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**William Goodman  
Co. I, 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry  
Widow: Mary Goodman  
Federal Pension File  
The National Archives  
Washington, D.C.**



The National Archives • The Library of Congress

**The Horse Soldier  
Research Service**

Vonnie S. Zullo  
Researcher

Telephone/Fax: (703) 904-9126

## STATE OF MICHIGAN,

County of Allegan

} ss.

On this Eleventh day of January A. D. 1865, personally appeared before the Clark of the Circuit Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, William Goodlass a resident of Salem in the County of Allegan and State of Michigan aged 26 years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862:

That she is a widow of William Goodlass who was a Private in Company C commanded by Captain James in the Michigan Regiment of Cavalry volunteers in the war of 1861, who died at Fredericksburg on or about the Eleventh day of July A. D. 1864, and the cause of his death was disease contracted while a prisoner of war. The particular disease unknown.

She further declares she was married to the said William Goodlass on the 9th day of August in the year 1857 at Salem by one Henry Hart a Justice of the Peace; that she believes there is No public record of her said marriage private record of the same and that the names, ages and residences of her children under sixteen years of age, are as follows:

John William Goodlass residing in Salem aforesaid aged Five years  
Henry Sylvester Goodlass residing in Salem aforesaid in five years  
Mary Elizabeth Goodlass residing in Salem aforesaid Three years

That her husband, the aforesaid, died on the day above mentioned, and that she has remained a widow ever since that period, as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

She also declares, that she has not in any manner been engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; and that her first office occupied is Hartington, Allegan County, Michigan

And she hereby constitutes and appoints John Hart of Allegan Park her Attorney to prosecute the claim and procure a certificate, and to do all other acts necessary in the premises.

Henry Goodlass [L. S.]  
Claimant's Signature.

Also, personally appeared Alvane Keecher and John Hart residents of Allegan County aforesaid persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Henry Goodlass sign her name, or make her mark, to the foregoing Declaration and Power of Attorney; and they further swear that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the applicant and their acquaintance with her, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be, and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim. And they further state that they knew her and her said husband before he entered the said service, and know that they lived together as husband and wife, and were so reputed, and that she still remains a widow. That they are acquainted with the names and ages of their said children, and believe them to be as stated in said Declaration. That their knowledge of the above stated facts, and the identity of the claimant as the widow of the said deceased soldier is derived from Personal acquaintance with the claimant and deceased soldier of many years that she has known them since their marriage and to be a widow of her and the deceased soldier.

John Hart

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington D. C.

March 21<sup>st</sup> 1865.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your Office of application for Pension No. 19951, and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this Office.

It appears from the Rolls on file in this Office, that William Lindman was enrolled on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of Aug., 1862, at Allegan in Co. 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Mich. Vol. to serve three years, or during the war, and mustered into service as a Private on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of Aug., 1862, at Detroit Mich., in Co. 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Mich. Vol. to serve three years, or during the war. On the Mustered Roll of Co. 1<sup>st</sup> of that Regiment, for the months of Nov. Dec. (1<sup>st</sup>), 1864, he is reported "Taken down Oct. 10<sup>th</sup> 1863".  
No evidence of death on file.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, *Sam'l Peck*

Assistant Adjutant General.

(2.)

The Commissioner of Pensions,

Washington D. C.

Memoranda

Name of applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

*W. A.*

State of Michigan }  
County of Allegan }  
On the 24<sup>th</sup> day of November

A.D. 1865 personally appeared

before me a Party of soldiers and for me and  
the use of this paper who being by me duly  
sworn, says - That he was a private in Company  
F, commanded by Capt. Townsend in the 5<sup>th</sup> Regt  
of Miss "Conf" Cavalry. That he was well  
acquainted with William Goddard, a private  
in said Company. That said William Goddard  
a man was captured by the Rebels at Robinson  
Ridge in Virginia on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D.  
1863 together with others of the same Company  
that this defendant was captured on the 15<sup>th</sup> day  
of June A.D. 1864 and was taken to Andersonville  
Georgia and put into the Stockade with  
one thousand and 28<sup>th</sup> of June A.D. 1864

That upon arriving there he found William  
Goddard in the Stockade in a very poor  
and disabled condition. After four days when  
was so defendant with others carried the said Mr.  
Goddard to the gate of the Stockade to be put  
in the Stockade but was soon taken off to another but seems  
as a soldier as before, that he had the 10<sup>th</sup>  
of October 1863, the 11<sup>th</sup> day, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>  
month and so forth until January and February 1864  
when he was released and placed in a hospital and

is still alive at the time, defendant has no  
doubt that he will do so. If the man  
is dying, make him aware of his rights  
at the stockade, and wait for a doctor  
until he is dead.

And defendant further says that he has  
no title or in any claim for Passage in  
behalf of the widow of said deceased sol-  
dier or in any other claim which may  
have against the United States.

W. A. Piper

I now bind myself before  
you and I certify that I am not interested in  
said claim, nor concerned in its prosecution  
that I believe the affiant to be credible witness  
and that the expenses he expenses to him  
self to be.

J. P. Tracy

Notary Public

City of New York



State of Michigan,

County of Allegan. On this 21<sup>st</sup> day of November  
A.D. 1863 personally appeared before me a  
Notary Public in and for said County George W.  
Thompson who being by me duly sworn doth  
depose and say that he was well acquainted with  
William Goodman, who was a private in Company I.  
Commanded by Capt Townsend in the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan  
Regt of Cavalry Volunteers. That defendant was a mem-  
ber of the same Company and was well acquainted  
with him in the service up to the time of his death.  
That this defendant and the said William Goodman, was  
captured by the rebels at Robinson River, Culpeper  
County Virginia on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D. 1863 to-  
gether with others of the same Company and were  
sent as prisoners of war to Annapolis Md. on  
the 4<sup>th</sup> of March A.D. 1864. That the said Goodman  
was well at the time of his capture and arrived  
so sound about the first of April 1864 at Annapolis  
where he was taken sick with scurvy and  
dysentery and was removed to the Hospital on the  
28<sup>th</sup> or 30<sup>th</sup> of June. That at the time of his removal  
to the hospital he was weak and ill in  
flesh and covered with ulcerous sores and was  
carried out by his comrades. That defendant  
was seen him afterwards but was informed  
that he died about the 11<sup>th</sup> of July in the year

forces that he, as a man of means, would  
have been acquainted with the said Gordon,  
that from his situation when he was carried  
out of the Stockade, defendant has no reason  
to doubt it, but that the report as to his death is  
true, as he could have lived but a short  
time.

Third defendant & plaintiff says that he  
has no interest in any claim for pecuniary  
in behalf of the widow of said deceased  
soldier, or in any other claim which she  
may have against the United States.

George W. Thompson

I verily and subscribe before me  
and certify that I am not interested  
in said claim, nor concerned in its  
pursuit. That I believe the affiant  
to be a credible witness and the person  
he represents himself to be

S. P. Tracy  
Notary Public  
Lapeer Co., Mich.

## CLAIM FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.

BRIEF in the case of *Mr. & Mrs. Goodman*, Widow of *William Goodman*, 5<sup>th</sup> Mich. Cav.,

resident of *Michigan* County and State of *Michigan*.

Post Office address *Montgomery, Michigan*.

## DECLARATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN DUE FORM.

## PROOF EXHIBITED.

Service.

*Left Ga. before W. Shad. in Aug. 1862  
as a Private  
C. and*

Death.

*Taken prisoner Oct. 10 1863  
Died (as per Andersonville Register) July 24 1864 in  
prison. (See Prisoner Roll),*

Marriage.

*Record evidence.*

Names  
and dates  
of birth of  
children.

*John H. Goodman Jan. 5  
Henry D. " 3<sup>rd</sup> " 4  
Mary C. " 3 " 4*

Loyalty.

*Attested*

Agent  
and his P.  
O. address.

*W. H. McClellan*

*Montgomery, Mich.*

Admitted

*20 day of Sept*

*, 1866, to a Pension of \$8*

*per month,*

ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

No. 7, 14, 1862  
John Goodlance  
Allegan County Mich.  
Wid of  
William Goodlance  
Private Co. A, 5. Mich Cav  
Died at Andersonville Ga  
July 11/64 Disease  
Pension Office,

186

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant  
General, for official evidence of service  
and death.

Joseph H. Barrett

July 23, 1862. Commissioner.

Received January 23, 1863.

W. B. Williams

Allegan

Mich

Attorney.

State of Michigan  
County of Allegan

I certify, that on the  
9th day of August A. D. 1857, I  
recd the subscriber William Goddard  
aged twenty one years of the Township  
of Salem, Allegan County Michigan  
and Mary Biggs of the said place  
aged nineteen years -

Witness, I p. s. M. M. & Goddard  
for both parties

Henry Biggs

Reconed Oct. 4, 1863. Justice, Recd

Henry Biggs, Clerk.

State of Michigan  
County of Allegan I, G. Whitehead  
County Clerk for the

said County of Allegan do certify  
that I have inspected the marriage  
records of my office and the above  
is a true copy as recorded recd  
Allegan County 14, 1863

Henry Whitehead

Allegan



AR OF 1861.

Act of July 25, 1866.

CLAIM FOR INCREASE OF WIDOW'S PENSION.

Supplemental to case in which certificate No. M. 489 was issued May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1866.

DEF in the case of

Mary Goodman  
William Goodman Esq. &c.  
6 Mich. Ave.

Widow of

sident of

Michigan County, and State of Mich.  
New Salem Mich.

st Office address:

DECLARATION AND IDENTIFICATION IN DUE FORM.

PROOF EXHIBITED.

abandon-  
ment or  
option.

Declares Not to be.

Date of  
marriage  
Parents.

Aug. 25<sup>th</sup>

Names  
of dates  
birth of  
children.

John W.	, born	18	, who will be 16 years old	, 18
	" Jan. 6 <sup>th</sup>	18	18	18
	"	18	"	18
Heinrich	" Nov. 2 <sup>nd</sup>	18	5.9	18
	"	18	"	18
Maria S.	" Jan. 17 <sup>th</sup>	18	6.2	18
	"	18	"	18
	"	18	"	18
	"	18	"	18

Proof of  
es.

Wifed. of present witness.

Only  
children.

only.

Agent  
d his P.  
address.

Planned  
New Salem Mich. (by no record)

Issue certificate for 8 dollars per month, commencing July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1864, and two dollars per month additional for each of the above-named children, commencing July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1865, day of 1, for 1 year to deduct from pension amounts

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
County of Allegan } ss.

On this Seventeenth day of September 1866, before me,  
the Clerk Circuit Court  
in and for the County and State above named, personally appeared Mrs. Mary Goodman  
aged 28 years, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that her Post office address is Now  
Salem in the County of Allegan  
and State of Michigan that she is the widow of William  
Goodman formerly in the service of the United States as a Private  
in Company I in the Fifth U.S. Cavalry Volunteers  
and that by reason of the service and death of her said husband, she is a pensioner of the United States on the  
roll of the Detroit agency, at \$ 80 per month, as will appear by  
her general certificate herewith presented.

She further states, that she has now the following named children, under the age of sixteen years; the said  
children being also the children of her late husband named above, and are of the ages respectively named,  
John Williamson, born January 6th 1858, aged 8 years  
Heinrich Goodman born November 27th 1859, aged 6 years  
and Maria Elizabeth Goodman born January 17th 1862 ✓  
aged 4 years

She makes this Declaration for the purpose of obtaining the increased pension to which she is entitled under  
the provisions of the Act approved July, 1866, and hereby constitutes and appoints William F. French  
of Allegan Mich her attorney, to prosecute her claim, and procure her pension certificates, and  
revokes and countermands all former authority that may have been given for the above specified purpose.

Witnesses.

Hannibal Hart }  
William Hearst

her  
Mary A. Goodman  
Signature of Applicant.  
Mary

Sworn to, subscribed and acknowledged before me, and also personally appeared James  
Green a resident of Salem Allegan County Mich  
and Catharine Ostertag a resident of Salem Allegan  
persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, who being duly sworn according to law, declare  
that they are personally acquainted with Mrs. Mary Goodman  
widow of William Goodman who has made the foregoing declaration, and  
know that she is the identical person she represents herself to be, and that she is in receipt of a pension as stated  
in said Declaration, and that her statement of the names and ages of her children are true. That their knowl-  
edge of her identity as the pensioner named, and of the names and ages of her children, is derived from testual  
acquaintance with both named children and applicant  
for a period of three years, that the said James Green was  
present at the birth of Heinrich and the said James Ostertag was present  
at the birth of John Williamson and Maria Elizabeth Goodman and  
from these facts to be on good

Number No. 74,4184

Michigan

Mary Goodman

WIDOW OF

William Goodman

Rank Private, Co. P.

Regt. 5th Mich. Caval. Vol.

Detroit Agency

Rate per Month, \$8.

Commencing 24th July 1864

Additional sum of \$2 per Month for each of  
the following children, until arriving at the age of  
16 years, commencing 26th July 1866

John W. 5th January 1874

Heinrich 1st Nov. 1875

Maria E. 16th Jan'y 1878

**DEAD.**

Former payments to be deducted

Certificate dated 25th Sept. 1868

Sent to Paymaster  
New Haven, Mich.

Act 14th July, 1862.

Book C Vol. D Page 73

Guy O. Taylor, Clerk

Paid \$12 to MAR 4 1915.....JUN 16 1915.....

To the Chief, Finance Division:

You are hereby notified that check # 776,7782 for \$36.00  
dated JUN 4 - 1915 in favor of

post-office MARY GOODMAN,  
Certificate #

DORR, MICH.

Class CIVIL WAR WID.

74489

R.D.3,

Section 8, has been returned to this office by the Postmaster  
with the information that the pensioner died May 31-1915  
and said check has this day been canceled.

Very respectfully,

GUY O. TAYLOR,

Disbursing Clerk.

(D-3)

PLATE DESTROYED

*ENR*      3-1081      *Detroit*  
PENSIONER DROPPED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF PENSIONS

JUN 23 1915, 1915

Certificate No. 74489

Class CIVIL WAR. WIDOW.

