moving upon Frederick City. In short, the most reliable intelligence was of a character that reduced the defense of that town to a secondary consideration. If the enemy's force was correctly reported, his designs were upon Washington or Baltimore. In the hope of evolving something definite out of the confusion of news, I went in person to Frederick City, leaving my inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, at the railroad bridge, to stop such of the veteran regiments as arrived there. The Eleventh Maryland remained with him. My purpose was to conduct a reconnaissance over the mountain, to brush aside, if possible, the curtain that seemed to overhang it. In the midst of preparation for this movement, a telegram from Major-General Sigel reached me, stating that the enemy had that morning retired from before Maryland Heights, and was marching with his main body up the Middletown Valley toward Boonsborough. The question then was, Were the rebels marching for Pennsylvania or coming eastward by the Jefferson or Middletown pikes? I concluded to await events in Frederick City, satisfied they would not be long delayed.

As Johnson still held the mountain pass to Middletown, the day (8th) was spent in trying to draw him into the valley with such re-enforcements as he might have received. A feigned retreat from the town was but partially successful; he came down, but, under fire of Alexander's guns, galloped back again. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel Catlin telegraphed me that a heavy force of rebel infantry was moving toward Urbana by the Buckeystown road. This threatened my lines of retreat and the position at Monocacy bridge. What was more serious, it seemed to disclose a purpose to obtain the pike to Washington, important to the enemy for several causes, but especially so if his designs embraced that city, then in no condition, as I understood it, to resist an army like that attributed to Early by General Sigel. I claim no credit for understanding my duty in such a situation; it was self-apparent. There was no force that could be thrown in time between the capital and the rebels but mine, which was probably too small to defeat them, but certainly strong enough to gain time and compel them to expose their strength. If they were weak, by going back to the bridge I could keep open the communication with General Sigel; on the other hand, if they were ever so strong it was not possible to drive me from that position, except by turning one of my flanks; if my right, retreat was open by the Washington pike; if my left, the retirement could be by the pike to Baltimore. I made up my mind to fight, and accordingly telegraphed General Halleck:

> I shall withdraw immediately from Frederick City, and put myself in position to cover road to Washington, if necessary.

This was done by marching in the night to the railroad bridge, where Brigadier-General Ricketts was in waiting. I had then the following regiments of his division:

First Brigade, Col. W. S. Truex commanding, 1,750 strong—One hundred and sixth New York, Captain Paine commanding; One hundred and fifty-first New York, Colonel Emerson; Fourteenth New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall; Tenth Vermont, Colonel Henry; Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Stahle.

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Second Brigade, 1,600 men, Colonel McClennan commanding—One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania; Ninth New York, Colonel Seward; One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright; One hundred and tenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley.

The residue of the division, it was reported, would be up next day.

Early in the morning of the 9th disposition for battle was made. The right, forming an extended line from the railroad, was given General Tyler, who, by direction, had left Colonel Brown at the stone bridge on the Baltimore pike with his command, and the company of mounted infantry. Upon the holding of that bridge depended the security of my right flank, and the line of retreat to Baltimore. Three companies of Colonel Gilpin's regiment were posted to defend Crum's Ford—midway the stone bridge and railroad. Landstreet and Gilpin were held in reserve at the railroad. The battery was divided—Ricketts and Tyler each received three guns. On the left, as it was likely to be the main point of attack, I directed General Ricketts to form his command in two lines across the Washington pike, so as to hold the rising ground south of it and the wooden bridge across the river. Still farther to the left, Colonel Clendenin took post to watch that flank and guard the lower fords with such detachments as he could spare. On the western bank of the river, Captain Brown's detachment of the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade was deployed as skirmishers, in a line three quarters of a mile to the front. A 24-pounder howitzer was left in a rude earthwork near the block-house by the railroad, where it could be used to defend the two bridges and cover the retirement and crossing of the skirmishers. While this disposition was going on, the railroad agent informed me that two more troop trains were on the road, and would arrive by 1 o'clock. These were the residue of General Ricketts' division, three regiments making a very important re-enforcement. About 8 a. m. the enemy marched by the pike from Frederick, and threw out skirmishers, behind whom he put his guns in position, and began the engagement. His columns followed a little after 9 o'clock. Passing through the fields, just out of range of my pieces, without attempting to drive in my skirmishers, they moved rapidly around to the left, and forced a passage of the river at a ford about one mile below Ricketts. From 9 o'clock to 10.30 the action was little more than a warm skirmish and experimental cannonading, in which, however, the enemy's superiority in the number and caliber of his guns was fully shown. Against my six 3-inch rifles, he opposed not less than sixteen Napoleons. In this time, also, the fighting at the stone bridge assumed serious proportions; Colonel Brown held his position with great difficulty. About 10.30 o'clock the enemy's first line of battle made its appearance, and moved against Ricketts, who, mean time, had changed front to the left, so that his right rested upon the river-bank. This change unavoidably subjected his regiments to an unintermitted enfilading fire from the batteries across the stream. So great was the rebel front, also, that I was compelled to order the whole division into one line, thus leaving it without reserves. Still the enemy's front was greatest. Two more guns were sent to Ricketts. Finally, by burning the wooden bridge and the block-house at its further end, thus releasing the force left to defend them, I put into the engagement every available man except Tyler's reserves, which, from the messages arriving, I expected momentarily to have to dispatch to Colonel Brown's assistance. The enemy's first line was badly defeated. His second line then ad-

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
*March 29, 1865—1.10 p. m.*

Major-General PARKE:

The enemy show more activity and stronger working parties in my front than heretofore; otherwise there is no movement of any kind discoverable by the pickets or from the signal tower. Your dispatch in reference to a movement of troops in your front just received, and I have directed a good lookout to be kept in consequence to detect any movement.

H. G. WRIGHT,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

---

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*March 29, 1865.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

Heavy cannonading on my lines. No report as yet.

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*March 29, 1865—10.45 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT,
*Commanding Sixth Corps:*

The enemy threw up a number of rockets and then opened with mortars, and picket-firing increased all along the line.

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
*March 29, 1865—11.05 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT,
*Commanding Sixth Corps:*

The cannonading is confined entirely to my front.

JNO. G. PARKE,
*Major-General.*

---

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
*March 29, 1865.*

Col. W. S. TRUEX,
*Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: The general commanding the division directs that you immediately send the two largest regiments of your brigade to occupy the line from Fort Gregg to Fort Cummings (inclusive of the last fort), the senior officer of the two regiments to report here at once for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. V. TRACY,
*Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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Forwarded by A. M. KENADAY, Sec'y. &c., Lock Box 37, Washington, D. C.

# FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

# National Association

OF

# Veterans of the Mexican War,

HELD IN

## WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 22-23-24, 1877,

CONTAINING

Minutes of Proceedings; List of Officers; Names of Members present, arranged according to their services in Mexico; Report of the Secretary, showing number of names enrolled by States and by Regiments, &c.; Whole number of troops in Mexican War, and probable number of survivors; Proposed appointment of Historiographers for all the Regiments serving in Mexico, &c.; Review of the Pension Bill before Congress; Interview with Senate Pension Committee; Exposure of the errors in the Pension Office Estimate; Prospect of Success at next Session of Congress, &c., &c.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY

ALEXANDER M. KENADAY

First Secretary.

WASHINGTON:

THOS. J. BRASHEARS, PRINTER.

1877.

## WHOLE NUMBER OF KNOWN SURVIVORS, RESIDING IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

[Feb. 22, 1877.]

It will be remembered that my last annual report showed the whole number of survivors whose names and residences had been learned and grouped together by States, footed up about 5,500. To-day they number about 6 250. The increase is owing to the wider publicity given to the movement by the Centennial meeting. The State lists foot up as follows, Feb. 20, 1877:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 130 | Nevada and Territories | 285 |
| Arkansas | 228 | New England States | 96 |
| California | 840 | New York | 183 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 167 | North Carolina | 96 |
| Georgia | 36 | Ohio | 315 |
| Illinois | 553 | Oregon | 93 |
| Indiana | 188 | Pennsylvania | 246 |
| Iowa | 132 | South Carolina | 71 |
| Kansas | 110 | Tennessee | 253 |
| Kentucky | 161 | Texas | 789 |
| Louisiana | 116 | Virginia | 200 |
| Maryland | 112 | West Virginia | 37 |
| Michigan | 177 | Wisconsin | 117 |
| Minnesota | 65 | | |
| Mississippi | 220 | Total | 6,250 |
| Missouri | 228 | | |

I have, in addition to the above, names enough to swell the total to 7,000, perhaps; but the residences and doubtful records of service of the additional 750 hardly warrant me in enrolling them as members, and I will not be justified in forwarding prepaid printed matter to them after this year, without some assurance by written acknowledgment that the parties to whom it is sent receive the same.

During the past year considerable labor has been expended in eliminating from the statements of service filed with the Secretary, which constitute the records of the Association, such information as cannot fail to prove interesting to members and to the general public. This *memoranda* classifies the names of members by State regiments and companies, etc., (that is, those persons who have made "written application" to be enrolled as members, supplying full information in regard to their service in the Mexican war.) The subjoined table, prepared from this memoranda, shows the number of survivors who have literally complied with Art. VI of the Constitution of the Association in respect to their becoming members of the same, and who should be so regarded, without further ceremony, on acceptance of this report. It also shows the number of persons who have been supplied with the medal-badge, which is the insignia of membership. It will be seen that the Volunteer Regiments, Battalions, etc., are numbered in accordance with the date of muster into U. S. service as reported by the Adjutant General of the Army, December 3 1849, and it was absolutely necessary to adopt this system for the sake of uniformity in keeping our records, and in marking the badges.

The aggregate of members thus far enrolled is 4,629, leaving only 1,621 (of the 6,250) yet to complete their claim to membership by a full statement of their services. The number of medals issued, to date, is 3,097.



## STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF ENROLLED MEMBERS BY REGIMENTS, &c.

| REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT. | COMMANDING OFFICER. | Number with Badges. | Enrolled, but without Badges. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Engineers, Topographical | Col. J. J. Abert | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Engineers | " J. G. Totten | 2 | .... | 2 |
| Ordnance Department | " H. K. Craig | 18 | 3 | 21 |
| First Dragoons | " R. B. Mason | 32 | 7 | 39 |
| Second Dragoons | " W. S. Harney | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| Third Dragoons | " E. G. W. Butler | 45 | 7 | 52 |
| Mounted Riflemen | " P. F. Smith | 41 | 18 | 59 |
| First Artillery | Lt. Col. Benj. K. Pierce | 28 | 16 | 44 |
| Second " | Col. J. Bankhead | 31 | 11 | 42 |
| Third " | " W. Gates | 40 | 12 | 52 |
| Fourth " | Lt. Col. M. M. Payne | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| First Infantry | Col. W. Davenport | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| Second Infantry | " B. Riley | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| Third " | Lt. Col. E. A. Hitchcock | 27 | 10 | 37 |
| Fourth " | " John Garland | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Fifth " | " J. S. McIntosh | 32 | 16 | 48 |
| Sixth " | Col. N. S. Clarke | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| Seventh " | Lt. Col. J. Plympton | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| Eighth " | Col. W. J. Worth | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Ninth " | Cols. Ramson & Withers | 21 | 11 | 32 |
| Tenth " | Col. R. E. Temple | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Eleventh " | " A. C. Ramsey | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Twelfth " | " M. L. Bonham | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| Thirteenth " | " R. M. Echols | 22 | 9 | 31 |
| Fourteenth " | " W. Trousdale | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Fifteenth " | " G. W. Morgan | 48 | 20 | 68 |
| Sixteenth " | " J. W. Tibbatts | 30 | 19 | 49 |
| Voltigeurs | " T. P. Andrews | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Marine Corps | " A. Henderson | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Revenue Marine | Acting with Navy | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Navy | Gulf & Pacific Sq | 167 | 35 | 202 |
| Medical Department | Hosp. Stewards etc | 3 | .... | 3 |
| Qr. Mr. Department | Wagonmasters, etc | 62 | ... | 62 |
| Total, | | 978 | 347 | 1325 |

| VOLUNTEERS. Regiments, &c., numbered according to date of muster, as per Adjutant General's report of Dec. 3, 1849. | | COMMANDING OFFICER. | Number with Badges. | Enrolled, but without Badges. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 1st Reg. Inf. | Col. J. M. Withers | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 2d Batt. " | Lt. Col. P. H. Raiford | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 3d Batt. " | Capt. W. H. Pratt | .... | .... | .... |
| | 4th Reg. " | Col. J. R. Coffey | 51 | 31 | 82 |
| | 5th Batt. " | Maj J. I. Seibels | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| | Cavalry Co. | Capt. J. McGee | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| ARKANSAS | 1st Reg Cav. | Col. A. Yell | 46 | 9 | 55 |
| | 2d Batt. " | " W. Gray | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | 3d Co. " | Capt. S. B. Eoyart | 1 | .... | 1 |
| CALIFORNIA | Batt. Vols. &c. | Lt. Col. J. C. Fremont | 41 | 3 | 44 |
| FLORIDA | Co. Infantry | Capt. R. G. Livingston | 2 | .... | 2 |
| GEORGIA | 1st Reg Inf. | Col. H. R. Jackson | 13 | 4 | 17 |
| | 2d Batt. " | Lt. Col. J. G. Seymour | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | Cav. Battalion | " J. H. Calhoun | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| | Cavalry Co. | Capt. J. Loyall | .... | 2 | 2 |
| ILLINOIS | 1st Reg. Inf. | Col. J. J. Hardin | 47 | 29 | 76 |
| | 2d Reg. Inf. | " W. H. Bissell | 23 | 88 | 111 |
| | 3d " " | " F. Foreman | 15 | 49 | 64 |
| | 4th " " | " E. D. Baker | 28 | 40 | 68 |
| | 5th " " | " E. W. B. Newby | 15 | 25 | 40 |
| | 6th " " | " J. Collins | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| | 1st Cav. Com. | Capt. A. Dunlap | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| | 2d " " | " W. B. Stapp | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| | 3d " " | " M. K. Lawler | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 4th " " | " J. Littell | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| INDIANA | 1st Reg. Inf. | Col J. P. Drake | 39 | 20 | 59 |
| | 2d " " | " Joseph Lane | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| | 3d " " | " J. H. Lane | 15 | 33 | 48 |
| | 4th " " | " W. A. Gorman | 25 | 14 | 39 |
| | 5th " " | " J. H. Lane | 24 | 26 | 50 |
| IOWA | 1st Cav. Co | Capt. J. Parker | .... | .... | .... |
| | 2d " " | " J. M. Morgan | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 1st Inf. " | " " " | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | Mormon Batt. | Lt. Col. P. St. G. Cooke | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| KENTUCKY | 1st Reg. Cav. | Col. H. Marshall | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| | 1st " Inf. | " S. Ormsby | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| | 2d " " | " W. R. McKee | 23 | 13 | 36 |
| | 3d " " | " M. V. Thompson | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| | 4th " " | " J. S. Williams | 27 | 32 | 59 |
| | Indep't Co | Capt. J. S. Williams | 1 | ... | 1 |
| LOUISIANA | Art. & Inf. Bat. | Maj. L. Gally | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 2d Inf. Regt. | Col. J. B. Walton | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| | 3d " " | " S. F. Marks | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| | 4th " " | " J. H. Dakin | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| | 5th " " | " H. Davis | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| | 6th " " | " Balie Peyton | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| | 7th " " | " E. Featherston | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| | Cav. Batt. | Lt. Col. W. F. Biscoe | 14 | .... | 14 |
| | Ind'pt Inf. Co. | Capt. A. G. Blanchard | .... | .... | .... |
| | 10 h Inf. Reg. | Col. L. G. De Russy | 18 | 5 | 23 |
| | 11th Inf. Batt. | Lt. Col. C. Fiesca | 8 | .... | 8 |



| VOLUNTEERS. Regiments, &c., numbered according to date of muster, as per Adjutant General's report of Dec. 3, 1849. | | COMMANDING OFFICER. | Number with Badges. | Enrolled, but without Badges. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MD. & DIST. COL. | 1st Inf. Batt. | Lt. Col. W. H. Watson | 33 | 10 | 43 |
| | 2d Reg. Vols. | Col. G. W. Hughes | 39 | 17 | 56 |
| MASSACHUSETTS: | Infantry Regt. | " C. Cushing | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| MICHIGAN | Infantry Regt. | " T. B. W. Stockton | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| | Ind. Company | Capt. M. L. Gage | 1 | .... | 1 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1st Infantry | Col. J Davis | 54 | 20 | 74 |
| | 2d " | " R. Davis | 45 | 22 | 67 |
| | 3d " | " J. P. Anderson | 21 | 5 | 26 |
| NEW MEX. VOLS. | Company Cav. | Maj. S. Owens | 1 | ... | 1 |
| BENT'S RANGERS | | Capt. Bent | 1 | .... | 1 |
| MISSOURI | 1st Infantry | Col. A. R. Easton | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| | 2d " | " " | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| | 3d " | Col. T. H. Holt | .... | 5 | 5 |
| | 1st Cavalry | " A. W. Doniphan | 40 | 26 | 66 |
| | 2d " | " S. Price | 40 | 18 | 58 |
| | 3d " | Lt. Col. D. Willock | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| | 4th " | Col. J. Ralls | 37 | 15 | 52 |
| | 5th " | " L. E. Powell | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| | 6th " | " W. Gilpin | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| | Light Art. Bat. | Maj. M. L. Clarke | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| | Inf. Batt | " " | 2 | ... | 2 |
| NEW JERSEY | Infantry Batt. | Lt. Col. J. Woodruff | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| NEW YORK | 1st Infantry | Col. J. D. Stevenson | 67 | 14 | 81 |
| | 2d Inf. 1423 en. | Col. Ward B. Burnett | 33 | 106 | 139 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | Infantry Reg. | Col. R. T. Paine | 36 | 41 | 77 |
| OHIO | 1st Infantry | " A. M. Mitchell | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| | 2d " | " G. W. Morgan | 19 | 20 | 39 |
| | 3d " | " S. R. Curtis | 38 | 35 | 73 |
| | 4th " | " C. H. Brough | 38 | 15 | 53 |
| | 5th " | " W. Irvin | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| | 1st Inf. Co. | Capt. W. Kenneally | .... | .... | ... |
| | 2d " " | " R. F. Riddle | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Cavalry " | " J. R. Duncan | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | C'p Wash. Vols | " Hawkins | 1 | .... | 1 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 1st Infantry | Col. F. M. Wynkoop | 48 | 7 | 55 |
| | 2d " | " W. B. Roberts | 49 | 22 | 71 |
| SANTA FE | Battalion | Maj. R. Walker | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | Infantry Reg. | Col. P. M. Butler | 32 | 15 | 47 |
| TENNESSEE | Cavalry Reg. | " J. E. Thomas | 30 | 17 | 47 |
| | 1st Inf. Regt. | " W. B. Campbell | 46 | 11 | 57 |
| | 2d " " | " W. T. Haskell | 37 | 16 | 53 |
| | 3d " " | " B. F. Cheatham | 35 | 10 | 45 |
| | 4th " " | " R. Waterhouse | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| | 5th " " | " G. R. McClellan | 23 | 9 | 32 |
| | Co. Rangers | Capt. C. R. Wheat | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 1st Cav. Regt. | Col. J. C. Hays | 41 | 2 | 43 |
| | 2d " " | " G. T. Wood | 53 | 3 | 56 |
| | 3d " " | " W. C. Young | 23 | 7 | 50 |
| | 4th Inf " | " A. S. Johnston | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| | 5th Cav Batt. | Maj. M. H. Chevallie | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| | 6th " Regt | Col. J. C. Hays | 52 | 8 | 60 |

| VOLUNTEERS. Regiments, &c., numbered according to date of muster, as per Adjutant General's report of Dec. 3, 1849. | | COMMANDING OFFICER. | Number with Badges. | Enrolled, but without Badges. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TEXAS | 7th Cavalry | Col. J. C. Hays | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| | 8th Cav. Batt. | Maj. T. J. Smith | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| | 9th " " | Lt. Col. P. H. Bell | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| | 1st Rangers Co | Capt. J. T. Price | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 2d " " | " P. H. Bell | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 3d " " | " D. C. Cady | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 4th " " | " B. McCulloch | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | 5th " " | " E. Chandler | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 6th " " | " M. B. Gray | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 7th Inf. Co | " W. R. Shivers | .... | .... | .... |
| | 8th " " | " P. E. Conner | .... | .... | .... |
| | 9th " " | " M. B. Lamar | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 10th " " | " S. P. Ross | .... | .... | .... |
| | 11th Spy Cav. | " B. McCulloch | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | 12th Indian " | " Blackbeaver | .... | .... | .... |
| | Tex. Eng. C'ps | Maj. Anderson | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Tex. Vol. St'ff | Gen. J. P. Henderson | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | Walker's Rangers Cav. | Capt. S. Walker | 4 | .... | 4 |
| VIRGINIA | Reg. Infantry. | Col. J. F. Hamtramck | 23 | 17 | 40 |
| WISCONSIN | Inf. Company | Capt. W. Knowlton | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Total of Volunteers, | | | 2119 | 1185 | 3304 |
| Total of Regulars, | | | 978 | 347 | 1325 |
| Aggregate Enrolled | | | 3097 | 1532 | 4629 |

Analysis of the foregoing table shows an average of about 41 survivors to each of the 25 "Regular" regiments enumerated; an average of 45 survivors to the 5 Indiana "Volunteer" regiments; of 43 to 5 Kentucky regiments; and of 46 to the 5 Ohio regiments. It must be borne in mind that these calculations are based on a total of 4,629 of the enrolled survivors, being as far as my work, in this respect, has progressed to date. Now assuming that number to cover *one-half* of the whole number now living (say 9 258, which is a very liberal estimate in view of the zealous efforts made by the State and County associations to enroll *every survivor* in their midst, and amounts to 3,000 *more than we have any knowledge of*,) it would show 82 survivors in each of the 25 "Regular" regiments; 90 to the Indiana, 86 to the Kentucky, and 92 to each of the Ohio regiments of volunteers. Or, say, 40 regiments, (400 companies,) show 3,400 survivors—equal to 8½ men to each company, the average being 97 men (rank and file) to the company. In another table it is shown there was a total of 1,033 companies in the war, 8½ to each company would therefore give a total of 8 780 survivors on this basis.

