California Cavalrymen in the Army of the Potomac

The California Hundred of the Massachusetts Cavalry

When the guns at Fort Sumter fell silent on the 13th of April in 1861, their roar continued to be heard across the American continent. While far removed in space and time from the bulk of the Union which lay across what was, in 1861, simply territories and not yet organized into States, California nonetheless became caught up in the rampant sectionalism of the day. While a technically a "Union State" like those in the North, California was much more akin to being a "Border State" in practice. Deep divisions of both a political and social nature were present in the Golden State, so much so that there was high emotion felt concerning what role the State should play between the Federal government and the seceding States. Most Californians were, after all, newly arrived people from the East and thus they brought with them their regional prejudices and beliefs all to be added to the mix of earlier immigrants.

While many Californians held sympathy for the seceding States, most Californians of such sentiments were located in rural areas which, like their Southern counterparts, were largely agrarian sections of the State and such sentiments remained – for the most part – highly unpopular. Newspapers espousing Confederate policies existed, but those of Federal sympathies were far more influential, being located for the most part in the larger urban centers of the State, especially San Francisco.

A number of ardent (and clandestine) societies arose to render what aid they could to the Confederacy, but as these were locally formed and secret, there was no central focus for their efforts, so their effect was inconsequential. Further to the fringe were the groups desiring an independent California Republic which, although not outright pro-Confederate, was a position that, if adopted, would have been disastrous to the Federal cause.

However, at the war's outbreak, Federal troops in California were under the command of Colonel (Brevet Brigadier General) Albert Sidney Johnston, who was headquartered at the Department of the Pacific in Benicia. General Johnston strongly believed that the South represented the cause of freedom, and traditional American democracy of popular sovereignty. Armed with this information, the secessionists in the state made plans to unite with Oregon forming a "Pacific Republic."

These plans, however, rested on the cooperation of General Johnston. Johnston understood this, but declined because he said he had sworn an oath to defend the Union and although he believed that Lincoln had violated the Constitution in the attempt to hold the Union together by force, he would not go against his word. Thus the plans for California to secede from the United States never came to fruition. Johnston himself soon resigned his commission and joined the fight in the east as a general with the Confederacy. He had originally planned to remain in California and carry out his duties there, but when his

superiors demanded he sign an oath of allegiance he declined, stating his officer's oath was sufficient. The Los Angeles Mounted Rifles escorted him across the desert, crossing the Colorado River on July 4, 1861. Like other units leaving California for the Confederacy, the volunteers joined up principally with Texas regiments. General Johnston was later killed at the Battle of Shiloh.

Wartime sentiments in California were therefore largely "pro-Union," and San Francisco, by far the largest and most influential city in the State, served as the bastion of "loyalist" feelings. During the war, mass meetings were held with as many as 40,000 attendees rallying to the oratory of speakers such as the Reverend Thomas Starr King, a Unitarian minister who stumped across the State on behalf of the Federal cause. His eloquence was so compelling, his enthusiasm for the Union so great that many came to say he "saved California" for the Union.

The Rev. Thomas Starr King

In part because of the mercurial nature of California and the potential for political division was so high, the Lincoln Administration never called for troops to be raised in the State and committed to Federal Service, although many US Army Regulars were recalled to the East. More potent factors came into play in compelling the President to follow this course, such as the lack of adequate transportation facilities and the great distances involved. Even later in the War, when conscription was employed in the North, California was left untouched.[1]

Since the Administration had recalled many of the "Army Regulars" from California, a call went out for volunteers to replace these troops at various frontier garrisons, from the Presidio of San Diego to the South to the coastal fortifications in San Francisco and Eureka. Quickly mustered and rapidly trained, Californians soon supplanted the Regulars and by late 1861, almost all of the Federal troops were able to depart for reassignment in the East. Altogether, some 15,000 Californians served bravely and well under difficult conditions, often as harsh as those seen in the battlefronts of the East.[2] These troops prevented a possible Confederate toehold in the West, discouraged foreign intervention kept Indian depredations

to a minimum and, as previously mentioned, allowed Federal Regulars to be freed from duty in the West for service in the East.[3]

