

A Short History of the 13th New York Cavalry

The 13th New York Cavalry, also known as the Seymour Light Cavalry, was organized at Staten Island, New York on June 20, 1863 through the consolidation of several incomplete volunteer cavalry units:

- On October 9, 1862, Major Henry E. Davies, Jr., 2nd New York Cavalry (Harris Light) received authority to recruit a regiment of cavalry. The regimental headquarters was located at 442 Broadway, New York City.
- On January 16, 1863, Colonel David Webb, succeeded on his death by Colonel Alfred W. Taylor, and he by Lt. Col. Henry S. Gansevoort, was authorized to recruit the *Horatio Seymour Cavalry*.
- On January 28, 1863, Colonel G.W.B. Tompkins, formerly of the 2nd New York State Militia, received authority to recruit the *Tompkins Cavalry*.¹

On June 20, 1863 these incomplete units were consolidated into the 13th Regiment of Cavalry, with H.S. Gansevoort as Lieutenant Colonel, and Nathaniel Cole as Major. Its twelve companies were recruited throughout New York state and mustered in for three years' service in New York City:

- At Staten Island: A, February 25; B, May 25; C and D, June 18; E, June 19; F, June 20; G, July 10; H, August 7; and I November 23, 1863.
- At Riker's Island: K and L, March 1864.
- At Hart's Island: M, March 1864.²

Six companies (A, B, C, D, E, and F), under command of Lt. Col. Gansevoort and Major Cole, left the state for Washington D.C. on June 23, 1863. According to the *New York Times*, Major Douglas Frazer (also spelled Frazer) remained behind "to fill up the regiment." The *Times* also reported that, when complete, it would have the following field and staff: Colonel, H.S. Gansevoort; Lieutenant Colonel, Nathaniel Cole; Majors, Douglas Fraser, Kirkwood, and Green; Adjutant, Frank C. Brown; and Quartermaster, G. T. Ferguson.³

When Gansevoort and Cole left Staten Island with the first six companies, he had been mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel and Cole as Major. Gansevoort was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel on November 20, 1863 with rank from June 20, 1863. He was not formally commissioned as Colonel of the Thirteenth until March 25, 1864. Until then he, essentially, was acting commander of the regiment.⁴

On June 26, 1863, Lt. Col. Gansevoort wrote to his father that:

embarking by steamboat for Monmouth, New Jersey, and proceeding direct to Camden, and thence by water to Philadelphia, were no small jobs. At Philadelphia, the men were refreshed at the Soldiers' Home, as they were also at Baltimore; but to guard against straggling, and to repress drunkenness among so many men, was an arduous task. We rode all Tuesday night at a snail's pace, and on Wednesday morning broke down near Baltimore. The men were then marched some few miles to that city, where they rested till afternoon, when they were

placed in the cars for Washington. Late on Wednesday night, we reached that city. At the soldiers' barracks, I placed the men, and there they have remained till today. I was ordered to encamp on East Capitol Hill, by General Carey. Our tents and stores, just drawn, are there, and my men are with them. However, I am sorry to relate that owing to the supposed advance of the rebels in force on this city, I was this afternoon ordered to immediately procure my horses and equipments, and, as soon as possible, move — in what direction I know not, but I am told beyond Alexandria. ⁵

By July 6, the six companies were in camp near Alexandria and “still undrilled.” Nine days later, they were between Washington and Frederick, Maryland, where they served on patrol duty in the rear of the Army of the Potomac during the Gettysburg Campaign. According to a report prepared by the New York State Adjutant General, the men of the 13th first distinguished themselves by destroying the Confederates’ pontoon bridges and train at Falling Waters. ⁶