## FORCES EMPLOYED DURING THE MEXICAN WAR.

For the information of members, and others who feel an interest in the subject, I have compiled a succinct statement, derived from a series of tables, most of which accompany the report of Gen. Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the Army, of December 3, 1849, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 31, 1848, calling for "a statement of the military forces employed in the Mexican War." I have prepared this table with a special view to giving the *relative number of companies of soldiers sent by the several States*. There are



a few unimportant discrepancies in details, owing perhaps to typographical errors in the printed report; and it will be observed also that I assume 111 as the average strength of the 100 companies of the ten regiments raised in 1847 for during the war, including recruits, the total number being 11,186 officers and men. But notwithstanding these discrepancies in details, the "totals" at the foot of each column are correct, corresponding with the official table which forms the basis of the Adjutant General's report, above referred to, which is printed in Ex. Doc. No. 24, H. of R., 31st Congress 1st session.

| STATES, &c. | VOLUNTEERS. Number of Companies. | VOLUNTEERS. Number of Officers and Men. | New 10 Regts. Number of Companies. | New 10 Regts. Average number officers and men. | Total number of Companies | TOTAL. Aggregate of forces employed during the war |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 33 | 3026 | 5 | 555 | 38 | 3581 |
| Arkansas | 16 | 1323 | 2 | 222 | 18 | 1545 |
| California | 11 | 571 | ... | ..... | 11 | 571 |
| Connecticut | ..... | ..... | 2 | 222 | 2 | 222 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | 1 | 111 | 1 | 111 |
| Dist. of Columbia and Maryland | 14 | 1355 | 4 | 444 | 18 | 1799 |
| Florida | 4 | 370 | 1 | 111 | 5 | 481 |
| Georgia | 22 | 2132 | 3 | 333 | 25 | 2465 |
| Illinois | 64 | 6123 | 3 | 333 | 67 | 6456 |
| Indiana | 50 | 4585 | 5 | 555 | 55 | 5140 |
| Iowa | 9 | 838 | 1 | 111 | 10 | 949 |
| Kentucky | 51 | 4842 | 6 | 666 | 57 | 5508 |
| Louisiana | 87 | 7947 | 6 | 666 | 93 | 8613 |
| Maine | ..... | ..... | 4 | 444 | 4 | 444 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 1057 | ... | ..... | 10 | 1057 |
| Michigan | 10 | 1103 | 4 | 444 | 14 | 1547 |
| Mississippi | 25 | 2123 | 1 | 111 | 26 | 2534 |
| Missouri | 69 | 7016 | 4 | 444 | 73 | 7460 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 425 | 3 | 333 | 7 | 758 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | 2 | 222 | 2 | 222 |
| New York | 20 | 2396 | 8 | 888 | 28 | 3284 |
| North Carolina | 10 | 935 | 3 | 333 | 13 | 1268 |
| Ohio | 65 | 5536 | 5 | 555 | 70 | 6091 |
| Pennsylvania | 23 | 2503 | 9 | 999 | 32 | 3502 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | 1 | 111 | 1 | 111 |
| South Carolina | 11 | 1077 | 5 | 555 | 16 | 1632 |
| Tennessee | 57 | 5865 | 4 | 444 | 61 | 6309 |
| Texas | 105 | 8018 | 2 | 222 | 107 | 8240 |
| Virginia | 14 | 1320 | 6 | 666 | 20 | 1986 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 146 | 1 | 111 | 3 | 257 |
| Indept. Vols. (remustered) | 7 | 844 | ... | ..... | 7 | 844 |
| General Staff Vols | ..... | 272 | ... | ..... | ..... | 272 |
| Naval forces | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5000 |
| Regular Army | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 15736 |
| Total forces employed | 783 | 73,532 | 100 | 11,186 | 1033 | 105,454 |

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
VETERANS.

**Description of Badge.**

A modified American Shield. The outer rim raised from the general surface, and having thereon the names of battles of the Mexican War, in the order and selection as given in the design. The letters to be block.

1. Left upper corner, a man-of-war, as given in the design; Navy
2. Apex of centre, a bursting bomb: Ordnance.
3. Centre group of arms: Rifle—volunteer element; musket, sabre and pistol—infantry and cavalry.
4. Right upper corner, a field piece: Artillery.
5. Directly under group of arms the word "MEXICO" in block.
6. Thereunder a Maguey plant surrounded by cactus, emblematic of Mexico.
7. Thereunder a Castle: Engineers.
8. Thereunder the figures "1846:" Date of war.
9. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are surrounded by laurel wreath as in design, banded below with three folds, bearing on the same the names as given in design.
10. Surrounding the wreath, arranged, as given in design, twenty-nine five-pointed stars: Number of States at date of war.

## Gold and Silver Medals

### In Miniature Size.

A large number of members have expressed a desire to have a copy of the *Regulation Medal* in miniature size, in GOLD or SILVER, which can be worn on all occasions, either as a WATCH CHARM or VEST PIN—thus affording the wearer a means of recognition by comrades when they meet each other in the daily walks of life, as is customary in kindred societies. At our last annual meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted, (not requested by the Badge Committee, however,) authorizing the medal to be worn by members of the National Assocation in *any size* or *metal*, conformable in all other respects to the design adopted as the insignia of membership, (which design has been patented under the laws of the United States, and any infringement will be prosecuted.) Accordingly, the Secretary has made arrangements to furnish medals in GOLD or SILVER after the above pattern, which will be sent to comrades on the usual application containing a statement of his services in Mexico (name of Captain, Colonel and Regt., etc.; when and where enlisted and discharged, etc.,) at the following rates which include cost of engraving, postage on registered letters, clerical services, &c., &c., to wit:

**GOLD MEDAL** with an adjustable pin, and a ring for watch charm..... $7.00
**SILVER MEDAL** " 3.50

CLUB RATES:

☞ Ten or more GOLD medals sent in one package to *one address* at $6.30 each. Ten SILVER do. at $3 each.

All applications must be accompanied by a postal-money order. Where currency is sent it should be in a registered letter, addressed to—

ALEX. M. KENADAY, SEC. &c.,
LOCK BOX 37, Washington, D. C.

From the Monmouth County Historical Assoc. Library & Archives, 70 Court St., Freehold, N.J. 07728
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Misc. Family Name Files

State of New Jersey

STATE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
185 WEST STATE STREET P. O. BOX 1898
TRENTON, N. J. 08625

June 16, 1975

The following has been correctly copied from the military records, formerly in the War Records Office, New Jersey Department of Defense now on file in the Archives and History Bureau.

Source: Printed Roster, p.228, 488, 662

William S. Truex Major, 5th Regt., com 24 Aug. 1861, enrolled 24 Aug. 1861, for 3 years, Promoted Lt. Co 10th Regt 7 March 1862 Lt. Co. vice wright discharged; Promoted Col. 14th Regt., 7 July 1862 Bvt. Brig. Gen. 2 April 1865, must'd out 18 June 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correctly copied from the original record on file in the Archives and History Bureau, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, New Jersey.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Richards

Kenneth W. Richards, Head
Archives & History Bureau

KWR/cd

# ORIGINAL ROSTER OF THE 14TH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

Mustered in on August 26, 1862 at Camp Vredenburg near Freehold, New Jersey

We will reformatting the roster list to make it easier to read as well as including Company K.

Please look forward to those adjustments in the following weeks!

## Companies A-E

| NAME | RANK | AGE | DATE ENROLLED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Field and Staff | | | |
| Truex, William S. | Colonel | -- | 7 July 1862 |
| Hall, Caldwell K. | Lt. Col. | -- | 25 August 1862 |
| Vredenburg, Peter | Major | -- | 25 August 1862 |
| Buckelew, F. Lemuel | Adjutant | -- | 18 August 1862 |
| Cowart, Enoch L. | Qr. Master | -- | 18 August 1862 |
| Treganowan, Ambrose | Surgeon | -- | 6 August 1862 |
| Martin, Joseph B. | Asst. Surg. | -- | 7 October 1862 |
| Woolverton, Joseph | Asst. Surg. | -- | 11 July 1862 |
| Rose, Frank B. | Chaplain | -- | 1 September 1862 |
| Non-Commissioned Staff | | | |
| Bartruff, Charles N. | Sgt. Maj. | -- | 31 July 1862 |

## Companies F-I

| NAME | RANK | AGE | DATE ENROLLED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Company F | | | |
| Goudy, Ralph B. | Captain | -- | 20 August 1862 |
| Patterson, John C. | 1st Lt. | -- | 20 August 1862 |
| Bailey, Samuel C. | 2nd Lt. | -- | 20 August 1862 |
| Abbott, Walter B. | Sgt. | -- | 15 August 1862 |
| Applegate, Barton | " | 23 | 15 August 1862 |
| Havens, Henry C. | " | 19 | 23 July 1862 |
| Jamison, Ellison | " | -- | 15 August 1862 |
| Patterson, B. Franklin | Ord. Sgt. | 22 | 20 August 1862 |
| Bennett, Charles P. | Corp. | 36 | 15 August 1862 |
| Bennett, John S. | " | 24 | 18 August 1862 |
| Bryan, George H. | " | 21 | 18 August 1862 |
| Garrett, Anthony H. | " | 28 | 15 August 1862 |
| Hill, Samuel C. | " | 20 | 23 July 1862 |

Abstracted from William S. Stryker, Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War,1861 1865, (Trenton: John L. Murphy, 1876) and Register of the Commissioned Officers and Privates of th New Jersey Volunteers in the Service of the United States), (Jersey City: John M. Lyon, 1863) The following roster was taken from The Monocacy Regiment, David Martin, Ed. Hightstown NJ: Longstreet House, 1987) This is, to date, the most complete single volume historical record of the 14th NJ Vols.

Back to Original 14th NJ Page

BA-20

John W. Kuhl
32 Cooks Crossroad
Pittstown, NJ 08867
908-735-7887
jkuhl@comcast.net
20 March 2012

PNC Bank
Attn: Ken Bertholf
136 Star Route 94
Blairstown, NJ 07825

Ken,
This address should work, I hope.
Here is my pre-publication bio of General Truex that I promised you at the show this past weekend. Corrections and/or additions would be welcome.

Also enclosed is a blow-up of my CDV from a photographic copy I had on hand. Images of him are not really too common but do appear from time to time.

John Kuhl

*New Jersey And The Rebellion* John Y. Foster Newark, NJ 1868
*Who Was Who In The Union* Stewart Sifakis Facts On File NY 1988
*The Encyclopedia of Civil War Biography* Sharpe Reference Armonk, NY 2000
*Flight Of The Crows* Joseph G. Bilby Military Images May-June 1981
*A Compendium Of The War Of The Rebellion* Frederick H. Dyer Yoseloff NY 1959
*The Andersonville Diary ... of Charles Hopkins* William Styple Belle Grove Publishing Kearny, NJ 1988
*New Jerseyans In The Civil War* William J. Jackson Rutgers University Press 2000
*The Congressional Medal of Honor* Sharp & Dunnigan Calif. 1984
*Generals In Blue* *Ezra J. Warner* Louisiana State University Press Baton Rouge 1964
Civil War Letter of Edward N. Hollinger New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings Fall/Winter 1988
The General Torbert Society http://home.comcast.net/~33dny/major_general_alfred_thomas_arch.htm

(pic CDV Kuh

Brevet Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers William Snyder TRUEX was born on 2 October 1818 (som genealogical sources cite 1819) in Middletown, New Jersey, the son of Middletown innkeeper John Truex an Althea Snyder. William attended the Holmdel Academy and was appointed to West Point from the state of Ne Jersey on 1 July 1837. After the news of the storming of the Alamo and Sam Houston's subsequent victory rouse the country in 1836, Truex left West Point after just one year, and enlisted in Colonel Quitman's regiment o mounted infantry to serve under Houston. He would remain in Texas for three years before coming home to Ne Jersey to take up residence on a farm near Freehold. With the onset of the War with Mexico, he enlisted on 1 March 1847 as a private in Company G of the 10th U.S. Infantry. Promotion came rapidly, to 1st Sgt, then Sg Major, and finally 2nd Lieutenant on 30 December of 1847. During this time he had participated in the battles o Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Resaca, and De La Palma. When the regiment was disbanded at the end o that war, he was honorably discharged on 23 August 1848 and came back to Monmouth County. Maintaining hi interest in the military, he was instrumental in his local militia and by 1856 was a Lieutenant Colonel of his count forces. In the Spring of 1858 he joined the anti-Mormon expedition under Col. Albert Sydney Johnston's as its train-master, a job he completed with complete success and efficiency. At the outbreak of the Civil War he and his family were living in Kansas but he hurried home to offer his services to Governor Olden who commissioned him as Major of the 5th New Jersey Infantry on 24 August 1861. On 7 March 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th N.J. to replace another in that problematic regiment who had been discharged after only a few months in service. Just three months later on 7 July he was commissioned Colonel of the newly-forming 14th New Jersey Infantry and simultaneously, the Commandant of their rendezvous, Camp Vredenburgh near Freehold. When the 14th left New Jersey, they were assigned to rebuild and guard the bridge over the Monocacy three miles south of Frederick, MD. There he served as commander of the military district. The 14th remained until July of 1863 when they joined the 3rd Corps of the Army of the Potomac. When that Corps was broken up in March of 1864 they went over to the 3rd Division of the 6th Corps. Truex led the 14th until after Spotsylvania when he was boosted to command of their brigade and as he held that position for the rest of the war, never returned to command the regiment. The 14th was hard hit at Cold Harbor and Truex was wounded in the left hand there on 1 June but three days later was back in command of his brigade. Truex and his brigade were the first from the Sixth Corps to come north to counter Early's 1864 raid on Washington. His brigade constituted Rickett's left wing at the Battle of Monocacy on 9 July 1864. At great cost to themselves and though outnumbered three to one, they slowed Early long enough for the balance of the federal Sixth Corps to reach and reinforce Washington to save the city. Truex's brigade then served with distinction through Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign in the early Fall of 1864. Remaining in command of his brigade until 17 April 1865, he was mustered out still a Colonel, on 18 June 1865. His fine combat record had been offset by his outspoken arguments with several of his superiors in which he may have been right, but did not win. The first was with his then division commander, James B. Ricketts over the matter of transportation of horses from Washington to Monocacy. The second was probably more costly as his protagonist was General Phil Sheridan. But Truex achieved satisfaction in the end with a brevet to Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers back dated to 2 April 1865.

Upon discharge, he returned to the Brier Hill Farm near Freehold before selling it to buy a large tract of land in Virginia. He and his family moved there and for a while he was engaged in rebuilding the railroad from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House. After several years he returned to New Jersey to purchase and operate the North End Hotel at Asbury Park. As his health deteriorated, he gave up this hotel in 1883 and retired to his small farm at Lakewood. In 1886 he suffered a stroke which permanently disabled his left side. This did not effect his spirits however; shortly after the stroke he was carried in a chair to Tom's River to preside at an annual reunion of

p.

the 14th. He died from a further stroke at his home on 17 Cooper St. in Trenton, New Jersey on the evening of September 1889. Surviving him was his wife of 35 years, Eleanor E. Woodward, the daughter of Sidney Woodwa and Eleanor Cowart. Also surviving him were six children; William, Edgar, Marcus, Alice, Nellie, and Jenni Wife Eleanor would outlive him by almost 25 years, dying in Trenton on 26 January 1914. The general's funeral procession was escorted by members of the Aaron Wilkes Post of the G.A.R. of which he was himself a membe The services at Trenton's Central Methodist Episcopal Church were largely attended by many persons prominence with burial following in the city's Riverview Cemetery.


Sources

*Brevet Brigadier Generals In Blue* Roger D. Hunt Olde Soldier Books Gaithersburg, MD 1997 edition
*Historical Register & Dictionary Of The U.S. Army* Heitman G.P.O. 1903
Monmouth (Freehold, NJ) Democrat 12 September 1889
Monmouth (Freehold, NJ) Inquirer 12 September 1889
Trenton (NJ) Daily State Gazette 6 September 1889
*The Monocacy Regiment* David D. Martin Longstreet House Hightstown, NJ 1987 p.232
*Record Of Officers & Men Of New Jersey In The Civil War* William S. Stryker Trenton, NJ 1876
*A Compendium Of The War Of The Rebellion* Frederick H. Dyer Yoseloff NY 1959
*New Jersey And The Rebellion* John Y. Foster Newark, NJ 1868
*Monocacy, The Battle That Saved Washington* B. Franklin Cooling White Mane Pub.Co. 2000
*The House of Truax* N.Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record Vol. 58,Oct 1927 & Vol. 59, April 1928
On Line- Find A Grave
Monocacy National Battlefield handout 1991


(pic MOLLUS USAMHI)

Brevet Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers Daniel Tompkins VAN BUREN was born on 15 January 1826 a Kingston, New York to John and Laura Van Buren. His father, John Van Buren, was of old Dutch descent and a skillful lawyer, county judge, and local congressman. Daniel was appointed to West Point from the state of New York on 1 July 1843. He graduated sixth in his class four years later, having been instructor of Ethics while a cadet He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd U.S. Artillery, served in Mexico during the war with that country and promoted 1st Lieutenant as of 14 February 1849. Home from Mexico, he was posted as Assistant Professor o Natural and Experimental Philosopy at West Point from 3 August 1849 until early 1850. Back with his regiment, he served at Fort Monroe and on details to Coastal Survey, he having become a known authority on Scientific and Practical Mathematics. His father died in 1855 and Daniel felt it necessary to resign from the Army to take charge of the estate. Having studied law before entering West Point, he was admitted to the bar soon after leaving the Army. He also was employed as a Civil Engineer and Surveyor in his native Ulster County. In 1858 he became the Commissioner of Common Schools in Ulster County and was also appointed Colonel of Engineers in the 3rd Division of the New York State Militia. When the Civil War began he was mustered in as Captain of Engineers for the three-months 20th New York State Militia which arrived in the Annapolis/Baltimore area to administer and guard the railroads there. The regiment mustered out on 2 August but Department Commander General John Dix appreciated Van Buren's abilities and drafted him as his assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff with the rank of Major as of 3 August with an immediate promotion to Lieutenant Colonel of U.S. Volunteers as of 20 August 1861. He was with Dix for some time, then promoted to Colonel, Additional Aide De Camp and chief of staff for General Joseph Hooker. He remained on Hooker's staff until 9 February 1866 and was mustered out on 20 March 1866 with a brevet to Brigadier General of U.S. Volunteers back dated to 13 March 1865. For a time he resumed his occupation in Ulster County as a surveyor and lawyer but then moved in 1882 for the rest of his life to Plainfield, New Jersey. He died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Plainfield on 16 July 1890 in his 65th year. In August of 1863 he had married Miss Julia Morris, daughter of James S. Morris of the old Navy and Lucretia Crarey of New York. The general left two sons, Ed. Morris Van Buren and Lawrence Hardy Van Buren. His remains were buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.


Sources

*Brevet Brigadier Generals In Blue* Roger D. Hunt Olde Soldier Books Gaithersburg, MD 1997 edition
*Historical Register & Dictionary Of The U.S. Army* Heitman G.P.O. 1997 edition
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*A Compendium Of The War Of The Rebellion* Frederick H. Dyer Yoseloff NY 1959

On the morning of April 1st, General Sheridan, re-enforced by the 5th corps, drove the enemy [120] back on Five Forks, capturing all their artillery and six thousand prisoners. In front of the 2d and 6th corps there was nothing but picket firing during the day; at night a heavy cannonade commenced, and was kept up until morning. Gen. Grant now ordered an attack along the entire line; accordingly, the 6th corps was massed and formed in three divisions. At three o'clock on Sunday morning, without a noise, the column was formed for a charge, with the 9th corps in reserve to follow the 6th, if successful. General Sheridan, with his cavalry and the 5th corps, were to attack at the same time, the result being well known to our readers. At four o'clock the order to move forward was given, and the 3d division in advance, with a yell charged the enemy's works, and their entire line was captured with many prisoners and guns. The 6th corps swept everything before them; the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and the men fought reckless [117] of life and limb. Three thousand prisoners were captured by the 6th corps alone. There was a tremendous struggle during the day in woods, fields, hills and valleys, and on the roads and creeks a few miles south and west of Petersburg, and from twenty to thirty miles beyond the rebel Capital; never was such a scene presented to the eye. The whole rebel army was now in full retreat before our victorious troops. Petersburg was captured by the 6th corps and the Southside road reached and torn up for many miles. The result of this day's fight was the capture of Petersburg with twelve thousand prisoners, many thousand stand of arms, and the utter rout of the rebel army. The most wicked of all rebellions had now absolutely received its death-blow, and was so positively crushed that no power on earth could save it. Lee's retreat proved an utter rout. At midnight on Sunday, Richmond was evacuated, Jeff. Davis taking the rail for Danville; the lower portion of the city was burned and totally destroyed. For four long years had our brave men fought, and now the rebel Capital was in our possession, General Wetsell entering and occupying it on Monday morning at daylight. The rebel army seemed to hold together feebly before the battles, but the fierce struggle of Saturday and Sunday had completely used them up. We had taken twelve thousand prisoners in the two days, and there were twelve thousand more killed and wounded. Only one-half of Lee's army was now left; such a force could not long stand alone with a victorious army in pursuit. It was now Lee's intention to join Johnson if possible, and such a run would cost them ten thousand more men.

While the 6th corps was holding the captured picket line without much fighting, there was severe fighting on the left of the line. It was reserved for this corps to divide the formidable rebel army, which for so many months defied our power to drive them from the city of Petersburg. There were two objects in view; one to create a division in favor of Gen. Sheridan, and the other to cut the rebel army in two and destroy the far-famed Southside road. The first notice given the men was at nine o'clock, when a dispatch came from Gen. Meade, telling of the success of Gen. Sheridan on the left, and his heavy capture of prisoners, and ordered the troops to be massed at three o'clock on Sunday morning as was heretofore stated, and charge the rebel line. The pickets were also ordered to advance in front of the different divisions, but did not succeed in arousing a suspicion among them that we were to attack. The rebels showed [118] how far they were from suspecting a movement, by calling out to know if we were celebrating April fool's day at that time in the morning. The order given for the assault was carried out very punctually, owing to the fact that the greater the surprise the greater would be our chance of success; the troops therefore moved outside of the works at two o'clock. The moon had gone down, and the night was intensely dark; a thin chilly mist arose from the ground, which served still farther to conceal our movements from the enemy. On the extreme left of the line was the 1st brigade, with Colonel Truex in command, and the 14th New Jersey on the right of the brigade under Colonel Janeway. In forming the line, it was Gen. Wright's intention to attack in such overwhelming force that failure would be impossible; then when the column had made good its entrance into the rebel works, the divisions on the right and left might deploy, and drive the enemy from their works as effectually as if a fresh corps had attacked. To co-operate with the attacking column, Gen. Park, with the 9th corps, was held in reserve, while Sheridan, far away to the left, was thundering on their flank. Just before the attack, Gen. Wright and staff rode up to the picket line; a match was struck and the time ascertained; it wanted just fifteen minutes of four o'clock, and an officer was sent back to Fort Fisher with orders to fire a signal gun exactly at four o'clock. A few shots were fired by the enemy as the match was struck, and then all was still; no object was visible at a distance of a few yards, and of the thousands of men massed, not one could be seen by the enemy's line.