Despite the importance of the task assigned to the California Troops, a large number of young men were severely disappointed when they learned Californians were to be denied an opportunity to gain fame and glory on the major battlefields in the East. Responding to this, a number of resourceful San Franciscans banned together and opened a correspondence with Governor John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, proposing to raise a company of one hundred men in California, to be selected and taken east then credited to the Massachusetts quota.[4] At the time, Massachusetts was pay an enlistment bounty of $200 to each man. It was suggested that these bounty monies be pooled into a company fund – amounting to some $20,000 – which would be used to pay for transporting and arming the Californians.[5]

Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton granted permission for the plan, specifically allowing Massachusetts to count the Californians toward their quota of troops and that they be allowed to remain together as a company[6] and on 27th October 1862, Captain James Sewall Reed, formerly of the San Francisco militia unit, the First Light Dragoons, received authority from Governor Andrew to commence recruiting the company. To provide a location needed to muster, house and train the company, Assembly Hall, located on the northwest corner of Kearny and Post Streets, was rented to serve as the Company Headquarters. Within three weeks, over five hundred men had put in applications to join the unit, with H.H. Fillebrown becoming the first man to enroll.[7] Although only a company of one hundred men was to be organized, the application of a much larger group was highly desirable, allowing the unit to be selected from a larger pool, such that the final company would consist of only elite recruits. Country men were preferred over city men because of their supposedly healthier physiques.[8] Of the entire roster, however, only one man could claim California as his native home.[9]

Romantic notions of the era generally held that Glory made its appearance most quickly and dramatically on horseback, so from its inception the Californians in the unit desired to be mustered into service as a company of cavalry. This, coupled with the notion of Californians being superior horsemen to their Eastern brethren, whether real or imagined, was well known throughout the country.[10] Authorities in Washington even went so far as to suggest the California Cavalry Company bring its own horses east, since the Californians were supposedly such hard riding horsemen[11], but this suggestion was never acted upon.

By the middle of November in 1862, articles in the press were referring to the unit as the California Rangers, however this nickname did not long remain in use and a few weeks before the unit embarked in December they had acquired a more fitting (and more permanent) designation: The California Hundred.[12]

A local Citizen's Committee, headed by San Francisco Mayor Henry Teschemacher,[13] was soon organized to provide assistance to the Company.

However, even with the Mayor's influence, the City Supervisors would commit no municipal funds for the purchase of uniforms for the Hundred, much to the dismay of the Reverend Thomas Starr King. King openly referred to the volunteers as "his pets" and lent his voice to their needs, at several rallies.[14] These efforts did not go unheeded, as a private subscription fund was created and by 3 December 1862 the fund had collected over $4,000.[15]

The training of soldiers during the Civil War was, at best, scanty. For the most part the men were drilled on the manual of arms and only the basics of evolutions in formation. However, the appearance of the Hundred was most likely very soldierly in the uniforms and equipage provided to them in San Francisco and paid for by the subscription fund.[16] A poet of the time indicated that the company presented quite a splendid appearance when dressed in their uniforms:

> Still in their saddles sit erect;
> Their eagle glance and bearing hold
> Match'd well their dress of green and gold.
> Green velvet caps the warriors wore,
> Whose front an eagke's plumage bore;
> Encircl'd by a golden band,
> In which, in silver letters, stand
> The word "Eureka," underneath;
> Though toil and dust had dimmed the shine
> Of their rich uniforms of green
> Dark stains upon the lace were seen,
> Whose fretted edge of burnish'd gold
> Once brightly back the sunlight roll'd[17]

When compared to the dress of the ordinary State Volunteer, the uniform of the Hundred must certainly have struck an outstanding appearance. Generally, the uniform of a volunteer cavalryman was that of a dark blue blouse, skey blue trousers with a flat kepi hat.[18] Captain J. Sewall Reed had also received as a gift from his comrades in the Light Dragoons a saddle, complete with field equipment and a matched pair of Colt revolvers with mountings of silver and ivory.[19] Lieutenant Archibald McKenzie was likewise given a pair of gauntlets, a sash and a magnificent engraved saber by some of his admirers.[20]