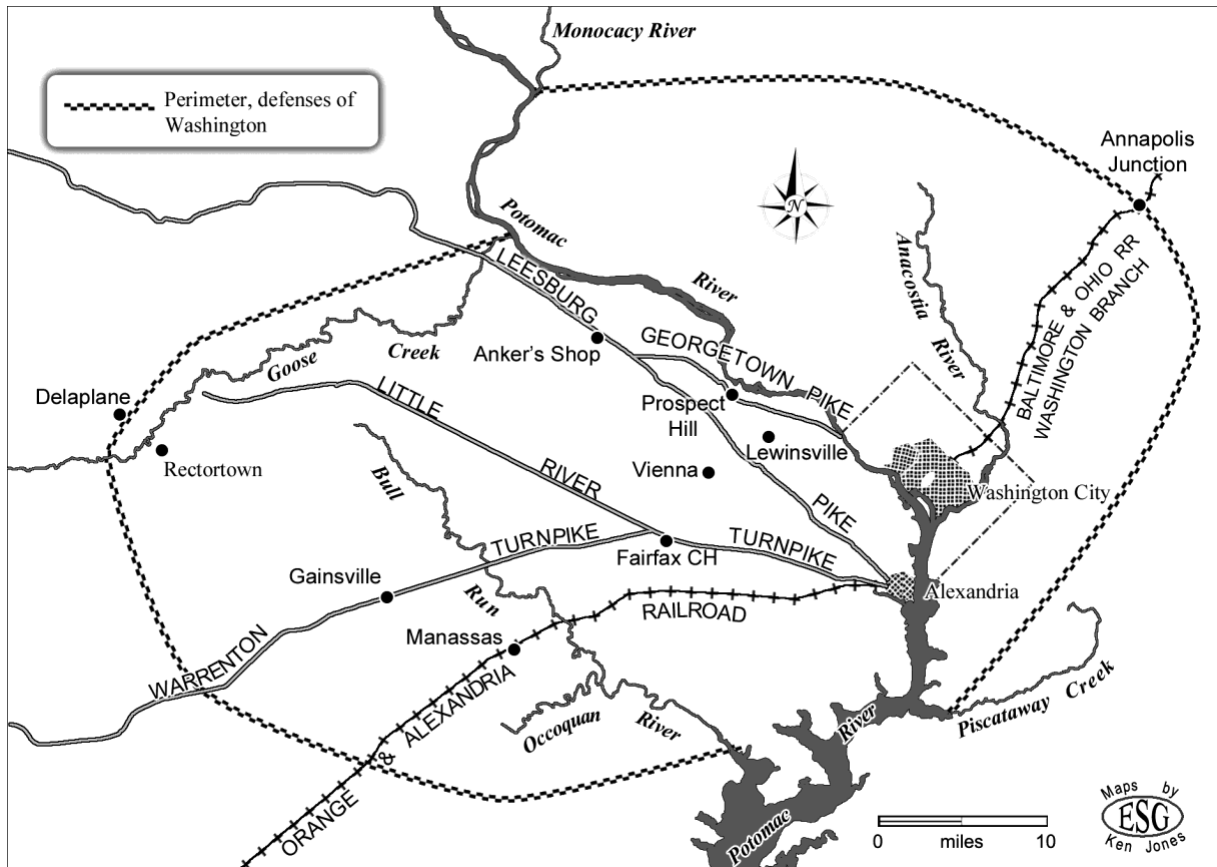
Lt. Col. Gansevoort and his six companies initially returned to Washington, D.C. after Gettysburg, but were soon across the Potomac. Companies G and H left for Washington on August 14, 1863, after serving in New York during the draft riots that July. The remaining four companies did not join the regiment until December.

Part of the force covering the defenses of Washington, the 13th New York was assigned to the Independent Cavalry Brigade, 22nd Army Corps. On August 17, 1865 the regiment, then commanded by Colonel Henry S. Gansevoort, was consolidated at Washington with the 16th New York Volunteer Cavalry and designated the 3rd Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry.