Suddenly a bright flash leaped out into the darkness, and a loud report from a twelve pounder rolled in the air; a minute elapsed and a similar sound came from the left some ten miles away, telling that the signal was understood. The veterans of the different divisions were now pushed forward, and the dull crash of musketry and the flash of artillery told that the battle had begun. The enemy was surprised, but soon rallied, and a terrific strife now took place. The entire line from right to left was heavily engaged. Daylight dawned slowly to the men, whose hearts were already relieved, as it was noticed that the enemy's firing became more feeble. Gen. Wright's assertion was fulfilled, that he would go through them like a knife, as their entire line was captured, together with thousands of prisoners, numerous pieces of artillery and many battle flags. It was the most complete achievement of the war, and the first rays of the morning's sun beamed on the ramparts of the captured forts with the rebel army in full retreat. To retain what we had gained was necessary to gain more; for this purpose, the 3rd division was deployed to the left from forts on other parts of the line. The rebels were already firing on our men, and it was necessary to capture those forts and silence the guns. The two brigades under command of Colonels Truex and Keifer, pushed gallantly forward, and Gen. Wright after assuring himself of the safety of that part of the line, turned his attention to the left. The division took possession of a portion of the rebel lines, and soon struck the Southside road, destroying it for over ten miles. Later in the day when our men had completely cleared the rebels out of that part of the line, the work of destroying the road was resumed. General Seymour continued pushing toward the rebels left with the 3d division, and at one point had as severe a fight as any which occurred during the day. The rebels had a battery of six guns, two twenty pounders and four light field pieces, which they served in magnificent style. Our line was rapidly advanced and a charge made by the 1st brigade, and six more guns were added to the number already captured. From this point our progress to the left was comparatively easy, as the enemy were in full retreat. Soon a line of glittering bayonets were seen advancing towards us, and Major-General Gibbons informed Gen. Wright that the advancing column belonged to the 24th corps.

The 6th corps had by this time reached the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, and it was decided to right-about-face and march for Petersburg by the Boydton Plank Road. The troops had but commenced moving towards Petersburg, when a hearty cheer was given by the rear regiments. The cause was soon ascertained to be the arrival of Lieut. General Grant and staff, and as soon as the soldiers saw the Lieutenant-General, they shouted, "Boys, here's General Grant, three cheers for him," and all along the line as he rode on his black horse, Jeff. Davis, the men cheered him with the wildest enthusiasm; he rode with head uncovered, and bowed his thanks for the soldiers' hearty greeting. On seeing Generals Wright, Seymour, Wheaton and other 6th corps officers, he shook hands with great heartiness, and after spending a short time in conversation, he proceeded towards Petersburg, the corps following rapidly. On reaching the place, preparations were at once commenced to attack the works immediately surrounding Petersburg. For this purpose Gen. Seymour of the 3d division was sent forward to the right of the line; Gen. Getty to the centre, and Gen. Wheaton to the left. Artillery was put into position, and soon the battle raged with even greater fury than in the morning. The rebels seemed determined to defend their forts to the last, but nothing could withstand the tried valor of General Wright's troops. The long lines were gradually closed on the forts and garrisons, and they were compelled to give way before the hard fighting of the 6th corps. Until after nightfall the contest continued, and the fate of Petersburg was decided. Major C. K. Prentiss, of the 6th Maryland, was the first to enter the rebel works, but was unfortunately shot through the chest a short time afterward. A rebel lieutenant was picked up wounded, who gave his name as Lieut. Prentiss, of the 2d Maryland regiment; he was a younger brother of the major, whom he had not seen since the rebellion broke out; they were both placed in the hospital together, and their wounds dressed. The meeting between the brothers was very affecting, causing many to shed tears. Our losses in killed and wounded, considering the hard fighting, were very light, as the rebels aimed too high for their fire to be destructive. Night found us in the possession of Petersburg, with an immense quantity of stores and ammunition that the enemy had left in their haste. Lee with the remnant of his army, had fled in the direction of Danville, a demoralized disheartened force. The loss in the 14th did not exceed one hundred in killed and wounded. The troops fought well, but none better than the 14th New Jersey. Led by a brave officer, Lieut.-Colonel Janeway, they with the rest caused many a rebel to bite the dust, and with about

one hundred and fifty men left, participated in the attack.

The charge of Major-Gen. Wright's veterans under cover of the darkness and mist, preceding the break of day, will forever live in history as one of the grandest and most sublime actions of the war. With irresistible force they broke through the rebel line, in which months of labor had been expended, and then turning the rebel guns on other hostile forts, they swept along the rebel line for a distance of five miles, capturing men, guns and colors. When it is remembered how much depended on them, and what would have been the consequence if they failed, the country will treasure as household words the names of Wright, Getty, Seymour, Wheaton, and other generals who led the oft-tried but never defeated men of the 6th corps to victory, on the morning of Sunday, April 2d.

Under cover of the darkness on Sunday night, Lee withdrew the remnant of his army and fell back across the Appomattox. The bridge across the river was partially burned by them, but the flames were soon extinguished by our troops, who commenced entering Petersburg shortly after sunrise on Monday morning, and were objects of great curiosity to the negroes of the city. They capered around our men in a most ludicrous manner, and at every fresh arrival yelled out, "Dar comes de clebber yankees." The stores were all closed, and the city seemed to have left off doing business. Our enterprising news boys entered the city along with the soldiers, and almost before the rear guard of the rebels had crossed the river, the New York Herald, of March 31st, was sold in the streets of Petersburg.

The final movement in pursuit of the balance of Lee's army commenced at daylight. It was General Grant's intention to use them up entirely in case the charge of the 6th corps should prove a success, and accordingly the 2d, 5th, 6th and 24th corps, together with the cavalry under General Sheridan, were put in motion to find the rebels. The camps around Petersburg were left, and the whole of the grand army of the Potomac was fairly en route by eight o'clock, with all their teams, ambulances, pack mules, droves of cattle, and all other necessities for campaigning. After long weary waiting around Petersburg for nearly nine months, the change was agreeable, and the recent victories added considerably to the good spirits of the men. The country passed through was in a fine state of cultivation, and the bright green of early vegetation looked very cheerful when contrasted with the brown sandy waste we had looked on for so long a time. The 6th corps moved in the following order: Getty's division ahead, Wheaton in the centre, and Seymour with the 3d division in the rear.

During the day the troops marched forty miles; night found the advance at Mount Pleasant Church. Hundreds of rebels had been picked up on the march. The roads were very muddy from the recent rains, and on no other occasion could the men have marched as far, but all knew the necessity of capturing Lee's army, and all were willing to do their best. During a temporary halt in the afternoon, Gen. Meade passed the 6th corps on his way to the front. He was recognized by the men and greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers; for a short time the scene was one that could be better imagined than described, so great was the enthusiasm inspired by the presence of the Commander of the army of the Potomac. Caps were waved and cheers given in a manner which is only heard and seen where thousands of soldiers are greeting a commander who has won their confidence and esteem. General Meade returned the greeting of the 6th corps by repeated bows, although compelled to bestow considerable attention on the management of the spirited horse he was riding. On reaching the spot where Gen. Wright was standing, he reined in his horse, and said to him, laughingly, "The 6th corps men are in such good spirits that they seem determined to break my neck;" to which the General replied, that "He imagined they were proud of their success," when Gen. Meade, with much feeling said, "Yes, we all know, *and the country shall know*, that the 6th corps did the business; to them we owe our success in breaking the rebel line, and we feel very grateful to them for it."

On the 6th at daylight, the 2d, 5th and 6th corps were at Burksville Station, and Lee was near Amelia Court House. The enemy again made a stand, when they were attacked by General Sheridan with his cavalry, and the 1st and 3d divisions of the 6th corps. A desperate battle was again fought, which resulted in the capture of six rebel generals, Ewell, Pegram, Barton, DeBoise, Corse and Fitz Hugh Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and thousands of small arms. Lee's army was now closely pressed, and nothing could save him

from capture. The troops moving down the road on a parallel with the enemy, they were again attacked at Sailor's Creek. The 3d division in advance was moved up the road held by the enemy, which was carried by the division. By this time Wheaton's division was put into position as rapidly as possible on the left of the line. While these operations were going on, similar ones were occurring at other points. By bold and strategic movements Grant had almost surrounded Lee, and his surrender was speedily looked for. The men were exhausted and needed rest, but there was none until Lee's army had been captured. The lines of the 1st and 3d divisions were again advanced, and swept down the road for a distance of two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek, the enemy were found in line on the opposite side; they were immediately attacked and driven back from Sailor's Creek. In this engagement our loss was heavy, especially in the 1st division, as the men were compelled to cross under heavy fire. The 14th was now rapidly diminished in numbers, with only about 100 men left; but those that were left were as full of fight as ever. The rebel General A. P. Hill was killed in front of Petersburg while urging on his men; his loss was felt by them, as he was one of their leading corps commanders. Ewell was in our hands, and of the four leading generals of the rebel army, Lee and Longstreet only were left.

The pursuit was kept up the entire week following the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, in which the troops marched over two hundred miles. It was soon found that the enemy had fled from Sailor's Creek to the north side of the Appomattox; but so close was the pursuit that our forces secured the bridge, and immediately crossed the 6th corps at Farmersville. Feeling that Gen. Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, and his men dropping out at every mile, the following dispatch was sent to him by General Grant;

> TO ROBERT LEE, COM'G ARMY OF C. S. OF AMERICA:
>
> GENERAL:
>
> The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia. In this struggle I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.
>
> U. S. GRANT,
> Lieut. General.

To this General Lee replied:

> I received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore will treat with you on terms of surrender.
>
> R. E. LEE,
> General.

While this correspondence was carried on, the troops were not idle, and Sunday morning found both armies again in line at Appomattox Court House. Writing and fighting at the same time, General Grant showed that he was more than a match for Lee; just as he would have stopped any attempt on Lee's part to escape through his lines, so he stopped his attempt to escape from him. In the afternoon an arrangement was made for an interview with the rebel General. General Grant offered to parole all of Lee's army, and give the officers their side arms and private property. Lee at once accepted this proposition and the fighting ceased, and the war was practically ended; so in a few days, and by means of a few short letters, the dreadful contest which had disturbed the country for four years, was brought to a close, and the whole rebel army was in our hands.

The troops were fighting at Appomattox Court House, and knew nothing of the correspondence of Grant and Lee, when orders came for a suspension of hostilities for two

hours. At two o'clock in the afternoon General Meade rode along the lines, and with hat in hand, exclaimed, "Boys, Lee has surrendered." At first it was not credited, but coming from the mouth of General Meade, it could not be doubted, and one continuous shout was given. The men were in ecstasies, and could scarcely restrain themselves; tremendous cheers were given and caps were thrown in the air. Men hugged and squeezed each other, and all felt that the war was over.

The stipulations for the surrender were carried into effect, and the rebel army was no longer an organized body of men. Twenty-five thousand men were all that were left, and ten thousand of them were unarmed. They were permitted to return to their homes, which they gladly did, and the army of Northern Virginia ceased to exist. It could scarcely be believed that Lee had surrendered, and while the men were marching and fighting, Grant and Lee were in correspondence with each other. Sunday, the 9th of April, will ever be remembered, especially by the soldiers of the Potomac army. In the short space of fifteen days, Lee had been driven from his position in front of Petersburg and compelled to retreat; Richmond in our possession, and he finally compelled to surrender to General Grant.

The 5th corps and one division of cavalry were ordered to remain at Appomattox Court House, until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army immediately returned to Petersburg, but were ordered to halt at Burksville and enter camp; the men were greatly in need of rest and rations. Once more tents were placed on a line as before. Nothing was talked of but the recent victories, and the people North were rejoicing; guns were fired throughout the country in honor of our success. Too much praise cannot be given to the privates and officers of the Potomac army, and to our noble leader, Grant.

With but one hundred men for duty, the 14th entered camp at Burksville, with bronzed features and soiled garments, covered with Virginia mud; they looked for a speedy return to their homes. All that was possible for them to do they had done, and New Jersey cannot but be proud of such a noble band of heroic men. Commencing on the river from which the Potomac army derived its name, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, all have a proud record for having done their full share in restoring our Union as it was.

Johnson had not yet surrendered, and as each day passed reports were circulated among the men, that the Potomac army was to march in his rear. Scarcely had the men commenced to rejoice at their success, when there came a blow that was more terrible than any defeat. In camp at Burkesville the men little knew what calamity was to befall the nation. A dispatch was sent from Washington that our beloved President had been assassinated. Our noble leader who for the last four years had guided our nation in the midst of war was foully stricken down by the assassin's hand. Rejoicing was turned into mourning, and the men when fully aware that Lincoln was no more, were clamorous to move on Gen. Johnson, and with vows of vengeance, determined if possible to avenge his death. Gloom now prevailed among the men, as he was beloved by friend and foe. But a few days before he was at the front, and by his presence cheered the men on to victory; now he lay in the cold embrace of death. The Southern leaders, now fleeing from their homes, were the instigators of this horrible crime. All business was suspended in the army on the day of his burial. Jeff. Davis had fled, and at Danville stopped long enough to make a speech. He told his followers that their cause was not yet lost; that the rebel capital had been evacuated for the purpose of concentrating their armies; he did not then know that Lee had surrendered his army to Grant. Remaining a few hours at Danville he proceeded South, and was finally captured in the disguise of a female—a fitting end for such a leader.

The men were now anxious to move towards Washington and be mustered out, as the Potomac army had done its duty; but Johnson had still a large army, and was in consultation with Gen. Sherman in regard to a surrender, but no terms could be agreed upon, and it was determined to crush him. Accordingly, the 6th corps and Sheridan's cavalry were ordered to move on his rear. On Sunday night, April 23d, the corps was ordered to be ready to move at daylight, which way the men knew not, but it was supposed for Washington; but the men soon found out that they had a hard march before them to Danville, one hundred and twenty miles distant. In four days the march was made; the sun was very warm, and the men suffered very much. General

Wright, wishing to win more glory, was anxious to fall on Johnson's rear. He marched the men very fast, until he was bitterly cursed by them, and with blistered feet and weary limbs the men plodded on in dust and sun, and were loud in their complaints against Wright for marching so fast. When in pursuit of Lee, the men deemed it necessary and did not murmur, but marching thirty miles a day, for four successive days was more than human nature could bear, when it was unnecessary. Water was very scarce; often ten and twelve miles were passed without meeting a stream or well of any kind. Danville was reached by the 1st division at noon on the fourth day, and was quietly taken possession of by Gen. Hamlin's brigade. The Union army had never marched that way, and the Yanks were an object of curiosity to the negroes. There was considerable of rolling stock in the place which had not been moved, and was captured. The troops marched through the place and encamped on the outskirts of the town. One day was given the men to rest, and orders issued to move again. The corps was but forty miles from Johnson, and in two days would have been thundering on his rear. Gen. Wright was very anxious that the corps should win new laurels, but the men were not, as they had won enough, for if anything was done, the praise was given the officers and not the men, when they did the work.

The troops were in camp but a few hours, when a dispatch was received by General Wright with the news of Johnson's surrender; the men were formed in line and the dispatch read to them. All knew that their marching and fighting was done, and cheers were given for Sherman and his noble army; each battery was ordered to fire a salute of thirty-two guns, and the bands ordered to play national airs. The war was now over and right glad were the men of it. Home was now talked of, but the men were too weary to rejoice much. The campaign, from winter quarters to the surrender of Lee and the march to Danville, had been a hard one. Thirty miles a day when the war was over was more than the men of the 6th corps wished for, and Gen. Wright lost much of the respect due him, as he was in command, and such marching was needless.

[116]

It was not fully ascertained at first the amount of damage done by the enemy in their attack on the 25th. They had massed four divisions under General Gordon, and when our men were asleep, made a furious attack on our line in front of the 9th corps, capturing the fort and guns, and at the same time they attacked Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with heavy loss. President Lincoln and lady were present, and witnessed the fight at a distance. For several days, the division commanded by General Gordon had held a position in front of the 9th corps, and at midnight they were silently and promptly formed for a charge; everything was now ready, and the order forward was given without raising an alarm or a suspicion. The rebel troops were out safely to their line of works thrown up for the protection of their skirmishers. At a given signal they bounded over these works and rapidly cutting gaps in our *Chevaux de Frise*, pressed on with a yell towards our lines. The attack being sudden and totally unexpected, and made in almost overwhelming force, caused our skirmish line to give way before our reserves could get up. The rebels, confident of success, pressed on with vigor and succeeded in breaking our line [114] at a point near Fort Steadman; reaching our abattis they poured a terrific volley in our lines, breaking through on the left; they captured the fort by charging from the rear. So rapidly was this accomplished that the officer in command of the fort was captured with a portion of his men. Re-enforcements soon arrived from the other corps, and a terrible volley was poured into the enemy's ranks, who were now bent only on plunder; they could not long remain under such heavy fire and at last were compelled to fall back. Our infantry flanked the fort and cut off a large body of the rebel troops, that were commanded in person by Gen. Gordon, who led the attack. As they fell back they were literally slaughtered by our men, as grape and cannister were poured in their retreating ranks. This was their last hope, and crest-fallen, they fell back to their lines with a loss of over six thousand men.

Just four hours after the repulse of the rebel attack on the right of our line, the thunder of artillery and the crash of musketry again rolled loudly on the chilly March air. This time, however, everything was changed, the sound came from the left, not from the right; we were now the attacking party, not the rebels, and the ground we won was not recovered by them. General Grant, angry at their boldness, determined to let them know that the Potomac army was yet as ready as ever, and the 6th corps, which never knew the word fail, was ordered to the assault for the purpose of preventing the rebels from massing their troops, and at the same time to ascertain if possible their strength; advancing in three lines, the enemy's entire skirmish line was captured. They had erected a number of rifle pits in front of their main line; they were driven out of these works and compelled to fall back or else be captured; several surrendered at once as they were anxious to enter our lines. The position from which the attack was made by the 6th corps, was at the left of our line and near Fort Fisher; the thirty pound guns doing terrible execution. At two o'clock in the morning, Major-General Wright and staff reached Fort Fisher, where he was joined by Generals Wheaton, Seymour, Getty, Keifer and other 6th corps officers. The picket line was now held by the 10th Vermont and 14th New Jersey, supported by the 110th and 122d Ohio regiments. The order forward was given, and the first assault was made by the 10th and 14th, under command of Colonel George B. Davison, of the 10th Vermont. The rebel position was charged with great gallantry and success, entering and occupying the line assaulted. The rebels were now aware of the weakness of the attacking [115] party, as the two regiments advanced, and they soon massed a column of troops to drive them back; but the 3d division of the 6th corps was on hand and gave them such a volley that they fell back in confusion, and the entire line remained in our possession. The loss in the 14th regiment was comparatively small, as the fighting did not continue long. The artillery in the different forts by this time became warmly engaged with the rebel batteries, and a company of the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, of the 3d division, sent a shell with such accuracy as to blow up a caisson in one of the rebel forts; shells were screaming through the air, and away to the left volleys of musketry told that the 2nd corps was now heavily engaged. Part of the 3d division was placed on the left of the line with the 2d corps. It was composed of the 10th Vermont, 14th New Jersey, 110th and 122d Ohio, 6th Maryland and part of the 9th N. York Heavy Artillery; this composed nearly all the 2d brigade, with two regiments from the 1st brigade.

The line was now formed for another assault, and when everything was in readiness the flag of the 1st brigade of Colonel Truex was waved as a signal to move forward. From the parapet of Fort Fisher the blue cross of the 3d division, 6th corps, waved, and from thousands of brave

men about to risk life and limb came back a ringing cheer, and as onward they swept many a God-speed followed them. The batteries on both sides were hard at work, and not many minutes elapsed before the sharper ring of small arms was heard.

The line was fast closing on the rebel position, and their outer works were soon reached. Major Prentiss, from the 6th Maryland, was the first to enter their works. Scores of rebels preferred capture to running away, and as soon as they saw our troops inside of their lines, they threw down their arms and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. The loss on both sides was heavy; the 14th, as usual, fought well, losing their share of men in killed and wounded. The result of this fight proved that the enthusiasm and energy of Lee's troops had dwindled down to zero. They fought like hopeless, not desperate, men; the spirit which animated them two years ago had been broken by repeated defeats, and tamed by short rations. The new position gained was, on Sunday morning, March 26, held by the entire 6th corps, ready to repel any attack the enemy would make. The 14th was again on picket, and the long night passed slowly away, without a shot along the entire line; the enemy was badly beaten and was quiet the rest of the night. Our men fought splendidly and successfully, and at night there was a wide-spread enthusiasm among the troops at the glorious success of the day. The enemy began the sanguinary work.

The 14th was now re-organized, having received several recruits, to the amount of two hundred. Captain Janeway, for bravery and meritorious conduct, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, he and Lieutenant Baily being the only old officers from Freehold. The officers were now mostly enlisted men, and by their conduct had won for themselves a lasting reputation. Among those that distinguished themselves, and in every action were at their posts, were Captains Wanser, Manning and Marsh; Lieutenants Foster, Barkalew, Fletcher, Hanning, White and Manderville. Each one had entered the ranks and had won for himself his position. Colonel Truex was still in command of the brigade, acting Brigadier General. The division commanded by General Seymour, formerly commander of the 2d brigade, being captured in the Wilderness, he was taken to Charleston and subsequently released, and placed in command of the division in the absence of General Ricketts.

All was now quiet in camp, with the exception of cannonading in front of Petersburg, and picket firing along some portion of the line. This was the third and last Winter in the army for the regiment; the first Winter was spent at Monocacy, the second at Brandy Station, and the third at Petersburg.

