

Action in the Petersburg Campaign

Following are the full Endnotes for the feature article in B&G Vol. XXII, Issue 3, co-written by Chris Calkins and Horace Mewborn. The published edition includes an abridged version of the notes.

Horace Mewborn: Beefsteak Raid

1. Born on March 28, 1818, in Charleston, South Carolina, Wade Hampton was reputedly the richest man in the antebellum South. Immediately following South Carolina's secession from the Union, he financed and recruited the Hampton Legion, consisting of a battery of artillery, four companies of cavalry and six companies of infantry. Wounded during the fighting at First Manassas, his gallantry led to promotion to brigadier general on May 23, 1862. He commanded a brigade of infantry during the Peninsula Campaign and in July 1862, was transferred to Stuart's cavalry division to command a brigade. He served conspicuously at Brandy Station and during the Gettysburg Campaign. While at home recuperating from a severe wound received on July 3, Hampton was promoted to major general on August 3, 1863, to command one of the two divisions in the newly organized cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Major Joseph Mills Hanson, "Wade Hampton," *The Cavalry Journal*, XLIII, 185 (September-October, 1934), p. 30; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1959, 1986 printing) pp. 122-123. (Cited hereafter as *Generals in Gray*.)

2. Fitzhugh "Fitz" Lee was born on November 19, 1835, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and was a nephew of Robert E. Lee. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1856 and, while serving in the 2nd U. S. Cavalry in the West, was wounded during a skirmish with Indians. He was a first lieutenant teaching cavalry tactics at West Point when Virginia seceded from the Union. Resigning from the United States Army, Lee was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Confederate States Army, and at the first battle of Manassas served as captain on the staff of General Richard S. Ewell. In August 1861, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 1st Virginia Cavalry. Fitz was elected colonel of that regiment on April 23, 1862, and promoted to brigadier general for his service during the Peninsula Campaign on July 24, 1862. Like Hampton, Lee was promoted to major general on August 3, 1863, to command the other division in Stuart's new corps. *Generals in Gray*, p. 178; Robert J. Driver, Jr., *1st Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1991), p. 198; United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 128 volumes (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901, reprint edition, Harrisburg, Pa.: The National Historical Society, 1971), series 1, volume 2, p. 538. (Referred to hereafter as *O.R.* In addition, all further references will be to series 1, unless otherwise noted.)

3. Rooney Lee, a son of Robert E. Lee, was born on May 31, 1837, at Arlington, the home of his mother's parents, and later attended Harvard. Commissioned a second lieutenant in the 6th United States Infantry on his 20th birthday, he resigned the commission two years later to return to Virginia. In June 1861 he was commissioned captain in the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and was selected colonel of that regiment on April 29, 1862. Rooney was promoted to

brigadier general on September 15, 1862, to command a cavalry brigade and to major general on April 23, 1864, commanding a newly created third cavalry division. *Generals in Gray*, p. 184; Robert K. Krick, *9th Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1982) p. 85; Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789 to March 2, 1903*, 2 volumes (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903, reprint edition, Gaithersburg, Md.: Olde Soldier Books, Inc., 1988), vol. 1, p. 626. Referred to hereafter as Heitman.

4. Douglas Southall Freeman and Grady McWiney, *Lee's Dispatches: Unpublished Letters of General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A., to Jefferson Davis and the War Department of the Confederate States of America, 1862-1865* (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1957), pp. 268-269; *O.R.* 42:2:1171.

5. *O.R.* 36:1:14.

6. *Ibid.* 36, 1:25

7. William Brooke Rawle et al, *History of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the American Civil War, 1861-1865* (Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Company, 1905) p. 456.

8. David McM. Gregg was born on April 10, 1833, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and graduated from West Point in 1855. Commissioned a lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons, he served on the Western frontier, where he was involved in several Indian fights. Gregg was commissioned a captain in the 6th U. S. Cavalry in May 1861, and in January 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He saw active service on the Peninsula and in the campaigns that followed. In November 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general, commanding a brigade of cavalry and then a division. He fought gallantly in almost all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue: Lives of Union Commanders* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1986), pp. 187-188

9. William Stedman was captain of a three-month company in the 7th Ohio Infantry, before being commissioned major of the 6th Ohio Cavalry on October 1, 1861, at age 47. He served gallantly throughout the war, rising to the rank of colonel of that regiment. Staats, Richard J. *The Life and Times of Colonel William Stedman of the 6th Ohio Cavalry* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc. 2003), pp. vii, 73.

10. Charles H. Smith was born in Hollis, Maine, and resided in Eastport when he enlisted Co. D, 1st Maine Cavalry. He was commissioned captain of that company on October 19, 1861. Commissioned major of the regiment in January 1863, he was promoted to colonel on June 17, 1863, to replace Calvin Douty who was killed that day during the Battle of Aldie. Smith served gallantly as commander of the 1st Maine through Grant's Overland Campaign. Tobie, Edward P., *History of the First Maine Cavalry 1861-1865* (Boston: Press of Emery & Hughes, 1887, reprint, Gaithersburg, Md.: Ron R. Van Sickle Military Books, 1987), pp. 452-453, 513.

11. Davies was born on July 2, 1836, in New York City, and graduated from Columbia College in 1857. After studying law, Davies was admitted to the New York bar and was a practicing attorney in 1861. At the

outbreak of the war, he was appointed a captain in the 5th New York Infantry, seeing action at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. He was commissioned a major in the 2nd New York Cavalry in August 1861, and saw his first mounted service in the Second Manassas Campaign. Davies was involved in the fighting at Brandy Station, June 9, and Aldie, June 17, but was not engaged at Gettysburg as his regiment was positioned at Westminster, Maryland. He was promoted to brigadier general in August 1863. Davies participated in the Kilpatrick-Dahlgren raid on Richmond, and served through the Overland Campaign. Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders* (Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1986), pp. 187-188. Further references will be to *Generals in Blue*. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, *From Everglade to Canyon with the Second United States Cavalry* (New York: D. Van Nostrand, Publisher, 1875; reprint edition, Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 2000), p. 495; *O.R.* 42(1)82; and 42(2) 618.