Pensioner Mary Gordon

Soldier William Gordon

Service P. 5<sup>th</sup> Med Corp

The Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the name of  
the above-described pensioner who was last  
paid at \$ 12, to March 4, 1915,  
has this day been dropped from the roll be-  
cause of death May 31, 1915.

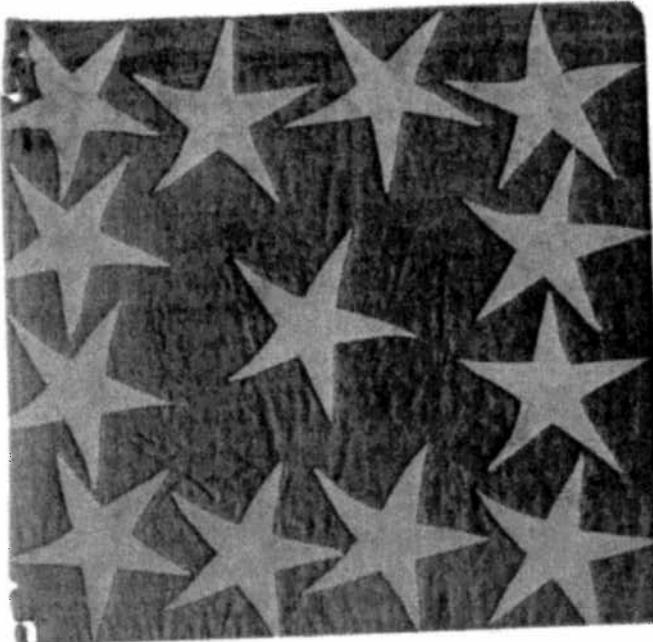
Very respectfully,

*M. M. Schubert*

Chief, Finance Division.

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

6-2249



72101 CONFEDERATE "LIBERTY OR DEATH" FLAG CAPTURED BY CUSTER'S CAVALRY FROM STUART'S CAVALRY DURING THE RETREAT AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG IN 1863. Confederate 1st national flag; believed to have been taken from the baggage train at Jack's Shop, Virginia during the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg when Stuart's cavalry was protecting Lee's retreat. It was captured by William Goodman, Company 1, Fifth Michigan Cavalry (Custer's Cavalry). He enlisted from Salem, Michigan August 19, 1862 and was taken prisoner at James City, Virginia on October 11, 1863. Goodman remained a prisoner of war and died at the infamous Andersonville, Georgia prison on July 24, 1864. Accompanied by Private Goodman's family photograph album, which includes a 1/6th plate tintype of him standing with a cavalry saber. Also his kerchief with other personal and family effects, including a GAR medal.

**Authentication:** Flag is a variation of the 1st national flag of the confederacy, the "Stars and Bars." Measuring overall 34" on the hoist (staff edge) by 53" wide on the fly. The field is composed entirely of cotton and consists of three horizontal bars - red uppermost, 11 inches wide but with a gap at the top of an inch. The center bar is 9 1/4" wide and the lowest red bar is 12 1/4" wide. Inset into the upper staff corner but extending only through the top red bar is a medium blue canton 12 1/4" high on the hoist by 12 1/2" wide bearing 13 white cotton 5-pointed stars each 3 1/4" across their points appliquéd by hand to the obverse side, possibly cut away on the reverse. The leading edge of the flag is hemmed to a depth of 1/8" and once bore 4 hand sewn buttonhole eyelets. The lower and fly edges are decorated with a dark blue silk curtain 1 1/4" wide secured by floral decorated tape 1/4" wide. In the center of the white bar is 16 1/2" from the hoist edge is a 3 line motto, **LIBERTY/ OR/ DEATH**" in red cotton large block letters with serifs 1 1/8" tall.

The 'Liberty or Death' motto was a common declaration during the Civil War, a demand made by the Virginian and Revolutionary War hero Patrick Henry in 1775 at St. John's Church in Richmond. Many Confederates believed the Civil War to be the second American Revolution in which many of their ancestors had fought and died. Indeed Patrick Henry's grandson was William Roane, the former United States Senator from Virginia. Henry's sister's grandson was Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. 'Liberty or Death' was still very much a mindset during the Civil War.

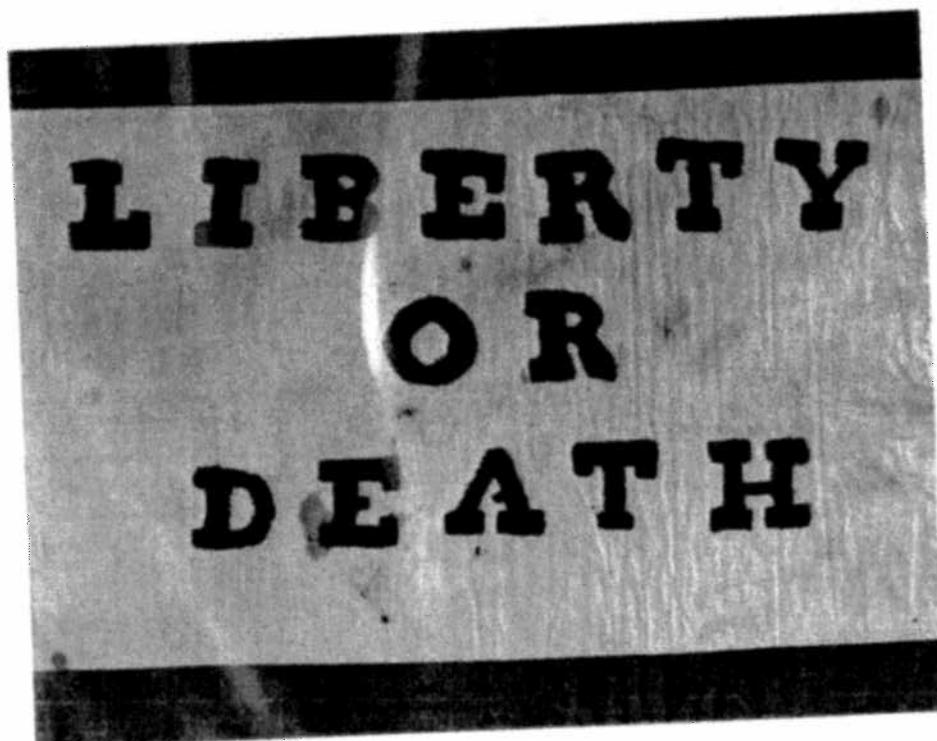
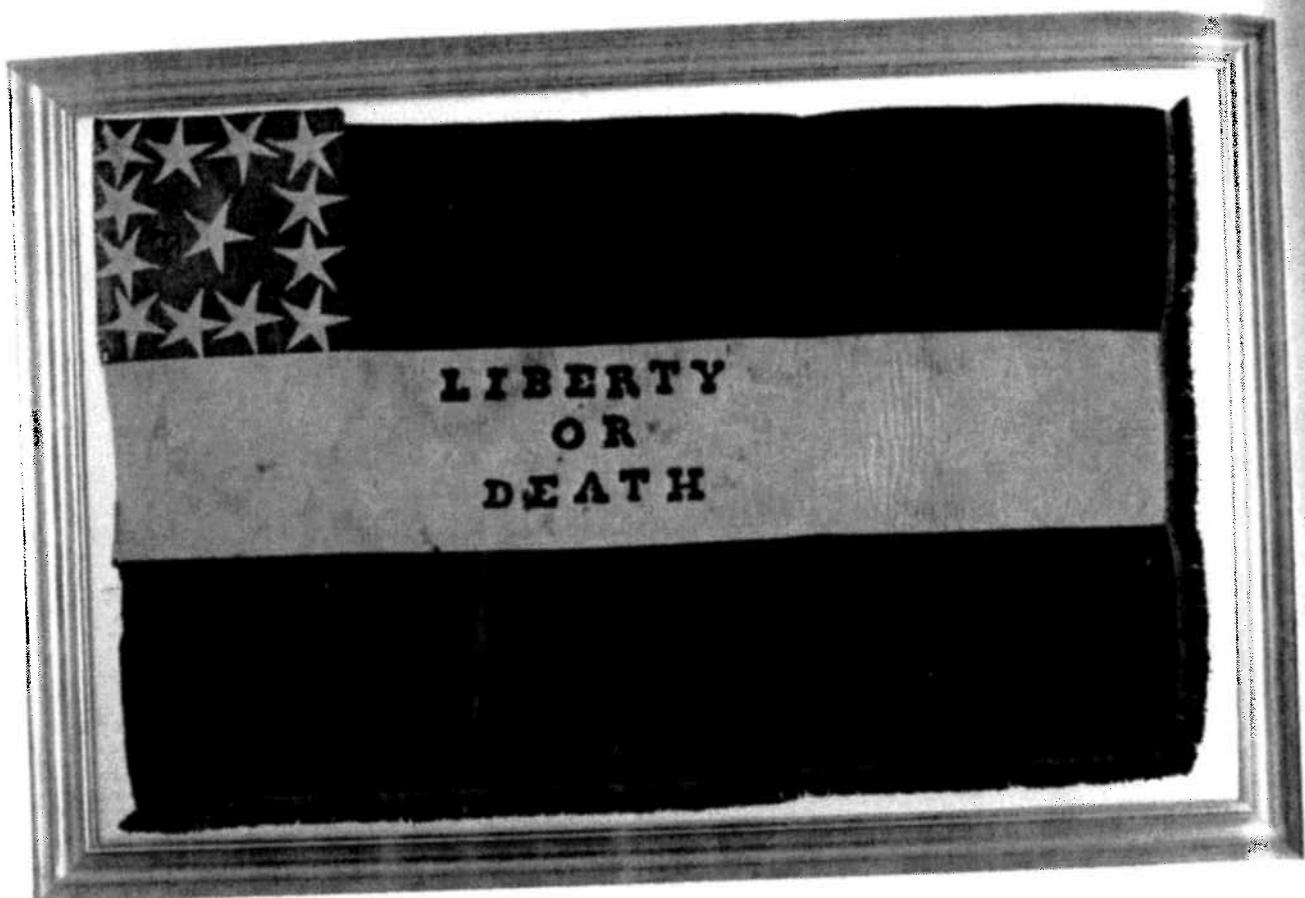
**Authentication:** Letters of authenticity and research from renowned Civil War flag expert and author Howard Madaus.

**Provenance:** Captured by William Goodman, 5th Michigan Cavalry

The Don Tharpe Collection of American Military History

**Exhibited:** The Liberty Heritage Society Museum

**Estimate:** \$80,000-\$120,000



103  
Goodman William  
Co. I, 5 Michigan Cav.

Private | Private

CARD NUMBERS.

1/7654407	26
1/7654590	27
1/7654692	28
1/7654793	29
1/7654894	30
1/7654995	31
1/7655096	32
1/7655197	33
1/7655298	34
1/7655399	35
1/7655400	36
1/7655501	37
1/7655502	38
1/76555720	39
1/76556200	40
1/76557800	41
1/76558000	42
	43
	44
	45
	46
	47
	48
	49
	50

Number of personal papers herein. /

✓ Book Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

See also \_\_\_\_\_



<i>G</i>   5 Cav.   Mich.	
<i>Williams, G. S. - Co. I, 5 Reg't Michigan Cavalry.</i>	
Company Muster Roll	Appears on
for <i>First Cavalry, 1863.</i>	for <i>First Cavalry, 1863.</i>
Present or absent <i>Present</i>	Present or absent <i>Present</i>
Stoppage, \$ <i>100 for</i>	Stoppage, \$ <i>100 for</i>
Due Gov't, \$ <i>100 for</i>	Due Gov't, \$ <i>100 for</i>
Valuation of horse, \$ <i>100</i>	Valuation of horse, \$ <i>100</i>
Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>	Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>
Remarks: <i>First Cavalry</i>	Remarks: <i>First Cavalry</i>
Book mark: <i>First Cavalry</i>	Book mark: <i>First Cavalry</i>
(358) <i>First Cavalry</i>	(359) <i>First Cavalry</i>

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Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>	Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>
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(358) <i>First Cavalry</i>	(359) <i>First Cavalry</i>

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Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>	Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>
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Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>	Valuation of horse equipments, \$ <i>100</i>
Remarks: <i>First Cavalry</i>	Remarks: <i>First Cavalry</i>
Book mark: <i>First Cavalry</i>	Book mark: <i>First Cavalry</i>
(358) <i>First Cavalry</i>	(359) <i>First Cavalry</i>

*L* 5 Cav. Mich.

*William Gardner*

*Reed*, Co. I, 5 Reg't Michigan Cavalry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Sept. 1st*, 1863

Present or absent. *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ ..... 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *Present*

*L* 5 Cav. Mich.

*William Gardner*

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Company Muster Roll

for *Sept. 1st*, 1863

Present or absent. *Absent*

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Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *Present*

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Present or absent. *Absent*

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Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *Present*

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Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Sept. 1st*, 1863

Present or absent. *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ ..... 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *Present*

Book mark:

*William Gardner*

Book mark:

*William Gardner*

Book mark:

*William Gardner*

Book mark:

*William Gardner*

(358)

(358)

(358)

(358)

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *John Johnson*, 1864

Present or absent. *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ ..... 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

Book mark: *John Johnson*

(358)

Copyist.

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *John Johnson*, 1864

Present or absent. *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ ..... 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

Book mark: *John Johnson*

(358)

Copyist.

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

*John Johnson*  
5 Cav. Mich.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *John Johnson*, 1864

Present or absent. *Absent*

Stoppage, \$ ..... 100 for

Due Gov't, \$ ..... 100 for

Valuation of horse, \$ ..... 100

Valuation of horse equipments, \$ ..... 100

Remarks: *John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

*John Johnson*

Book mark: *John Johnson*

(358)

Copyist.

G | 5 Cav. | Mich.William GoodmanRecd., Co. I, 5 Reg't Michigan Cavalry.

Appears on

**Company Muster Roll**for June 2, 1863.Present or absent: PresentStoppage, \$ 100 forDue Gov't, \$ 100 forValuation of horse, \$ 100Valuation of horse equipments, \$ 100Remarks: Take care of  
Recd. 6/6/3Age 26 years.Appears on Co. Muster-out Roll, datedfor the month of June 2, 1863.Muster-out to date 186Last paid to Aug. 2, 1863.**Clothing account:**Last settled Aug. 1862; drawn since \$ 27.62Due soldier \$ 100; due U. S. \$ 105Amt for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ 100Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c, \$ 100Bounty paid \$ 24; due \$ 106Valuation of horse, \$ 100Valuation of horse equipments \$ 100Remarks: Take care of  
Presented to General

Next Roll On file M. O.