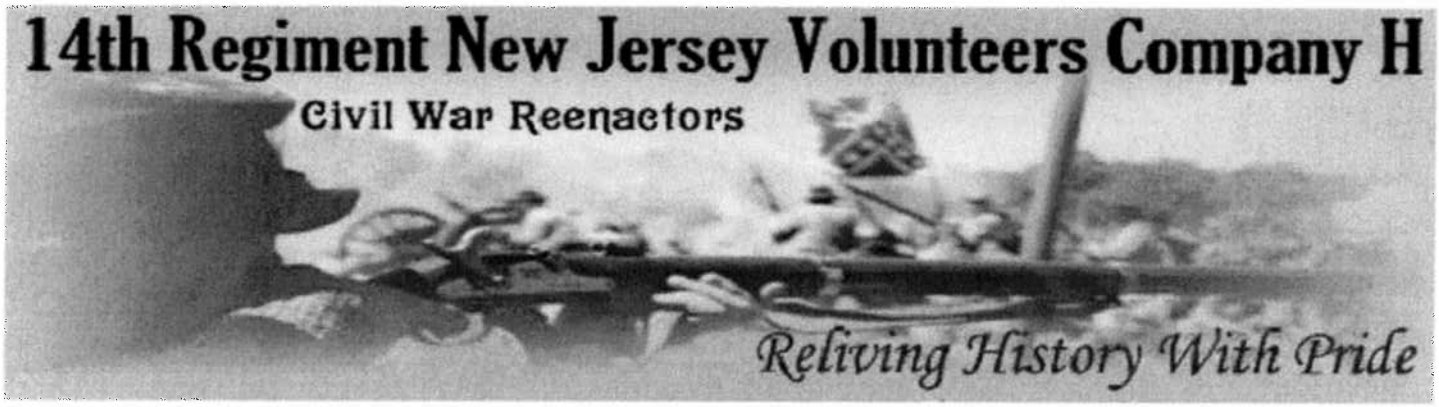
Generals Torbert and Merritts' divisions of the cavalry, and the 6th corps were in advance, crossing the Pamunkey river at Hanovertown after considerable fighting, and on the 28th the two divisions of cavalry had a severe but successful engagement with the enemy near the river. On the 29th and 30th the troops advanced with heavy skirmishing to the Hanover Court House and Cold Harbor Road, and developed the enemy's position north of the Chickahominy. Late on the evening of the 31st the enemy came out and attacked our left, but were repulsed with considerable loss. An attack was immediately ordered by General Meade along the entire line, which resulted in driving the enemy from a part of his entrenched skirmish line. The 14th was on the skirmish line during the afternoon, and lost several in killed and wounded. Orderly [64] Black of Co. I was shot in the heart and instantly killed; Col. Truex was slightly wounded in the hand, but remained on duty during the time; he was a brave officer and a fighting man, always at the head of his men when they were in action.

On the 31st General Wilson's division of cavalry destroyed the railroad bridges over the North Anna river, and defeated the enemy's cavalry. General Sheridan on the same day reached Cold Harbor Road, and held it until relieved by the 6th corps and General Smith's command, which had just arrived via White House, from General Butler's army.

On the morning of the 9th, General Sheridan started on a raid with a large cavalry force, to cut the enemy's communications; all day long skirmishing was kept up, but not resulting in any battle. Major General Sedgwick, who had so long commanded the 6th corps, an able and distinguished soldier, was killed; he was at the front, on the left of the 14th regiment, superintending the planting of a battery, when a bullet from a sharpshooter struck him in the forehead, killing him instantly. He was carried to the rear and his remains sent North; his loss was greatly lamented, as he was beloved by all. Major Gen. H. B. Wright succeeded him in command, the former commander of the 1st division. General Morris being with him at the time, was also wounded in the leg; Col. Truex succeeded him, being placed temporarily in command of the brigade. The night of the 9th found the men in the same position. The morning of the 10th was spent in maneuvering and fighting without any decisive results; at noon a general engagement commenced; the rattle of musketry and artillery was awful; this was the sixth day's fighting; the enemy had been flanked from their strong position in the Wilderness, at Mine Run, and with their whole force at Spottsylvania were opposing us with desperation. [61] Orders were now read to the men that Sherman had whipped Johnson at Dalton, and that Butler was advancing on Richmond; the troops were encouraged at this news and fought desperately. At 6 o'clock a division of the 6th corps made a charge and captured a rebel brigade numbering nearly three thousand men. Nothing but skirmishing was kept up on the 11th until the morning of the 12th, when a general attack was made on the enemy in position. This day will ever be remembered as the hardest day's fighting the world ever saw; the entire line engaged in all was over 200,000 men; the woods being very dense. Early in the morning the 2d corps, Major General Hancock commanding, carried a portion of the enemy's line, capturing the most of Bushrod Johnson's division of Ewell's corps and twenty pieces of artillery; but the resistance was so obstinate that the advantage gained did not prove decisive. The rebels made three different charges to retake the line, but were foiled in every attempt, our men mowing them down like grass, as they lay piled on each other three and four deep; this was called the slaughter pen; the 1st New Jersey suffered severely in this charge. The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th were consumed in maneuvering and skirmishing at various points, but nothing important was gained; re-inforcements were now arriving in large numbers from Washington; our losses thus far were over 20,000 men. Deeming it impracticable to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spottsylvania, orders were issued on the 18th with a view to a new movement to the North Anna river, to commence on the night of the 19th at 12 o'clock

Lee was now encamped in the vicinity of Madison Court House, his main force in a dense wilderness, and comfortably quartered in log houses, each army picketing the Rapidan, whose [49] swollen waters would not permit crossing at this time of the year. Occasionally a small force of cavalry was sent out to reconnoitre, but failed to draw any portion of the enemy from their entrenchments. The headquarters of Gen. Meade were on a hill and tastefully arranged, near Brandy Station. A new signal corps was organized; several from the 14th were detached and placed on duty in this corps. This branch of service was of great use to the army, as orders could be signalized with rapidity from one part of the army to the other. Sutlers were in abundance at Brandy Station, erecting shanties for their goods. Shoemaker shops, watch making and ambrotype galleries were built, and Brandy Station soon became a thriving town. The 14th was encamped in an old rebel camp, the men using their old houses, refitting them as good as new. As none but re-enlisted men were allowed furloughs, the rest of the men contented themselves with passing their time in camp with various amusements, playing match games of base ball when not on duty. The Rapidan was strongly picketed, details from the regiments made every three days. The 14th now numbered but six hundred men for duty, three hundred and fifty less than when the regiment left New Jersey. Nearly one hundred had died; sixteen had been killed by battle; some were on detached service; some in hospitals, and, sad to say, numbers had deserted. Gen. Morris was on leave of absence, his place being filled by Colonel Truex, acting Brig. General. Several ladies now visited the army, the most of them officers' wives, remaining until the spring campaign commenced.

On the night of January 6th, 1863, Co's E and K were ordered to be ready to move in the morning, and be stationed along the railroad as guards. The morning came clear and cold; every thing was packed and the men placed with their baggage on open cars. Co. E was [13] stationed at Monrovia, seven miles distant from camp, and Co. K at Mount Airy, fourteen miles from camp, quartered in a church. The men soon became acquainted and made themselves at home. The church was situated on the main road half a mile from Mount Airy, and half a mile from Ridgeville on the Baltimore pike. Pickets and guards were stationed, although there was no enemy near. Co. E at Monrovia were placed in their tents and were compelled to lie on the ground. They were encamped near the railroad. One of their number while there was run over and killed by the cars. Eight companies remained at Monocacy. Col. Truex was appointed acting Brigadier General with headquarters at Frederick City; Major Vredenberg, Provost Marshal. The 3d Delaware regiment and Purnell Legion were at Frederick, and were temporarily brigaded with the 14th New Jersey, all under command of Col. Truex. The regiment had now been out over five months, and had yet received no pay. The men were anxious to receive their money, as several had large families at home depending upon them for support. At last the paymaster arrived. He was hailed with joy, as money was scarce. Five months' pay was due the men, but two months of it only were paid. The men were very much dissatisfied, but the promise of speedy payment soon quieted them. Two weeks later the men were paid again, the government keeping back one month's pay. As a general thing this was always done, very often the men receiving but two months' pay when three or four were due them.




# The History of the 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers

New research as of November 11th, check below for roster improvements, burial information, and photograph.

**The "Monocacy Regiment"**

**The 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry was recruited in the summer of 1862 in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers. Under the command of Colonel William S. Truex (pictured, left) the regiment was mustered into federal service for three years on August 26th. It trained at Camp Vredenburgh near Freehold, New Jersey on the grounds of the Monmouth battlefield of 1778. Its companies came mostly form central New Jersey and were a good mix in origin. Four companies were from urban Trenton and Elizabeth and six from rural Monmouth, Ocean, and Middlesex counties. The men of the 14th New Jersey proudly boasted to be neither draftees nor bounty men, but freely enlisted patriots.**

**The regiment played a major role in saving our nation's capitol, Washington, D.C. For its steadfast defense and fighting withdrawal in the face of numerically superior Confederate forces at the Battle of Monocacy near Frederick, Maryland, the regiment became known as the "Monocacy Regiment." It, along with other regiments of the 3rd Division, VI Corps, received the salute of Major General Philip Sheridan for exemplary conduct and fighting qualities at Cedar Creek, Virginia. During the war the total combat fatalities of the 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers ranks fourth among New Jersey Regiments. No one can say that the Jersey boys had not done their part.**

**Thirty-four months of continuous campaigning thinned the regiment's ranks from 950 to 230 men. A total of 1384 officers and men served in the 14th at various times, of whom 345 were either killed, wounded, or missing in action. Its bravery and casualties won the regiment the honor of being included in William Fox's list of "300 Fighting Regiments." During its service the 14th New Jersey covered over 1000 miles by rail, over 600 miles by ship, and over 2000 miles by foot.**

**The 14th fought in many major engagements including the Battle of Locust Grove, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Monocacy, Cedar Creek, Opequon, Petersburg, and Saylor's Creek. The regiment was also present at Lee's surrender at Appomatox Court House and participated in the Grand Army Review held on June 8, 1865 in Washington. The 14th was subsequently mustered out of the United States service on June 19th and returned to Trenton. In 1907 the deeds of the 14th were commemorated**

**by the State of New Jersey with the erection of a large monument (pictured, below and right) on the Monocacy battlefield. The monument is located near the spot where the regiment fought so bravely on July 9, 1864.**

We are always looking for original documents, photos or information on the 14th NJ. In particular letters, quartermaster reports, and photographs. It is out intention to not only accurately portray them on the field but also have online large database available to the public. This would include as we have started, the original roster and casualty figures. Hopefully we can update the site with Quartermaster reports and returns, so we see what exactly they wore and from where they got it. Paymaster vouchers and Ordnance reports too! And finally we intend to provide a listing of the known burial sites for ancestors and historians to refer too.

Charles A. Haggerty (left) In pencil it says 15 or 16 years old. He had just turned 15 on march 18 of 1862. Enlisted in August, Company E as a drummer.

**View the Roster of the Original 14th Regiment NJ Vols.**

Missing Roster Addition of Company K. In Excel

**View Casualty Figures for the 14th NJ During the War**

**Known Burial Locations- All Companies**

## A Letter Home...

**The following is a letter written by Major Peter Vredenburgh (left) of the 14th New Jersey. Just over four months later the Vredenburgh family would receive another letter, this time informing them that their beloved son had been killed in action at Opequon Creek, near Winchester, VA.**

Hd. Qrs. 3 Div. 6 A.C. On the North Bank of the Nye or Po River about 3 miles Northeast of Spottsylvania C.H. May 15, 1864 10:00 A.M.

My Dear Father,
I have had no opportunity of writing to you since the day we started till now, and I am not certain that this will reach you in several days. we started at 4 A.M. May 4th crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford in the afternoon and bivouacked on

Submit Reset

# Their finest Hour...

## The Battle of Monocacy, July 9,1864

**It was just about dawn, July 9, 1864. It promised to be another hot one, somewhere in the 90's. The 14th New Jersey was drawn up on a hill by the old campground they had occupied back in '62. Many of the men were asleep. Those who were awake ,boiling morning coffee and crumbling hardtack into it, looked down over the fields that sloped away to the south and west with an uneasy feeling. They knew there was trouble coming from that direction.**

**General Lew Wallace (left) in overall command, rode the perimeter of this defense with General Ricketts. As they rode past the 1st Brigade, the men could hear their division commander saying "...and this is the 14th New Jersey." The total number of Union troops gathered at Frederick, Maryland was just over 6000. Various units of the 8th Corps, and the 14th's division (3rd) of the 6th Corps. Their mission: to buy time for reinforcements to reach the capitol from Petersburg.**

**General Wallace felt that his best position was to defend the Monocacy crossings just to the east of Frederick. The 14th was posted near the eastern end of the railroad bridge they had guarded over a year earlier. Arrayed against them along the Monocacy River, were over 14,000 Confederates under Major General Jubal Early. It was a desperate situation for the 14th and its comrades, all the more so because the safety of Washington was at stake. Somebody had to slow down the Rebels. By noon the Confederate troops had cleared Union skirmishers from the Frederick side of the river and were beginning to cross in force south of the 14th's position. The 14th and its brigade were shifted to the left to meet this threat.**

**In the lines of the 14th New Jersey, men adjusted their cartridge boxes to comfortable positions and engaged in the little rituals common before impending combat. At about 4 p.m. the Jersey boys could hear the high-pitched yells of the Rebels as seven Georgia regiments veered toward them. They had expected to see them coming bent over, spread out, running and shouting; not like this, in lines right out of the tactics manual. As the 10th Vermont moved from its reserve position over to the left, bending back the end of the line in a "refused" formation, the 14th New Jersey and the 87th Pennsylvania opened fire at a distance of 125 yards. The withering fire decimated the Georgia brigade and the attack ground to a halt. After a tremendous fire fight the Georgians came again, rolling forward with a maelstrom of lead preceding them.**

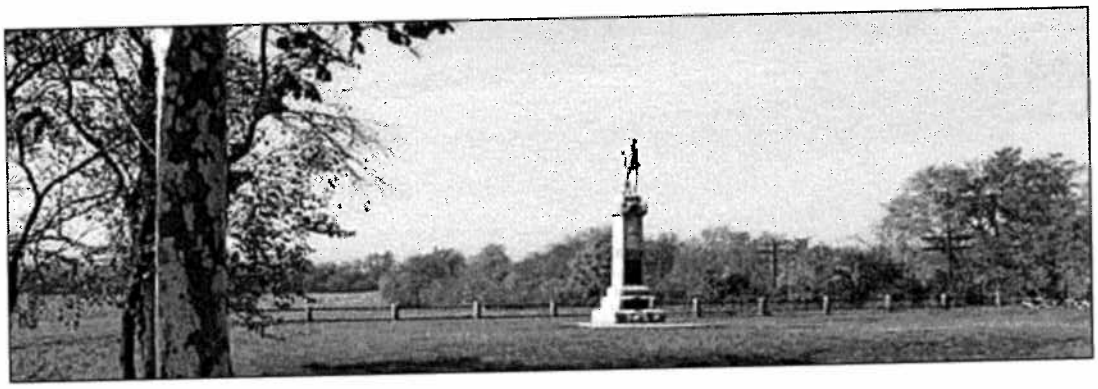
**The Union regiments were now attempting to disengage, making a fighting withdrawal, taking as many**

**wounded with them as possible. It was clear they could not delay the Rebel onslaught any longer. The 14th was backpedaling now, but it was a retreat not a rout. At around 5 p.m. a relative silence set in and the Battle of Monocacy was over.**

**General Early had been delayed a full day on his march to Washington, just long enough for Union reinforcements to reach the capitol's defenses ahead of the Rebels and turn them back to Virginia at Fort Stevens on July 11.**

**Losses in the 14th were terrible. Of the 485 officers and men carried on the morning report, from Colonel Truex down to the youngest drummer, about 350 were present for the battle. Of these, 140 were either killed, wounded, or were missing in action. Every officer was killed or wounded except Captain Janeway of Company K. In just a few months, he would take command of the 14th.**

**In all the 14th lost more killed and wounded than any other infantry unit present that day from the Army of the Potomac. From now until the end of the war, the 14th would never fight in another losing battle.**



## Letters Home from Another 14th NJ Soldier

## Henry Clay Havens, 1st Sgt. Co. F 14th NJ

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### *For More Information on the Original 14th New Jersey...*

### A selected bibliography

**Bilby, Joseph, and Martin, David G., ed., *The Monocacy Regiment*, Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1987.** Detailed first person history of the 14th regiment written by an original member after the war. Many good photos, statistics, and biographical information. An excellent resource.

**Bilby, Joseph, and Goble, William C., *Remember You are Jerseymen*, Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998.** Excellent capsule histories of all New Jersey Civil War units.

**Cooling, Benjamin Franklin, *Jubal Early's Raid on Washington, 1864*. Baltimore: Nautical Aviation Co. of America, Inc., 1990.** History of the battle of Monocacy.

**Lewis, Thomas H., *The Shenandoah in Flames*. Alexandria: Time Life Books, 1987.** Excellent, well illustrated, essay on Sheridan's 1864 Shenandoah campaign.

**Olson, Bernard, Upon the Tented Field. Red Bank, NJ: Historic Projects, 1993.** Excellent first person chronological account of the experiences of the 14th NJ regiment, relayed through the letters of six original members. A must read for anyone interested in the 14th New Jersey.

**Sgt. William Ingrahm, (above)**

**Co. H, enlisted 5th August 1862, age 24**

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# monocacy



## The Battle That Saved Washington

**The Battle of Monocacy**
**Saturday, July 9, 1864**

If judged by its consequences rather than its size, the Battle of Monocacy ranks among the important battles of the American Civil War. Here, July 9, 1864, on a checkerboard of gold wheatfields and green cornfields just outside Frederick, Maryland, Confederate forces under **General Jubal Early** defeated Union forces under **General Lew Wallace**. The battle cost Early a day's march and his chance to capture Washington, DC. Thwarted in the attempt to take the capital, the Confederates turned back to Virginia, ending their last campaign to carry the war into the North.

General Early

Early's bold raid was part of a plan to divert Union forces away from Robert E. Lee's army at Petersburg, Virginia. Pushing northward through the Shenandoah Valley, Early arrived at Winchester, Virginia, on July 2. After plundering Federal stores at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Early's men crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Sharpsburg, near Antietam, where a previous Southern offensive had ended in bloody battle two years before.

Early's cavalry collected $20,000 from Hagerstown residents to spare their town. But at Frederick, where the main body of troops headed, General Early himself demanded, and received, $200,000 ransom.

General Ricketts

Meanwhile, the Confederate actions were having the desired effect on Washington. Responding to alarm caused by Early's advances, General U.S. Grant dispatched a 5,000-man division under James B. Ricketts on July 6, and a few days later sent the full corps under H.G. Wright. Until those troops arrived, however, the only Federal army between Early and the capital city was a ragtag group of 2,300 men commanded by Major General Lew Wallace.

At the time, Wallace, who would become best known for his book Ben Hur, was headquartered m Baltimore. Away from the battlefront, the district was used for training recruits. Most of Wallace's men had never seen battle.

Wallace learned that a large enemy force was advancing. Uncertain whether Baltimore or Washington was the Confederate's objective, he knew he had to delay their approach until reinforcements could reach either city.

**Map |Next page**



USA - 90 Killed
579 wounded
1290 missing or captured

CSA 400 killed & wounded

# Monocacy Union order of battle

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The following Union Army units and commanders fought in the Battle of Monocacy of the American Civil War. The Confederate order of battle is shown separately.

**Middle Department (VIII Corps)**
Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace

*1st Separate Brigade*
Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler
- 1st Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (5 companies), Capt. Charles J. Brown
- 3rd Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin
- 11th Maryland, Col. William T. Landstreet
- 144th Ohio (3 companies), Col. A.L. Brown
- 149th Ohio (7 companies), Col. A.L. Brown

Baltimore Artillery (6 guns), Capt. F.W. Alexander

*Cavalry*
Lt. Col. David R. Clendenin
- 8th Illinois Cavalry, Lt. Col. D.R. Clendenin
- Detachment 159th Ohio Mounted Infantry, Capt. Edward H. Leib
- Detachment Mixed Cavalry, Maj. Charles H. Wells
- Loudoun Virginia Rangers

**VI Corps**

**Third Division**
Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts

*1st Brigade*
Col. William S. Truex (wounded)
Col. W. Emerson
- 14th New Jersey, Lt. Col. C.K. Hall
- 106th New York, Capt. E.M. Paine
- 151st New York, Col. W. Emerson
- 87th Pennsylvania, Lt. Col. J.A. Stahle
- 10th Vermont, Col. W.H. Henry (wounded)

*2nd Brigade*
Col. Matthew R. McClennan
- 9th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. W.H. Seward, Jr.
- 110th Ohio, Lt. Col. O.H. Brinkley
- 122nd Ohio (detachment), Lt. Col. C.J. Gibson
- 126th Ohio, Lt. Col. A.W. Ebright
- 138th Pennsylvania, Maj. L.A. May

# The Battle of The Monocacy
**(July 9, 1864)**

After marching north through the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, the Confederate army of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early side-stepped the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry and crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown into Maryland on July 5-6. On July 9, 1864, a makeshift Union force under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace attempted to arrest Early's invading Confederate divisions along the Monocacy River, just east of Frederick.

Wallace, joined by Ricketts's Division of the VI Corps that had been rushed from the Petersburg lines, was outflanked by Gordon's Division and defeated after putting up a stiff resistance. Hearing of Early's incursion into Maryland, Grant embarked the rest of the VI Corps on transports at City Point, sending it with all dispatch to Washington. Wallace's defeat at Monocacy bought time for these veteran troops to arrive to bolster the defenses of Washington.

Early's advance reached the outskirts of Washington on the afternoon of July 11, and the remaining divisions of the VI Corps began disembarking that evening. Monocacy was called the "Battle that Saved Washington."