12. *Generals in Blue*, p. 113.

13. August Kautz was born in Baden, Germany, on January 5, 1828. Not long after his birth his parents migrated to Brown County, Ohio. He volunteered for service as a private in the 1st Ohio Infantry during the Mexican War, and shortly after his discharge, Kautz was appointed to the United States Military Academy. He graduated in 1852, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry. Kautz saw service in the Pacific Northwest, where he was wounded twice during skirmishes with Indians. In May 1861, he was appointed captain in the regular cavalry, and served with the 6th U. S. Cavalry in the Peninsula Campaign. In September 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry, and served in the West. In 1863, Kautz participated in the pursuit and capture of Confederate cavalryman John Hunt Morgan. Promoted to brigadier general on May 7, 1864, he took command of a cavalry division in Benjamin Butler's Army of the James. *Ibid.*, pp. 257-258; Heitman, vol. 1, p. 586; *O.R.* 42(2)622.

14. "G.D. Shadburne 79, Passes at Alameda Home," *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 26, 1921; Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of Mississippi, Microcopy 269, Jeff Davis Legion, Roll 70, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

15. "Cavalry Scouts-Shadbourne [sic]," *Land We Love*, Vol. 3, (August 1867), p. 349. Although the author of this article is unidentified, it was possibly written by Wade Hampton.

16. *O.R.* 42:2:1233-1234. The report that Lee read has not been located, therefore the contents are unknown. In Lee's message, his opening remark, "From the reports of your scouts....," makes it difficult to determine whether Hampton submitted a number of raw intelligence reports or one synthesized communication containing information from a number of scouts.

17. *Ibid.*, pp. 1235-1236.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 1242.

19. Thomas Shore purchased 144 acres on the north bank of the Appomattox River in 1775, and built his home, which he named Violet Bank, on a hill that overlooked Petersburg, in what would become

Colonial Heights, Va. The original house burned in 1810, and a new home was built. The house eventually passed to Shore's three granddaughters, who lived there during the Civil War. In June 1864, Lee established his headquarters in the yard of this home. ["The History of Violet Bank," found at <http://www.colonialheights.com/HistoryVB.htm>.]

20. There was some confusion about the timing of Rosser identifying his command as the Laurel Brigade. Some members of the brigade believed that he gave them the name for its actions in the Shenandoah Valley in early 1864, but others believed it was the result of the fierce fighting around Todd's Tavern during the Wilderness Campaign in May 1864. The historian of the brigade was believed that the brigade was identified by that name in May 1864. He wrote: "Whether, as some say, it was due to the fact that several soldiers conspicuous on the field [at Todd's Tavern] wore laurel on their hats, or that Rosser, proud of his victory dubbed the command the 'Laurel Brigade,' does not appear. Certain it is that from and after that date the name of 'Laurel' was first used by the men themselves." [Captain William N. McDonald, edited by Bushrod C. Washington *A History of the Laurel Brigade, Originally the Ashby Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia and Chew's Battery* (n.p.: Kate S. McDonald, 1907), pp. 229-230.]

21. "Great Cattle Raid of 1864 in Virginia," *Confederate Veteran* 40 volumes, and three volume index (Wilmington, N.C.: Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1988) vol. 22, p. 166 (Referred to hereafter as *Confederate Veteran*); *O.R.* 42:2:1219-1220, 1243.

22. George W. Shreve, "Reminiscences in the History of the Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A.," typescript, unpagged, Roger Preston Chew Papers, Jefferson County Museum, Charles Town, W.Va.; David Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup," *The Sunday News and Courier* {Charleston, S.C.}, October 7, 1894. Caldwell's newspaper article was reprinted in the *Southern Historical Society Papers* 52 volumes and 2 volume index (Reprint edition, Millwood, N.Y.: Kraus Reprint Co., 1977) 22:147-156, as "A Brilliant Coup"; and the *Confederate Veteran*, 26:474-476. (Referred to hereafter as Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup.")

23. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of South Carolina, Microcopy 267, Roll 367, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Letter of Thomas E. Mullen, Dean of Wake Forest University, dated July 29, 1972, to Lieutenant Colonel T.N. Courvoisie, The Citadel, in the John F. Lanneau File, Archives, The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. This letter indicates that Lanneau received his Masters of Arts from Baylor University in 1869, and he "was awarded an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Furman University in 1915." From 1886 to 1888 he was a professor of mathematics and astronomy at Furman University before moving to William Jewell College, where he was professor of mathematics. In 1890 he transferred to Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N.C., as a professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics. He remained at Wake Forest until his death in 1921. The author is indebted to Ms. Jane Yates, The Citadel Archives; Mr. Frederick Young, The Daniel Library, The Citadel; and Ms. Carolyn Gorman, Alumni Office, The Citadel, Charleston, S.C., for help in identifying John F. Lanneau.

24. *O.R.* 42:2:1246-1247.

25. Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup"; Reverend L.H. Davis, "Famous Cattle Raid," *Confederate Veteran*, 26:440; Brig. Gen. R.L.T. Beale, *History of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry* (Richmond, Va.: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company,

1899, reprint edition, Amissville, Va.: American Fundamentalist, 1981), p. 145; John W. Gordon, (private 2nd North Carolina Cavalry) Diary, entry for September 13 and 14, 1864, Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va. Most recent accounts of the raid indicate that Hampton's expedition went to Dinwiddie Court House before turning east toward Rowanty Creek. Possibly this is due to two articles written by Joseph Mills Hanson, the Superintendent of the Petersburg National Park, about the raid that appeared in the *Richmond Times Dispatch*, on August 1 and 8, 1943. A sketch map that accompanied the first article indicated that the route of the raiders went to Dinwiddie Court House before turning east. At the time that Hansen wrote those articles the United States was involved in World War II and experiencing severe gas rationing. In addition, many of the secondary roads were dirt and during bad weather were very rough and difficult to travel. As nothing significant occurred during the first part of the raid, probably, Hansen was more interested in getting anyone interested in the raid through the first part of the route as quickly and safely as possible, so they could see the locations of greater interest. Therefore, Hansen indicated that the expedition followed the Boydton Plank Road to Dinwiddie Court House, where they turned east toward Wilkinson's Bridge. Wade Hampton was the only Confederate officer to submit a report that has been located. In his report, written 11 days after the event, Hampton did not mention going to Dinwiddie Court House, but stated that they moved "down the west side of Rowanty Creek to Wilkinson's Bridge, on that stream...." In a letter, written by an unidentified participant in the raid, that appeared in *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], on September 20, the author states "On Wednesday last, the 14th instant, a portion of this gallant officer's [Hampton's] command received marching orders, which, as usual, were promptly responded to, and at an early hour in the afternoon we found ourselves on the banks of the Rowanty Creek, where we camped for the night." A second letter written by an unidentified member of Rosser's brigade appeared in the same issue of *The Sentinel*. This cavalryman simply stated that "We left our camp near Reams's Station on the 14th, and reached the Blackwater on the evening of the 15th." A letter from a member of the 3rd North Carolina Cavalry, identified only as "Nemine", appeared in the *Fayetteville Observer*, on September 29, 1864. Although the published edition of this letter has incorrect dates, which may be transcription errors, the writer said, "The monotony of camp life was broken on the 16th [sic] inst. by a dozen bugles sounding 'boots and saddles,' four days rations of 'hard tack' having already been issued to the men...." "The night of the 16th [sic] found us on the Norfolk Rail Road [sic], 20 miles below Petersburg." Private John W. Gordon, Company C, 2nd North Carolina Cavalry, wrote in his diary, "September 14: About ten o'clock we take our line of march; Gen. Hampton going in command of our division and Butler's brigade. After a march of 15 miles we halted just beyond the railroad." (John W. Gordon diary, Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.) In all the memoirs, reminiscences and articles, written by participants that were reviewed for this article, none mentioned going to Dinwiddie Court House.

26. *O.R.*, 42, 1:945; Captain William N. McDonald, Bushrod C. Washington, editor, *A History of the Laurel Brigade: Originally The Ashby Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia and Chew's Battery* (n.p., Mrs. Kate S. McDonald, 1907, reprint edition, Gaithersburg, Md.: Olde Soldier Books, Inc., 1987), pp. 285-286. (Referred to hereafter as *The*

Laurel Brigade.) Frank M. Myers, *The Comanches: A History of White's Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Laurel Brig., Hampton's Div., A.N.V., C.S.A.* (Baltimore, Md.: Kelly, Piet & Co., Publishers, 1871, reprint edition, Gaithersburg, Md.: Bitternut Press, Inc., 1987), p. 330. (Referred to hereafter as *Comanches*.)

27. Born on April 16, 1817, Benjamin Belsches was a member of the Sussex Light Dragoons when the unit was mustered into Confederate service in 1861. The Sussex Light Dragoons became Co. F, 13th Virginia Cavalry. Belsches was promoted to major of the 16th Battalion Virginia Cavalry on June 26, 1862, but probably due to his age and the hardship of war, he resigned his position on February 20, 1863. On April 16, 1864, he was elected captain of Co. A, 4th Battalion Virginia Reserves. George W. Coles, *History of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Together With a Complete Roster of the Regiment and Regimental Officers* (Philadelphia: Franklin Printing Press, 1902), p. 119. Referred to hereafter as Coles, *Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry*. Daniel T. Balfour, *13th Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1986), p. 65; Lee A. Wallace, Jr., *A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations, 1861-1865* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1986), pp. 44, 54, 55, and 222; interview of Mr. Gary Williams, Clerk of Court, Sussex County, at the Sussex County Court House, April 5, 2001.

28. John S. Elliott, "Scouts for Wade Hampton," *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, vol. 8, no. 11, May 3, 1884.

29. McDonald, *Laurel Brigade*, p. 286; *O.R.*, 42, 1:345; Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup."

30. Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup."

31. *O.R.* 42:1:945. Frequently in the Union accounts Cocke's Mill is spelled Cox's Mill, but to avoid any confusion the mill will be referred to as Cocke's Mill in this article.

32. Caldwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup."

33. F., "Hampton's Magnificent Forging Expedition," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], September 20, 1864, p. 6; George W. Shreve, "Reminiscences in the History of the Stuart Horse Artillery, C.S.A.," Jefferson County Museum, Charles Town, W.Va.; Rev. L.H. Davis, "Famous Cattle Raid," *Confederate Veteran*, vol. 26, p. (1918) 440; David Cardwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup." The portion of Lawyer's Road from Laurel Springs to Pole Run Road does not exist today.

34. *O.R.* 42:1:945; David Cardwell, "A Brilliant Cavalry Coup."

35. "Great Cattle Raid of 1864 in Virginia," *Confederate Veteran*, vol. 22, p. 166. A typescript copy of this article is in the Julian Shakespeare Harris Papers, in the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. Although the author of this article and the typescript is unknown, possibly either Shadburne or Harris wrote it. During the war Harris was a member of the 5th North Carolina Cavalry and he was detailed as one of Shadburne's scouts. He and Shadburne were very close, and Harris participated in this expedition. L.H. Davis, a member of the 7th Virginia Cavalry, indicated in his account of the raid that on September 15 it was rumored among the men of Rosser's brigade that he had asked Hampton for permission to lead the assault on the Federal camp at Sycamore Church, (L.H. Davis, "Famous Cattle Raid," *Confederate Veteran*, vol. 26, p. 440). Rosser remembered that, although his "men were ordered to ride in silence, ...the road was hard and in the profound stillness of the night the tramp of the horses could be heard a long distance, and [he] knew it would be impossible to surprise the enemy...." [Thomas L. Rosser, "Rosser

and His Men," *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, Volume VIII, No. 9, April 19, 1884.]