Book mark: 1Book mark: 1W. J. Goodman  
(361) *Original*(361) *Copyist*

## THE HONORABLE PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS.

(This blank to be used only in the arrangement of said records.)

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Please note: Included in your research package is the  
regimental history of the unit your soldier served in  
during the Civil War. To discover which battles he  
served in, compare the dates on the muster roll cards  
in his Compiled Military Service Record with the  
corresponding time in the regimental history. When  
he is listed as "present" on the muster roll cards you  
can assume he was with his unit at whichever engage-  
ment they were participating in at that time.

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in the Union Army during the period referred to.  
mustered by the several States for service  
Battalion and other Organizations  
every Regiment, Battery  
History of each and  
Concise  
A

late 7th Connecticut Volunteers  
By: Frederick H. Dyer

AND OTHER RELIABLE DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES  
THE SEVERAL STATES, THE ARMY REGISTERS  
REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF  
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES  
FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE  
COMPILED AND ARRANGED

WAR OF THE REBELLION  
A COMPENDIUM OF THE



Brigade, Military District of Washington, to February, 1863. Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington, to March, 1863. 1st Brigade, Stahel's Cavalry Division, 22nd Army Corps, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division, to June, 1865.

SERVICE.—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till June, 1863. Scout from Centreville to Falmouth, Va., February 27-28, 1863. Hauxhurst Mills April 13. On Lawyer's Road, near Fairfax Court House and Frying Pan, June 4. Ordered to join Army of the Potomac in the field June 25. Reconnaissance up the Catoctin Valley June 27-28. Occupation of Gettysburg, Pa., June 28. Action at Hanover, Pa., June 30. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Hunterstown July 2. Monterey July 4. Smithsburg July 5. Williamsport and Hagerstown July 6. Boonsboro July 8. Hagerstown July 11-13. Falling Waters July 14. Williamsport July 14. Snicker's Gap July 17. Ashby's Gap July 17, 18 and 20. Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross Roads, July 24. Expedition from Warrenton Junction between Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains August 1-8. King George Court House August 24. Hartwood Church August 25. Expedition to Port Conway September 1-3. Lamb's Creek Church, near Port Conway, September 1. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Culpeper Court House September 13. Raccoon Ford September 14-16. Somerville Ford September 15. Reconnaissance across the Rapidan September 21-23. Madison Court House September 21. White's Ford September 21-22. Robertson's Ford September 23. Woodville September 30. Bristoe Campaign October 8-22. James City October 8-10. Bethesda Church October 11. Brandy Station October 11. Near Culpeper October 11. Hartwood Church October 12. Grove Church October 14. Gainesville October 14. Groveton October 17-18. Gainesville, Catlett's Station and Buckland's Mill October 19. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Stevensburg November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Morton's Ford November 26. Raccoon Ford November 26-27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond February 28-March 4. Fortification of Richmond March 1. Brooks' Turnpike March 1. Near Tunstall's Station March 3 (Detachment). Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River May 3-June 24. Todd's Tavern May 5-6. Brock Road and the Furnaces May 6. Wilderness May 6-7. Todd's Tavern May 7-8. Sheridan's Raid to James River May 9-24. Beaver Dam Station May 9. Ground Squirrel Church and Yellow Tavern May 11. Meadow Bridge and fortifications of Richmond May 12. Hanover Court House May 21. Haw's Shop May 24. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Hancovertown Ferry, Hanovertown, and Crump's Creek May 27. On line of the Totopotomoy May 28-31. Haw's Shop and Aenon Church May 28. Old Church and Matadequin Creek May 30. Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1. Sheridan's Trevillian Raid June 7-24. Trevillian Station June 11-12. Newark or Mallory's Cross Roads June 12. Black Creek or Tunstall's Station June 21. White House or St. Peter's Church June 21. Jones' Bridge June 23. Demonstration north of the James River July 27-29. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Ordered to Washington, D. C., August 1. Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign August 7-November 28. Toll Gate, near White Post and Winchester, August 11. Cedarville or Front Royal August 16. Snicker's Gap Pike August 19. Near Berryville August 19-20. Kearneysville and Shepherdstown August 25. Leetown-Smithfield August 29. Smithfield Crossing, Opequan, August 29. Lock's Ford, Opequan Creek, September 13. Sevier's Ford, Opequan Creek, September 15. Battle of Opequan-Winchester September 19. Fisher's Hill September 21. Milford September 22. Luray September 24. Port Republic September 26-28. Mt. Crawford October 2. Luray Valley October 8. Tom's

Brook, "Woodstock Races," October 8-9. Battle of Cedar Creek October 19. Near Kernstown November 11. Loudon County November 18. Expedition into Loudoun and Faquier Counties November 28-December 3. Raid to Gordonsville December 19-28. Madison Court House December 21. Liberty Mills December 22. Near Gordonsville December 23. Expedition to Little Fort Valley February 13-17, 1865. Sheridan's Expedition from Winchester February 27-March 25. Occupation of Staunton and Waynesboro March 2. Dugdsville March 8. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Dinwiddie Court House March 30-31. Five Forks April 1. Scott's Cross Roads April 2. Tabernacle Church or Beaver Pond Creek April 4. Sailor's Creek April 6. Appomattox Station April 8. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. Expedition to Danville April 23-29. March to Washington, D. C., May 1. Grand Review May 23. Moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 1. Mustered out June 23, 1865. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 1st Michigan Cavalry.

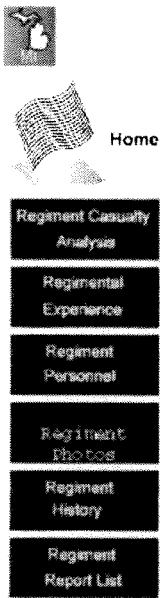
Regiment lost during service 6 Officers and 135 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 322 Enlisted men by disease. Total 366.

###### 6th REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 28 to October 13, 1862. Mustered in October 13, 1862. Duty at Grand Rapids, Mich., till December 10. Left State for Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862. Attached to Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, Military District of Washington, to February, 1863. Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington, to March, 1863. 1st Brigade, Stahel's Cavalry Division, 22nd Army Corps, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division, to June, 1865. District of the Plains, Dept. of Missouri, to September, 1865. Mustered out November 24, 1865. District of Dakota, Dept. of Missouri, to November, 1865.

SERVICE.—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till June, 1863. Scout from Centreville, Va., to Falmouth, Va., February 27-28, 1863. Marsteller's Place, near Warrenton Junction, May 14. Reconnaissance up the Catoctin Valley June 27-28. Occupation of Gettysburg, Pa., June 28. Action at Hanover, Pa., June 30. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Hunterstown, Pa., July 2. Monterey July 4. Smithsburg July 5. Williamsburg and Hagerstown July 6. Boonsboro July 8. Hagerstown July 11-13. Falling Waters July 14. Ashby's Gap July 17, 18 and 20. Berry's Ford July 20. Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross Roads, July 24. King George Court House August 24. Expedition to Port Conway September 1-3. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Culpeper Court House September 13. Somerville Ford September 14. Raccoon Ford September 14-16. Somerville Ford September 15. Reconnaissance across the Rapidan September 21-23. Madison Court House September 21. White's Ford September 21-22. Robertson's Ford September 23. Bristoe Campaign October 8-22. James City October 8-10. Bethesda Church October 10. Near Culpeper and Brandy Station October 11. Gainesville October 14. Manassas Junction October 15. Groveton October 17-18. Gainesville, Catlett's Station and Buckland's Mills October 19. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Stevensburg November 8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Morton's Ford November 26. Raccoon Ford November 26-27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond February 28-March 4. Fortifications of Richmond March 1. Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River May 3-June 24. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Todd's Tavern May 5-6; Brock Road and the Furnaces May 6; Todd's Tavern May 7-8. Sheridan's Raid to James

## Regiment Assignments



### 5th MI Cavalry ( 3-years )

Organized: Detroit, MI on 8/30/62  
Mustered Out: 6/22/65 at Fort Leavenworth, KS

Officers Killed or Mortally Wounded: 6  
Officers Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 3  
Enlisted Men Killed or Mortally Wounded: 135  
Enlisted Men Died of Disease, Accidents, etc.: 222  
(Source: Fox, Regimental Losses)

From	To	Brigade	Division	Corps	Army	Comment
Dec '62	Feb '63	Prov'l Cav	Casey's		Military District of Washington	
Mar '63	Jun '63	1	Cavalry	22	Department of Washington, D.C.	
Jun '63	Mar '64	2	3	Cavalry	Army of Potomac	
Mar '64	Aug '64	1	1	Cavalry	Army of Potomac	
Aug '64	Mar '65	1	1	Cavalry	Army of the Shenandoah	
Mar '65	May '65	1	1	Cavalry	Army of Potomac	

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## Regimental Casualty Analysis

### 5th MI Cavalry

Organized: Detroit, MI on 8/30/62  
 Mustered Out: 6/22/65

126 Rows Found

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#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1	05/05/62	Williamsburg, VA	0	0	1	0
2	04/19/63	Hawkhurst's Mills, VA	0	0	2	0
3	06/04/63	Frying Pan, VA	0	1	6	0
4	06/15/63		0	1	1	0
5	06/30/63	Hanover, PA	0	3	0	0
6	06/30/63	Littletown, PA	1	1	0	0
7	07/01/63	Gettysburg, PA	0	2	0	0
8	07/02/63	Gettysburg, PA	0	1	0	0
9	07/03/63	Gettysburg, PA	8	27	3	3
10	07/04/63	Emmettsburg, MD	0	0	4	0
11	07/04/63	Gettysburg, PA	0	0	8	6
12	07/04/63	Monterey, MD	1	0	1	0
13	07/05/63	Emmettsburg, MD	0	0	1	0
14	07/05/63	Monterey, MD	0	0	1	0
15	07/05/63	Smithsburg, VA	1	0	0	0
16	07/06/63	Williamsport, MD	0	0	1	0
17	07/08/63	Boonsboro, MD	2	5	0	0
18	07/12/63	Hagerstown, MD	0	1	0	0
19	07/21/63	Ashby's Gap, VA	0	0	3	0
20	07/24/63	Battle Mountain, VA	0	0	2	1

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## Regimental Casualty Analysis

### 5th MI Cavalry

Organized: Detroit, MI on 8/30/62  
Mustered Out: 6/22/65

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#	Date	Place	Killed	Wounded	POW	Missing
1	07/24/63	Newby's Cross Roads, VA	1	1	1	0
2	07/28/63		0	1	0	0
3	08/04/63		0	0	1	0
4	08/04/63	Falmouth, VA	0	0	0	2
5	08/14/63	Falmouth, VA	0	0	1	0
6	08/20/63	Falmouth, VA	0	0	2	0
7	08/23/63	Falmouth, VA	0	1	3	0
8	09/01/63	Port Conway, VA	1	0	0	0
9	09/16/63	Raccoon Ford, VA	1	0	0	0
10	09/17/63		0	0	0	1
11	09/23/63	Robinson Creek	0	0	1	0
12	09/28/63		0	0	1	0
13	09/29/63	Hartwood Church, VA	0	0	1	0
14	10/01/63	Woodville	0	0	2	0
15	10/09/63	James City, VA	0	0	2	0
16	10/10/63		0	0	1	0
17	10/10/63	James City, VA	0	1	12	0
18	10/11/63	Brandy Station, VA	3	0	2	0
19	10/11/63	James City, VA	0	0	6	0
20	10/12/63	Brandy Station, VA	3	0	2	0

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## Battle History

### RUSSELL'S FORD, VA. Also known as JAMES CITY OCT. 10TH, 1863

Russell's Ford, Va., Oct. 10, 1863. 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. During the Bristoe campaign the Confederate cavalry in force crossed Robertson's river at Russell's Ford on the morning of the 10th and attacked the 5th N.Y. cavalry picketing that place. The pickets fell back slowly toward James City, fighting all the way. Brig.-Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., commanding the brigade, formed a line of battle near the town and threw out a strong skirmish line. The Confederates advanced in heavy column until they reached a point commanded by Davies' artillery, when they were compelled to fall back. Their skirmishers, however, kept up a spirited fire all day and at one time they brought a battery into position, but it was soon driven off by Elder's guns. The casualties were not reported.

Source: The Union Army, vol. 6

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### MICHIGAN Fifth Cavalry. (Three Years)

The Fifth Cavalry was organized at Detroit and was mustered into the United States service Aug. 30, 1862. It left Detroit Dec. 4, 1862, for Washington, D. C., with an enrollment of 1,144 officers and men.

The field, staff and line officers at organization were as follows.

Colonel, Joseph T. Copeland, Pontiac. Lieutenant Colonel, William D. Mann, Detroit. Majors, Freeman Norwell, Detroit; Ebenezer Gould, Owosso, and Luther S. Trowbridge, Detroit. Surgeon, John P. Wilson, Pontiac. Assistant Surgeon, Addison R. Stone, Memphis. Adjutant, Richard Baylis, St. Johns. Quartermaster, Arthur Edwards, Trenton. Commissary, Dwight A. Aiken, Pontiac. Chaplain, Oliver Taylor, Detroit.

A. Captain, Wellington W. Gray, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, William M. Underhill, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Samuel Harris, Rochester. Second Lieutenant, Egbert B. Clark, Clarkston.

B. Captain, Allyn C. Litchfield, Blenden. First Lieutenant, David Oliphant, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Myron Hickey, Davisburg. Second Lieutenant, Robert A. Haire, Georgetown.

C. Captain, George W. Hunt, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Horace W. Dodge, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Jacob Bristol, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Edward G. Granger, Detroit.

D. Captain, Eli K. Simonds, Northville. First Lieutenant, George S. Wheeler, Green Oak. Second Lieutenant, Thomas J. Dean, Northville. Second Lieutenant, Henry Hitchcock, Lyons.

E. Captain, Crawley P. Dake, Armada. First Lieutenant, Edward M. Lee, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, William H. Rolls, Trenton. Second Lieutenant, George R. Barse, Detroit.