*Official Records*

**Union Reports**
**Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace**

**Confederate Reports**
**Lieut. Gen. Jubal A. Early**
**Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon**

**RETURN TO RECORDS PAGE**

First Brigade Col. W. S. Truex commanding
1750 strong 106th. New York

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**Report of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U.S. Army,**
**Commanding Middle Department**
**Battle of the Monocacy.**

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
*EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,*
*Baltimore, August --,* 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

COLONEL: I beg leave to furnish the War Department with the following report in full of the operations of my command in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., which resulted in the battle of Monocacy, fought 9th July last. The informal report telegraphed Major-General Halleck from Ellicott's Mills, during the retreat, is appended hereto, and will serve to make the record complete:

The situation in the Department of West Virginia, about the beginning of July, was very uncertain. Major-General Hunter had retreated westwardly from Lynchburg, leaving open the Shenandoah Valley, up which a column of rebels of unknown strength had marched and thrown General Sigel back from Martinsburg to Williamsport, thence down the left bank of the Potomac to Maryland Heights, where, with his command, he was supposed to be besieged.

The strength of the invading column, by whom it was commanded, what its objects were, the means provided to rebel it, everything in fact connected with it, were, on my part, purely conjectural. All that I was certain of was that my own department was seriously threatened.

July 5, information was brought to my headquarters in Baltimore that a column of rebel cavalry, the same that had been raiding in the border counties of Pennsylvania, was in the Middletown Valley, moving eastwardly. Taking this report as true, the enemy had turned his back upon the department of Major-General Couch, and reduced his probable objectives to Washington, Baltimore, or Maryland Heights. In this situation I felt it my duty to concentrate that portion of my scanty command available for field operations at some point on the Monocacy River, the western limit of the Middle Department. With an enemy north of the Potomac, and approaching from the west, having in view any or all the objectives mentioned, the importance of the position on which I ultimately gave battle cannot be overestimated. There, within the space of two miles, converge the pikes to Washington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; there also is the iron bridge over the Monocacy, upon which depends railroad communication to Harper's Ferry. Moreover, as a defensive position for an army seeking to cover the cities above named against a force marching from the direction I was threatened, the point is very strong; the river covers its entire front. In a low stage of water the fords are few, and particularly difficult for artillery, and the commanding heights are all on the eastern bank, while the ground on the opposite side is level and almost without obstructions. At all events, I was confident of ability to repel any ordinary column of cavalry that might be bold enough to attack me there, and if the position should be turned on the right, I was not necessarily disabled from defending Baltimore. In that contingency I had only to take care of the railroad and use it at the right time. Accordingly, I went out and joined General Tyler at the railroad bridge. The information received in Baltimore was confirmed. Rebel cavalry had seized Middletown. Their scouting parties had even advanced to within three miles of Frederick City.

By the evening of the 6th all my available troops were concentrated under General Tyler, making a force of scant 2,500 men of all arms, and composed as follows: Third Regiment Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Col. Charles Gilpin; Eleventh Maryland Infantry, Colonel Landstreet; seven companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth and three companies of the One hundred and forty-fourth Ohio National Guard, consolidated temporarily, under Col. A. L. Brown; Captain Alexander's (Maryland) battery and 100 men of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio National Guards, serving as mounted infantry, and commanded by Capt. E. H. Leib, Fifth U.S. Cavalry, and Capt. H. S. Allen In addition, I had the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenins squadron of cavalry, 250 men, and four companies: :he First Regiment Maryland

Potomac Home Brigade, about 200 strong, under Captain Brown. Of this force, it is proper to add, the Eleventh Maryland and all the Ohio troops were 100-days' men.

In the night of the 6th Colonel Clendenin received my orders to take the pike to Middletown and follow it until he found the enemy, and ascertained the strength and composition of his column. Leaving Frederick City at daybreak next morning (the 7th), with his cavalry, and a section of Alexander's battery he drove in a rebel outpost stationed in the mountain pass, and gained Middletown, where he was stopped by a body of cavalry largely superior to his own, commanded by General Bradley T. Johnson. After a smart skirmish, in which both sides used artillery, Clendenin was forced back by movements on his flanks. About 10 o'clock he reported the rebels, 1,000 strong, pushing him slowly to Frederick City, which they would reach in two hours, unless I intended its defense. Though out of my department, it had become my duty to save the town, if possible, and as it was but three miles distant, I thought that could be done without jeopardizing the position at the railroad bridge. By direction, therefore, General Tyler sent Colonel Gilpin with his regiment and another gun to support Clendenin and engage the enemy. The company of mounted infantry also went forward. In this movement the railroad was very useful. Colonel Gilpin reached the town in good time, and deployed his command in skirmish order across the Hagerstown pike, half a mile west of the suburbs. Clendenin fell back and joined him. About 4 p.m. the enemy opened the fight with three pieces of artillery. The lines engaged shortly after. At 6 o'clock Captain Alexander personally in charge of his pieces, dismounted one of Johnson's guns. A little before dark Gilpin charged and drove the rebels, who, under cover of night, finally withdrew to the mountain. You will find the locality of this action indicated on the map herewith forwarded.

The forces opposed, it is worthy remark, were about equal in number, yet Johnson had the advantage: his men were veterans, while Gilpin's, with the exception of Clendenin's squadron, had not before been under fire, a circumstance much enhancing the credit gained, by them.

Relying upon intelligence received the evening the above affair took place that a division of veterans of the Sixth Corps was coming by rail to my re-enforcement, about midnight General Tyler was sent to Frederick City with Colonel Brown's command to prepare for what might occur in the morning. About daybreak a portion of the First Brigade of the veterans arrived under Colonel Henry, which was also sent to Frederick. The reports of the enemy continued conflicting as before; some stated that Johnson's cavalry, already whipped by Colonel Gilpin, were all the rebels north of the Potomac; others that McCausland, with a like column, was marching to join Johnson; others, again, represented Early and Breckinridge behind the Catoctin Mountain, with 30,000 men, moving upon Frederick City. In short, the most reliable intelligence was of a character that reduced the defense of that town to a secondary consideration. If the enemy's force was correctly reported, his designs were upon Washington or Baltimore. In the hope of evolving something definite out of the confusion of news, I went in person to Frederick City, leaving my inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, at the railroad bridge, to stop such of the veteran regiments as arrived there. The Eleventh Maryland remained with him. My purpose was to conduct a reconnaissance over the mountain, to brush aside, if possible, the curtain that seemed to overhang it. In the midst of preparation for this movement, a telegram from Major-General Sigel reached me, stating that the enemy had that morning retired from before Maryland Heights, and was marching with his main body up the Middletown Valley toward Boonsborough. The question then was, Were the rebels marching for Pennsylvania or coming eastward by the Jefferson or Middletown pikes? I concluded to await events in Frederick City, satisfied they would not be long delayed.

As Johnson still held the mountain pass to Middletown, the day 8th) was spent in trying to draw him into the valley with such re-enforcement as he might have received. A feigned retreat from the town was but partially successful; he came down, but, under fire of Alexander's guns, galloped back again. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon Colonel Catlin telegraphed me that a heavy force of rebel infantry was moving toward Urbana by the Buckeystown road. This threatened my lines of retreat and the position at Monocacy bridge. What was more serious, it seemed to disclose a purpose to obtain the pike to Washington, important to the enemy for several causes, but especially so if his designs embraced that city, then in no condition, as I understood it, to resist an army like that attributed to Early by General Sigel. I claim no credit for understanding my duty in such a situation; it was self-apparent. There was no force that could be thrown in

time between the capital and the rebels but mine, which was probably too small to defeat them, but certainly strong enough to gain time and compel them to expose their strength. If they were weak, by going back to the bridge I could keep open the communication with General Sigel; on the other hand, if they were ever so strong it was not possible to drive me from that position, except by turning one of my flanks; if my right, retreat was open by the Washington pike; if my left, the retirement could be by the pike to Baltimore. I made up my mind to fight, and accordingly telegraphed General Halleck:

*I shall withdraw immediately from Frederick City, and put myself in position to cover road to Washington, if necessary.*

This was done by marching in the night to the railroad bridge, where Brigadier-General Ricketts was in waiting. I had then the following regiments of his division:

First Brigade, Col. W. S. Truex commanding, 1,750 strong--One hundred and sixth New York. Captain Paine commanding; One hundred and fifty-first New York, Colonel Emerson; Fourteenth New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall: Tenth Vermont, Colonel Henry; Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Stahle.

Second Brigade, 1,600 men, Colonel McClennan commanding--One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania ;Ninth New York, Colonel Seward; One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebright; One hundred and tenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Binkley.

The residue of the division, it was reported, would be up next day. Early in the morning of the 9th disposition for battle was made. The right, forming an extended line from the railroad, was given General Tyler, who, by direction, had left Colonel Brown at the stone bridge on the Baltimore pike with his command, and the company of mounted infantry. Upon the holding of that bridge depended the security of my right flank, and the line of retreat to Baltimore. Three companies of Colonel Gilpin's regiment were posted to defend Crum's Ford--midway the stone bridge and railroad. Landstreet and Gilpin were held in reserve at the railroad. The battery was divided--Ricketts and Tyler each received three guns. On the left, as it was likely to be the main point of attack, I directed General Ricketts to form his command in two lines across the Washington pike, so as to hold the rising ground south of it and the wooden bridge across the river. Still farther to the left, Colonel Clendenin took post to watch that flank and guard the lower fords with such detachments as he could spare. On the western bank of the river, Captain Brown's detachment of the First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade was deployed as skirmishers, in a line three quarters of a mile to the front. A 24-pounder howitzer was left in a rude earthwork near the block-house by the railroad, where it could be used to defend the two bridges and cover the retirement and crossing of the skirmishers. While this disposition was going on, the railroad agent informed me that two more troop trains were on the road, and would arrive by 1 o'clock. These were the residue of General Ricketts' division, three regiments making a very important re-enforcement. About 8 a.m. the enemy marched by the pike from Frederick, and threw out skirmishers, behind whom he put his guns in position, and began the engagement. His columns followed a little after 9 o'clock. Passing through the fields, just out of range of my pieces, without attempting to drive in my skirmishers, they moved rapidly around to the left, and forced a passage of the river at a ford about one mile below Ricketts. From 9 o'clock to 10.30 the action was little more than a warm skirmish and experimental cannonading, in which, however, the enemy's superiority in the number and caliber of his guns was fully shown. Against my six 3-inch rifles, he opposed not less than sixteen Napoleons. In this time, also, the fighting at the stone bridge assumed serious proportions; Colonel Brown held his position with great difficulty. About 10.30 o'clock the enemy's first line of battle made its appearance, and moved against Ricketts, who, mean time, had changed front to the left, so that his right rested upon the river-bank. This change unavoidably subjected his regiments to an unintermitted enfilading fire from the batteries across the stream. So great was the rebel front, also, that I was compelled to order the whole division into one line, thus leaving it without reserves. Still the enemy's front was greatest. Two more guns were sent to Ricketts. Finally, by burning the wooden bridge and the block-house at its further end, thus releasing the force left to defend them, I put into the engagement every available man except Tyler's reserves, which, from the messages arriving, I expected momentarily to have to dispatch to Colonel Brown's assistance. The enemy's first line was badly defeated. His second line then advanced, and was repulsed, but after a fierce and

continuous struggle. In the time thus occupied I could probably have retired without much trouble, as the rebels were badly punished. The main objects of the battle, however, were unaccomplished, the rebel strength was not yet developed. At 1 o'clock the three re-enforcing regiments of veterans would be on the ground, and then the splendid behavior of Ricketts and his men inspired me with confidence. One o'clock came, but not the re-enforcements; and it was impossible to get an order to them. My telegraph operator, and the railroad agent, with both his trains, had run away. An hour and a half later I saw the third line of rebels move out of the woods and down the hill, behind which they made their formation; right after it came the fourth. It was time to get away. Accordingly, I ordered General Ricketts to make preparations and retire to the Baltimore pike. About 4 o'clock he began the execution of the order. The stone bridge held by Colonel Brown now became all important; its loss was the loss of my line of retreat, and I had reason to believe that the enemy, successful on my left, would redouble his efforts against the right. General Tyler had already marched with his reserves to Brown's assistance; but on receipt of notice of my intention, without waiting for Gilpin and Landstreet, he galloped to the bridge and took the command in person. After the disengagement of Ricketts' line, when the head of the retreating column reached the pike, I rode to the bridge, and ordered it to be held at all hazards by the force then there, until the enemy should be found in its rear, at least until the last regiment had cleared the country road by which the retreat was being effected. This order General Tyler obeyed. A little after 5 o'clock, when my column was well on the march toward New Market, an attack on his rear convinced him of the impracticability of longer maintaining his post. Many of his men then took to the woods, but by his direction the greater part kept their ranks, and manfully fought their way through. In this way Colonel Brown escaped. General Tyler, finding himself cut off, dashed into the woods, with the officers of his staff, and was happily saved. His gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion are above all commendation of words.

The enemy seemed to have stopped pursuit at the stone bridge. A few cavalry followed my rear guard to within a couple of miles of New Market, where they established a picket-post. The explanation of their failure to harass my column lies in facts that have since come to my knowledge, viz, Johnson s cavalry was marching at the time of the battle toward Baltimore via the Liberty road, while Mc-Causland's was too badly cut up in the fight for anything like immediate and vigorous action after it. To have cut my column off at New Market the rebels had only to move their cavalry round my right by way of Urbana and Monrovia. Expecting such was his plan I used the utmost expedition to pass the command beyond that point. The danger proved imaginary. The re-enforcements for which I waited so anxiously the last two hours of the engagement reaching Monrovia in good time to have joined me, halted there--a singular proceeding, for which no explanation has as yet been furnished me. Monrovia is but eight miles from the battle-ground. The commanding officer at that place must, therefore, have heard the guns. But besides this Colonel Clendenin was effectually contesting the road which offered the enemy the advantage I have mentioned. That gallant officer--as true a cavalry soldier as ever mounted a horse--while fighting on Ricketts' extreme left, found himself cut off from the main body at the time the retreat began. Throwing himself into the village of Urbana he repeatedly repulsed the pursuing rebels, and in one bold charge, saber in hand, captured the battle-flag of the Seventeenth Virginia. The three regiments in Monrovia joined me at New Market and afterward served a good purpose in covering the march of the weary column, which bivouacked for the night about twelve miles from the battle-field.

It would be a difficult task to say too much in praise of the veterans who made this fight. For their reputation and for the truth's sake, I wish it distinctly understood that, though the appearance of the enemy's 'fourth line of battle made their ultimate defeat certain, they were not whipped; on the contrary, they were fighting steadily in unbroken front when I ordered their retirement, all the shame of which, if shame there was, is mine, not theirs. The nine regiments enumerated as those participating in the action represented but 3,350 men, of whom over 1,600 were missing three days after, killed, wounded, or prisoners--lost on the field. The fact speaks for itself. "Monocacy" on their flags cannot be a word of dishonor.

As to General Ricketts, attention is respectfully called to the mention made of him in the telegraph report subjoined. Every word of it is as deserved as it was bravely earned. If We had had intrenching tools in time no doubt the losses of the veterans would have been greatly lessened. Another deficiency existed in the want of ambulances and wagons, but this I designed remedying by the use of the cars. That the dead and so

many of the wounded were left suffering on the field and in the hands of the enemy is justly attributable to the base desertion by the railroad agent. I will also add that my dispatches would have reached the War Office several hours sooner if the telegraph operator had remained at his post or within calling distance. My intention upon leaving the battle-field was to march the troops directly to Baltimore, which, by the concentration at Monocacy, had been left almost defenseless. Had this purpose been carried out they would have reached the city on the evening of the 10th in time to have driven off the marauders who, under Johnson, had moved by the Liberty road from Frederick City and taken post in the vicinity of Cockeysville. Such a result would very probably have saved the bridges on the Philadelphia railroad. But under an order received while *en route* to Ellicott's Mills, directing me to "rally my forces and make every possible effort to retard the enemy's march on Baltimore," I thought it my duty to halt Ricketts' division with the cavalry and battery at the Mills, that being the first point on the pike at which it was possible to resupply the men with rations and ammunition. In doing this, however, I was careful to leave General Ricketts trains sufficient to bring his whole force away at a moment's notice, and as soon as it was certainly known that the enemy had marched against Washington I ordered him to Baltimore. Before he arrived, however, I was temporarily superseded in the command of the troops by Major-General Ord.

The evening of the 10th I returned to Baltimore, and found the city very naturally in a state of alarm, occasioned by the approach of Johnson s cavalry. Thanks, however, to the energy of Lieut. Col. S. B. Lawrence, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Col. John Woolley, provost-marshal, every measure of safety had been taken that intelligence could suggest. The railroad communications north had been the subject of the former's special care. The means of defense for the city, as already remarked, were very meager, but the direction of them had, as soon as intelligence of the result on the Monocacy was received, very properly been assumed by Brigadier-Generals Lockwood and Morris, whose military experience was of very great value. To the former I feel particularly grateful. Loyal citizens took up arms by the thousand were organized, manned the works, and did soldier duty nobly.

Besides the officers mentioned in my informal report of loth of July, the following deserve similar notice for their excellent behavior in action, and the services they rendered: Lieut. Col. Lynde Carlin, assistant inspector-general; Maj. Max. V. Z. Woodhull, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Maj. James R. Ross, senior aide-de-camp, all of my staff; also Capt. W. H. Wiegel, assistant adjutant: general to General Tyler;Capt. Adam E. King, assistant adjutant-general to General Ricketts; Captain Brown, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, and Capt. H. S. Allen, of the company serving as mounted infantry.

General Ricketts has not yet forwarded his official report. When received I shall promptly transmit it to the War Office. It will doubtless disclose many other officers properly entitled to special mention. At this time I can only speak of commandants of brigades and regiments whose names have been already given, and repeat the commendation they have won from commanding officers in many a former battle. They are of the soldiers whose skill and courage have ennobled not merely themselves, but the army they have belonged to so long. The subjoined report contains my opinion of the rebel strength forwarded by telegram the day after the battle. Information since obtained corroborates that opinion. It is now well assured that General Early attacked me with one whole corps, not less than 18,000 strong, while Breckinridge, with two divisions, remained during the battle in quiet occupancy of Frederick City. It is also certain, as one of the results, that notwithstanding the disparity of forces, the enemy was not able to move from the battle-field, in prosecution of his march upon Washington, until the next day about noon.

As to the casualties, I regret that the speedy movement of some regiments of General Tyler's brigade made it impossible for him to perfect his report as he himself desired. The following table, however, embraces the returns from that officer and from General Ricketts as accurately as was possible under the circumstances:

O = Officers, M = Men, T = Total, A = Aggregate

| O Killed | M Killed | A | O Wounded | M Wounded | A | O Missing | M Missing | A | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Command | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Commanded by Brig. Gen. Ricketts | | | | | | | | | | |
| Genneral Staff | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| First Brigade | 8 | 54 | 62 | 17 | 226 | 243 | 3 | 429 | 432 | 737 |
| Second Brigade | 3 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 255 | 267 | 7 | 615 | 622 | 911 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 73 | 84 | 30 | 481 | 511 | 10 | 1,044 | 1,054 | 1,649 |

| Command | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Troops commanded by Brig. Gen. E.B Tyler | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Regiment Potomac Home Brigade | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | 7 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | 13 | 13 | --- | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| 11th Maryland Volunteers | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| 144th Ohio National Guard | --- | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 20 | 21 | 34 |
| 149th Ohio National Guard | --- | 4 | 4 | --- | 10 | 10 | 3 | 184 | 187 | 201 |
| Baltimore Battery Light Artillery | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| 8th Regiment Illnois Cavalry | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 21 | --- | --- | --- | 26 |
| Detachment 159th Ohio National Guard, serving as mounted infantry | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 65 | 68 | 5 | 223 | 236 | 319 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 12 | 87 | 99 | 33 | 546 | 579 | 15 | 1,267 | 1,290 | 1,968 |

The aggregate shows a heavy loss, illustrating the obstinate valor of the command. I am satisfied, however, that the casualties of the rebels exceeded mine. To reach this conclusion one has only to make a calculation based upon the fact, that the day after the battle over 400 men, too seriously wounded to be carried away, were captured in the hospital at Frederick City.

Orders have been given to collect the bodies of our dead in one burial ground on the battle-field, suitable for a monument upon which I propose to write: "These men died to save the National Capital, and they did save it."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEW. WALLACE,
*Major-General, Commanding.*

**RETURN TO THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY PAGE**

# Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

## Battle Summaries

### National Park Service

**For Additional Information: See Monocacy in the "Choose Battlefield" Menu**

# Monocacy

**CWSAC Reference #:** MD007

**Other Names:** Battle that Saved Washington

**Preservation Priority:** I.3 (Class B)

**Location:** Frederick County

**Campaign:** Early's Raid and Operations against the B&O Railroad (June-August 1864)

**Date(s):** July 9, 1864

**Principal Commanders:** Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace [US]; Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early [CS]

**Forces Engaged:** Corps

**Estimated Casualties:** 2,359 total

**Description:** After marching north through the Shenandoah Valley from Lynchburg, the Confederate army of Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early side-stepped the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry and crossed the Potomac River at Shepherdstown into Maryland on July 5-6. On July 9, 1864, a makeshift Union force under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace attempted to arrest Early's invading Confederate divisions along the Monocacy River, just east of Frederick. Wallace, joined by Ricketts's Division of the VI Corps that had been rushed from the Petersburg lines, was outflanked by Gordon's Division and defeated after putting up a stiff resistance. Hearing of Early's incursion into Maryland, Grant embarked the rest of the VI Corps on transports at City Point, sending it with all dispatch to Washington. Wallace's defeat at Monocacy bought time for these veteran troops to arrive to bolster the defenses of Washington. Early's advance reached the outskirts of Washington on the afternoon of July 11, and the remaining divisions of the VI Corps began disembarking that evening. Monocacy was called the "Battle that Saved Washington."

**Result(s):** Confederate victory

**National Park Unit:** Monocacy National Battlefield

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Civil War Landscapes Association

PERSONNEL
UNION UNITS
NEW JERSEY

# 14th REGIMENT INFANTRY

**Organized at Camp Vredenburg near Freehold, New Jersey, and mustered in, August 26, 1862.**

- Attached to Defences of Baltimore, Md., 8th Army Corps, Middle Department, to January, 1863.
- 3rd Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, to June, 1863.
- 3rd Provisional Brigade, French's Division, 8th Army Corps, to July, 1863.
- 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 3rd Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864.
- 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac and Army of the Shenandoah, to June, 1865.

**Mustered out near Washington, D.C., June 18, 1865.**

## SERVICE:

**1862**

Left New Jersey for Baltimore, Md., September 2.
Duty near Monocacy, Md., guarding railroad bridges and other points on the Upper Potomac, till June, 1863.