On October 1, 1863, Lt. Col. Gansevoort wrote that he and his command were camped at Centreville, Virginia, well outside Washington. He described Centreville as a “defensible place,” but worried that his cavalry camp was “in rather a dangerous position. It is only about a hundred yards from our pickets; and the enemy could dash through, if they chose, at any time. In fact, the whole country, in our rear, front, and flanks, is full of guerillas. These chaps murder, steal, and disperse.” ⁷

The 13th did not remain at Centreville for long. By October 11, Lt. Col. Gansevoort and his men had moved to Vienna, closer to Washington and at the then-end of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad line, which had run out to Leesburg before the war. There, the 13th joined the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Charles Russell Lowell, who also served as Cavalry Brigade commander, and the 16th New York Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Henry M. Lazelle. As an integral part of the “Defenses South of the Potomac,” the brigade was responsible for patrolling and defending a large swath of northern Virginia, from Goose Creek and the Bull Run Mountains in the north to the mouth of the Occoquan River in the south. In reality, their operations often took them as far as the Blue Ridge Mountains and well south into Fauquier and Culpeper Counties.

The cavalry camp in Vienna was quite large, occupying two hills with the railroad station and general store in the low area between them. The 2nd Massachusetts and 13th New York occupied the area on and around Ayr Hill on the northeast; Col. Lowell and his wife occupied the Bowman House atop Ayr Hill. The 16th New York occupied the second hill, where Col Lazelle and his wife took over the Moses Commins house. The Lydecker Store served variously as a brigade headquarters, hospital, and officers' quarters. Horses were reportedly stabled in the store's walk-out basement.



According to Charles Humphreys, Chaplain of the 2nd Massachusetts, the Ayr Hill encampment overlooking Vienna's railroad station was:

... surrounded with a heavy abatis [defensive barricade] of felled trees branching outwards to guard against sudden attacks of guerrillas. Here we spent the winter of '63 to '64, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could, with board floors in our wall-tents, and with brick fireplaces, and with chimneys made of mud and sticks. Our chimneys were of necessity so shallow that on windy days the smoke would be forced in gusts down the flue into our tents, and I have often been driven out into the storm for self-preservation – though doubtless if I had stayed in I would have been preserved, but only as a smoked and dried specimen of suffering humanity. Still we had a great deal of satisfaction in our fireplaces, and when the nights were cold and clear, the logs blazed brightly, our tents often resounded with laughter and song and all went merry as a marriage-bell.”⁸

During the Fall of 1863 and the following winter months, the 13th New York and its fellow cavalry regiments camped in Vienna spent much of their time in the saddle patrolling against, reacting to, or chasing Confederate Colonel John Mosby and his 43rd Virginia Cavalry rangers.

- On November 17, Col. Lowell reported that guerrillas had captured a sergeant and two men of the Thirteenth and wounded another on picket duty at Germantown (near the current town of Chantilly). Using a ruse favored by Mosby and his men: “one man in our uniform approached the vedette on the road, and while his attention was directed to a pretended pass, between 20 and 30 men in Union overcoats rushed out of the woods and captured the sergeant and two men.”⁹
- Late on the night of December 9, two parties of what appeared to be Mosby’s men simultaneously attacked a vedette/picket post at the junction the Lewinsville Road and Leesburg Pike and the Lewinsville (now McLean) Station. After alarms were sounded, a force of 40 men from the 13th New York, under command of Captain Taylor of Company F, was sent out to cut off the rebels’ retreat but failed, “as Mosby soon after this scattered his men through the woods.”¹⁰
- On Christmas night, Col. Lowell sent out a party of ten mounted and 40 dismounted men from the Thirteenth, under Major Coles, to scout as far as Leesburg and along Broad Run in search of members of Mosby’s regiment. They returned with eight prisoners, including one of Mosby’s men – identified by the local guide who accompanied the patrol – and “other suspicious citizens” also identified by the guide.¹¹
- On February 25, 1864, a column of 525 men, including 125 from the 13th New York, left camp, first marching up Leesburg Pike to Dranesville and Belmont (close to Goose Creek) and then on to Farmwell Station (today’s Ashburn), Gum Spring near Aldie, and back through Centreville, all in pursuit of reported sightings of Mosby and his men.¹²