F. Captain, Noah H. Ferry, Grand Haven. First Lieutenant, Abram C. Vanderburgh, Port Huron. Second Lieutenant, William Keith, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Elmer C. Dicey, White Pigeon.

G. Captain, William T. Magoffin, Bingham. First Lieutenant, Stephen B. Mann, Palmyra. Second Lieutenant, George W. Townsend, Green Bush. Second Lieutenant, John Gunderman, Essex.

H. Captain, Stephen P. Purdy, Detroit. First Lieutenant, Henry Starkey, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Edgar W. Flint, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Henry K. Foote, Detroit.

I. Captain, William B. Williams, Allegan. First Lieutenant, George N. Dutcher, Saugatuck. Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Safford, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Finley, Detroit.

K. Captain, John E. Clark, Ann Arbor. First Lieutenant, Henry H. Petee, Flint. Second Lieutenant, Hobart Miller, Detroit. Second Lieutenant, William O. North, Lapeer.

L. Captain, Robert F. Judson, Kalamazoo. First Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Axtell, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, David G. Kendall, Kalamazoo. Second Lieutenant, Robert C. Wallace, Detroit.

M. Captain, Frederick A. Copeland, Pontiac. First Lieutenant, Smith H. Hastings, Coldwater. Second Lieutenant, Andrew D. Hall, Quincy. Second Lieutenant, George Fairbrother, Detroit.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Washington it was assigned to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, composed of the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and these regiments served together during the war.

Colonel Copeland was commissioned Brigadier General Nov. 29, 1862, and was in command of the brigade when General Lee crossed the Potomac on his northern campaign.

June 27 the Fifth and Sixth Cavalry, under command of

General Copeland, started on a reconnaissance through Pennsylvania to find General Lee's army and gather any information possible that would be of interest to General Hooker, who at that time was the union commander.

The Fifth on the afternoon of the 28th entered the town of Gettysburg and learned that a part of General Lee's forces had passed through the place on their way to York, Pa. The corps of Generals Early and Longstreet were located and couriers were sent to inform General Hooker of the situation at Gettysburg. Just at this time General Hooker was superseded by General Meade and General Custer was assigned to the command of the Michigan Brigade and General Kilpatrick was assigned to command the Cavalry Division.

Russell A. Alger was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Feb. 28, 1863. The brigade met the confederate General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry June 30, near Hanover, Pa., and drove them back in a spirited charge, afterwards dismounting and fighting on foot. The Fifth lost severely, but accomplished the purpose to which it was assigned.

July 3 the Fifth, with the Michigan Brigade, had one of the severest cavalry engagements of the war with General Stuart's forces. The confederate general had marched to the right and rear of the union army at the battle of Gettysburg and was a serious menace to the Union troops and the reserve artillery, but the Michigan Brigade realized the critical situation and by their determined gallantry won a decisive victory in repelling General Stuart's attack, driving him back so he could no longer threaten the rear of the Union lines.

It is not too much to say that had not the Union cavalry repulsed General Stuart, that a disaster would have befallen the army of General Meade that might have changed the fate of that day.

The next day the Fifth started to intercept General Lee's army that was in full retreat upon Williamsport. The Fifth charged across a bridge on the side of the mountain leading to Williamsport, where the enemy's wagon train was passing, and with the brigade captured 1,500 prisoners and destroyed a large wagon train.

On July 8 the Fifth met the enemy near Boonsboro, where the regiment was dismounted and charged the confederates, who were behind stone walls, but the charge of the Fifth was so impetuous that the confederates were driven in confusion to the rear. In this action Colonel Alger was severely wounded and carried from the field and was not able to take command of the regiment again until September.

Major C. P. Dake assumed command of the Fifth after Colonel Alger and Lieutenant Colonel Gould were wounded and the regiment took an active part in the engagement at Falling Waters, Md., where the confederates were put to flight by the gallant charges of the Michigan men.

The Fifth returned to Virginia after General Lee had crossed the Potomac and in September was at Culpepper Court House, Raccoon Ford, White's Ford and the 26th was at Jack's Shop. General Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division was at James City, where it was attacked Oct. 9 by confederate infantry, artillery and cavalry, and fell back before such superior numbers to Brandy Station. Here he found the confederate cavalry under General Fitz Hugh Lee drawn up in line to dispute his further progress.

General Custer, commanding the Michigan Brigade, asked for and obtained permission to attempt to break the enemy's lines, now completely enveloping the Union forces. Placing the Fifth and First Michigan in advance, supported by the other two regiments of the brigade, he ordered his band to the front and directed them to play "Yankee Doodle." As the strains of the familiar tune floated out upon the ears of the troopers they drew sabers and, by order of General Custer, dashed forward at head-long gallop and drove the enemy from the front.

The Fifth had a severe engagement with the enemy at Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, where it first fought on foot and then in a mounted charge drove the enemy pell mell for two miles.

In February, 1864, a cavalry force of 5,000, under command of General Kilpatrick, started from Stevensburg, Va., for a daring raid upon Richmond. The well mounted men of each regiment of the Michigan Brigade formed a part of this force. The command started Feb. 28 and crossed the Rapidan at Ely's

Ford and, marching by way of Spottsylvania, soon reached the Virginia railroad, which was destroyed, as well as all other public property in the vicinity.

General Kilpatrick with his main force moved upon Ashland and was then to attack Richmond by way of the Brook turnpike. But the confederates learned that a Union cavalry force was advancing upon the city and troops were sent at once to repel the attack. Kilpatrick's men rode over the outer works of Richmond, but the inner lines were too strongly guarded with artillery for his mounted command to force.

He reluctantly withdrew his troopers and started by way of Louisa Court House to join the Union lines, which he eventually reached in safety.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade started on the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, with the army of the Potomac, which ended in the siege of Petersburg.

The Fifth crossed the Rappahannock at Ely's Ford and moved to Chancellorsville. It was soon engaged in the terrible battle of the Wilderness on the Brock road. The command moved by the way of Todd's Tavern to Beaver Dam Station, fighting the enemy the whole way, and at the station destroyed supplies for the confederate army estimated in value at several million dollars.

The command crossed the South Anna at Ground Squirrel Bridge and on the 11th met the confederate forces under General J. E. B. Stuart and a severe cavalry engagement ensued. Here the enemy was routed and met with a disaster in the death of the confederate leader General Stuart from which the cavalry of the confederacy never recovered. It is believed that he received his death wound from Private John A. Huff of company E of the Fifth Cavalry, who was afterwards mortally wounded at Hawes' Shop.

May 15 the command marched to Bottom's Bridge and reached Malvern Hill the 14th, where it opened communications with General Butler. After a series of engagements the command again joined the army of the Potomac May 25. The next day it started in conjunction with the army of the Potomac and on the 28th met the enemy at Hawes' Shop, where the Fifth was dismounted, as the country was too wooded to successfully maneuver cavalry, and, with the other regiments of the brigade, charged the enemy and a desperate hand to hand encounter took place. The losses here in the brigade were greater than in any other battle in which it was engaged, testifying to the severity of the conflict. The Union men finally drove the confederates from their works and were masters of the field.

In July, 1864, the Michigan brigade was ordered to the Shenandoah valley, where it took part in all the brilliant engagements that resulted in driving the confederate forces under General Early from the valley and securing that important vantage ground so it was never occupied again by confederate troops during the war.

Two battle flags were captured by the Fifth at Opequan and the regiment did gallant service at Winchester, Luray, Port Republic, Mt. Crawford, Woodstock, Cedar Creek, Newton and Madison Court House.

The Fifth was with General Sheridan when the Union forces moved in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond and drove General Rosser from Louisa Court House, where a large amount of property was destroyed, together with the depot and railroad and aqueducts on the line of the James river canal, seriously interfering with General Lee's sources of supplies. The command returned to the army in time to participate in the movement around Petersburg, fighting desperately at Five Forks, also at the South Side railroad, Duck's Pond, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox.

After the surrender of General Lee the Fifth marched to Washington, where it took part in the grand review, May 23.

The Fifth, with parts of the other regiments of the brigade, were then ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where detachments were sent on various expeditions against the Indians, and in September the brigade was consolidated by muster out of part of the officers and men and the balance formed into the "First Michigan Veteran Cavalry."

The order sending this brigade to the far West after its long and gallant service in the East was considered an unjust act and a long and acrimonious correspondence between Governor

Crapo of Michigan and the War Department ensued.

Only partial justice was done these men by an act of Congress passing an appropriation to repay them for being mustered out in Utah with no way of returning across the plains except on foot or by wagon train.

A mere outline of the campaigns of a regiment like the Fifth can give no adequate idea of the marches, hardships and fighting endured by such a command and only a detailed and daily account of its marches, reconnoisances, scouts and battles can furnish a comprehensive history of its officers and men. That this volume is compiled primarily to give the individual military history of each member of the regiment is the apology for the abridged account of the movements of the regiment.

During the service of the Fifth with the brigade it had been engaged with the enemy at Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863; Hunterstown, Pa., July 2, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; Monterey, Md., July 4, 1863; Cavetown, Md., July 5, 1863; Smithtown, Md., July 6, 1863; Boonsborough, Md., July 6, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 6, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Boonsborough, Md., July 8, 1863; Hagerstown, Md., July 10, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 10, 1863; Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 19, 1863; Kelley's Ford, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; Culpepper Court House, Va., Sept. 14, 1863; Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863; White's Ford, Va., Sept. 21, 1863; Jack's Shop, Va., Sept. 26, 1863; James City, Va., Oct. 9, 10, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863; Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863; Stevensburg, Va., Nov. 19, 1863; Morton's Ford, Va., Nov. 26, 1863; Richmond, Va., March 1, 1864; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 7, 1864; Beaver Dam Station, Va., May 9, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., May 10, 11, 1864; Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864; Milford, Va., May 27, 1864; Hawe's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864; Baltimore Cross Roads, Va., May 29, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 30 and June 1, 1864; Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 12, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., July 21, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 11, 1864; Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Leetown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864; Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864; Summit, Va., Sept. 4, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Port Republic, Va., July 26, 27, 28, 1864; Mount Crawford, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Woodstock, Va., Oct. 9, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Madison Court House, Va., Dec. 24, 1864; Louisa Court House, Va., March 8, 1865; Five Forks, Va., March 30, 31 and April 1, 1865; South Side R. R., Va., April 2, 1865; Duck Pond Mills, Va., April 4, 1865; Ridge's or Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 8, 9, 1865; Willow Springs, Dakota, Territory, Aug. 12, 1865.

Total enrollment.....	1866
Number killed in action.....	101
Number died of wounds.....	24
Number died while prisoners of war.....	69
Number died of disease.....	109
Number discharged for disability.....	196

Source: Record of Service of Michigan Volunteers 1861-65

\*\*\*\*\*

Report of Col. Russell A. Alger, Fifth Michigan Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,  
Near Stevensburg, Va., September 19, 1863.  
LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you the following statement of the part taken by the Fifth Michigan Cavalry from September 12 to 15, inclusive:

September 12, left Berea Church, Va., at 12 m., pursuant to orders from Brigadier-General Custer, and proceeded to near Kelly's Ford, where we arrived at 9 p. m. and bivouacked for the night.

September 13, resumed our march at 6 a. m., crossing the ford, the Fifth Michigan being in advance of brigade. Proceeded about 1 mile, when we were ordered into line of battle. At 10 a. m. resumed our march until within about 3 miles of Culpeper Court-House, when we received orders to dismount and act as skirmishers through a dense piece of woods on our left flank, filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, which we did and succeeded in driving them and wounding and capturing 1 prisoner. We were then ordered to remount, and proceeded toward Culpeper Court-House, when within about a mile of that place we were again met by a strong force of the enemy, and received orders to dismount and drive them

from the field. Skirmishing all the way into town we arrived there at 2 p. m.; passed through, and halted about a mile beyond the town. Resumed the march until 8 p. m., when we bivouacked about 3 miles northeast of Culpeper Court-House.

September 14, resumed the march at 7 a. m. toward Raccoon Ford, Va., arriving near there about 10 a. m., and supporting dismounted skirmishers the rest of the day.

September 15, encamped in piece of woods one-half mile in rear of the ford.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. ALGER,  
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. W. NEWTON,  
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Source: Official Records  
CHAP. XLI.] ADVANCE OF THE UNION FORCES, ETC. PAGE 124-48  
[Series I. Vol. 29. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 48.]

\*\*\*\*\*

*✓  
J. W. Scott*

THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION:  
A COMPILATION OF THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS  
OF THE  
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY  
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery,  
PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXVII—IN THREE PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES LIBRARY

OCT 24 1988

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1889.

SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS  
OF THE  
UNION AND  
CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

EDITED BY  
Janet B. Hewett

ASSISTANT EDITORS  
Jocelyn Pinson and Julia H. Nichols

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS  
Gary Gallagher, Robert Krick, Lee Wallace, Theodore Savas,  
Robert E. L. Krick, William Marvel, Michael Cavanaugh,  
Peter Carmichael, Prof. William L. Shea, Arthur W.  
Bergeron, Jr., Michael Banasik, Silas Felton

PART II - RECORD OF EVENTS

Volume 30

Serial No. 42

BROADFOOT PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Wilmington, NC  
1996

RECORD OF SERVICE

OF

Michigan Volunteers

IN THE

CIVIL WAR

1861-1865



Published by authority of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Michigan  
Legislature, under the direction of Brig. Gen. H. Brown, Adjutant General.

**Nancy Garvey**

---

**From:** [REDACTED] AM  
**Sent:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED] .NET  
**Cc:** [REDACTED] Death  
**Subject:** [REDACTED]

Garry

Thank you for going the extra mile. If you ever need a letter of your Quality and Customer Service, Please feel free to contact me.

All the Best, Joe Murphy

In a message dated 5/10/2011 10:01:15 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time, g.hendershott@comcast.net writes:  
Yes, I just got off the phone with Les Jensen at West Point he will finish the Authentication over this coming weekend and send it. He said the flag was genuine and a great flag, and that we will have his Letter of Authenticity next week, I have the Official Records from the War Department, and will send everything together in 1 package all at one time to the Office.