**1863**

Duty near Monocacy, Md., guarding railroad bridges and other points on the Upper Potomac, till June.
Moved to Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
Duty at Harper's Ferry and at Maryland Heights till June 30.
Moved to Frederick, Md., June 30.
Moved to Monocacy, July 2.
Pursuit of Lee, July 6-24.
Manassas Gap, Va., July 20.
Wapping Heights, July 23.
Duty on line of the Rappahannock and Rapidan till October.
Bristoe Campaign, October 9-22.
Advance to line of the Rappahannock, November 7-8.
Kelly's Ford, November 7.
Brandy Station, November 8.
Mine Run Campaign, November 26-December 2.
Payne's Farm, November 27.
Mine Run, November 28-30.

**1864**

Demonstration on the Rapidan, February 6-7.

Campaign from the Rapidan to the James, May 3-June 15.
Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-7.
Spottsylvania, May 8-12.
Spottsylvania Court House, May 12-21.
Assault on the Salient, Bloody Angle, May 12.
North Anna River, May 23-26.
On line of the Pamunkey, May 26-28.
Totopotomoy, May 28-31.
Hanovertown, May 30-31.
Cold Harbor, June 1-12.
Before Petersburg, June 17-July 9.
Jerusalem Plank Road, June 22-23.
Moved to Baltimore.
Moved to Frederick, Md., July 6-8.
Battle of Monocacy, July 9.
Expedition to Snicker's Gap, July 14-23.
Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign, August 7-November 28.
Battle of Winchester, September 19.
Fisher's Hill, September 22.
Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19.
Duty in the Shenandoah Valley till December.
Moved to Washington, D. C.
Moved to Petersburg, Va., December 3-6.
Siege of Petersburg, December 6, to April 2, 1865.

**1865**

Siege of Petersburg, December 6, 1864, to April 2.
Dabney's Mills. Hatcher's Run, February 5-7.
Fort Fisher, Petersburg, March 25.
Appomattox Campaign, March 28-April 9.
Assault on and capture of Petersburg, April 2.
Pursuit of Lee, April 3-9.
Appomattox Court House (Surrender of Lee and his army), April 9.
March to Danville, April 23-27.
Duty at Danville till May 18.
Moved to Richmond, Va.
Moved to Washington, D.C., May 18-June 2.
Corps Review, June 8.
Mustered out near Washington, D.C., June 18, 1865.

## Regiment lost during service:

8 Officers and 139 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded.
110 Enlisted men by disease.
**Total 257.**

Source: *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* Frederick H. Dyer, 1908.

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http://www.civilwarlandscapes.org/cwla/per/unit/union/nj/nj_14.htm
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created: August 2, 2005
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**Monmouth County Historical Association Library and Archives**

70 Court Street
Freehold, NJ 07728
732-462-1466



**Collection # 134**

# UNITED STATES ARMY. NEW JERSEY INFANTRY. 14th REGIMENT. COMPANY G (1862 - 1865) RECORDS, 1862 JULY 22 - OCTOBER 25

Processed by Jim Stephens

Edited by Carla Z. Tobias

Monmouth County Historical Association
70 Court Street
Freehold, New Jersey

July 1999

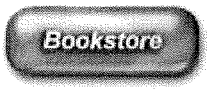
## INTRODUCTION

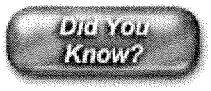
The 14th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers was organized under a call issued by President Abraham Lincoln on July 7, 1862 for 300,000 volunteers to serve for an enlistment of three years. It was one of five three-year regiments raised by New Jersey during the summer of 1862. The ten companies of which it was composed hailed from the counties of Union, Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean.

Company G was recruited in Freehold during July and August 1862 by militia Captain John V. Allstrom, who raised the Allstrom Light Guard infantry company of the 2nd Regiment, Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, New Jersey Militia during 1861. He was assisted by George W. Patterson and William W. Conover. Their recruiting campaign enrolled 98 men who were assembled at Rendezvous Number Four, better known as Camp Vredenburgh, 2.5 miles west of Freehold. For his efforts, Allstrom was commissioned captain of the company. Patterson became first lieutenant and Conover was appointed second lieutenant. Officers and men were mustered into the United States Army on August 26, 1862.

The men of Company G reflected the rural, agricultural character of Monmouth County. Fifty three of the new soldiers had given their occupation as "farmer" on their volunteer enlistment forms. Among the other occupations represented in the company were fisherman, oysterman, boatman, sailor, watchmaker, school teacher, carpenter, laborer, blacksmith, farrier, and student of law. The enlistees ranged in age from 18 to 44. Most of them had been born in the United States. Only nine men listed a foreign country as their birthplace, five of them coming from Ireland, two from England, and two from Germany. Four of the recruits deserted before the company left camp.

As detailed in Joseph G. Bilby and William C. Goble's Remember You Are Jerseymen!: A Military History of New Jersey's Troops in the Civil War, the 14th Regiment departed for the war on September 2, 1862. They were initially assigned to guard the vital Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy River, three miles east of the town of Frederick, Maryland. Two days after arriving, the approach of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern




Virginia caused the 14th to be withdrawn to the vicinity of Elysville, Maryland. The Jerseymen returned to the banks of the Monocacy on September 16 to find that the Confederates had destroyed the bridge. The regiment began repair work and soon had it rebuilt. The next nine months would be spent guarding the crossing while the war raged far to the south.

With little to do in camp when off duty, soldiers frequently faced long periods of boredom. They often tried to dispel this by writing letters to family and friends, reading or sitting around the camp fire talking or singing. Alcohol, when it could be obtained, was another method for escaping tedium. Liquor was generally forbidden to enlisted men and drinking could result in trouble for soldiers discovered to be intoxicated. On October 25, 1862, Second Lieutenant Conover found Private Michael Kenney, a 33 year old Irish-born laborer, drunk at breakfast call. Conover filed a charge against him, but the verdict is unknown. What is known, according to the Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War, is that Private Kenney deserted on April 25, 1863.

Disease, which killed more Civil War soldiers than combat did, began to take it's toll on Company G. December 1862 proved to be a particularly lethal month. On December 1 Private Alonzo Emily died of measles, which also killed Private Benjamin Van Brunt on December 5. Typhoid fever took the life of Private Josiah Hires on December 11, while Private William H. Arrants succumbed to intermittent fever on December 30.

The 14th's riverside idyll came to an end following the July 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. They were dispatched to General William French's VIII Corps in an attempt to cut off the retreating Confederate army. The attempt failed when the rebels took another route. In late July, French's command was assigned to the III Corps, Army of the Potomac. The 14th served with that corps' Third Division.

Though they had been in the service since August 1862, the 14th had not yet participated in a battle. Their first experience of combat would come on November 27, 1863 during the Mine Run Campaign, an abortive attempt to turn Lee's flank which was cancelled just as the final assault was to begin. This flawed offensive cost Company G Privates Elliot Fields and John H. White their lives.

In March 1864, the III Corps was disbanded. The 14th was transferred to the Third Division of the VI Corps. They would serve with this unit for the rest of the war.

The VI Corps would see rough service during the May-June 1864 Overland Campaign. Private Jonathan Errickson was killed in action at Hanover Court House, Virginia on May 31. The tragic fight at Cold Harbor on June 1, which saw approximately 7000 Union soldiers fall in only 20 minutes, took the lives of Company G's Corporal Jacob D. Griffin and Privates Asher Pearce and William Reynolds. Corporal Spafford R. Jackson was captured during that same engagement.

In an attempt to draw Federal troops away from the fighting in Virginia, Confederate General Lee dispatched a corps under General Jubal Early northward down the Shenandoah Valley and into Maryland in an attempt to threaten Washington, DC. Union General Ulysses S. Grant responded by sending the VI Corps to Maryland to stop Early. The Third Division, VI Corps under Major General James Ricketts clashed with Early's troops on July 9, 1864 along the banks of the Monocacy River. The men of the 14th Regiment distinguished

themselves, fighting near the same railroad bridge that they had rebuilt and guarded until the year before. Though forced to retreat, the Union troops won a strategic victory by delaying Early's advance and allowing the rest of the VI Corps to reach Washington ahead of the Confederates.

The fall of 1864 saw the 14th battling rebels in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. The September 19 engagement at Opequan saw Company G's Private John B. Cottrell killed. They made it through the October 19 Battle of Cedar Creek without suffering any deaths.

The VI Corps was transferred back to the Army of the Potomac during the winter of 1864-1865. They assisted in operations around Petersburg, Virginia and, following that city's fall, participated in the pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia that would end at Appomattox Court House with Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865.

During the course of Company G's service, 17 of it's men died due to combat or disease. Sixteen were discharged due to wounds or sickness. Two were discharged to join the regular army. Eleven men deserted. One man, Sergeant William Prickett, was discharged to accept a commission as an officer with the 25th US Colored Troops.

The survivors of the 14th Regiment were mustered out of the army near Washington, DC on June 18, 1865.

**DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTION**

The Company G collection consist primarily of the 183 volunteer enlistment papers of 95 of the unit's 98 original recruits. The reason for there being more enlistment forms than enlistees is that two had their forms filled out in triplicate, 84 are represented by duplicate forms, and 9 have only a single form. Each form gives the state and town in which the enlistment took place, the recruit's name, birthplace, age, occupation, date of enlistment, eye color, hair color, complexion and height. The recruit's signature is also found on the form along with those of the recruiting officer, F.W. Kerner, and the examining surgeon, whose signature is illegible on all 183 forms. Several recruits appear to have been illiterate, as their signature is not found on their form, merely the notation "his mark" with an "X" found between those two words. Missing from this collection are enlistment forms for Sergeant Albert C. Harrison, Musician Charles A. Wood and Private William H. Blower. Also missing are enlistment papers for the 9 recruits and conscripts the company received during 1864-1865.

This collection also contains a one page handwritten charge and specification filed against Private Michael Kenney for drunkenness on duty during breakfast call on October 25, 1862. Second Lieutenant Conover filed the charge.

The Company G enlistment papers are an excellent resource for those seeking information on the background of Civil War soldiers from Monmouth County. They also provide an insight into the type of men who made up the 14th Regiment. Used in conjunction with the data found in the Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War a brief account of each man's wartime service can be created. The wealth of information found on these forms, such as age, place of birth, occupation and physical description, lends itself to a detailed statistical survey. Both military and social historians will find this collection of

value.

The only materials separated from this collection were a 132 page paperback book published in 1884 entitled Campaign of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, written by former Sergeant J. Newton Terrill of Company K and an 82 page paperback book published in 1896 entitled History of the G.A.R., Engagements of the Civil War, The Easel Monument Project, written by J.W. Carnahan. (See Appendix C for disposition of this material.) All of the information on the muster roll can be found on pages 683-685 of volume I of Adjutant General William S. Stryker's Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War (Trenton, NJ: John L. Murphy, 1876.) The full text of Campaign of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers was reprinted in David G. Martin's The Monocacy Regiment: A Commemorative History of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry in the Civil War, 1862-1865 (Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1987.) Both the Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey In the Civil War and The Monocacy Regiment can be found in the MCHA library.

Other Civil War collections in the MCHA Archives that relate to the Company G papers are Collection 1 Peter Vredenburgh Papers, Collection 9 William Burroughs Ross Papers, Collection 33 Cowart Papers, and Collection 135, NJ Militia, Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, 2nd Regiment, Allstrom Light Guard. Bernard Olsen's Upon the Tented Field (Red Bank, NJ: Historical Projects, 1993) contains letters from Company G's Sergeant Albert C. Harrison which describe some of the company's activities. It can be found in the MCHA library. For a complete list of the MCHA's Civil War holdings, see the librarian for the guide to the MCHA Civil War collections.

**PROVENANCE:** Gift of Mrs. Alma Harrison, 1990

**RESTRICTIONS:** None.

**SIZE OF COLLECTION:** 187 items

**SERIES DESCRIPTION**

1. Muster roll, 1862 August 26
One item. Located in oversize box.

Standard United States Army muster roll form with handwritten entries for each of Company G's original officers and enlisted men.

2. Enlistment papers, 1862 July 22-August 15
183 items. Arranged alphabetically by enlistee's last name.

Standard United States Government Printing Office volunteer enlistment forms, of the type adopted in December 1861. Each contains the state and town in which enlistment took place.

the enlistee's name, place of birth, age, occupation, date of enlistment, signature (or mark, for illiterate enlistees), signatures of enlisting officer and examining surgeon and the enlistee's eye color, hair color, complexion and height. Two enlistees are represented by triplicate copies of their enlistment forms, 84 are represented by duplicate copies, while 9 enlistees have only a single copy. No papers are found for Sergeant Albert C. Harrison, Musician Charles Wood and Private William Blower. The 9 recruits and conscripts who joined the company in 1864-1865 are not represented in this collection.

3. Charge and specification, 1862 October 25
One item.

Single page, handwritten charge and specification filed by Second Lieutenant William Conover against Private Michael Kenney. Kenney was found to be drunk at breakfast call on the date shown above.

**CONTAINER LIST**

This collection is arranged chronologically. The enlistment forms are arranged alphabetically by the enlistee's last name.

BOX / FOLDER # / CONTENTS

1 / 1 / Enlistment forms,A-C. 35 items

1 / 2 / Enlistment forms, D-J. 51 items

1 / 3 / Enlistment forms, K-P. 34 items

1 / 4 / Enlistment forms, R-T. 37 items

1 / 5 / Enlistment forms, V-W. 27 itmes

1 / 6 / Pvt. M. Kenney charge. One item

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Bilby, Joseph G. and William C. Goble. *Remember You Are Jerseymen!: A Military History of New Jersey's Troops in the Civil War.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1998.

Martin, David G. *The Monocacy Regiment: A Commemorative History of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, 1862-1865.* Hightstown, NJ: Longstreet House, 1987.

Olsen, Bernard. *Upon the Tented Field.* Red Bank, NJ: Historical Projects, 1993.

Stryker, William S. *Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War.* Trenton, N.

From the Monmouth County Historical Assoc. Library & Archives, 70 Court St., Freehold, N.J. 07728
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## WILLIAM SNYDER TRUEX

William S. Truex was born in Middletown, New Jersey, on October 2, 1819. After attending the U.S. Military Academy in West Point in 1837-1838, he enlisted in the 10th U.S. Infantry on March 12, 1847. Before the War with Mexico was over, he had risen from the rank of private to 1st Lieutenant; he was discharged on August 22, 1848. After the Civil War broke out, he was commissioned Major of the 5th New Jersey Infantry on August 24, 1861. He then rose in rank by accepting a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th regiment on March 7, 1862; exactly four months later he was appointed original Colonel of the 14th regiment. Truex commanded the 14th until May 14, 1864, when he assumed command of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps. While serving in this capacity at Cold Harbor, he was wounded in the left hand on June 1, 1864. For his meritorious service at this battle, he was given the rank of Brevet Brigadier General on April 2, 1865. Truex never returned to command of the 14th, as he continued in brigade command until he was relieved for muster out on June 17, 1865.

General Truex died on September 6, 1889, in Trenton. His wife, Ellen E. Woodward, survived him for almost 25 years, dying on January 26, 1914 in Trenton. The couple had two children, Althea J. and Jennie C.

-- Charles D. Fraser



## PETER VREI

Peter Vredenburgh was b
1837. Being the son of a M
quite naturally chose law for a
the bar in February 1859. On
a commission as original Ma
Infantry. From January to
Provost Marshall of the City o
his regiment was on garriso
ability was again recognize
Inspector General of the 3
September 5, 1864; he was the
of the entire Third Corps on
Third Corps was broken up
IG of the 3rd Division, 6th C
unit to which the 14th New
he yearned for field comm
following the battle of Monc
to his regiment. His request
the 14th sorely needed offic
during the summer's battles.
took command of the regimer
Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell
the regiment only a few days
the battle of Opequon on Sep
to lead the regiment against
to the men and said, "I'll dc
he turned front again, he
unexploded 3-inch shell and l
in Maplewood Cemetery in F
family never recovered from

Major Vredenburgh's ph
fuller accounting of his w
letters, see pages 135-165.

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TAYLOR
ch 30, 1904)
o Corporal, Aug. 15, 1862;
red out June 18, 1865. See

llection.

WILLIAM S. TRUEX
(October 2, 1819 - January 26, 1914)
Lt. Col., 10th N.J.; Colonel, 14th N.J., July 7, 1862; Brevet Brig. Gen., April 2, 1865; mustered out, June 18, 1865. See fuller biography on page 232.

CDV by Jacob Byerly, Frederick, Maryland. Collections of the Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, New Jersey.

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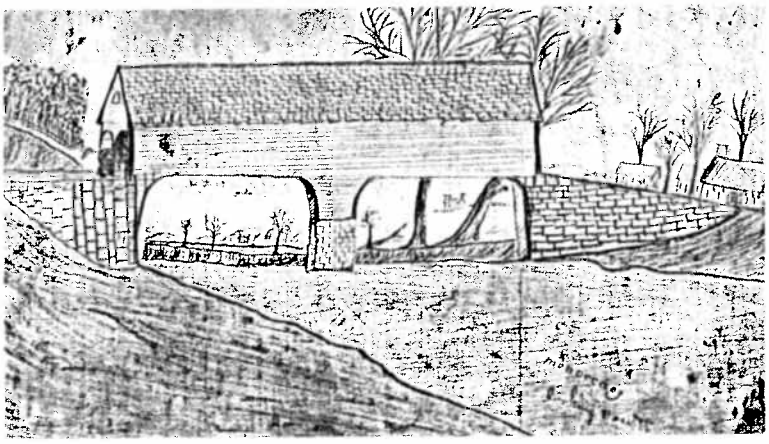
# THE MONOCACY REGIMENT

## A Commemorative History of the Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry In the Civil War, 1862–1865



*Sketch of the wooden bridge over the Monocacy, by Cornelius B. Henry, December 25th, 1862*
*(used courtesy of John W. Kuhl)*

**EDITED BY**
**DAVID G. MARTIN**

**Longstreet House**
**Hightstown, NJ**
**New Book No. 105**
**1987**

Hon. Wm. A. Newell — Nov. 27. 1863

Sir:

Availing myself of your permission to make a statement of the claims of Col. William S. Tracy, to promotion, I will first make a very brief record of his "Military History".

Early in life he was admitted to the West point Military academy, and was, I believe, a classmate of the late lamented Gen. Lyon, and others now in the regular army. After spending nearly three years in that institution, he, with others of his class, was induced to join the Texan service. This however he relinquished and went to California, and in 1838. enlisted in the 1st U.S. Dragoons then under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearny, serving the full term of five years, the last three of which as Sgt. Major.

On the breaking out of the War with Mexico, he joined the 10th U.S. Infantry, and at its Organization was appointed Sergt. Major, but soon after reaching Mexico was Commissioned by the President as Lieutenant, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out of service at the close of the War.

In the late Utah expedition, he was placed by the Q.r. Master General, in charge of the Wagon and Cattle trains and lived in that capacity through that severe and arduous Campaign. In the present War, his services began in the Summer of 1861 as Major of the 5th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. at my request the Governor promoted him on the 7th of March 1862, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 10th regt. N.J.V. then under my Command. In July of that year the Governor pro-moted him to be Colonel of the 14th Regt. N.J.V. which he now Commands and which he has brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency.

On his arrival with his regiment at Baltimore in Sept. 1862, he was ordered by Maj. Gen. Schenck Comd.g 8th Army Corps, to Frederick, Md. and that officer soon discovering his military and executive services, appointed him military Governor of that city which position he held up to the recent invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by the rebel army since that time he has been attached, with his regiment, to the Army of the Potomac.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Col. Tracy has had a long and varied military experience as a military cadet, as a private in the ranks, as a non-com. Officer as a Company officer and as Major

Lieut. Colonel and Colonel, and in every position he has always inspired both Officers and Men with entire confidence in his qualifications and abilities as an Officer and a Gentleman. Col. Frost is a Soldier by nature, by education and by long and severe service. He is in the prime of vigorous manhood, temperate, industrious and possesses a high degree of intelligence, on a foundation of practical common sense. He is senior to all the Colonels from N. J. except two or three, neither of whom so far as I know are applicants for promotion.

It may be objected, that he has not been in action during the present War, while other applicants have. To this I answer first, that it has been no fault of his that he has not mingled in the conflict of blood; and second, that while I have no word of disparagement toward any who have, or who may be promoted from this or any other State, none have had more valuable experience, none possess superior, and few equal scientific skill and bold, and dashing gallantry; and third, it will not be controverted, that if an Officer does not possess the requisite qualifications before he goes into action, he gives promise of poor success thereafter, however careless he may be of his own life or the lives of his troops. There is one qualification which Col. F. has, which ought to have much weight. He

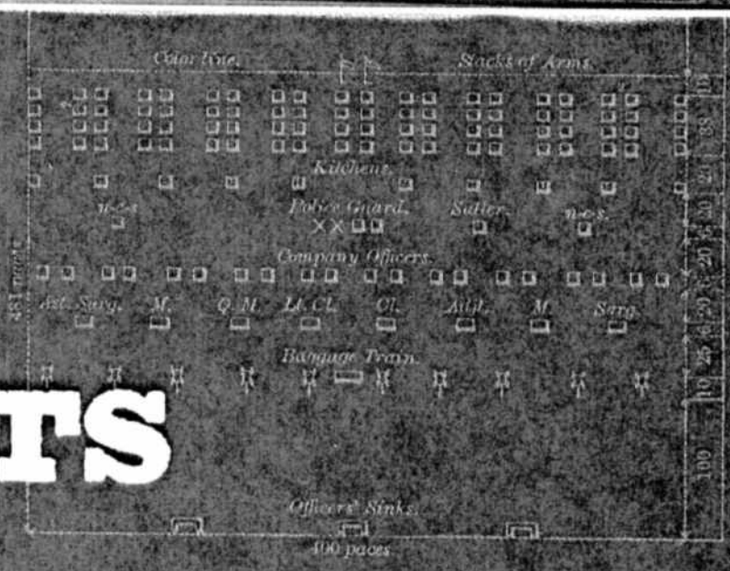
is thoroughly qualified to command a Cavalry, as well as an Infantry Brigade, by his long service in both arms, in United States Regiments.

This I regard as highly important, as the value of the Cavalry branch of the service is every day becoming more apparent.

It is due to Col. Truex to say, that he is too modest on the one hand, and too earnestly devoted to his duty, on the other, to originate this application. He consented to have his name mentioned for promotion only at my earnest solicitation. And it is due to myself to say, that my sole, and only object and motive in urging his promotion, is the good of the Service, and the great cause which depends for success upon the ability and efficiency of that Service.