Shortly after the New Year, Lt. Col. Gansevoort faced the unenviable task of dealing with the dismissal of a junior officer under his command. Back in early September, 26-year old Captain David T. Jackson of Company E had been detailed to General Rufus King’s headquarters at Fairfax Court-House in command of a cavalry squadron consisting of his company and Company G of the Thirteenth. When General King resigned in October, Capt. Jackson’s squadron remained at Fairfax Court-House, now in support of King’s successor, General Michael Corcoran. On December 8, 1863, Jackson was ordered back to his regiment in Vienna after it was discovered that:

His conduct at Fairfax Court-House was ... insubordinate, and his example pernicious. In every way he endeavored to incite junior and inferior officers against their superiors. He allowed company savings and forage to be sold and the proceeds divided among his men, and in various other ways made it necessary that he should be ordered to his regiment. The testimony of the inspector general of the brigade, and of many other officers, was to the demoralized condition of the squadron under his command. The officers, several sergeants, and privates of Captain Jackson’s squadron had their wives living with them. One officer was living openly with a harlot.¹³

When Capt. Jackson returned to Vienna he was ordered to appear before a board of examiners which on December 23, 1863, found him “totally unfit for his position” and recommended his dismissal. On January 16, 1864, however, before the board’s report could be processed by the War Department, Jackson tendered his resignation. In accepting Jackson’s resignation, Lt. Col. Gansevoort noted that “the excuse [incompetency] which Captain Jackson advances for his deficiency” was “entirely insufficient.” Gansevoort added that, to the best of his knowledge, Jackson had never returned government property. Ironically, three months later, Jackson was mustered in as a company captain with the 25th New York Cavalry. ¹⁴

The spring and summer months of 1864 saw a significant uptick in operations for the 13th New York. On May 11, Col. Gansevoort wrote home from Rappahannock Station that he had returned a week ago from a four-day, 160 mile scout with a combined force from all three Vienna regiments, under Col. Lowell’s command, out “to the gaps of the Blue Ridge, Upperville, Aldie, Middlebury, &c.” and that his current objective was to “protect the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and, having spent three days on it, shall return to camp at Vienna.” He expressed frustration that “cavalry can be but little engaged where the enemy now is. We have our hands full, too, guarding a line nearly fifty miles long against all the rebel cavalry and the infernal and formidable guerillas.” ¹⁵

At the end of May, the brigade headquarters and regiments left Vienna for the Falls Church area. They would remain at Falls Church and the nearby Fort Buffalo through the summer months and into the Fall of 1864. Their attention continued to be heavily focused on Colonel John Mosby and the threat his rangers posed to Washington’s outer defenses. On June 10, Col. Gansevoort wrote that “we have a wary, crafty foe, setting the laws of civilized warfare at defiance.” ¹⁶

On July 6, while encamped near Aldie and Mt. Zion Church, a party of 150 men from the 2nd Massachusetts and 13th New York was attacked by roughly the same number of Mosby’s men. It was a complete rout: the Federals lost 13 or 14 men killed, 37 wounded, and 55 captured, including Maj. William Forbes of the 2nd Massachusetts, who was trapped beneath his horse when it fell on him. Mosby’s loss was one man killed and a handful wounded. Thirty men and two officers of the Thirteenth were wounded or captured.

Shortly after the debacle at Mt. Zion Church, the 2nd Massachusetts was pulled out of northern Virginia and sent to Maryland in support of Union forces opposing General Jubal Early’s march on Washington after the Battle of the Monocacy. The Second was then sent to join Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley. It would not return to the independent cavalry brigade in northern Virginia.