Thank you for being patient with my getting this done, as well as helping me see it thru!  
You will have everything next week at the office. Thanks again Gary



----- Original Message -----

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** "g" [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** Ne [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Monday, May 2, 2011 8:25:27 AM  
**Subject:** RE: Confederate Flag

Gary,  
The flag was returned yesterday (Sunday, May 1<sup>st</sup>). I would imagine we'll receive some form of written appraisal in the not too distant future. Thanks so much.

Nancy

**From:** [REDACTED] net]  
**S**  
**T**  
**C**  
**Subject:** Re: Confederate Flag

I have Vonnie with Horse Soldier Research going to Army Heritage Center in Carlisle PA to go thru Howard Madaus records this week ( his widow donated all of his research to the US Army) Then as a back up plan I have Les Jensen at the USMA West Point Museum on standby to re-authenticate the flag if Vonnie cannot find Howies Letters on the flag.

Nancy, this means we will not move the flag this week, so dont worry about it this week and good luck on your surgery. If Vonnie finds all the paperwork at the Army, then she will ofcourse make copies of his Authentication and we will not have to trouble you with moving the flag again!

If she can not locate his files then we will pick the flag up next week, I will give you plenty of notice and drive it to West Point NY for Les Jensen to Authenticate the Flag ( then drive it back the next day - same driver as before). I also have the curator of the Tennessee State Museum on standby to look at the flag too.

Thank you

Gary



From:

To: "

Sent:

Subject:

Thanks so much for the update....

---

**From:** g.hendershott@comcast.net [mailto:g.hendershott@comcast.net]

**Sent:** Tuesday, March 29, 2011 10:28 AM

**To:** Nancy Garvey

**Cc:** Nevisman

**Subject:** Re: Confederate Flag

OK I have gotten started and contacted 2 different museums regarding Howard Madaus records, and should be able to get a copy of his original Letter of Authenticity from 2007 ( he died in 08').

I will get the Official Records for the Michigan cavalry guy that captured it. And track down Craig Nanos and get a letter from him too....

I will wait until I get the above before we move the flag again, should know within a few days if I can get a copy of the original L of A, then move forward from there.... I will keep you both posted on the schedule of all of this. Thanks again for your patience.. Gary

I may take the flag to Hagerstown MD to Fonda Thomsen's to have the fabric analysis done but will wait and do everything at one time depending on the above.. and set it up for a quick turn around.

Thank you again -- I am mailing a check today to the office in new Hope for \$2500 refund for the silver cup, just hold onto the silver cup and we will do all at one time.....



----- Original Message -----

From:

To: "

Sent:

Subject: RE: Confederate Flag

Gary,

That's fine.... I'll wait to hear from you. I do not access e-mail Friday through Sunday. I'll be in the office Monday through Thursday of next week as well. Thanks so much...

Nancy

**From:** [REDACTED] .net]  
**Sent:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Re: Confederate Flag

No Dates set yet, but will take to Fonda Thomsen at Textile Preservation in Northern Maryland on the PA border, she is the recognized expert on textile analysis, and I am trying to Reach the Flag Research Center in Santa Rosa, CA to get a copy of Howard Madaus letter of authenticity, Howie died about 3 years ago and willed all of his records to this Flag Research non-profit in CA. Then there is another expert Gregg Biggs who works for the Tennessee State Museum.

But will start with the first 2, to rebuild the lost file, and if we need a 3rd opinion will bring in Bigg's while flag is at Fonda's...

1st I will set up Fonda for a quick turn around 2 to 3 weeks, once I have that date set then will dove tail all the others in that time frame. I plan on having everything done before May 15th.

I will pay all expenses and give you Insurance Policy while out of your hands for 2 to 3 weeks, I will pay all authentication expenses, courier's etc....

Thanks for your patience, and I appreciate your working with me....I will know ETA by Monday. Gary



----- Original Message -----

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Confederate Flag

Gary,

Joe had asked me if I had heard from you re picking up the flag to be appraised. Can you please let me know when this might happen? Joe said if this couldn't be done or if the flag isn't authentic, then you would return the funds he paid for the flag. I'll wait to hear from you and be happy to discuss my availability. Thanks again...

Nancy

**From:**  
**Sent:**  
**To:**  
**Subject:**

Oh yes, paid in Full, and you still have a Report coming from Les Jensen from West Point this week too! Les is mailing direct to you at the office his authentication report on the Flag for Joe's files, so you have one more package to come! Thanks again gary



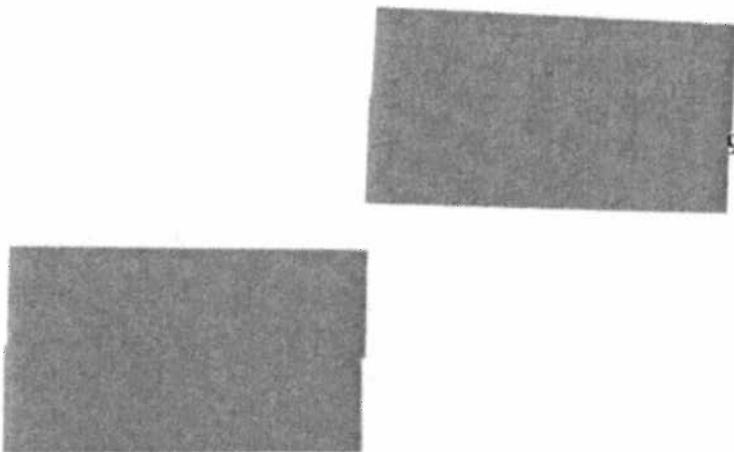
----- Original Message -----

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Monday, May 23, 2011 8:22:56 AM  
**Subject:** Confederate Flag

Gary,

I've received your FED EX package this morning. It was delivered on Friday, but I'm not in the office on Fridays. I'll make sure Joe sees the research information when he returns from Florida. I do have one question – an invoice is in the folder for a balance due of \$61.00. Have you paid this? I'm attaching a copy for your convenience. Again, thanks so much for all you've done to accomplish this research.

Nancy



I have examined a Confederate First National pattern flag in your possession which may be described as follows:

Description: Flag, Confederate First National pattern, made of cotton. The flag measures overall 24.5" on the hoist and 52 5/8" on the fly. The canton measures 12 1/8" on the hoist and 12 5/8" on the fly. It is made of light blue, slightly glazed cotton, woven in a tabby weave with a thread count of 50 threads per inch in the warp and weft. There are thirteen stars, made of white cotton, tabby weave, 60 X 60 TPI, spaced across the canton, 4 across the top, 4 across the bottom, 2 each on the right and left sides filling in, and one in the center. The stars are made with thin, long points, and measure, on average 3.75" in diameter. They are hand sewn to the canton. The star direction varies within the flag and the rows. Along the top, from the hoist to the fly, the stars point down, up, down, up. Along the bottom they point down, then the remaining three point up and to the right. Taken as a group, the four stars on the left of the canton, top to bottom (including the two in the top and bottom rows, respectively) point down. The four on the right point up. The center star points up and to the right.

The three bars are made with each bar in two pieces. A vertical seam, located 22.25" out from the fly edge of the canton, goes through all three bars.

The upper red bar is of cotton, tabby weave, 64 X 64, and is 40" long, in two sections; one, extending 22.25" out from the fly edge of the canton, and the second, continuing 17.75" out to the fly end. The bar is 11 1/8" wide. It is set about 1" below the line of the upper edge of the canton; the upper right corner essentially in the air.

The middle white bar, vertically seamed along the same line as the other two bars, is 52 5/8" long and 9 3/4" wide. It is made of white cotton, tabby weave, 72 X 72.

The lower red bar, like the white bar above it, is seamed vertically, and is 52 5/8" long. It is 11 1/8" wide and is made of the same material as the upper red bar.

Set in the approximate middle of the white bar is the motto: "LIBERTY/OR/DEATH." This motto is made from individually cut out letters made of red cotton, apparently by the


 Confederate First National Flag with "LIBERTY OR DEATH" motto

same material as the rest of the flag, and cut 1.5" high. The left edge of the three sections are set from the hoist as follows:

	From Hoist Edge
LIBERTY	16.5"
OR	21.5"
DEATH	18.25"

The lettering is Roman, serif with the "A" in "DEATH" having its middle bar extending only halfway from the fly towards the hoist, not connecting.

Set along the fly and bottom edges of the flag is dark blue fringe, probably cotton, 1.5" long, set on a woven, flowered tape 5/16" wide. There is no evidence that fringe was ever applied to the top edge of the flag. The top edge is a selvedge edge.

The hoist edge of the flag is turned under for about 1.5" in the area of the white and red stripes, and there are four rectangular holes, bound with buttonhole stitch, spaced along the hoist; at the top, bottom of the canton near the confluence of the white and lower red stripe and at the bottom of the red stripe, which were apparently for ties to attach the flag to a pole.

The flag was framed when examined. The reverse side of the flag could not be accessed.

Observations:

History: This flag was first offered for sale to the public in the Heritage Auctions sale of June 24, 2007. It had previously been in the collection of Donald Tharpe. No documentation, other than the catalog entry, accompanied the flag. According to the information provided in the catalog, it had been captured by Private James Goodman, Company I, 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry, and a wartime photograph of Goodman in a family photo album, plus a kerchief, a GAR medal and other unspecified family items accompanied the flag (copy attached). Goodman enlisted August 19, 1862 and was captured at James City, Virginia October 11, 1863. He died in Andersonville prison, Georgia July 24, 1864. A previous letter of authenticity drafted by Howard Michael Madaus cannot now be located.

It was stated in the catalog that it was "believed to have been taken from the baggage train" of Stuart's Cavalry at Jack's Shop, Virginia, during the Confederate retreat after Gettysburg. No particular reason was provided for this statement.

Clearly, assuming Goodman was the actual captor, the flag could not have been captured except between August 19, 1862 (when he enlisted) and October 11, 1863 (when he was

Confederate First National Flag with "LIBERTY OR DEATH" motto

captured). Until February, 1863, the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry performed duty in the defenses of Washington. From February 1863 on, the regiment was in a large number of locations, some of them engagements, to wit:

February 27-28, 1863 - Scout from Centreville to Falmouth, Va.  
April 13, 1863 - Haxhurst Mills  
June 4, 1863 - On Lawyer's Road, near Fairfax Court House and Frying Pan.  
June 25, 1863 - Ordered to join Army of the Potomac in the field; assigned to 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Brigade, 3d Division, Cavalry Corps  
June 27-28, 1863 - Reconnaissance up the Catoctin Valley, Md.  
June 28, 1863 - Occupation of Gettysburg, Pa.  
June 30, 1863 - Action at Hanover, Pa.  
July 1-3, 1863 - Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.  
July 2, 1863 - Hunterstown, Pa.  
July 4, 1863 - Monterey, Pa.  
July 5, 1863 - Smithburg, Pa.  
July 6, 1863 - Williamsport and Hagerstown, Md.  
July 8, 1863 - Boonsboro, Md.  
July 11-13, 1863 - Hagerstown, Md.  
July 14, 1863 - Falling Waters, Md.  
July 14, 1863 - Williamsport, Md.  
July 17, 1863 - Snicker's Gap, Va.  
July 17, 18 and 20, 1863 - Ashby's Gap, Va.  
July 24, 1863 - Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross Roads, Va.  
August 1-8, 1863 - Expedition from Warrenton Junction between Bull Run and Blue  
Ridge Mountains, Va.  
August 24, 1863 - King George Court House, Va.  
August 25, 1863 - Hartwood Church, Va.  
September 1-3, 1863 - Expedition to Port Conway, Va.  
September 1, 1863 - Lamb's Creek Church, near Port Conway, Va.  
September 13-17, 1863 - Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, Va.  
September 13, 1863 - Culpeper Court House, Va.  
September 14-16, 1863 - Raccoon Ford, Va.  
September 15, 1863 - Somerville Ford, Va.  
September 21-23, 1863 - Reconnaissance across the Rapidan, Va.  
September 21, 1863 - Madison Court House, Va.  
September 21-22, 1863 - White's Ford, Va.  
September 23, 1863 - Robertson's Ford, Va.  
September 30, 1863 - Woodville, Va.  
October 8-22, 1863 - Bristoe Campaign, Va.  
October 8-10, 1863 - James City, Va.  
October 11, 1863 - Bethesda Church, Va.

Confederate First National Flag with "LIBERTY OR DEATH" motto

October 11, 1863 – Brandy Station, Va.

October 11, 1863 – Near Culpeper, Va.

Private Goodman captured 11 October, 1863, James City, Va.

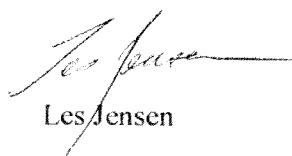
The entry from Frederick Dyer, A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, detailing the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry's Service is attached. Despite the large number of actions, details on any of them except the largest are sparse. In some cases, no after-action reports were written. A search of War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies for the period in question reveals no information about any element of the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry capturing any flags at any time. Thus, where Goodman acquired the flag is unknown.

The flag itself has many details that are consistent with known Confederate flags. The materials, size, hand sewing and general configuration are mirrored in other flags. At the same time, the star design is highly unusual. Indeed, I could not find any other Confederate flag with stars whose points are as narrow as on this flag. The motto "LIBERTY OR DEATH" suggests a Virginia origin, since it was Patrick Henry's utterance of the phrase that propelled it into significance, and there is at least one other Virginia flag (115<sup>th</sup> Virginia Militia, Hampton History Museum) with the phrase. The canton corner "in the air" is also odd, but there are flags which do not line up properly, including one at the West Point Museum, captured at Port Hudson, whose canton extends down into the white stripe rather than its lower edge lining up with that stripe. That said, there is nothing to prove that the flag was acquired as a result of enemy action. It could easily have come from a house or public building. The general design suggests a homemade flag, and its condition suggests that it had not seen much use.