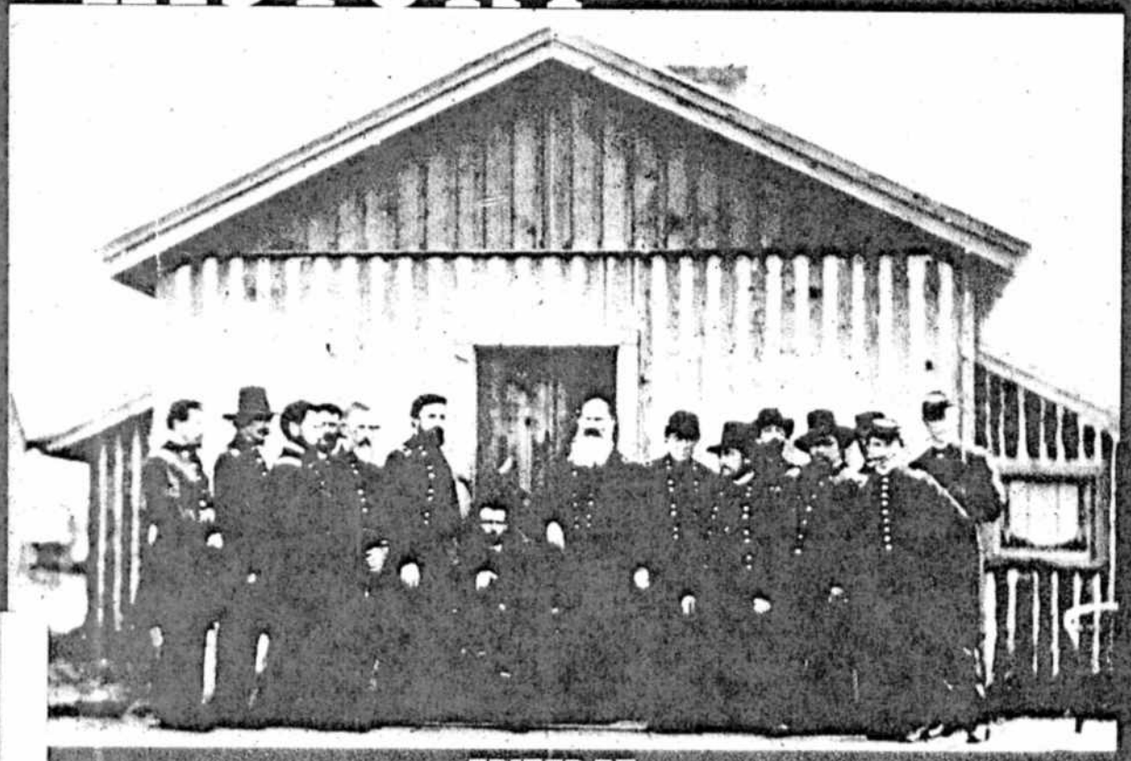
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt
T. R. Murphy.

Genl




# HUTS AND HISTORY

## The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment during the American Civil War



EDITED BY

Clarence R. Geier David G. Orr Matthew B. Reeves

4

# Guarding the Junction

## The Encampment of the 14th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry

BRANDON S. BIES

Throughout most of the American Civil War, the typical soldier spent only a few days out of the year engaged in combat. Instead, his time was mostly spent either on campaign or living at a long-term camp. For this reason, long-term encampments can provide a wealth of information, both through archaeological remains and through historical documents, about the common soldier's life. In the past, most scholars have attempted to tell the Civil War soldier's story through the details of combat. Instead, one must look at the historical and archaeological evidence of numerous military encampments to understand the war and its participants in a proper context. One such site, Camp Hooker, is located just outside Frederick, Maryland, adjacent to what is now Monocacy National Battlefield.

This chapter illustrates the importance of utilizing both historical and archaeological data to identify and interpret Civil War encampments. Unfortunately, owing to a serious and real risk of looting, only limited archaeological evidence is presented. Instead, the chapter focuses on historical accounts crucial to understanding encampments and also demonstrates the threat that exists to such resources. Through a combination of intensive development and relic hunting, few Civil War encampments retain a high level of archaeological integrity. While some tools utilized by relic hunters and Civil War archaeologists are identical, the methodologies, mentalities, and intentions of these two groups could not be more different.

### The First Days at Monocacy Junction

The 14th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry was formed on July 8, 1862, on the old Monmouth Battlefield near Freehold, New Jersey. For the next two months, roughly one thousand men were mustered, armed, equipped, and trained at Camp Vredenburgh (Terrill 1884:5–6). The camp earned its name from a



prominent local judge, Peter Vredenburgh Sr., whose son was killed two years later leading the regiment at the Battle of Third Winchester (Martin 1987:200–201). Like members of regiments of both sides, many men of the 14th New Jersey were eager to face the enemy for the first time. With the Confederate advance into northern Virginia and then western Maryland in early September 1862, the regiment soon had its chance.

On Monday, September 1, 1862, orders were received to break camp and embark for Washington, D.C. The men boarded trains that took them to Philadelphia and then got into baggage cars to Baltimore. While the regiment was waiting for trains bound for Washington, D.C., the orders were changed and the troops soon found themselves on the way to Frederick Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 58 miles west of Baltimore (Terrill 1884:7–8). The men camped near the junction overnight.

However, the following morning they received word that Confederates under the command of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Colonel William S. Truex knew that his "green" regiment would be no match for such a large contingent of the Confederate Army, so the 14th New Jersey quickly struck tents, boarded trains yet again, and traveled back toward Baltimore. By all accounts, the regiment had been gone no more than one hour when Confederate soldiers reached the junction. The Confederates destroyed the depot and burned the strategically important railroad bridge (8–9). When he learned of the news, Major Vredenburgh wrote: "The bridges over the Monacacy which we were sent to protect we have since learned from reliable authority have been blown up and we would have taken the same elevating tour if we had remained there" (Olsen 1993:32).

Approximately ten days later, on September 17, the regiment returned to find the place laid waste. Lieutenant Marcus Stults described the situation:

> We are at Frederick Junction yet, but do not know how long we will stay here. The chances are we will stay some time, to guard the Monocacy Bridge on the B&O R.R. The bridge I spoke of, I told you in my former letter the rebels had burned, but a new one has been erected. The bridge is 400 feet long and 60 feet above the water. It was rebuilt in about four days—quick work. Frederick Junction has been a busy place since the bridge was burned[,] for all army stores intended for Harpers Ferry have been transported by wagons from here. You can form no estimate and I but a poor estimate of the number of wagons employed. The road was filled with them and hundreds of ambulances were constantly employed in carrying the wounded off the battlefield bringing them here, to be sent home

> and to hospitals in different parts of the country. . . . About 1000 rebel prisoners were also sent here. We kept them a day and night, and then they were sent to Fort Delaware—three companies of the 14th being sent with them as guards. They were a rough looking set of men, and as strong on the secession question as ever (Olsen 1993:42–43).

As it turned out, the regiment remained at Monocacy Junction longer than anyone had imagined. They immediately named their encampment Camp Hooker, in honor of General Joseph Hooker. From then until the regiment's departure the following June, the men continuously fortified and improved their position until it became a small, self-sufficient city, complete with a hospital, store, theater and church, and jail.

When the 14th New Jersey arrived at Monocacy Junction in September 1862, the majority of soldiers found it to be a rather agreeable spot. Major Vredenburgh wrote home,

> To refer to a more pleasant subject Mother, this country here is beautiful. Tell Henry, he would never get tired of scanning over the fields here, the country is so lovely and beautiful. The Monocacy reminds me a good deal of the Raritan as it appears between Uncle Van Dorn's & Sommerville. It is fordable in as many places and Bill [Vredenburgh's servant] takes great pleasure in bathing and washing the horses in it every day. On each side of the river particularly on the westerly side, the fields are fertile and rise gradually till they are lost in the mountains which run between us and the Potomac. (Olsen 1993:38)

Private William Burroughs Ross expressed similar sentiments in a letter to his cousin: "We are encamped on a hill alongside of Monocacy Creek. We have a splendid view from where we lay and it is very healthy here so far" (Olsen 1993:45).

## Establishing the Camp

When the men realized that they would be remaining at Monocacy Junction for more than just a few days, they organized a more permanent camp set out according to strict military guidelines (U.S. War Department 1861:76). The standards allowed for a full regiment of one thousand men, as well as their accompanying horses and supplies, to be laid out in an area measuring 400 paces wide by 481 paces long (see figure 2.5). At the very front of the camp was placed



the guardhouse, followed by the sinks, or latrines. These were then followed by a parade ground measuring 400 paces by 150 paces. Next were ten streets, one for each company, lined by the appropriate number of tents or huts for the regiment's enlisted men. Adjacent to these streets were ten company cookhouses, each one responsible for feeding a company of enlisted men. Beyond the company streets were the company officers, and behind this were the field and staff officers of the regiment. In the camp's rear were the support elements, such as baggage trains and stables, and then the officer's sinks. However, the regulations gave commanding officers some leniency in laying out their camp, specifically with regard to the terrain (U.S. War Department 1861:76–79).

A private soldier's detailed sketch illustrated the layout of Camp Hooker a few months after the regiment arrived at Monocacy Junction. The sketch, included in a letter written by Corporal James Bullman to George Bullman on January 18, 1863 (Bullman 1863), revealed many similarities to, and some inconsistencies with, the War Department regulations (figure 4.1). Bullman described the map:

> I have undertaken to make a sketch of our camp and its surroundings which you will find inside. It is new business to me therefore not a perfect work but near enough to give some idea of how things look, around yer (as a Marylander would have it). . . . The cross near the center of the camp is intended to represent the tent in which I reside. Those straddlesbugs which you see posted on the outside of the encampment are intended to represent the guards on their several posts. (Bullman 1863)

Bullman, who was declared missing in action and presumed dead at Cold Harbor, clearly stated that this was a sketch and not a perfect map. However, it is a crucial source for understanding Camp Hooker's layout.

The Bullman sketch was also important in understanding the camp layout with regard to the War Department regulations. Rather than ten company streets with each company's quarters on both sides, the living quarters at Camp Hooker were all arranged in single rows by company (figure 4.1). Also, rather than the entire camp being placed on one axis, a number of structures were placed to either side. The guardhouse, stables, and an additional structure appear on the eastern side, while the commissary and sutler appear on the western. While Bullman may not have illustrated every structure, there are no buildings indicated behind the officer's quarters. The sinks are not illustrated.

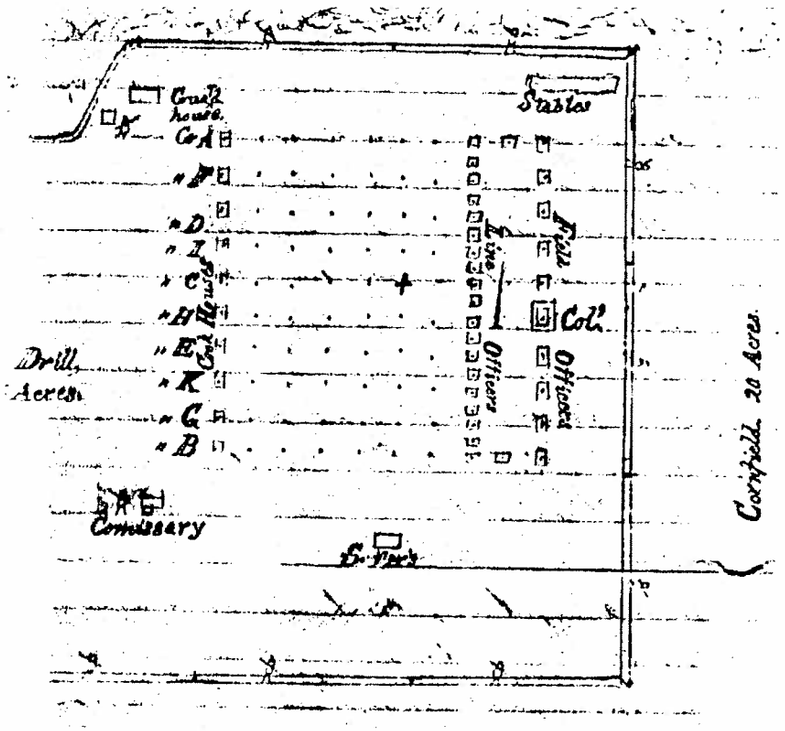



Figure 4.1. Portion of sketch map by Corporal James Bullman of Camp Hooker. The X in the center of the camp represents Bullman's hut (Bullman 1863).

## Living Quarters

Letters written by a number of soldiers from Camp Hooker supported the sketch map's particulars and offer many additional details. When the regiment first reached Monocacy Junction, the soldiers made several references to sleeping in tents. These references continued for the first month or so that the 14th New Jersey was stationed at the junction. In all likelihood, the men did not know that they would remain here several months, so they did not bother to construct permanent structures. Instead, they were content with their government-issue shelter halves, also named dog tents, designed to be buttoned together down the center to form one small tent with two open ends. Shelter tents were approximately five feet square, with barely enough space for two soldiers. Some men, particularly the officers, may have used the more spacious



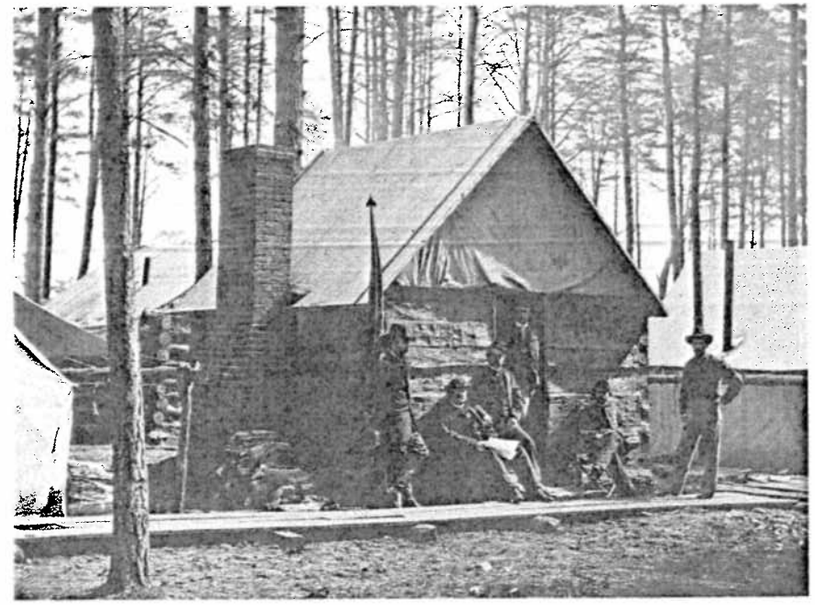


Figure 4.2. The officers' quarters at Camp Hooker would have been similar to this structure at Brandy Station, Virginia. The officers are in front of winter quarters at Army of the Potomac headquarters (February 1864) (photographer unknown, possibly Mathew Brady; Library of Congress, LC-B817-7161).

A-frame tents that gave soldiers significantly more room (Gaede 2001). In the end, neither tent style would have provided soldiers much protection from the elements.

There were some differences between the quarters of officers and those of the enlisted men, and there is evidence that the officers began to improve their tents earlier (figure 4.2). Perhaps the most detailed description of officers' quarters comes from Major Peter Vredenburgh. Writing home on October 20, 1862, he stated, "It is storming violently and consequently we are all confined to our tents, which are as comfortable under our present arrangement as a house. Some of the officers having brick fireplaces and chimneys while others, I amongst the latter, have stoves. I have a neat little cast iron one and Bill always keeps on hand a bountiful supply of hickory wood, so that it is really quite cheerful and cozy" (Olsen 1993:58).

Private Jacob R. Wolcott provided additional details about the officer's quarters. He wrote, "Today I have been putting a floor in the Col.'s tent and he treated me twice to good brandy, the first I have had since I left old Jersey" (Ol-

Figure 4.3. Sergeant Albert Harrison, Company G, 14th New Jersey Infantry (1862–63) (photographer unknown; taken in Frederick, Maryland; private collection, courtesy of Steve Meadow).

sen 1993:70). While these letters mention officers' tents, the term could refer to improved structures that utilized a tent as the roof but were built of wood throughout the remainder of the structure.

Although the officers may have had more spacious quarters, the enlisted men soon followed in improving their living conditions. By all accounts, the men realized by mid-November that they would remain at Monocacy Junction for the winter. While some may have waited for explicit orders from Colonel Truex, others may have had more unofficial methods of improving their quarters. Sergeant Albert C. Harrison (figure 4.3) offered a detailed description of how he set about improving his tent,



> We have worked all day long stockading our tents. We cut logs five feet in length, then dug a trench around our tents two feet deep, leaving three feet above ground. We then chucked up the cracks and dabbed it with mud, that is as far as we could get with it. So God willing we will commence again in the morning and take down our tent and set it on the stockade, so it will give us more room. But the worst of all, we will have to tear down our chimney as it will come too far in the center of our tent, but we can soon stick it up again and then we can live like folks if Uncle Sam lets us stay here long enough to pay us for our trouble. (Olsen 1993:67–68)

Sergeant Harrison's description may be representative of other 14th New Jersey soldiers. Just before the regiment left Camp Hooker, Harrison wrote that "the men are at work carrying away the dirt from around the stockades so as to white wash them tomorrow morning. We expect the Governor of the little state of New Jersey to pay us a visit tomorrow and we want to have things in trim" (Olsen 1993:117). Presumably, Harrison was speaking about the stockades supporting each tent. This would indicate that from mid-November 1862 until June 1863, soldiers lived in semipermanent structures that should leave a substantial archaeological footprint.

Besides improving and insulating their tents, most soldiers constructed bunks rather than sleeping on the cold ground. There are multiple references to soldiers utilizing several blankets at once, an option not available to an infantryman on the march. Some men, particularly officers, designed various types of beds. In a letter to his mother, Major Vredenburgh stated, "I have fitted a board frame over my cot which keeps the straw and blankets on and prevents the cold wind from penetrating as it used to before I had it so fixed. About 11 or 12 at night Dash finds it too cold for him on the bricks by the stove and so he very quietly and gently gets upon my bed and immediately lies down on my feet and so we mutually warm each other" (Olsen 1993:73). Lieutenant Marcus Stults described a similar style of bed that he devised: "We got the boys to put us up a 'patent' bed—my patent, but still it won't sell in Jersey. It is made by driving crutches in the ground for posts and instead of bedcord, we use cross poles and then with a straw bedtick and four or five woolen blankets we sleep first rate" (Olsen 1993:49–50).

Other than great variation in structure types that the officers and men constructed at Camp Hooker, it is important to understand the camp's size. According to Lieutenant Marcus Stults, there were always at least 125 fires burning twenty hours each day, and wood was carried in at a price of five dollars per cord

(Olsen 1993:97). What is even more interesting is that this was at a time when several companies were on detached service and not living at Camp Hooker. At its peak, Camp Hooker likely consisted of over two hundred structures housing nearly a thousand soldiers.

## Guardhouse and Cookhouses

The regiment's men were engaged not only in improving their living quarters, but also in improving the camp as a whole. Private Wolcott wrote home, "I think it looks very much like we will be staying here this winter. Your humble servant J. R. W. assisted to build 2 bake ovens and sheds to cover them. Time I get home, I will be able to build houses, dig ditches, carrying brick-stone, etc. which I have had a hand in last week—building log houses and stables" (Olsen 1993:64). Sergeant Harrison wrote his mother on November 9, 1862, "It is almost certain that we will stay here all winter. We will cart logs I think tomorrow for the purpose of building kitchens, also to finish our guard house. The colonel intends to have the church and guard house together. The building is forty feet by sixty. It will be a right smart building" (Olsen 1993:62). Another description is offered by Private William B. Ross, who stated, "We are preparing winter quarters here expecting to sojourn in this vicinity during the winter months. All the companies have log kitchens put up at the end of their row of tents and now the men are engaged [in] erecting a guard house, two stories high—upstairs will be all one room—will hold five hundred men, which will be used as a concert room for darkey performances, theatricals, etc. and I suppose on Sunday will be used for preaching" (Olsen 1993:63).

Additional evidence about constructing the guardhouse can be found at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). One such source is the Regimental Books, which include orders and morning reports. One order details a general court martial in which a soldier is accused of numerous violations: Private Jacob Kiefer "did willfully and maliciously break out and destroy by violence the window lights of the guard house" (NARA, RG 94, Regimental Books, March 23, 1863). This would indicate that the guardhouse was constructed with glass windowpanes.

Finally, as impressive as some accounts described the guardhouse to be, there is evidence that it may have not lived up to expectations. Following the departure of a section of Battery L, 5th U.S. Artillery (which had also been stationed at Monocacy Junction), Sergeant Harrison wrote, "We have taken one of their buildings for a guard house as it was far better than our old one" (Olsen 1993:95–96).



Other sources describe the regiment's cookhouses. Sergeant Harrison wrote his mother about one of his meals: "I have just finished my breakfast and a hearty one it was on roast beef, fresh bread and coffee. Our cook house is finished and you can hardly touch Joe Reeves with a ten foot pole now. He is as happy as any lord, although he is in a log cabin" (Olsen 1993:65).

Another description of the cookhouse comes from an unexpected source, a postwar pension record. Sergeant Jervis N. Bennett, of Company B, claimed a pension for having broken his leg while at Camp Hooker. In fact, Bennett's leg was broken so severely (in two places) that he was discharged from the army. However, the significance of this pension request is not in the injury but in the description of the incident. According to a noncommissioned officer who witnessed the incident, the accident occurred when Bennett "came in from picket duty (a time of 24 hours continuous duty) some time in the fore noon, in the midst of a storm of 'sleet.' He went into the cook-house to get his rations, and whilst so employed fell in such a way as to induce a compound fracture of his right leg . . . caused by slipping, the floor of the cook house being very slippery and muddy caused by the rain and snow, the roof being covered with brush" (NARA, RG 19).

While all company cookhouses may not have been identical, this pension record may describe a common style. It would appear to describe a structure with wood or log sides and a dirt floor. Rather than covering the structure with a tent fly, the men appear to have used brush, with pine boughs being the most obvious choice for this task.