Now down to two undermanned regiments, the brigade was still expected to man its defensive perimeter in Fairfax County, react to probing attacks by Mosby and his men, and respond to requests from higher headquarters to mount scouts “down as far as the Rapidan, and up to Leesburg and the Blue Ridge.” ¹⁷ The demands on his regiment were so onerous that Col. Gansevoort complained officially in early August to the Chief of Staff, Department of Washington:

That for months past, and at present, the duty has been excessive, and more than should be required of the soldier. It is such that, as a general rule, men of this regiment are on duty every day, and at least from four to five nights every week, either on picket, guard, scout, or stable guard, &c. I should have protested before this, had I not understood it was only temporary; but I find it has become permanent. I consider there are too few men for the required duty, as there are but eight small companies of this regiment at this place. . . . Distant and forced scouting incompatible with the number of men, and extent of other duty, which, although a part of the proper service of cavalry, is required to such an extent, that horses are often forced fifty miles or more for one day, and sometimes several days in succession. A three days' scout, for instance, just returned, had several horses permanently, and all temporarily disabled. This is partially caused by the need of men, which causes the scout to be more frequent and rapid than it would be in other circumstances. The officers complain that the fatigue of the men prevents them from attending properly to their horses or duty on scouts. ¹⁸

Col. Gansevoort's concerns, which were repeated by Col. Lazelle of the 16th New York, now commanding the "brigade," fell on deaf ears. The two regiments continued to operate at a blistering pace.

- On August 22, Gansevoort led his regiment on a scout out toward Warrenton. Returning three days later, he reported no Confederate forces in either Warrenton or Culpeper and that the Orange and Alexandria rail line was being used only as far as Culpeper. ¹⁹
- On September 8, Gansevoort and 273 men of the Thirteenth left on an extensive scout "from Difficult Run at Fox's Ford to Farmwell (Ashburn), round to Aldie." Learning at Aldie that Mosby was "below," the command moved down to Chantilly and the Centreville Road and then scoured the area "in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House and Centreville and between Frying Pan (between Reston and Dulles airport) and Vienna. On the way, Gansevoort heard from local citizens that Mosby's total force was estimated at 560 men. ²⁰
- On September 15, while returning to Falls Church from a scout out to Chantilly, Gansevoort learned that Mosby and two of his men had been sighted passing through Fairfax Court-House toward Centreville. He immediately dispatched five of his men to intercept Mosby on the Centreville Road. The two parties bumped into each other along the road and opened fire simultaneously. Two Union horses were killed outright and their riders fled into the woods. The other three also fled on horseback. Realizing Mosby had been wounded in the groin, his two companions took him by wagon to The Plains (Fauquier County) where he stayed until he was well enough to travel to his father's house in Lynchburg, where he recovered. He rejoined his command at the end of the month. This was the first, but not last, time the men of the Thirteenth had a real chance to capture Mosby. ²¹
- On 24 September, Gansevoort left camp with 500 men, escorting a party of engineers through Centreville and Thoroughfare Gap to assess the condition of the Manassas Gap Railroad through Rectortown (Fauquier County) to Piedmont in the Shenandoah Valley. Along the way, they burned the house, barn and other buildings on the property of Joseph

Blackwell near Piedmont. Blackwell's was one of Mosby's main headquarters, and the cavalrymen found and destroyed a "large quantity of ammunition, artillery, harness and equipment," including pistols and carbines.²² They also found, and kept, one of Mosby's sabres, which Gansevoort described as "an ornate one, scabbard of silver plate engraved with an inscription stating that it had been presented to him by a Lieut. Richards, who had captured it from Captain Bryandt, First Veteran Cavalry."²³

- On October 14, a large force from the 13th and 16th New York and two companies of the 5th Pennsylvania Artillery, relying on information from a Confederate prisoner, located and captured a main store of Mosby's artillery, including a "three-inch ordnance gun, 12-pounder howitzer, and two small mountain howitzers, with limber of caisson, sets of harness, and ammunition." which had been cached on Cobbler Mountain near Deleplane in Fauquier County.²⁴

On November 21, 1864, the Independent Cavalry Brigade was reorganized and its regiments reassigned. Now under the command of Col. William Gamble of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, the brigade, officially designated the 1st Separate Brigade, Department of Washington, included the 13th and 16th New York Cavalry, the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and the 202nd Pennsylvania Infantry. The expanded brigade was now expected to cover a defensive line running from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad tracks at Springfield Station, through Fairfax Station, Fairfax Court-House, and Vienna, out to Prospect Hill, west of Lewinsville (at today's intersection of I-495 and the Georgetown Pike).²⁵

The 13th New York was ordered to establish its camp and headquarters on Prospect Hill and was reinforced with four companies of artillery. By December 13, Col. Gamble was able to report that Prospect Hill had an abatis and stockade nearly completed.²⁶

Generally relieved from manning static defenses along the line – now handled by the infantry – Col. Gansevoort's regiment was better able to mount more traditional cavalry scouting and pursuit operations.