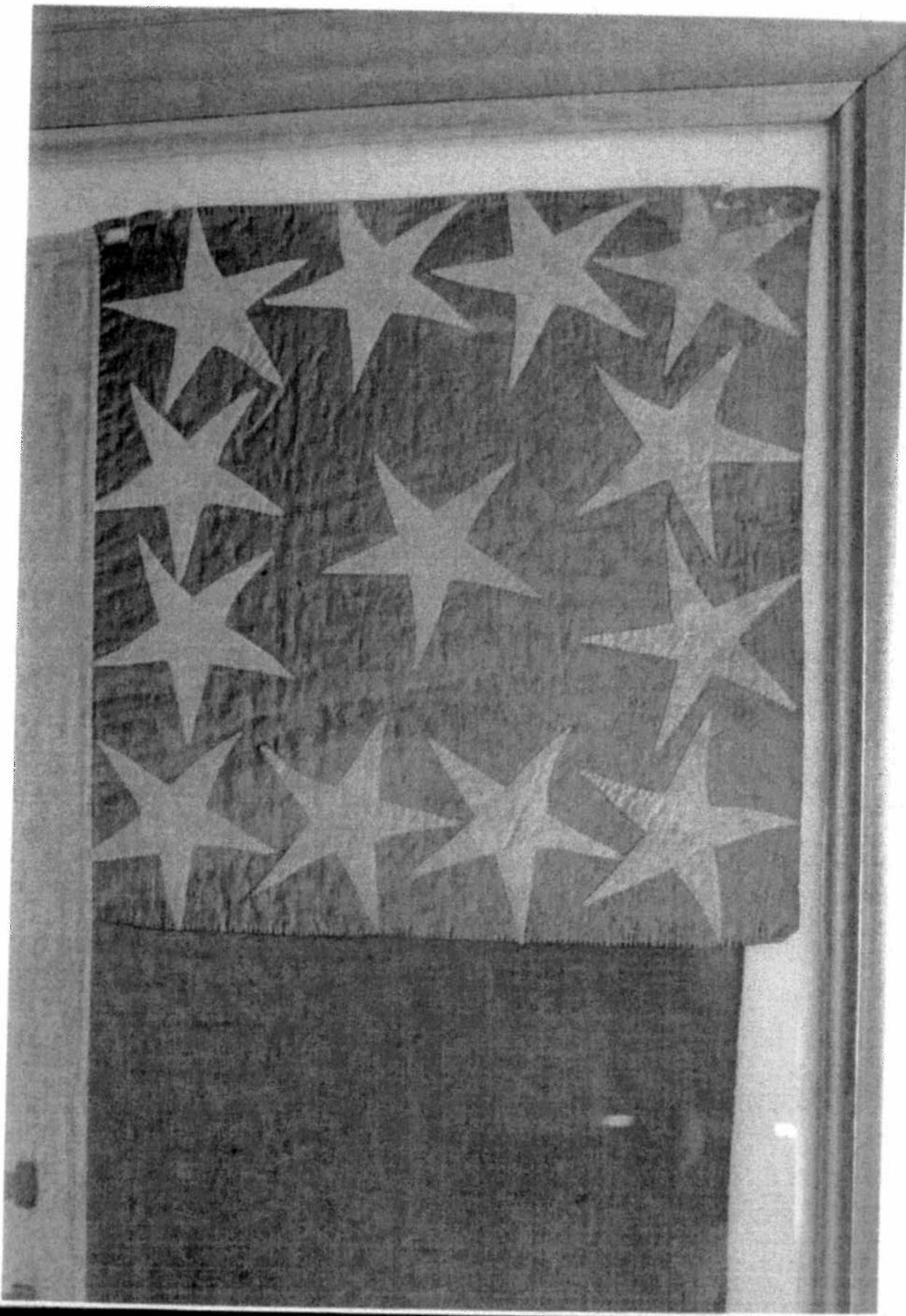
Conclusion: Based on the information provided, this flag has no verifiable history prior to its entering the Tharpe collection. Despite its rather unusual star pattern and canton construction, it does appear to be an original flag of the Civil War period. It should certainly be tested for dye and thread content. Perhaps additional research will reveal something more about its history.

As always, you may share this letter with any potential purchaser, and you may indicate that a letter of authenticity from an acknowledged expert is available, but I would ask that my name not be used in any direct advertising for the sale of this piece.

Sincerely,

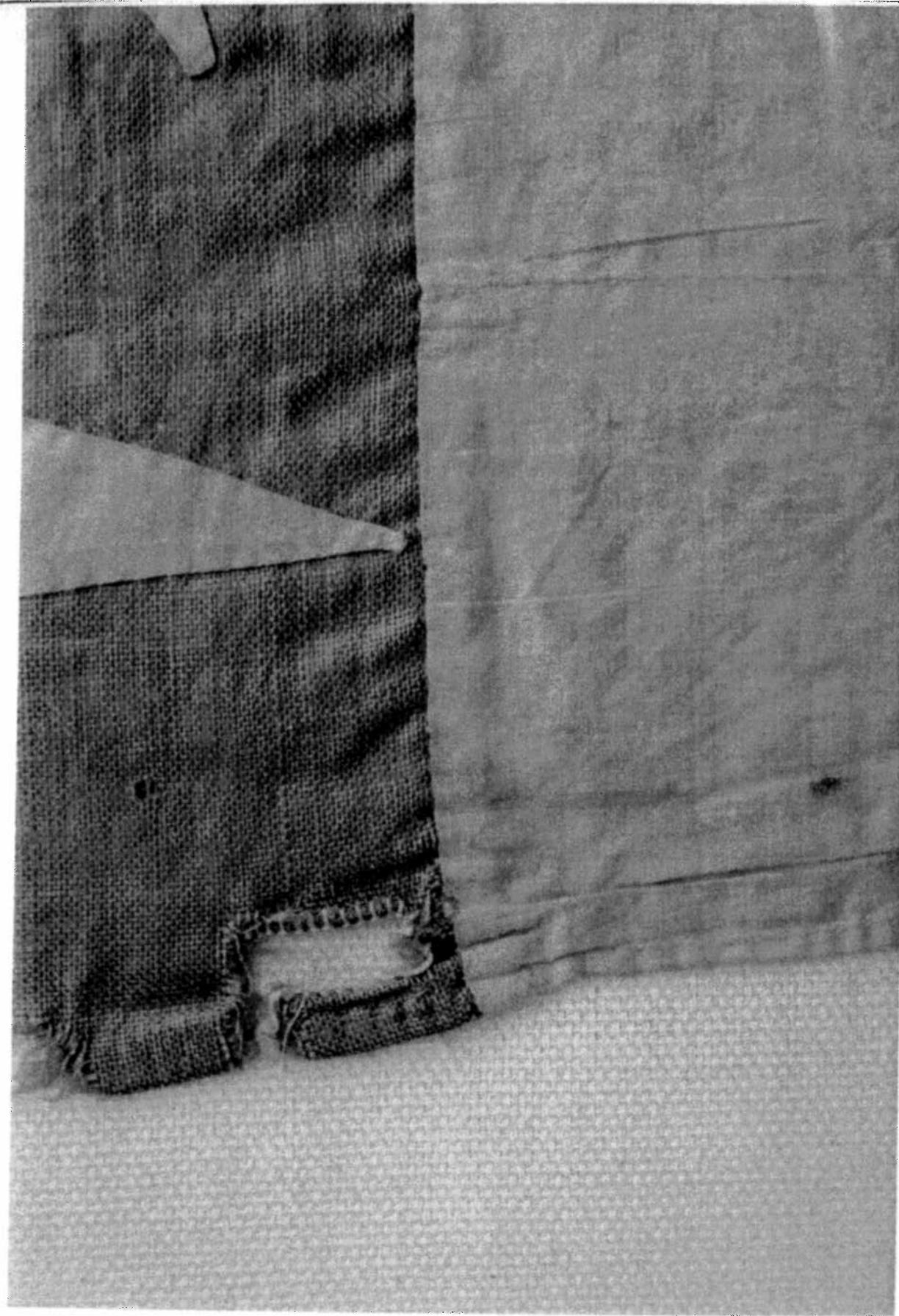


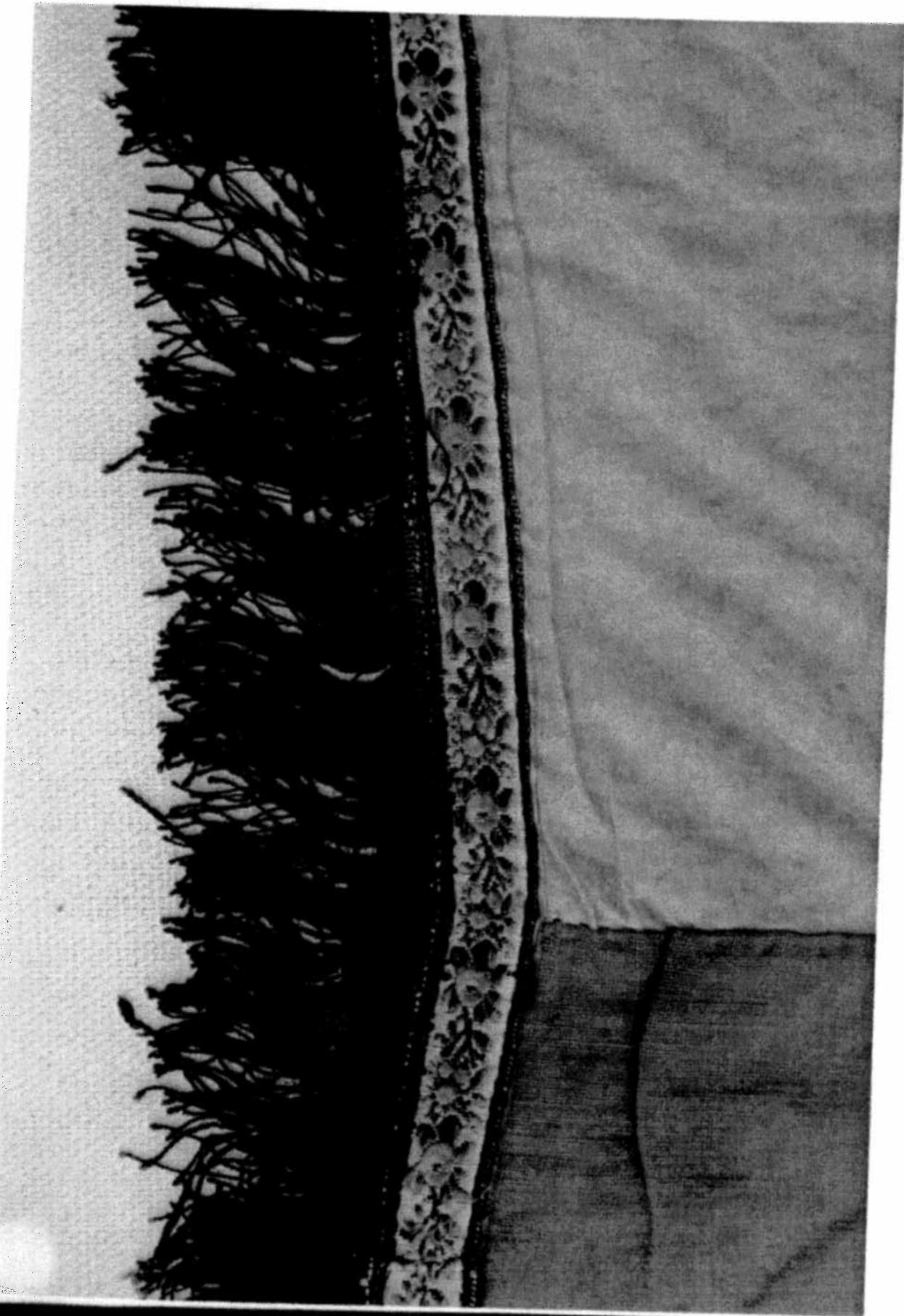
Les Jensen





LIBERTY  
OR  
DEATH





**1<sup>ST</sup> NATIONAL CSA BATTLE FLAG  
JEB STUART'S CAVALRY  
CAPTURED BY GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY  
GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN**

# HERITAGE

IMPORTANT CIVIL WAR AUCTION

June 24, 2007 | Gettysburg, Pennsylvania



HERITAGE HA.com  
*Auction Galleries*

# AMERICAN

COLLECTED BY

LIBERTY  
OR  
DEATH

*Lot 1101*

**Confederate Flag "Liberty or Death" captured by General Custer's command at**  
**1863 from JEB Stuart's Confederate Cavalry**

Certainly one of the finest and most historical Confederate 1<sup>st</sup> National Flags in existence. Carried during Lee's retreat from JEB Stuart's Cavalry by Custer's Cavalry. They don't come better than this. The Virginian Patriot Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or Give me Death," at St John's Church in Richmond, by the Ladies of Virginia that made it for one of JEB Stuart's Cavalry. Many Southerners believed that the Revolution. A beautifully made flag with a light blue silk canton with 13 white cotton stars, with the pa

TIPS FOR FINDING YOUR CIVIL WAR A

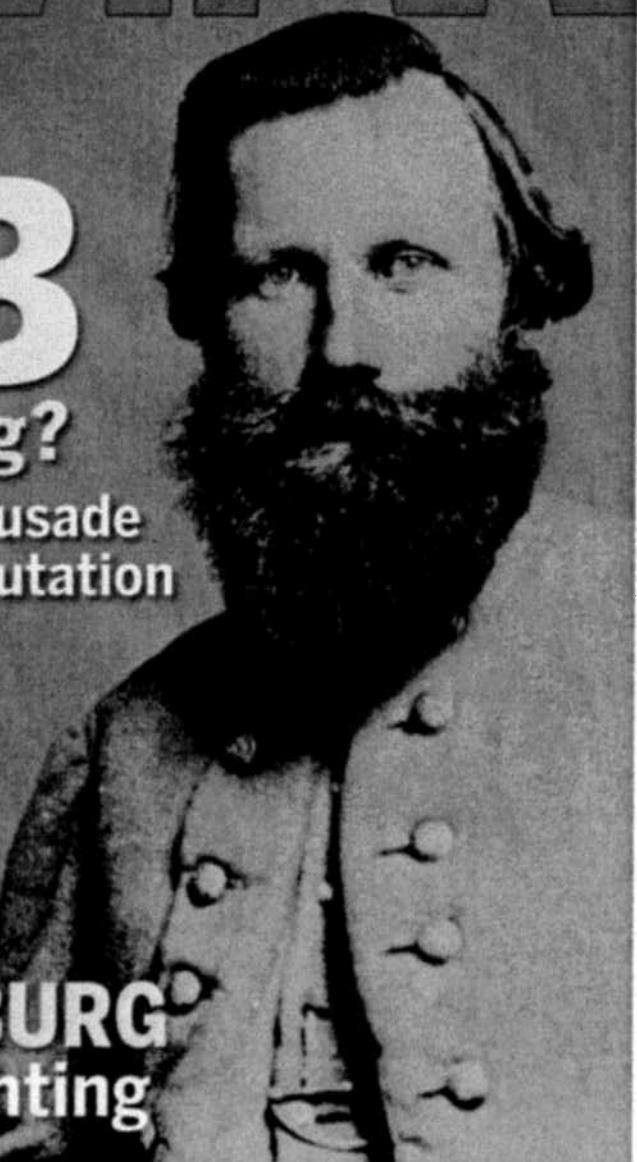
# AMERICA'S CIVIL WAR

What was  
**JEB**  
thinking?