36. A.C.L. Gatewood, "History of the Bath Squadron or Recollections of Thirty Years Ago," p. 22, Confederate Papers File, Box 1, Folder 3, Southern Historical Collection, Louis Round Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (Referred to hereafter as Gatewood.) This item is a series of articles from an unidentified newspaper and covers the history of the Bath Squadron. Interestingly, Rosser wrote in a newspaper article in the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, April 19, 1884, Volume VIII, Number 9, that he "brought up the Twelfth Virginia Regiment and gave orders to the commander, Major [John] Knott, a very gallant officer, to charge just as soon as he was challenged by the enemy." Possibly the passage of almost twenty years had confused Rosser as to the regiment that conducted the initial charge at Sycamore Church. The compiled service records for Knott, who was a former boatman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, indicate that he may not have been on the raid, as he was admitted on September 6, 1864, to a military hospital in Richmond with debilitas. Dennis E. Frye, *12th Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1988), p. 143. Another source, written immediately after the raid, indicate that Colonel Massie, the commander of the 12th Virginia, was present. ("F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel*, [Richmond, Va.], September 23, 1864.)

37. Gatewood, p. 22; Samuel H. Merrill, *The Campaigns of the First Maine and First District of Columbia Cavalry* (Portland: Bailey & Noyes, 1866), p. 233. (Referred to hereafter as Merrill, *First District of Columbia Cavalry*.)

38. Sycamore Methodist Church was constructed about 1857 on the east side of Wall's Road and about a quarter-mile north of the intersection of that road and the Stage Road, known today as Cumming's Store. The church was a frame, one-story, 30-ft. by 70-ft. building, painted white. It had a gable roof with two entrances on the front and three windows along each side. A gallery ran across the interior front, supported by plain, round columns. The structure, used by Methodist Church "itinerants," was named for the sycamore trees growing around it. The wartime church was torn down in the latter part of the nineteenth century when the timbers were used to build a near Sycamore Church about three miles east of the old church site. (Handwritten notes in Ranger Chris Calkins file concerning Hampton's Raid, Petersburg National Battlefield Park, Petersburg, Va.)

39. Merrill, *First District of Columbia Cavalry*, pp. 272-273; Sketch in *O.R.* 42:1:841. The camp of the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry was across Wall's Road to the west of the church. The regiment had established its headquarters near the church on August 3, 1864, while it held the picket line in that area. It remained in this position until August 8, when at least part of the command was deployed along the Weldon Railroad as pickets. On August 10, 1864, Major J. Stannard Baker submitted a report concerning the capture of his quartermaster sergeant and two teams and drivers early on the morning of August 9. With this report Stannard submitted a "rough pencil" sketch of the area, and indicated on the sketch that his camp was in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Wall's Road and the road to Garysville. The 1st D.C. Cavalry was engaged along the Weldon Railroad until August 26 when it returned to Sycamore Church. (Merrill, *The First District of Columbia Cavalry*, pp. 272-273, 276; *O.R.* 42:1:840-841.) According to an account given by Private Stephen Gray, Company K, 1st District of Columbia

Cavalry, on September 16, the camp was located close to the road running to Prince George Court House. (Edward P. Tobie, *History of the First Maine Cavalry, 1861-1865* (Boston: Press of Emery and Hughes, 1887, reprint, Gaithersburg, Md.: Ron Van Sickle Military Books, 1987) p. 352. Referred to hereafter as Tobie, *First Maine Cavalry*.)

39. *A Guide to Hopewell and Prince George County* (n.p., 1939), p. 60; "The Army of the Potomac," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9/19/64; Chris Calkin's file concerning Hampton's raid, Petersburg National Battlefield Park, Petersburg, Va.

40. Merrill, *First District of Columbia Cavalry*, p. 273.

41. McDonald, *Laurel Brigade*, pp. 286-287; Gatewood, p. 22.

42. Gatewood, p. 22.

43. Tobie, *First Maine Cavalry*, 349.

44. Merrill, *First District of Columbia Cavalry*, pp. 280-281; McDonald, *Laurel Brigade*, p. 287.

45. Merrill, *First District of Columbia Cavalry*, pp. 281-282; Tobie, *First Maine Cavalry*, pp. 251-252.

46. "F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel*, [Richmond, Va.], 9/23/64; George Baylor, *Bull Run to Bull Run; or, Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia* (Richmond, Va.: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1900, reprint Washington, D.C.: Zenger Publishing Co., Inc., 1983), p. 244.

47. "Unclaimed Body," *The Register* [Shepherdstown, W.Va.], 2/3/1866.

48. Hampton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:946.

49. "The Beef Capture," reprinted from the *Petersburg Express*, 9/19/64, in *The Daily Confederate* [Raleigh, N.C.], 9/21/64.

50. Merrill, *The First District of Columbia Cavalry*, pp. 282-283.

51. *Ibid.*, pp. 283-284.

52. *Ibid.*, p. 283; "The Beef Capture," *Petersburg Express*, 9/19/64, reprinted in *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], 9/20/64.

53. Major Samuel Wetherill's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:836; Major Franklin A. Stratton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:842.