- On November 20, he was ordered to send out a scouting party along the railroad line to Vienna, to "see if it is in good running order."²⁷
- On December 9, Col. Gamble ordered squadrons from the 13th New York, 16th New York, and 202nd Pennsylvania, and a company of cavalry from the 8th Illinois, to "thoroughly patrol the country in front of the line from Wolf Run Shoals [on the Occoquan River near Clifton] to the Potomac River, connecting with each other" on a daily basis. The objective was to "collect and report all the information that can be obtained in regard to the enemy," a classic cavalry reconnaissance mission.²⁸
- Around December 19, General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, sent two cavalry divisions through Chester Gap – near Front Royal – to collect herds of cattle near Bloomfield and Union. On the 19th, he requested help from 1,000 cavalry in the Department of Washington in bringing in "all sheep, cattle (except milk cows), hogs, and horses that can be gathered up on the route from beyond Thoroughfare Gap." In response, Col Gamble ordered 300 men each from the 13th and 16th New York and 400 from the 8th Illinois to leave the next day with three days' rations.²⁹

On December 21, while patrolling near Middleburg, a scouting party of men from the 13th and 16th New York, led by Maj. Frazar of the Thirteenth, spied a saddled horse tied to a fence in front of the Ludwell Lake house. Mosby and some of his men were inside having dinner. Frazar surrounded the house, went to the front door and shots were fired. In the exchange of gunfire, Mosby was gravely wounded in the stomach. He was able to struggle to a nearby bedroom where he removed and hid his colonel's coat, lay down and feigned dying. According to the official report of the incident, Maj. Frazar essentially ignored the possibility that the "dying man" might be important. Mosby again escaped capture and would recover from his wounds:

Major Frazar did not search the officer for papers, not inquire who he was from the people of the house; neither did he search the house; and, although two ambulances and a medical officer were with the command, the wounded rebel officer was not examined or brought in; all of which ... any good officer should have done. I am also informed Major Frazar was too much under the influence of liquor to perform his duty at that time in a proper manner. ³⁰

Maj. Frazar apparently suffered no ill consequences, for he was out again commanding a patrol out to Middleburg with 300 men from the Thirteenth on December 28. He was mustered out of the 13th New York in March 1865 "for promotion as colonel" of the 104th United States Colored Troops.

The final year of the war started out on a sour note for the 13th New York Cavalry. On New Year's Day two members of the regiment on their way from Prospect Hill to Vienna were attacked by some 20 rebels hiding in the woods near Freedom Hill (south of Tysons Corner). ³¹ Five days later, rebels attacked a 13th New York picket post at Lewinsville (McLean). ³² On January 10, most likely in response to these attacks, Col. Gamble was ordered to establish a post at Freedom Hill garrisoned by moving a company of heavy artillery there from Prospect Hill. ³³ The Freedom Hill redoubt has been preserved and is located in Freedom Hill Park on Old Courthouse Road, just west of Route 123 in the Tysons Corner area.

The winter of 1865 was as busy at this previous winter, with elements of the 13th New York almost constantly out on patrol.