The family's crusade  
to save his reputation

The prince  
who shielded  
**Lincoln**  
from Britain

**GETTYSBURG**  
Will the fighting  
ever stop?



## COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Brigade, Military District of Washington, to February, 1863. Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington, to March, 1863. 1st Brigade, Stahel's Cavalry Division, 22nd Army Corps, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 1st Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to June, 1865. 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division, to June, 1865.

**SERVICE.**—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till June, 1863. Scout from Centreville to Falmouth, Va., February 27-28, 1863. Hauxhurst Mills April 13. On Lawyer's Road, near Fairfax Court House and Frying Pan, June 4. Ordered to join Army of the Potomac in the field June 25. Reconnoissance up the Catoctin Valley June 27-28. Occupation of Gettysburg, Pa., June 28. Action at Hanover, Pa., June 30. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Hunterstown July 2. Monterey July 4. Smithburg July 5. Williamsport and Hagerstown July 6. Boonsboro July 8. Hagerstown July 11-13. Falling Waters July 14. Williamsport July 14. Snicker's Gap July 17. Ashby's Gap July 17, 18 and 20. Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross Roads, July 24. Expedition from Warrenton Junction between Bull Run and Blue Ridge Mountains August 1-8. King George Court House August 24. Hartwood Church August 25. Expedition to Port Conway September 1-3. Lamb's Creek Church, near Port Conway, September 1. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Culpeper Court House September 13. Raccoon Ford September 14-16. Somerville Ford September 15. Reconnoissance across the Rapidan September 21-23. Madison Court House September 21. White's Ford September 21-22. Robertson's Ford September 23. Woodville September 30. Bristoe Campaign October 8-22. James City October 8-10. Bethesda Church October 11. Brandy Station October 11. Near Culpeper October 11. Hartwood Church October 12. Grove Church October 14. Gainesville October 14. Groveton October 17-18. Gainesville, Catlett's Station and Buckland's Mill October 19. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Stevensburg November 7. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Morton's Ford November 26. Raccoon Ford November 26-27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond February 28-March 4. Fortification of Richmond March 1. Brooks' Turnpike March 1. Near Tunstall's Station March 3 (Detachment). Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River May 3-June 24. Todd's Tavern May 5-6. Brock Road and the Furnaces May 6. Wilderness May 6-7. Todd's Tavern May 7-8. Sheridan's Raid to James River May 9-24. Beaver Dam Station May 9. Ground Squirrel Church and Yellow Tavern May 11. Meadow Bridge and fortifications of Richmond May 12. Hanover Court House May 21. Haw's Shop May 24. On line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Hanovertown Ferry, Hanovertown, and Crump's Creek May 27. On line of the Totopotomoy May 28-31. Haw's Shop and Aenon Church May 28. Old Church and Mattadequin Creek May 30. Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1. Sheridan's Trevillian Raid June 7-24. Trevillian Station June 11-12. Newark or Mallory's Cross Roads June 12. Black Creek or Tunstall's Station June 21. White House or St. Peter's Church June 21. Jones' Bridge June 23. Demonstration north of the James River July 27-29. Deep Bottom July 27-28. Ordered to Washington, D. C., August 1. Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign August 7-November 28. Toll Gate, near White Post and Winchester, August 11. Cedarville or Front Royal August 16. Snicker's Gap Pike August 19. Near Berryville August 19-20. Kearneysville and Shepherdstown August 25. Leetown-Smithfield August 29. Smithfield Crossing, Opequan, August 29. Locke's Ford, Opequan Creek, September 13. Sevier's Ford, Opequan Creek, September 15. Battle of Opequan-Winchester September 19. Fisher's Hill September 21. Milford September 22. Luray September 24. Port Republic September 26-28. Mt. Crawford October 2. Luray Valley October 8. Tom's

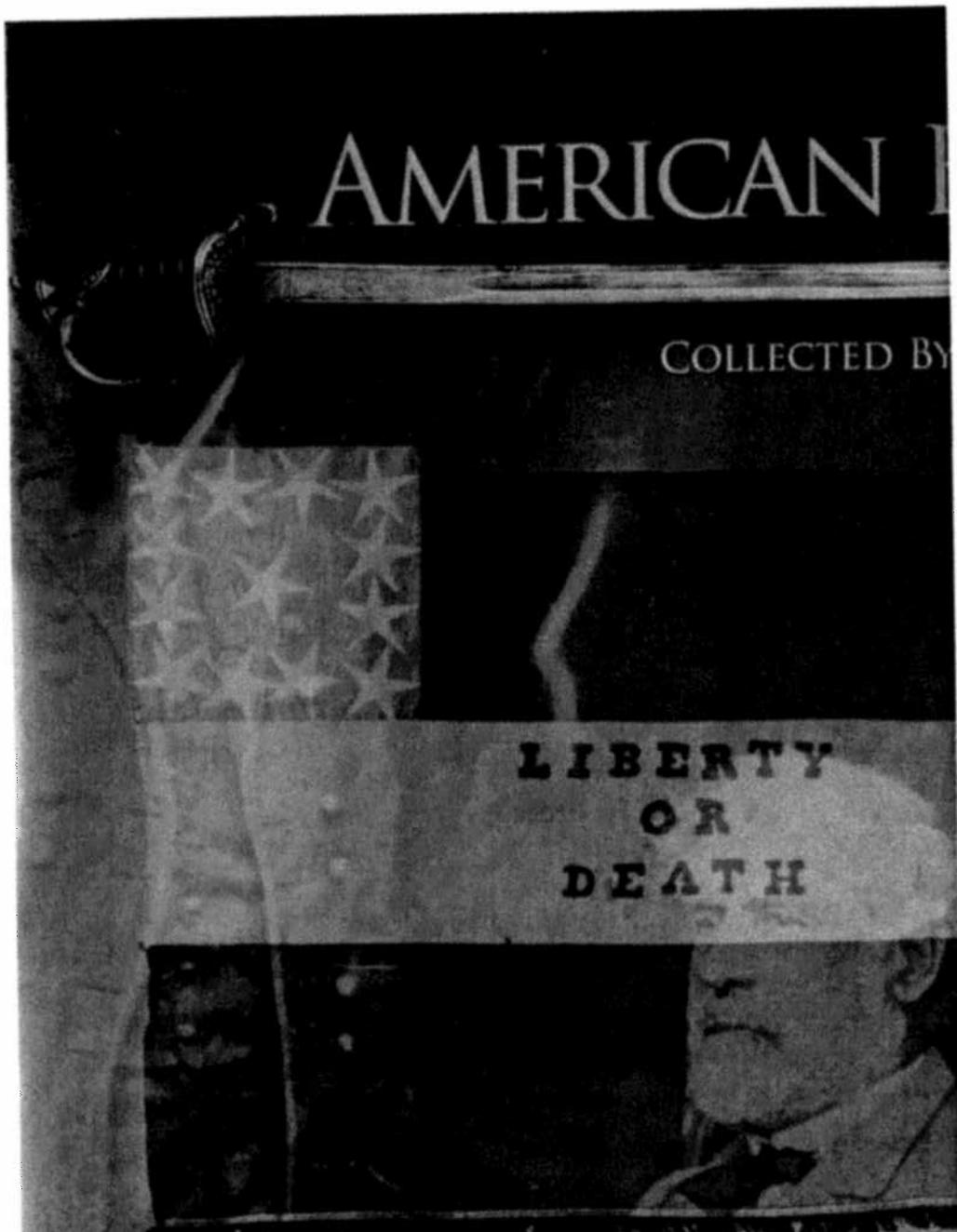
Brook, "Woodstock Races," October 8-9. Battle of Cedar Creek October 19. Near Kernstown November 11. Loudon County November 18. Expedition into Loudoun and Faquier Counties November 28-December 3. Raid to Gordonsville December 19-28. Madison Court House December 21. Liberty Mills December 22. Near Gordonsville December 23. Expedition to Little Fort Valley February 13-17, 1865. Sheridan's Expedition from Winchester February 27-March 25. Occupation of Staunton and Waynesboro March 2. Duguidsville March 8. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Dinwiddie Court House March 30-31. Five Forks April 1. Scott's Cross Roads April 2. Tabernacle Church or Beaver Pond Creek April 4. Sailor's Creek April 6. Appomattox Station April 8. Appomattox Court House April 9. Surrender of Lee and his army. Expedition to Danville April 23-29. March to Washington, D. C., May 1. Grand Review May 23. Moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 1. Mustered out June 23, 1865. Veterans and Recruits transferred to 1st Michigan Cavalry.

Regiment lost during service 6 Officers and 135 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 3 Officers and 322 Enlisted men by disease. Total 366.

## 6th REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Organized at Grand Rapids, Mich., May 28 to October 13, 1862. Mustered in October 13, 1862. Duty at Grand Rapids, Mich., till December 10, 1862. Attached to Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, Military District of Washington, to February, 1863. Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Casey's Division, 22nd Army Corps, Dept. of Washington, to March, 1863. 1st Brigade, Stahel's Cavalry Division, 22nd Army Corps, to June, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to March, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and Middle Military Division, to June, 1865. District of the Plains, Dept. of Missouri, to September, 1865. Mustered out November 24, 1865. District of Dakota, Dept. of Missouri, to November, 1865.

**SERVICE.**—Duty in the Defences of Washington, D. C., till June, 1863. Scout from Centreville, Va., to Falmouth, Va., February 27-28, 1863. Marsteller's Place, near Warrenton Junction, May 14. Reconnoissance up the Catoctin Valley June 27-28. Occupation of Gettysburg, Pa., June 28. Action at Hanover, Pa., June 30. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3. Hunterstown, Pa., July 2. Monterey July 4. Smithburg July 5. Williamsburg and Hagerstown July 6. Boonsboro July 8. Hagerstown July 11-13. Falling Waters July 14. Ashby's Gap July 17, 18 and 20. Berry's Ford July 20. Battle Mountain, near Newby's Cross Roads, July 24. King George Court House August 24. Expedition to Port Conway September 1-3. Advance from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan September 13-17. Culpeper Court House September 13. Somerville Ford September 14. Raccoon Ford September 14-16. Somerville Ford September 15. Reconnoissance across the Rapidan September 21-23. Madison Court House September 21. White's Ford September 21-22. Robertson's Ford September 23. Bristoe Campaign October 8-22. James City October 8-10. Bethesda Church October 10. Near Culpeper and Brandy Station October 11. Gainesville October 14. Manassas Junction October 15. Groveton October 17-18. Gainesville, Catlett's Station and Buckland's Mill's October 19. Advance to line of the Rappahannock November 7-8. Stevensburg November 8. Mine Run Campaign November 26-December 2. Morton's Ford November 26. Raccoon Ford November 26-27. Demonstration on the Rapidan February 6-7, 1864. Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond February 28-March 4. Fortifications of Richmond March 1. Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River May 3-June 24. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Todd's Tavern May 5-6; Brock Road and the Furnaces May 6; Todd's Tavern May 7-8. Sheridan's Raid to James



Lot 1101

**Confederate Flag "Liberty or Death" captured by General Custer's command at 1863 from JEB Stuart's Confederate Cavalry**

Certainly one of the finest and most historical Confederate 1<sup>st</sup> National Flags in existence. Carried during Lee's retreat from JEB Stuart's Cavalry by Custer's Cavalry. They don't come better than this. The Virginian Patriot Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty or Give me Death," at St John's Church in Richmond, by the Ladies of Virginia that made it for one of JEB Stuart's Cavalry. Many Southerners believed that the Revolution. A beautifully made flag with a light blue silk canton with 13 white cotton stars, with the pi

## THIRTEEN STAR CONFEDERATE FIRST NATIONAL FLAG WITH 5<sup>TH</sup> MICHIGAN CAVALRY CAPTURE HISTORY

The secession of Southern states began in December, 1860 and carried into January 1861. By month's end, seven states had left the Union; South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Florida. In February, 1861, delegates from these states gathered in Montgomery, Alabama to form a new government, lay out a constitution, elect a president and legislature and provide for the military defense.

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States was seated on February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1861 with delegates from each state save Texas, whose members would arrive late. After swearing in the members, the first order of business was to establish a constitution for the new nation. On February 9<sup>th</sup>, the Committee on Flag and Seal, chaired by William Porcher Miles, was formed to handle the task of creating a flag for the new nation. There was an unstated deadline for the committee to do its work for on March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln would be inaugurated as the next president of the United States and the Confederacy wanted to have its new banner on at least one flag staff by then. Miles, from South Carolina, was the perfect choice for he was very knowledgeable in heraldry.

Designs poured in from all over the South and as well as from the north. On each day of the congress new designs were championed on the floor in the public sessions to great applause before being turned over to Miles' committee. The designs divided into several categories. One group, as Miles stated, "are very elaborate, complicated or fantastical." These designs included the eye of God with his hand coming from a cloud, flags that looked like European coats of arms, with cotton plants or other interesting devices. These were rejected for being too complex; Miles' committee was seeking simple but striking. The largest grouping of flags resembled the Stars and Stripes of the United States with stars, stripes or bars and cantons. The second largest grouping used the Cross of St. George, the symbol of England, which was the dominant heritage of the new Confederacy. Several flags of this design came from Miles' state of South Carolina. A few flags bore saltier, known today as the St. Andrews Cross, but only six can be so documented, five times less numerous than those with the English cross.