## Other Camp Improvements

Besides building and maintaining structures, the men were constantly engaged in other camp projects. Perhaps the first and most important improvements involved fortifying the camp by constructing defensive entrenchments throughout much of the surrounding area. Just ten days after establishing Camp Hooker, Private Jacob Wolcott finished a letter to his friend by stating, "I must close this—the order is to dig trenches. I am going to sneak out of it if I can. Good many of our boys are taken suddenly sick—but the Colonel is a little too sharp for them—his advice—a lead pill" (Olsen 1993:47). A number of these trenches are still evident along the ridge overlooking the Monocacy River on National Park Service property.

Once immediate priorities were accomplished, other improvements were made. Some were practical, while others were purely decorative. Sergeant Harrison described one such task: "When it [the rain] held up in the afternoon the colonel set the men at work carrying slate stone to macadamize our avenues. . . . The work was to give them exercise more than anything else but after we get that job done it will be a good thing for us because it will keep us from tracking so much mud in our tents" (Olsen 1993:66). Private Ross wrote his mother shortly after Christmas and described the trimming of the camp with greenery (Olsen 1993:80). While these decorations would leave no archaeological evidence, they are important in that they remind us that the camp's appearance was constantly changing.

## Life at Camp Hooker

While the 14th New Jersey was continuously engaged in constructing fortifications and making other camp improvements, they also guarded and patrolled the surrounding countryside. Some guard details began immediately after settling at Monocacy Junction, when thousands of wounded men and prisoners flooded the area. At this time, letters home reflect pity for the maimed and suffering men of both sides, many of whom passed through the junction on their way to various hospitals and prisons. Lieutenant Marcus Stults wrote his parents about one such train: "It was an awful sight—thousands, shot & maimed in every possible manner. Some of them shot so badly one would think they could not live an hour. One man was shot between the eye and ear—the ball passing through the head and coming out in the same place on the opposite side" (Olsen 1993:43). Major Peter Vredenburgh described a similar scene to his mother, "The 800 rebel prisoners are still shivering on the bare ground within 100 yards of my tent. The wounded Union men are still moaning at the railroad not ¼ of a mile off, and yet all this misery & suffering must be endured" (Olsen 1993:38). It is likely that these sights and sounds left a lasting impression on the newly enlisted soldiers of the 14th New Jersey.

Time at Camp Hooker during late September and early October appears to have been spent guarding prisoners and assisting in the general cleanup of Monocacy Junction after its partial destruction by the raiding Confederates. Three companies were detailed to guard prisoners being transported to the new Federal prison camp at Fort Delaware (Olsen 1993:36–39). By early October, many men were occupied with improving both their personal quarters and



camp structures such as cookhouses and a guardhouse. These duties occupied the regiment for much of October and November (Olsen 1993:49–68).

The relative peacefulness of the regiment's duty was suddenly interrupted on October 12, when news of a large body of Confederate cavalry was reported at Urbana, just four miles to the south. All but two companies were immediately dispatched toward Urbana, along with a section of Battery L, 5th U.S. Artillery, which was also stationed at the junction. Estimates of enemy troop strength varied wildly, from 250 to 5,000. Upon arriving in town, the men learned that the Confederates had escaped and that the force most likely numbered approximately 250 men. This experience raised the anxiety levels of many troops, who appear to have preferred to fight it out with the small band of Confederates (Olsen 1993:53–59; Terrill 1884:11–12).

In early December, there were additional run-ins with Confederate or guerilla forces, none of which involved a shot being fired. Except for these occasional scares and false alarms, the men appear to have become increasingly bored and depressed after months of relatively easy camp duty. Recently promoted Sergeant William Burroughs Ross wrote his mother of one such false alarm: "Capt. Conover's company went up to Urbana . . . with the expectation of seeing some Rebs and I only went along to see the fun, but we came back without seeing a Reb. It was the only time I have been out and only went there for a little excitement. For it nearly gives one the blues to stay here doing nothing" (Olsen 1993:74). Sergeant Albert C. Harrison wrote his mother just five days later on December 18, 1862, and described the departure of another regiment stationed at the junction: "The 29th Regt. has been taken to the front. But we still hang around old Camp Hooker and to tell the truth I don't think we will leave here this winter. But come what will we are prepared for the worst" (Olsen 1993:75).

The 14th New Jersey celebrated their first Christmas away from home with fine dinners and festivities. The majority of the men (with the exception of camp guards) were given passes to visit nearby Frederick or other places of interest (Olsen 1993:77). In addition, Camp Hooker itself was decorated for the holiday. Sergeant Ross wrote his mother on December 30, "You ought to see our camp now, all trimmed up in greens, every avenue has an arch of greens over it with the letter of the company on it in evergreen. We had a twenty pound Turkey on Christmas and on New Years we will have another. The Col. came in our mess tent the other day to see how we fared. He was surprised to see the style we had things, and told us we lived better than he did himself" (Olsen 1993:80–81).

Shortly into the new year, companies of the regiment were sent on detached

4

# Guarding the Junction

## The Encampment of the 14th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry

BRANDON S. BIES

Throughout most of the American Civil War, the typical soldier spent only a few days out of the year engaged in combat. Instead, his time was mostly spent either on campaign or living at a long-term camp. For this reason, long-term encampments can provide a wealth of information, both through archaeological remains and through historical documents, about the common soldier's life. In the past, most scholars have attempted to tell the Civil War soldier's story through the details of combat. Instead, one must look at the historical and archaeological evidence of numerous military encampments to understand the war and its participants in a proper context. One such site, Camp Hooker, is located just outside Frederick, Maryland, adjacent to what is now Monocacy National Battlefield.

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However, the following morning they received word that Confederates under the command of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson had crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Colonel William S. Truex knew that his "green" regiment would be no match for such a large contingent of the Confederate Army, so the 14th New Jersey quickly struck tents, boarded trains yet again, and traveled back toward Baltimore. By all accounts, the regiment had been gone no more than one hour when Confederate soldiers reached the junction. The Confederates destroyed the depot and burned the strategically important railroad bridge (8–9). When he learned of the news, Major Vredenburgh wrote: "The bridges over the Monacacy which we were sent to protect we have since learned from reliable authority have been blown up and we would have taken the same elevating tour if we had remained there" (Olsen 1993:32).

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service away from Camp Hooker. On January 7, 1863, Company K was sent to Monrovia, along the railroad, where they established a small camp. On April 28, Companies A, C, D, H, F, and I were dispatched to Harpers Ferry and returned to Camp Hooker in late May (NARA, RG 94, Regimental Books, 1863). There was little activity at Camp Hooker, and the remaining men continued their daily routine of guard duty and camp details.

The final days of the 14th New Jersey at Camp Hooker were marked by two special occasions. On May 26, the entire regiment turned out to present a sword to Colonel Truex from the company officers. Two weeks later, on June 11, the regiment again turned out when a set of regimental and national colors was presented to the unit (Olsen 1993:116–18). This was perhaps in anticipation of a shift in the duties of the 14th New Jersey. Four days later, the regiment left Camp Hooker to join the Army of the Potomac in its pursuit of advancing Confederate forces (Olsen 1993:118–19). Regiment historian J. Newton Terrill perhaps summed up the impressions of many men on this day: "Monocacy to us was a home, and with a sigh of regret we left, although anxious to move" (Terrill 1884:14).

After nine months of relatively dull and monotonous guard duty in and around Frederick, the 14th New Jersey rushed to Harpers Ferry in mid-June 1863 to join the Army of the Potomac. They would not return to Monocacy Junction until the evening of July 8, 1864. Now with the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 6th Corps, the 14th New Jersey was among the handful of veteran regiments hurried north to Maryland to meet invading Confederates under General Jubal Early. In early July 1864, the Confederate raiders were wreaking havoc across much of western Maryland. Union forces commanded by General Lew Wallace were primarily of untested home guard troops and "100 days" volunteers with little experience. Two brigades from the veteran 6th Corps were rushed to Wallace's aid, arriving at Monocacy Junction on the evening of July 8 (Bilby 1987:169–73).

The following day, the 14th New Jersey engaged the invading Confederates in the Battle of Monocacy (figure 4.4), later known as "The Battle that Saved Washington" (Cooling 1997). Greatly outnumbered and outgunned, the 14th New Jersey withstood three separate charges by Confederate forces and eventually retreated in good order. In this battle, the regiment suffered 140 casualties out of approximately 350 men engaged (40 percent casualties). Only one officer in the 14th New Jersey was unscathed. For its crucial role in this battle, as well as the nine months spent at Camp Hooker, the regiment would be known as "The



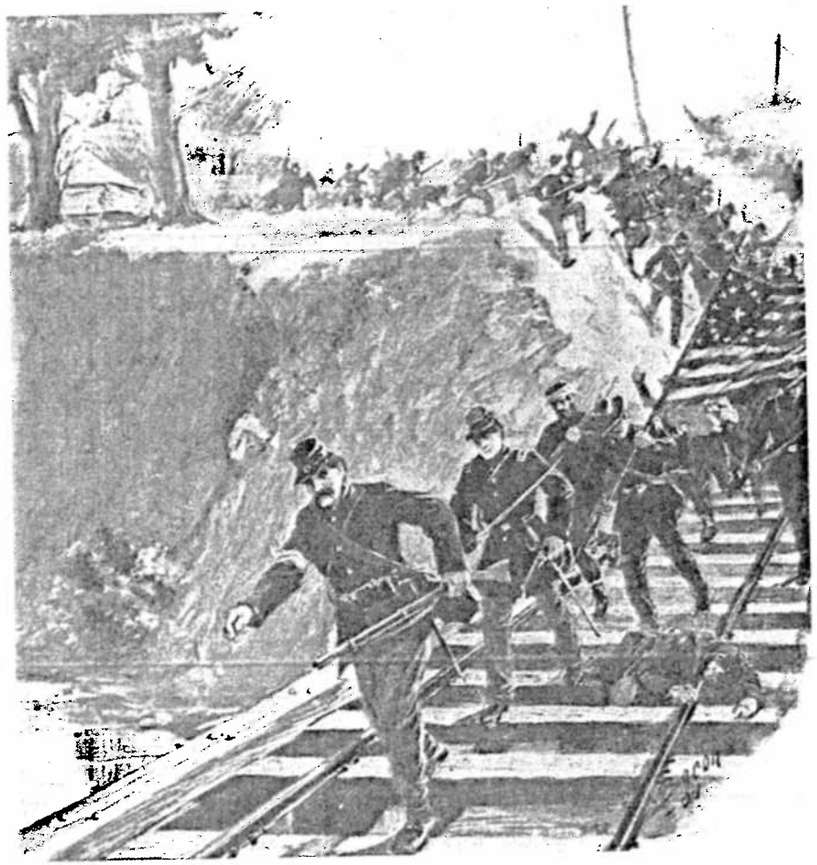

Figure 4.4. Union skirmishers retreating across the railroad bridge over the Monocacy River during the Battle of Monocacy (photographer and date uncertain, possibly Henry Bacon, ca. 1909; Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Resource Library).

Monocacy Regiment" (Bilby 1987:176–89; Cooling 1997; Martin 1987:xxi). By the time they mustered out on June 19, 1865, over 1,300 men had served with the regiment, and 257 were either killed in battle or died of disease; the 14th New Jersey is listed on William Fox's list of "300 Fighting Regiments" (Martin 1987: xii, xxi, xxii; Terrill 1884:130).

Over forty years after the Battle of Monocacy, the State of New Jersey erected a monument to honor the 14th New Jersey (figure 4.5). The monument, while located adjacent to the Georgetown Pike (MD Route 355), is some distance

Figure 4.5. Postcard (circa 1908) of the monument of the 14th New Jersey Infantry at Monocacy National Battlefield (Monocacy National Battlefield Cultural Resource Library).

from where the regiment fought during the battle. Instead, it is closer to Monocacy Junction, which had been guarded by the regiment for such an extended period. The dedication of this monument demonstrated the impact that the months at Camp Hooker had on surviving members of the 14th New Jersey.

## Archaeology and Camp Hooker Today

Today, Monocacy National Battlefield consists of 1,533 acres preserved because of their importance to interpreting the Battle of Monocacy. Located adjacent to the battlefield, Camp Hooker is not part of this land. While archaeological resources on National Park Service lands are protected by laws such as the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Camp Hooker has no such protection. It is for this reason, and at the request of Monocacy National Battlefield, that specific site information is not discussed in this chapter.

The staff of Monocacy National Battlefield have long known about Camp Hooker and had a very general understanding of its location. For decades, relic



collectors hunted within the camp's general vicinity and recovered a wide range of Civil War artifacts. In recent years, the site was largely left alone because local collectors understood it to be "hunted out" (Susan Trail, personal communication, 2002). With this in mind, the National Park Service partnered with the author to determine whether Camp Hooker's exact location could be established and whether the camp retained any archaeological integrity.

In 2002, an archaeological survey was conducted as a joint effort between the University of Maryland's Department of Anthropology and the National Park Service. This survey consisted of a systematic metal-detector survey and resulted in the recovery of a significant amount of material culture related to the occupation of Camp Hooker. By analyzing nail distribution across the site, as well as the data presented in numerous historical sources, archaeologists were able to identify the encampment's precise bounds. As a result of these findings, preparations were made to nominate Camp Hooker for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

During a site visit in early winter 2002, an appalling discovery was made. Despite tremendous efforts by archaeologists and the National Park Service to safeguard the location and integrity of Camp Hooker, relic hunters illegally accessed the site and excavated approximately 300 holes. In their quest for an additional Minié ball or button, relic hunters compromised the remains of Camp Hooker to the point that its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places was placed in question. In addition, since the site is not managed by the National Park Service, little could be done to locate and prosecute the offenders. Despite claims to the contrary by advocates of relic hunting, this scene is all too familiar to archaeologists.

Because of the severity of the looting, additional survey was required during the spring of 2003 to determine whether portions of the camp remained intact. While the damage caused by relic hunters was severe and irreparable, additional archaeological fieldwork demonstrated that Camp Hooker still retained a relatively high degree of integrity. As a result, the nomination was completed, and as of this date the site is being reviewed for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the recent looting prompted the National Park Service to consider adding this property to Monocacy National Battlefield. The looting demonstrated that this resource is highly threatened; ownership by the National Park Service is the only way by which the site can be protected. Until protection under federal law occurs, illegal looting will continue to threaten the site's integrity, and the archaeological evidence cannot be shared with the public. In addition, the staff of Monocacy National Battlefield intend to incorpo-

rate Camp Hooker's story into future visitor center exhibits. While many relic hunters would prefer to collect artifacts from sites like Camp Hooker, it is the duty of the National Park Service to manage and interpret these endangered resources for present and future generations.

Further research and archaeological fieldwork would greatly enhance our understanding of the 14th New Jersey. While living at Camp Hooker, these men wrote countless letters and deposited thousands of items, leaving historians and archaeologists a plethora of resources with which to study their lives. While this chapter briefly describes the physical appearance of Camp Hooker and the inhabitants' activities, it only scratches the surface of the social and cultural interactions of these men. By studying these interactions we can begin to better understand the individuals who fought the American Civil War.

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# THE TRUAX/TRUEX FAMILY
# OF MONMOUTH AND OCEAN COUNTIES
# NEW JERSEY 1675 - 1990
# DESCENDANTS OF PHILIPPE DU TRIEUX

by

BARBARA CARVER SMITH

Certified Genealogist

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47. Hulda, m. _____ Brown, and d. in Brooklyn, NY

K14. Brigadier General **WILLIAM SNYDER TRUAX** (John #2; John #1; Unknown), was born at Middletown on 2 Oct 1818 (26), and died at his residence in Trenton, NJ, 5 Sep 1889, aged 71 (12). He married at Imlaystown, Monmouth County on 5 Jun 1854, **ELLEN E. WOODWARD** (m.c.), born 11 Oct 1830 at Imlaystown died 26 Jan 1914 (21). Ellen was the daughter of Sidney Cowperthwaite and Eleanor Lloyd (Cowart) Woodward, of Cream Ridge, Monmouth County (1).

William was appointed to a cadetship at West Point when he was 16. He served two years, until 1836, when he resigned to fight in Texas. He graduated from West Point, 4 Jul 1838, became a private in the 10th Infantry, and rapidly rose to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, from which office he was honorably discharged 23 Aug 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a Major of the 5th NJ Infantry on 24 Aug 1861. On 7 Mar 1862 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th NJ Infantry, and was made Colonel of the 14th NJ Infantry on 23 Aug 1862. For gallant and meritorious service before Petersburg, VA, he was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers on 28 Apr 1865 (1). His Civil War Pension application (#WC 285254) notes that he enlisted 24 Aug 1861 and was mustered out as a Colonel on 23 Aug 1862.
After the war he purchased the Briar Hill Farm near Freehold, NJ, but removed to Virginia with his family, where he remained four or five years. He then returned and settled at Asbury Park, NJ, where he purchased and ran the North End Hotel for several years. He then retired to Lakewood, NJ where he had a small farm (1)

The 1860 Federal Census of Freehold Township enumerates William Bray, 60, farmer [see #76]; Mary Bray, 57 [#76]; 2 servants; Edgar Truax, 4; _____ Woodard, 30; William Truax, 41; Ellen E. Truax, 27; William Truax, 2.

The 1880 Federal Census of Asbury Park enumerates William S., age 61; Ellen E., 49; Edgar 24; William S. Jr. 22; Althea 15; Nellie C. 12 - all born NJ; Jennie C., 8, born VA.

Children (TRUEX) (1):

48. Edgar Temple, b. 13 Mar 1856, m. _____ and had Hazel Wilson Truex
49. William Scudder, b. 16 Mar 1858, unmarried
50. Marcus Woodward, b. 18 Oct 1860, m. _____, and had Joseph Howard Truex and Nellie Truex
51. Althea Jeanette, b. 20 Jun 1865, unmarried
52. Eleanor Cowart, b. 27 Mar 1868
53. Virginia Corey, b. 5 Apr 1871 near Fredericksburg, Va; m. 18 Dec 1901, Abram Doremus and had Philip Abram Doremus, b. 12 Aug 1903

KK23. **EUGENE E. TRUAX** (John #9; John #2; John #1; Unknown), was born Monmouth County on 7 Jun 1835 (calc), died 7 Jan 1883 at age 47 years and 8 months of heart disease, painter (d.c.). He is buried in Plot D, Lot 38, Fairview Cemetery, Middletown. His obituary states "Eugene E. Truex, a well-known painter, residing in Red Bank, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. The cause of his death was said to be heart disease." His mother chose

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Misc Fam. Name File

TRUEX

**Death of Gen. Truex.**

**Gen. W. S. Truex, well known throughout Grand Army circles in this State, died at his residence, on Cooper street, last evening, after a long illness. Gen. Truex did valuable service during the war by maintaining a recruiting station, near Freehold, for New Jersey troops.**

He was mustered into service as a Major in August, 1861. He was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, in March, 1862. Promoted to Colonel in July, 1862. For meritorious conduct on the field of battle before Petersburg, he was made a Brevet Brigadier General on April 9, 1865. He commanded the Fourteenth Regiment, and was a member of the Survivors' Association. He was also a member of Aaron Walker Post. He was in the 71st year of his age.

banner reads:
Trenton, Friday Afternoon September 6, 1889

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September 12 - 1889

MISC. Family Name Files
TRUEX

MBER 12, 1889.

**General Truex Dead.**

Gen. Wm. S. Truex died at Trenton, on Saturday. We take the following account of his life from the Trenton Gazette :

Monday afternoon the body of Brigadier General William S. Truex was buried with all military honors at Riverview Cemetery, Trenton. The casket was removed from his late residence on Cooper street to the Central M. E. Church, where the funeral services were held. The Aaron Wilkes Post Band playing a dirge, preceded the funeral cortege. Comrades of the Grand Army under the command of Captain Stahl, of Aaron Wilkes Post, followed. Then came about seventy of the survivors of the Fourteenth regiment, which General Truex commanded, under the command of Colonel Harris, of Elizabeth. The gun squad of Aaron Wilkes Post marched ahead of the hearse, acting as guard of honor, and six members of the Survivors' Association were the pall bearers.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. P. Davis, assisted by Rev. G. B. Wight and Rev. J. M. Read. A beautiful and touching tribute was paid the deceased by the Chaplain of the regiment and other comrades. Floral tributes were sent by the survivors of the Fourteenth regiment and by Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23.

General Truex was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, October 2d, 1818, attended school at the Holmdel Academy until sixteen years of age, when he was appointed a cadet at West Point. In 1836, after two years' study and drill, he left the academy and went to New Orleans, La., where he joined Colonel Quitman's regiment of mounted rifles, then about to start for service in Texas. In this regiment he served until 1843, when he received his discharge and returned to his native county, where he engaged in farming. In March, 1846, he enlisted in Capt. Joseph A. Yard's company, of the Tenth N. J. Infantry, for the Mexican war. On May 16th, 1847, he was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment, and on February 9th, 1848 he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until the close of that war, and was honorably discharged at Fort Hamilton, 1848. He participated in the important battles of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerra Gordo, Resaca and De La Palma.

He returned to Monmouth county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until about May 20th, 1858, when he was assigned by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army to the position of Wagon Train Master in the Utah Expedition. He returned with that expedition to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained doing military duty until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he returned to his old home in New Jersey and immediately offered his services to his State.

On August 24th, 1861, he was commissioned Major of the Fifth New Jersey volunteers, and mustered in the same day for three years. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, March 7th, 1862, and mustered in same day for three years. Promoted Colonel of Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, July 7th, 1862, mustered in August 26th, 1862, for three years. Held position of Military Commandant of Frederick City Md., in 1862 and 1863. Breveted Brigadier General on April 2d, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg, Virginia. Mustered out at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., June 18th, 1865. Commanded First brigade, Sixth division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, from May 9th, 1864, until the close of the war. After the war he spent several years in Va. in farming and in rebuilding the railroad from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House. Upon his return to his native place he engaged in various pursuits until September 1st, 1886, when he was stricken with rheumatic paralysis, which malady terminated his life.

MONMOUTH INQUIRER

**14th New Jersey....**fact...."This distinguished regiment is included as one of William F. Fox's (circa 1889) **top 300 Union Fighting Regiments."**

***14th New Jersey, "The Campaigns of the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers,"*** by J. Newton Terrill. Originally published in 1866, New Brunswick, NJ, this first edition is available for sale by an individual collector.

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***14th New Jersey, "Upon the Tented Field with the Fourteenth New Jersey Regiment,"*** edited by Bernard A. Olsen. Contributions by Thomas L. Waterman; foreword by James McPherson. 336 pages, cost $ 35.00.