- On January 13, a scouting party of 200 men was sent out to Leesburg via Dranesville on the Leesburg and Georgetown Pike. They were to meet up with a detachment of 200 from the 16th New York at Goose Creek. The combined force was then to march to Leesburg, Mount Gilead and Mountville and return via Aldie. Their mission was to "pick up men furloughed by the enemy to steal horses." They returned with three prisoners on January 15. ³⁴
- On February 2, Maj. Augustus P. Green was ordered out to Leesburg with 200 men from the Thirteenth to investigate reports that Mosby was camped there with 400 men and preparing to make a raid into Maryland or Pennsylvania. Conditions were terrible along the Leesburg Pike: "... sleeting and snowing; it was the coldest night I ever remember being out in" and "as the pike was one solid sheet of ice, some half dozen horses had fallen and their riders injured." At daybreak, they met up with 200 men from the 16th New York in Dranesville and made their way to Goose Creek. There they found that the

bridge had been destroyed and that the river too high to cross at known fords. Finally a local farmer led them to a cross-able ford, where the river still was about 400 feet wide. Making their way to Leesburg, they discovered that “the bird had flown,” and they returned to camp with “ten prisoners and fifteen horses.”³⁵

- On February 28, Col. Gamble was ordered to send a battalion of the 13th New York to Muddy Branch for duty on the upper Potomac (across the river in Maryland). Another battalion was to report to Brigadier General Hardin, a division commander in Washington. They left Prospect Hill on March 2, 1865.³⁶
- On March 12, a 13th New York patrol commanded by Lt. Abraham Freeman, Company H, with a sergeant and 20 men, was attacked by an estimated 80-100 guerrillas “about two miles beyond Vienna, this side [west] of the Peach Grove [Tysons Corner] stockade.” A corporal and private were killed. Eight men were severely wounded and seven were taken prisoner by the rebels.³⁷
- On March 19, Col. Gansevoort reported that on the 18th, a group of rebels crossed in front of his lines at Prospect Hill, coming from the direction of Vienna. Gansevoort had no cavalry in camp, so he took about 30 “daily duty men” and was able to overtake the rebels between Dranesville and the Potomac River. During the ensuing skirmish, “fifteen of the enemy charged on eleven men of the regiment under Lieutenant Crawley [First Lieutenant, Company A], but were gallantly charged in turn by him and scattered through the pines.” Lt. Crawley was wounded in his left leg but survived. The Federal cavalrymen took one prisoner.³⁸

With the assassination of President Lincoln on the evening of April 14, 1865, the attention of Union forces in the Washington area was abruptly refocused on capturing John Wilkes Booth and his fellow conspirators. For example, General of the Army Halleck sent order to Maj. Gen. Hancock in Winchester that all persons, except women, children, and “well-known loyal men,” who seemed to be leaving Washington by “cars or canal boats or otherwise” were to be stopped and questioned. Hancock was to “do everything in your power to detect the murderers and assassins.”³⁹

The battalion of the 13th New York that had been sent to Washington was ordered back to Fairfax on April 15 with one squadron posted at the station and the other at the court house. Col. Gansevoort was further ordered to “occupy Vienna” with a squadron of his battalion from Prospect Hill, but with no artillery. The 16th New York and 8th Illinois were ordered out of camp to join in the search for Booth and his fellow conspirators. Some elements of the Thirteenth also helped in the search, but a substantial portion of the regiment was left behind to cover for the other two regiments.⁴⁰

On April 23, three days before a patrol of the 16th New York Cavalry captured and killed John Wilkes Booth, Lt. Col. William H. Chapman and 380 of John Mosby’s men surrendered to General Hancock and informed him that there would be “no trouble” from Mosby’s command henceforth. Mosby, however, had fled.⁴¹

The 13th New York Cavalry headquarters and one battalion remained at Camp Lowell on Prospect Hill, through the summer months, essentially on garrison duty. The stockade had been named after the commander of the 2nd Massachusetts who was killed at the Battle of Cedar Creek

in the Shenandoah Valley. One battalion, commanded by Maj. John Birdsall remained at Fairfax Court House, and another, commanded by Maj. Augustus Green, at Fairfax Station. On June 29, 1865, these two battalions were ordered back to Prospect Hill “preparatory to consolidation with the 16th N.Y. Cavalry.”⁴²

The consolidation of the two New York regiments into the Third Provision Regiment of Cavalry took place on August 17, 1865. Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, 16th Cavalry, was placed in command. The new provisional regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out under his command on September 21, 1865, at Camp Barry, near Washington, DC.⁴³

On September 26, Col. Gansevoort wrote home from New York City: “Left Washington last Monday evening, and arrived here Tuesday morning. I was delayed there by rainy weather, but had recovered my horses, and expect they will be sent to me by inland packet. The Thirteenth New York Cavalry arrived here on Monday. It is at last mustered out of service.”⁴⁴

During its Civil War service, the 13th New York Cavalry Regiment lost 31 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and one officer and 97 enlisted men from disease. Of the 129 total casualties, 27 enlisted men died while prisoners of war.