54. Nemine to the Editors, "From the North Carolina Soldiers," dated 9/22/64, *Fayetteville* [N.C.] *Observer*, 9/29/64; Letter from Thomas S. Ruffin, 10th Virginia Cavalry, to "My dear Father," dated 9/22/64, Edmund Ruffin Papers, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

55. *Ibid.*

56. *O.R.* 42:1:822, 829-830, 945.

57. "F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], 9/23/64.

58. Report of Capt. John H. Woodward, Commissary of Substance, U.S. Army, *O.R.* 42:1:26-27; Report of Capt. Nathaniel A. Richardson, Commissary of Substance, U.S. Army, *O.R.* 42:1:27-29.

59. "F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], September 23, 1864; McDonald, *The Laurel Brigade*, p. 288.

60. McDonald, *The Laurel Brigade*, p. 288; Samuel P. Bates, *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865; Prepared in Compliance with Acts of the Legislature*, 5 volumes (Harrisburg: B. Singerly, State Printer, 1870) vol. 3, pp. 1276 and 1280. In his memoirs, A.C.L. Gatewood remembered that the request for surrender occurred at Sycamore Church, and not at the cattle herd. Gatewood wrote that a Lieutenant Porter of Rosser's staff, carried the flag of truce. Before Porter rode forward, Rosser instructed him that if the Federals refused to surrender he was "to wave the flag as he started back which should be a

signal of his refusal." (Gatewood) There are also two different accounts of Kenyon's refusal. McDonald in *The Laurel Brigade*, p. 288, wrote that "The officer in command replied, 'Go to h__l!'"

61. Myers, *The Comanches*, pp. 330-331; McDonald, *The Laurel Brigade*, p.288.

62. August V. Kautz Diary, Manuscript Department, Library of Congress, Entry for September 5, 1864. (Referred to hereafter as Kautz Diary.) The prisoner may have been James R. Hoyle, Company H, 1st North Carolina Cavalry, who was from Pitt County, N.C. Although some of his compiled service record indicates that Hoyle was captured August 4, 1864, near the Weldon Railroad, others indicate that he was captured September 4, 1864. In addition, his name appears on a list of prisoners forwarded from the Provost Marshal, Army of the Potomac, on September 7, 1864. This list indicates that he was captured September 4. He took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States on September 9, 1864, and he was sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C., on September 10. In October he was forwarded to Elmira Prison, in New York and he was unconditionally released in November 1864. Although Hoyle was only a private, he told his captors that he was a commissary sergeant. [Compiled Service Records of Confederates Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State of North Carolina, Microcopy 270, Roll 5, National Archives Records Administration, Washington, D.C.; Record Group 393, Records of the United States Army Continental Command, 1821-1920; Part 1, Entry 4050, Letters, Reports and Lists Received by the Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac, 1862-1865, Box 1, National Archives Records Administration, Washington, D.C.]

63. *Ibid.* Entry for September 11, 1864. The two deserters were Privates Charles H. Langford and Larkin C. Roy, both of Company D, 10th Virginia Cavalry. [Robert J. Driver, *10th Virginia Cavalry* (Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1992), pp. 135 and 156.]

64. *Ibid.* Entry for September 13, 1864.

65. *Ibid.* Entry for September 15, 1864.

66. *O.R.* 42:2:873.

67. *Ibid.* pp. 873-874.

68. *Ibid.* p. 874.

69. *Ibid.* p. 875.

70. Report of Meade to Grant, 9/19/64, in the hands of a collector who wishes to remain unidentified, also *O.R.* 42:1:35 and 33.

71. Kautz's Report, *O.R.*, 42:1:822; 2:877; Coles, *Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry*, p. 140.

72. *O.R.* 42:2:618 and 1150.

73. "F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], 9/23/64; "The Beef Capture," reprinted in *The Daily Confederate* [Raleigh, N.C.], September 21, 1864, from the *Petersburg Express*.

74. Kautz's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:822, Entry for September 16, 1864, John W. Gordon Diary, (2nd North Carolina Cavalry), Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Va.

75. McDonald, *The Laurel Brigade*, p. 295; Myers, *The Comanches*, p. 331; Thomas L. Rosser, "Rosser and His Men," *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, vol. VIII, no. 9, April 19, 1884.

76. Henry E. Davies' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:614.

77. Davies' Report, *O.R.*, 42:1:614.

78. *The Comanches*, pp. 331-332; *The Laurel Brigade*, 295; Davies' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:614; Wade Hampton's Report, *OR* 42:1:945; Thomas L. Rosser, "Rosser and His Men," *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, vol. VIII, no. 9, April 19, 1884. Unfortunately, today there is some confusion on the location of Ebenezer

(or Ebenezer as it sometimes appears) Church. George Carrington Mason placed the church on the west side of Jerusalem Plank Road, a half-mile south of Belsches' Mill. The confusion over the location arises from Civil War maps of Sussex County, which place the church on the same side of the road as Mason, but opposite the intersection of what is today known as the Cabin Point Road. This places the church immediately east of Belsches' Mill, and about a half mile north of Mason's location. George Carrington Mason, *Tidewater Churches of Colonial Virginia* (Richmond, Va.: Whittet and Shepperson, 1945), pp. 43-44; Major General George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, Joseph W. Kirkley; Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, Compiler, *The Official Atlas of the Civil War* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895, reprint edition, New York: Arno Press, 1978), plate XCIII, number 1; Jeremy F. Gilmer map of Sussex and Surry counties, Gilmer Map Collection, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va. Mason noted that the church, known as the Nottoway Church, was in use in the early 1700s, and after falling into disuse was abandoned about 1787. In the early nineteenth century Hugh Clark Belsches, the father of Benjamin Belsches, rebuilt the Scotch Presbyterian church on his property, directly across the Jerusalem Plank Road from the entrance to his plantation, Greenyard. Services at the church ended with the Civil War and the church was abandoned. After the war the empty building was sold and the timbers were used to erect a house. Unfortunately, the home burned a few years later. By 1945 "Only a few fragments of colonial brick now remain to mark the site of the old church and its surrounding graveyard, although it is said that the last two gravestones were placed eighteen inches under ground for preservation, in their original location, at the orders of Major Benjamin Belsches' widow, when the land was put under cultivation. The site was once covered with large trees, but now lies in a plowed field on Greenyard plantation, directly opposite the entrance lane to the first Hugh Belsches' colonial mansion house, which is still standing."