Ultimately, the committee settled on four models. One was designed by Miles, a red flag with blue diagonally crossed bars (a saltier of heraldry as he called it) with seven white stars. This was voted down being derisively called, "a pair of blue suspenders." It would return with a few more stars in September 1861 and later be adopted as the battle flag of the Army of Northern Virginia becoming the most famous of all Confederate flags. Another model bore a red field with a blue circle while yet another featured a blue canton with seven white stars and probably seven stripes (Miles wrote about it in 1872 and could not recall). The model chosen was designed by the flag committee itself as reported in period newspapers, "The flag originated from the Committee, and was not taken from any of the numerous models referred to them." This fact shoots down completely the post-war claims made by Orren Randolph Smith of North Carolina and Nicola Marschall of Alabama. These claims did not show up until well after the war and pitted the two states against each other. The Flag Committee's scrapbook rests in the National Archives and an examination of it will not yield either man's name as a flag contributor in 1861.

Miles, a fire eater, was not that happy with the flag but the deadline had arrived and on March 4<sup>th</sup>, 1861, Miles reported to the Provisional Congress the committee's choice, "Your committee, therefore, recommend that the flag of the Confederate State of America shall consist of a red

field with a white space extending, horizontally, through the center, and equal in width to one-third of the width of the flag; the red spaces, above and below, to be the same width as the white; the Union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the lower red space; in the center of the Union, a circle of white stars corresponding in number with the States in the Confederacy." The committee retained the typical red, white and blue colors of republican government.

Based on the committee's work, the Congress accepted the flag without passing a flag act to make it law probably due to the time factor and significance of March 4th. The winning design, a model made for the occasion, was sent to the sewing machine store of George Cowles and he had one made quickly for the flag raising ceremony later that day.

The flag was hoisted over the Alabama state capitol at 4 PM that afternoon by Letitia Tyler, granddaughter of President John Tyler. A plaque now marks where this took place. Miles later hoped that the flag be sent to Charleston to be hoisted over Fort Sumter if that post ever fell. The first flag of the Confederacy has not been located since and neither have the four models of the committee.

The design spread rapidly via the newspapers, north and south, many of whom just giving it a written description along with Miles' report and an account of the flag raising ceremony. Others actually offered drawings. The flag quickly became known as the Stars and Bars thanks to the press, the word "stripes," as used with the U.S. flag, falling into disfavor. Despite the careful description of what the flag should look like, the end of Jacksonian America made sure that numerous variations of the flag would come into existence. Most had circles of stars within the Union (canton) with new stars being added as new states seceded. Numerous examples exist with stars in rows, crescents, Latin and saltier crosses, curves and other interesting patterns, some of them suggested perhaps a little too much imbibing while the flags were being sewn. First National flags exist featuring one star to 17 stars, the most common being seven, eleven and fifteen stars (for the fifteen slave states). Some flags bore no stars at all instead using devices in the canton. Of all of the Confederate flag patterns, none had more variety than what has become known as the First National flag.

The banner also became the first battle flags for the Confederate Army and Navy. In fact, it was the only Confederate battle flag pattern that saw service from the very beginning of the war through its very end. Most of the company level colors issued to newly raised units from 1861 to early 1862 were based on the First National flag. Some had the unit name on them (typically on the white bar) while others also added or used instead patriotic slogans, the latter offering connections with the people at home which these locally raised units were defending.

The flag in question being offered for sale currently falls into the category of one being made due to the taste of its creator only following some of the basic rules of what the flag should look like. In this case, the blue canton (union) only goes down to the top of the white bar instead of going through it to the top of the lower red bar as prescribed. Additionally, the canton also extends slightly above the top red bar, which is somewhat unusual. Usually these flags were quite uniform in manufacture all around being nice and neat rectangles. For the sake of this letter I will call these "flags with shortened cantons."

In 1990, when the late Howard Madaus wrote to a collector about a flag he owned that falls into the category of shortened cantons, he knew of only two such flags. However, over the years

more have turned up. The following is a listing of known flags with shortened cantons divided into two groupings.

#### **First National flags with cantons that stop at the white bar**

1) The flag in question, taken by the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry. 13 stars. Dark blue fringe on the fly end and bottom of the flag. The slogan "Liberty or Death" is in the center white bar.

2) 13 star flag taken at Tupelo, Mississippi – private collection

3) 38<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry, Co. B, Milton Guards – 12 stars. Name of the unit and slogan, "Victory or Death" on the flag – private collection

4) 11<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry – 11 stars – Western Kentucky University Collection

5) Fort Jackson, Louisiana – large fort flag – 7 stars – Museum of the Confederacy No. 998.4.1

6) Unknown unit, captured in Louisiana by the 8<sup>th</sup> Vermont Infantry – 11 stars (six pointed) – St. Albans Historical Society, Vermont

Another variant similar to the above flags also exists. In these, the blue canton extends somewhat into the white bar but not all the way down to the top of the lower red bar.

#### **First National flags where the canton extends slightly into the white bar**

1) 11 ½ stars, unknown unit – private collection

2) First National with no stars in the canton – ex-Norm Flayderman catalog – captured at Red Church, LA by the 21<sup>st</sup> Indiana Infantry - private collection

3) 13 stars – ex-Stanley Horn collection – with some Asian writing on the white bar along the fly end – private collection

4) 13 stars in a saltier form – private collection

5) 21<sup>st</sup> North Carolina Troops, Co. I, Surry Marksmen – 11 stars – bears the company name and the slogan "Carry the Field," and "Traitors Beware." – North Carolina Museum of History

6) Unknown Texas flag – 13 stars in saltier form – 3<sup>rd</sup> Massachusetts Cavalry capture – private collection

7) 11<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry – 12 stars – Virginia state Coat of Arms in the center of the canton –  
Museum of the Confederacy No. 0985.13.1871

8) Possible Mississippi unit, Missionary Ridge capture by the 8<sup>th</sup> Kansas Infantry – 5 stars –  
“has “CSA” on the white bar – Kansas Museum of History

9) 11 stars – small personal or Bible flag – private collection

10) Unknown unit, Island Number Ten capture – 15 stars – donated to the West Point  
Museum by General John Pope, captor of Island Number Ten

11) Unknown unit, Falmouth, Virginia capture, 1863 – 12 stars (eleven remain) – Widener  
University, Chester, PA. (formerly Pennsylvania Military College)

12) First National – 11 stars – private collection

13) 19<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry – William Harris Bible or personal flag – 12 stars – private  
collection

14) 14<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry – 11 stars – unit designation on white bar – Georgia Capitol  
Museum

15) 3<sup>rd</sup> Arkansas Infantry, Co. H, Blackburn Guards – a Kentucky company who joined the  
3<sup>rd</sup> Arkansas Infantry as they passed through Nashville on the way to Virginia – 11 stars –  
Museum of the Confederacy No. 0985.4.83

16) Unknown North Carolina unit, captured at New Bern, NC in 1862 by the 11<sup>th</sup>  
Connecticut Infantry – 7 stars – Memorial Military Museum, Bristol, CT.

Based on this analysis, the flag taken by the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry shares the exact canton style with only four other flags. It is also the only flag in this survey that bears any fringe on its exterior borders. When the survey is expanded into cantons that slightly extend somewhat into the white bar, only a further 16 flags can be added. Thus, when compared to the hundreds of remaining First National flags, the vast majority of which follow the canton style as outlined by the Flag Committee in 1861, the flag in question is quite rare which adds to its collectability.

Based on the number of stars this flag was made in late 1861 or early 1862 after Kentucky's secession was recognized by the Confederate government in December 1861. This brought the 13<sup>th</sup> star to the flag. Additionally, with its somewhat ornate style having a fringed exterior border and a patriotic slogan, it is my opinion that this was probably issued to a company sized unit

upon organization. While some regiments also received ornate presentation flags with slogans, far more went to company level units based on surviving examples.

### **The capture of the flag and the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry**

The capture history for this flag, from its previous sales, declares that it was, "captured by William Goodman, Company I, 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry," during, "the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg when Stuart's cavalry was protecting Lee's retreat." Lastly, the provenance states, "believed to have been taken from the baggage train at Jack's Shop, Virginia." This is from its first sale in 2007. In 2009, the same story was again listed for its sale, "Family tradition indicates it was captured by Goodman when his Custer Cavalry Brigade unit overran a Confederate baggage train at Jack's Shop, Virginia at the time Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart was there protecting Lee's retreat from Gettysburg."

Sadly for its history these accounts are for two different engagements in two different locations. Both involve Custer's Brigade, the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry and Judson Kilpatrick's Third Cavalry Division. A short history of engagement is in order.

#### **Gettysburg retreat**

With the defeat of Robert E. Lee's attacks against the Union Army at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863, Lee began his retreat back to Virginia to his base of supply. After waiting a day in the rain, Lee began his movement back to the Potomac River on July 5<sup>th</sup>, his wagons bearing the wounded and supplies having left the day before. Also on July 4<sup>th</sup>, Union cavalry began their pursuit seeking to cut off Lee's retreat. Judson Kilpatrick's Third Cavalry Division headed south towards Emmitsburg, Maryland before turning southwest to Monterey Pass. Climbing a rise, Kilpatrick saw Confederate infantry and artillery in his front. Ordering a charge, Kilpatrick was then struck in his rear by some Confederate cavalry. Continuing his attack, the Federals broke through the cavalry and infantry troops and gained the wagons, chasing the Confederate cavalry away from the scene. Kilpatrick pursued and scattered the rebel cavalry who broke for the Potomac River. According to his report, Kilpatrick, whose division contained George Custer's Brigade, including the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry, claimed the capture of 300 wagons, 15 ambulances and 1300 prisoners of war. He also mentioned the capture of, "one battle flag." Historian Richard Rollins, who authored the definitive book on captured Confederate flags in the Gettysburg Campaign deduced that this was the flag of the 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina cavalry, who took part in this action.

Lee's army recrossed the Potomac River on July 14<sup>th</sup> with most of his army via pontoon bridges. His rear guard remained on the north bank of the river behind entrenchments. Rapidly approaching was Kilpatrick's cavalry division. After closing to the rebel works, the Michigan brigade of Custer charged and turned the line mixing in with the Confederate infantry. A trooper of the 7<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry captured the flag of the 55<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry while men of the 1<sup>st</sup> Michigan Cavalry captured the flags of the 40<sup>th</sup> and 47<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry.

Once across the river, Lee's army fell back to its former lines along the Rapidan River on its south bank. The Federals soon closed to positions nearby, both sides resting until the Bristoe Station Campaign of October 1863 while each side probed the other. There was no action whatsoever at Jack's Shop, Virginia during the retreat from Gettysburg which was located near Rochelle north of the Rapidan.

## **Battle of Jack's Shop, September 22-23, 1863**

Jack's Shop, Virginia, a small hamlet five miles south of Madison Court House, had a blacksmith's and a few other buildings. The engagement there was the result of the Union Cavalry Corps moving towards the Rapidan River scouting, searching for fords and raiding. Kilpatrick's Division, with the Michigan Brigade in tow (Custer was away on leave at this time), was part of this movement. Union Gen. George Meade was planning an offensive movement and the cavalry corps was to spearhead it. John Buford's Division moved in one direction down the Gordonsville Turnpike while Kilpatrick moved in another. Confederate cavalry under Stuart picked up the separation and faced off with Buford's men. While dealing with the Federal cavalry in his front, Stuart was soon informed of Union cavalry approaching his rear. This was Kilpatrick's Division, lead by Henry Davies' Brigade (formerly Elon Farnsworth's, KIA at Gettysburg). Stuart fought in both directions, his artillery supporting his actions. Finally, as the Federal trap began to clamp shut, Stuart charged Davie's troopers and broke through. He was able to do so as Custer's Brigade had yet to arrive and reinforce Davies. While a small fight, the level of casualties was pretty high for both sides.

Union reports for the engagement are few (there were no Confederate reports). John Buford accounted for the capture of some, "12 or 15 wagons." Another report mentions that only a portion of the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry of Custer's Brigade was even involved.

### **Capture Analysis**

Considering the scales of the two engagements at Monterrey Pass and Jack's Shop, it is my opinion that the flag taken by William Goodman most likely came from the fight at Monterrey Pass. There was more time to deal with hundreds of captured wagons, most bearing supplies and unit equipage. Additionally, another First National flag, that of the 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry (private collection), was also taken from these wagons by the 18<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Cavalry, another unit of Kilpatrick's Division. By comparison, the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry was barely involved with the fight at Jack's Shop where few wagons were captured they being only for Stuart's cavalry units. Additionally, the wagons taken at the latter engagement were captured by Buford's Division and not men from Kilpatrick's.

It was simply erroneous to have mixed these two engagements into the history of this flag when some solid research would have shown that these were two separate fights in two distant locations, one where the 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry was heavily involved versus one where they barely were. Such research would lend credence to the flag being taken at Monterrey Pass.

Sadly, the records in the provenance for Goodman do not make mention of his flag capture or where he actually took it. Until new and solid evidence can be found, my opinion will remain conjecture but supported by the evidence of how many wagons were taken at one place which included another flag capture (61<sup>st</sup> Georgia). The 5<sup>th</sup> Michigan Cavalry was involved in each, one more than the other.

### **The flag**

According to past auction sales, this flag once belonged to the collections of Don Tharpe and Joseph Murphy, both noted Civil War collectors. Additionally, this flag has been examined by both Howard Madaus, the dean of Civil War flag historians and experts, and Les Jensen, former

curator at the Museum of the Confederacy. I do not have access to the Madaus letter but have a copy of Jensen's, and he signs off on the flag as being authentic to the period. As his letter contains all of the needed details as to the size of the flag, the cloth, sewing, etc., I need not repeat that here as his letter is part of the provenance coming with this flag.

Based on my examination of the pictures of this flag I can only concur with this authenticity. The flag shows typical signs of mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century sewing techniques along with the stylings of early war company level colors. The shortened canton adds to its uniqueness especially when shown how few flags of this style still exist. This adds to its lure as a collector's piece.

Gregory G. Biggs  
Military historian

February 22, 2015  
Clarksville, TN

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