¹ *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3rd ed. Frederick Phisterer. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912.

² *Ibid.*

³ *New York Times*, June 24, 1863, p. 3.

⁴ *Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York for the Year 1894, Volume IV, Registers of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th Regiments of Cavalry, N.Y. Vols., in the War of the Rebellion*, Albany, 1895 (http://dmna.ny.gov/historic/reghist/civil/rosters/cavalry/13thCavCW_Roster.pdf).

⁵ *Memorial of Henry Sanford Gansevoort*, J. C. Hoadley, Ed. Boston: Franklin Press – Rand, Avery, & Co., 1875, pp. 143-144.

⁶ *The Civil War Index* (http://www.civilwarindex.com/armyny/13th_ny_cavalry.html).

⁷ Hoadley, p. 149.

⁸ *Field, Camp, Hospital and Prison in the Civil War, 1863-1865*, Charles A. Humphries. Boston: Press of Geo. E. Ellis Co., 1918, pp. 3-4.

⁹ *The War of the Rebellion, A compilation of the Official Records of Union & Confederate Armies*, Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1890-1901 (hereafter O.R.), Series I, Vol. 29, Part 1, p. 652.

¹⁰ O.R. Series I, Vol. 29, Part 1, p. 973.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 992.

¹² O.R., Vol. 51, Part 1, p. 214

¹³ United States Senate, 41st Congress, 2nd Session, Report No. 84, March 28, 1870, “Committee on Military Affairs Report (to accompany joint resolution S.R. No. 148) for the relief of David T. Jackson.”

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Hoadley, p. 160.

¹⁶ Hoadley, p. 162.

¹⁷ Hoadley, p. 163.

¹⁸ Hoadley, p. 165-166.

¹⁹ O.R., Vol. 43, Part 1, p. 910.

²⁰ O.R., Vol. 43, Part 2, p. 90.

²¹ *The Memoirs of Colonel John S. Mosby*, Foreword by J.O. Tate. Nashville, TN: J.S. Sanders & Co., 1995, p. 298; *Mosby's Rangers: A Record of the Operations of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry*, James J. Williamson. New York: Ralph B. Kenyon, Publisher, 1896, pp. 233, 250.

²² O.R. Vol. 43, Part 1, p. 618.

²³ Hoadley, p. 182.

²⁴ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 1, pp. 618-619.

-
- ²⁵ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, p. 645.
- ²⁶ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, p. 782.
- ²⁷ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, p. 649.
- ²⁸ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, p. 768.
- ²⁹ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, pp. 806-807.
- ³⁰ O.R. Vol. 43, Part 2, pp. 810-811.
- ³¹ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 2, p. 17.
- ³² O.R. Vol. 46, Part 2, p. 57.
- ³³ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 2, p. 92.
- ³⁴ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 2, pp. 110, 142.
- ³⁵ *Augustus P. Green Autobiography*, The Green Collection, New York: New York Historical Society, pp. 229-236.
- ³⁶ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 2, pp. 734-735, 798.
- ³⁷ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 1, Section 1, p. 551; Part 2, p. 943.
- ³⁸ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 1, Section 1, p. 554.
- ³⁹ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 3, Section 1, p. 765.
- ⁴⁰ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 3, Section 1, pp. 753-754.
- ⁴¹ O.R. Vol. 46, Part 3, Section 2, p. 910.
- ⁴² Headquarters, 1st Separate Brigade, Department of Washington, Special Orders No. 117, dated June 19, 1865, author's collection.
- ⁴³ Phisterer, op. cit.
- ⁴⁴ Hoadley, p. 200.