79. *The Daily Confederate* [Raleigh, N.C.] 9/24/64, reprinted from an unidentified Northern newspaper; S.T. Buckley's dispatch, "The Cavalry," *New York Herald*, 9/20/64; Benjamin W. Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers* (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1891, reprint Baltimore: Butternut and Blue, 1995), 239. Referred to hereafter as Crowninshield, *First Massachusetts Cavalry*.

80. "Great Cattle Raid of 1864 in Virginia," *Confederate Veteran*, volume 22, number 4 (April 1914), p. 166; "F.," "Hampton's Magnificent Foraging Expedition," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], 9/20/64.

81. *The Daily Confederate* [Raleigh, N.C.] 9/24/64, reprinted from an unidentified Northern newspaper.

82. "General Hampton's Raid Around Grant," *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 9/20/64; Nemine, "From the North Carolina Soldiers," *Fayetteville Observer*, 9/29/64.

83. S.T. Buckley's dispatch, "The Cavalry," *New York Herald*, 9/20/64; *The Daily Confederate* [Raleigh, N.C.], 9/24/64, reprinted from an unidentified Northern newspaper.

84. S.T. Buckley's dispatch, "The Cavalry," *New York Herald*, 9/20/64; Hampton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:946.

85. Davies' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:614; S.T. Buckley's dispatch, "The Cavalry," *New York Herald*, 9/20/64.

86. Hampton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:946.

87. *Ibid.*

88. *Wilmington Journal*, 9/29/1864; Hampton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:946; Edward L. Wells, *Hampton and His Cavalry in '64* (reprint, Richmond, Va.: Owens Publishing Co., 1991), p. 292; Daniel Bransom Coltrane, *The Memoirs of Daniel Bransom Coltrane* (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards & Broughton Co., 1956), p. 34.

89. Joseph Mills Hanson, "Rustling Yankee Beefsteaks," part II, *Richmond Times Dispatch*, August 8, 1943.

90. Diary of John H. Claiborne, Senior Surgeon, Army of Northern Virginia, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

91. Kautz's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:822.

92. Jacobs' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:830.

93. Nemine, "From the North Carolina Soldiers," *Fayetteville Observer*, 9/29/64.

94. Jacobs' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:830.

95. Hampton's Report, *O.R.* 42:1:946.

96. Davies' Report, *O.R.* 42:1:614; Crowninshield, *First Massachusetts Cavalry*, p. 239.

97. J. Tracey Powers, *Lee's Miserables: Life in the Army of Northern Virginia from the Wilderness to Appomattox* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), p. 205; Betsy Fleet and John D.P. Fuller, editors, *Green Mount: A Virginia Plantation Family During the Civil War* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1977), p. 340; Vidette, "The Fight at Sycamore Church," *The Sentinel* [Richmond, Va.], 9/21/64; letter of Thomas Ruffin, 13th Virginia Cavalry, to "My Dear Grandfather," dated 10/10/1864, Edmund Ruffin Papers, Section 25, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

Chris Calkins: Apple Jack Raid

1. For further information on the Battles of Weldon Railroad and Reams Station, see John Horn, *The Destruction of the Weldon Railroad, Deep Bottom, Globe Tavern, and Reams Station, August 14-25, 1864* (Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1991). Excellent battle studies.

2. For a detailed battle narrative on the various engagements known collectively as Peebles' Farm, see Richard J. Sommers, *Richmond Redeemed, The Siege at Petersburg*, (New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1981). Stony Creek Depot not only served as a supply base for Lee's army after August 1864, but was also visited by a couple of Union cavalry raids. On June 28-29, General James. H. Wilson's troopers, riding with those of General August Kautz, encountered Confederate General Wade Hampton's cavalry at nearby Sappony Church. Located a few miles west of the depot, a spirited engagement took place before the Federal cavalry withdrew and headed north to Reams Station. On December 1, General David McM. Gregg's cavalry attacked Stony Creek. An unknown Southerner wrote, "Sunday, December 4th: The demonstration of the Yankees only resulted in a raid on Stony Creek Depot on Thursday in which they were successful—capturing the Garrison—some 200 men—spiking 2 ps artillery—destroying a small lot of Government supplies, one train of cars and burning every building on the premises—after which they beat a hasty retreat before the 'rebel' arrived on the ground." Benjamin W. Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1891) pp. 244-45 confirms this by stating "Stony Creek Station was protected by a fort mounting five guns, and there was a garrison of dismounted cavalry.

Besides this force, Hampton's division of cavalry was camped only a mile away. Near the station were a mill and large storehouses.... [On December 1, 1864] The 2d [Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg] and 3rd brigade [Colonel Charles Smith] at once attacked the station. The garrison was surprised and at first made slight resistance, and soon threw down their arms; but retook them and continued the fight on seeing only a small assailing force. The fort was attacked by our cavalry mounted, and the enemy was surrounded, and surrendered. Two brass guns were thrown into the well, and the three others—32-pounders [sic]—were brought off. The mills, factories, shops, and storehouses were destroyed, including 3000 bushels corn, 500 bales hays, 300 axes, 500 shovels, and 50 barrels of whiskey. While the fire was raging, Hampton's cavalry came up, but was repulsed after a lively fight. General Davies, who had a fatality for getting hit in the foot, was again struck in the same by a spent ball. All the force retreated after their work was fully accomplished, and arrived in camp at ten p.m., after a most successful expedition and a march of fifty miles." Official reports show between 170-190 prisoners, 8 wagons and 30 mules taken. At Duval Station, south of Stony Creek, railroad property was also destroyed. In actuality it appears the 30-pounder guns were not taken back, but rather thrown into Stony Creek where the fort guarded the bridge. In the early part of this century, one was extricated from its watery grave and now is proudly displayed in the village. The tube was made of iron at Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond and has "C.S." stamped between the trunnions. Casualties for this sortie were 4 killed, 38 wounded, and 16 missing Union soldiers, Confederates unknown. According to Henry S. Boozer, *Company H, Holcombe Legion Infantry Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Confederate States of America* (Sumpter, S.C.: Sumter Printer Company, n.d.). The Holcombe Legion had four companies stationed at Stony Creek, four at the Nottoway River bridge and two at Rowanty Creek bridge. This expedition preceded the Hicksford Raid by six days and knocked out the section of the Weldon Railroad from Stony Creek to the Nottoway River Bridge, which was five miles south of the depot and protected by a redoubt on the north side. United States *War Department, War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (128 volumes, with Index and Atlas, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880-1891; Series I, Vol. XLII, Part 1, p.25. General Warren states in a report to General Meade dated December 11, Sussex Court House, "Time did not allow me to go in between Nottoway and Stony Creek, but that can be done any time." Hereafter cited as *O.R.* Salmon, *Virginia's Historical Markers*, Sussex County is made up of 515 square miles and was formed from Surry County in 1753; it was named for the English county of Sussex.

3. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, p. 442. While examining General Gouverneur K. Warren's papers in the New York State Archives on a trip to Albany, I found a map with no title but with the notation "survey from Hd Qrs A.of P." Sussex C.H. immediately caught my eye and I realized that at some point, the Federal army surveyed the entire route of the Hicksford Expedition showing landscape features (tree outlines) and every house with its occupants name. It was this map that we superimposed upon modern county and topographical maps to study this raid. *O.R.* 42, Part 1, p. 447, dated: January 28, 1865, Warren mentions a map of the expedition having been "prepared with great care on a scale of five miles to an inch." This might possibly be the one. See also page 449, *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, for a smaller version of the route map.

Edwin B. Houghton, *The Campaigns of the Seventeenth Maine*, Portland: Short & Loring, 1866, p. 247-8. On their return march a few days later, the regiment remarked that "Hawkinsville was in flames, as we passed it on our march, and not a vestige, save the chimneys, remained to show where it once stood." William Henry Locke, *The Story of the Regiment*, (J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1868), p.366. Ruth L. Silliker (ed.), *The Rebel Yell & the Yankee Hurrah*, (Camden, Maine: Down East Books, 1985), p. 225; 227, Haley writes in his diary "we set fire to the Court House [December 11th], which held many valuable records. General Warren now issued an order to burn all the houses along the road within two miles of it on either side." Charles S. Wainwright, *A Diary of Battle*, New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1962), p. 488, states that the courthouse was "a rather pretentious stucco Court House." Joseph Murphy enlisted at age 18 years in New York City on January 21, 1862, as a private in Company B, 55th New York Infantry. He transferred December 21, 1862, to Co. K, 38th New York Infantry and then to Co. H, 40th New York "Mozart Regiment," June 3, 1863. Promoted to Commissary Sergeant, June 20, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, February 16, 1865. Promoted to First Lieutenant March 15, 1865, and mustered out with regiment. Lived in New York City after the war. While no match even came close to R.G.F. 45th New York, the only conclusion we could make was that a prisoner of this regiment was being carried through Sussex C.H. in 1863 and was put in the upstairs of the clerk's office for safekeeping. On the other hand, I could not even find the existence of a 2nd Pennsylvania Veteran Vols. let alone a John Speers. The only possibility is that the name is fictitious and the unit is actually the 2nd Art. Pennsylvania Veteran Vols., a company of which was ordered to act as provost marshal in the county after the surrender.

4. John S. Salmon, Compiler, *A Guidebook to Virginia's Historical Markers*, Revised and Expanded Edition. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1996). Belfield was founded in 1798, Hicksford in 1796. The Greensville County courthouse was built in Hicksford in 1787. Greensville County, encompassing 307 square miles, was formed in 1780 from Brunswick County and possibly was named for Sir Richard Grenville, the leader of the Roanoke Island settlement in 1585. In 1887 the two villages of Hicksford and Belfield became Emporia, named for the town of Emporia, Kansas. A local civic leader, Benjamin Donaldson Tillar, Jr. (1853-87), president of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad and member of the House of Delegates, was the individual who gave the name. He did this for a friend, Senator Preston B. Plumb, who was from this town in Kansas. Emporia is latin for "a place of plenty where business is transacted." The town became a city in 1967.

5. James I. Robertson, Jr., (ed.), *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*, New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1965, p.553. Evan Morrison Woodward, *History of the One Hundred and Ninety-Eight Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Trenton: MacCrellish & Quigley, 1884, p. 26. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, p. 444. Edward P. Tobie, *History of the First Maine Cavalry*, Boston: Press of Emery & Hughs, 1887, p. 371. See: Raymond W. Watkins, "The Hicksford Raid," *The Greensville County Historical Society*, Series 1, No. 1, April, 1978, pp. 42-52 for a complete breakdown of all Union and Confederate forces engaged at Hicksford. The nine artillery pieces included: three 20-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounders, one 6-pounder, and three 12-pounder howitzers. *O.R.* 42, Part 3, 1321; 1323. U.R. Brooks, *Butler and His Cavalry in the War of Secession 1861-1865*, Columbia: The State Company, 1909, p. 385.

6. Sources for this are: Edward L. Wells, *Hampton and His Cavalry in '64*, Richmond, VA: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1899, pp. 384-89. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, p. 612. Henry Pyne, *Ride to War: The History of the First New Jersey Cavalry*, New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1961, p. 251-3. The 1st New Jersey suffered four killed, 11 wounded, four missing. Benjamin Crowninshield, *A History of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers*, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1891, 245-7. U.R. Brooks, *Butler and His Cavalry*, p. 386. Evan Morrison Woodward, *History of the One Hundred and Ninety-Eight Pennsylvania Volunteers*, Trenton, N.J., MacCrellish & Quigley, 1884, p. 26. C.G. Chamberlayne, *Ham Chamberlayne—Virginian*, Richmond, Va: Press of the Dietz Printing Co., 1932, p. 297. J.F.J. Caldwell, *The History of a Brigade of South Carolinians Known First as Gregg's and Subsequently as McGowan's Brigade*, Philadelphia: King and Baird, Printers, Philadelphia, 1866, pp. 188-89. William Miller Owen, *In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans*, Boston: Ticknor and Co., 1885, pp. 358-9. James I. Robertson, Jr. (ed.), *Letters of General Robert McAllister*, p.557-8. Walter Clark, Vol. III p.633-4. Colonel W.P. Roberts, with the 2nd (19th) North Carolina Cavalry, picketed and guarded the Meherrin above Hicksford. From the current residents of Leaville, I found that the present-day plantation house is postwar, built on the site of the earlier one. The smokehouse still stands, though, quite possibly the one McAllister described. One of the ladies of the house, nearing 100 years old at the time of our visit, and the oldest resident of Sussex County, listened intently as I read to her General McAllister's account of his visit in 1864. Upon hearing it she retorted by saying she remembered Mrs. Leaville and no indeed, she was not ugly and cross-eyed! *Richmond-Times Dispatch*, "Sussex's oldest resident Sarah A.F. Robinson dies," September 23, 1990. Mrs. Robinson was 104 when she died, having been born in 1886.

7. Philip Cheek and Mair Pointon, *Sauk County Riflemen, Co.A, 6th Wisconsin*, 1909, p. 147. *O.R.*, 42, 1, pp. 454; 498; 516; 520; 526; 528; 531; 965. Another report said seven Confederates were killed and wounded, along with three horses killed. D.B.R., "Barringer's N.C. Brigade of Cavalry," *The Daily Confederate*, Raleigh, N.C., February 23, 1865. Walter Clark (ed.), *Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina in the Great War, 1861-65*, Raleigh and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 1901, Vol. III, pp.633-36. 5th (63rd) North Carolina Cavalry—"At Morris' Mill we drove him [the enemy's rear guard] from the bridge and pushing on soon met some cavalry, charging and dispersing them. The leading squadron of the Third Cavalry (41st N.C.) dashed into the main body of the enemy, who were found preparing to go into camp. Finding their force there I withdrew to Morris' Mill, two miles back to bivouac." "About 9 o'clock at night, Captain Harding, of Company K, got the enemy's rear guard fairly started and charging them over two miles, forced them back precipitately into their camps. His zeal led him too far and into a furious fire from the enemy's interior guards . . . [the captain] succeeded in extricating his command with a loss of only about a dozen men. . . . That 'interior guard' formed an ambushade for Captain Harding's troopers." The pursuit of the Federal column ended on December 11 when "General Barringer followed the enemy until they crossed the Nottoway [River]."

8. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, p. 612. The Halifax Road ran between Petersburg and Halifax, North Carolina, a port on the Albemarle River. In May 1781, Cornwallis marched from Halifax to Petersburg in his invasion

of Virginia. "Brief Memoranda of some of the Engagements of the Civil War in which Judge E.C. Moncure took active part," Two Confederate Items, pp.75-6, Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, Vol.XVI, July 1927, Nos. 2&3. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, pp. 444; 624-5. Surgeon Marsh established a temporary hospital at the Chambliss house, which was located in the neighborhood of Jones' Church. About 15 wounded were brought in. The owner was a relative of Confederate General John Randolph Chambliss who was killed August 16, 1864, at Deep Bottom. He was from Hicksford. See: Robert G. Carter, *Four Brothers in Blue; or Sunshine and Shadow of the War of the Rebellion*, Washington: Press of Gibson Bros., 1913, p. 494. Jones' Church no longer exists but is marked by a commemorative stone and small graveyard on the north side of Route 642. See William Glenn Robertson, *Back Door to Richmond: The Bermuda Hundred Campaign, April-June 1864*, Newark: University of Delaware Press, 1987, pp. 101; 166 for further information on General August Kautz's first raid and the destruction of Jarratt's Station and the Nottoway River Bridge when members of the 1st District of Columbia and 5th New York, supported by the 5th and 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacked its defending garrison. Colonel William B. Tabb commanded this unit, the 59th Virginia Infantry. *O.R.* 42, Part 1, p. 445. William Read, "Diary entries for December 16-18, 1864," File 20, Petersburg National Battlefield. Silliker, R. (ed.) p. 225-227. Henry Morrow, "The Last of the Iron Brigade," *Civil War Times Illustrated*, Vol. 14, No. 10, February 1976, p. 16. General Regis De Trobriand, *Four Years with the Army of the Potomac*, Boston: Ticknor and Company, 1889, p. 693. *Under the Maltese Cross: Antietam to Appomattox*, Pittsburg: 155th Regimental Association, 1910, p. 329.

9. Information on the Banister house and Briggs plantation, "Invermay," provided by County Clerk Gary Williams in letter dated April 14, 1987. Charles Wainwright, pp. 489-91. *O.R.*, 42, Part 1, p. 626. Captain William Henry Briggs was in charge of Company F, Greensville Guard, 5th Battalion Virginia Volunteers through 1862.

10. Henry Morrow, *CWTL*, p.16.