Tuesday, 9th December 1862, found the men of the California Hundred attending a concert, ball and promenade all held in their honor at Platt's Music Hall. Flags and evergreens hung from all walls and this, along with the uniforms of the various military units in attendance, must have created a most colorful scene.[21] The following day, their last in San Francisco, the company was reviewed by Mayor Henry Teschemacher and other officials in Portsmouth Square. Here the members of the company were inspected and presented with a beautiful and finely mounted silk guidon. Similar to many cavalry companies of the era, it was a swallowtail flag with an upper portion of crimson with the letters "U.S." in gilt and a lower portion of white in which was painted a California grizzly bear. On

their return to Assembly Hall, the unit was paraded through the principal streets of San Francisco.[22]

Silk Guideon of the California Hundred

Dawn of 11th December found the cobblestone streets of the city wet from a light winter rain. Undaunted by this, the men of the Hundred marched to the Lick House for a six o'clock breakfast supplied by the hostelry's patriotic proprietor.[23] The company was next escorted to the Pacific Mall Steamship Company's wharf by five companies of Home Guards, two pieces of artillery, a twenty piece brass band and many of the City's prominent citizens.

Patriotic fervor finally reached its peak when the young troopers marched aboard the steamship *Golden Age*, with the band striking up "*Hail Columbia! Happy Land!"* and hundreds of the spectators joined in song.[24] At 9 o'clock the paddles of the steamer's giant side wheels began to roil the waters of the bay and the *Golden Age* slipped away from the wharf, headed for the Golden Gate.[25] The men of the Hundred lined the rails to wave farewell to families and friends and admired what was to be for some, including Captain Reed, their last view of the City of San Francisco.

In the early days of the efforts to organize the Hundred, newspaper reports were predicting they would join General Nathanial Banks in his Texas campaign.[26] Such was not to be the case. When orders came for the Company to sail east, the destination was to New York, not Texas.

The voyage aboard the *Golden Age* was relatively uneventful, although in typical soldier fashion many of the men grumbled about the poor quality of the accommodations and food.[27] Upon arrival in Panama the group boarded a train for the four hour ride across the Isthmus to the port of Aspinwall (present day Colon) on the Atlantic side. From Aspinwall they sailed on the United States Mail Steamship Company's *Ocean Queen*, bound for New York.

On a cold 4th January 1863 the California Hundred disembarked the *Ocean Queen* in New York. Enthusiastic New Yorkers received the men with enormous hospitality, serving them an excellent dinner – greatly appreciated after the three weeks of shipboard victuals – at the New England Soldiers Relief Association. Greatly refreshed, the Hundred then marched to City Hall Park and were reviewed by the Mayor before boarding a coastal steamer for the final leg of their journey to Massachusetts.[28]

Reception for the Californians in Boston was equally warm and generous as that in New York, including a reception by Governor Andrew.[29] Here, as in New York, the newspaper accounts referred to the group as being as fine a body of

men yet seen in the service of their country.[30] San Francisco's Reverend Thomas Starr King, who had many personal friends in Charlestown, Massachusetts, had written one of them regarding his great admiration and fondness for the men of the California Hundred.[31] Charlestonians thus responded when, on the evening of 13 January 1863, a surprise dinner was given to the volunteers in the barracks. A Miss Abbie Lord presented the men with a large American flag and it was unfurled while the Bunker Hill Baptist Choir sang *"Stand by the Flag."* The Californians were then entertained for the evening by addresses by no less than ten speakers.[32]

Camp Meigs at Readville, near Boston, is where the men from the Pacific West were sent to become Company A of the 2nd Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry. Also present at Meigs was the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, one of the first "Colored" regiments whose Regimental Commander, Colonel Robert Could Shaw, was to become the Brother-in-Law of the 2nd Massachusetts Regimental Commanger, Colonel Russell Lowell, who would marry Shaw's sister, Josephine, in October.

Colonel Lowell

It was at Meigs the members of Company A received their mounts and field equipment, as well as the regular yellow-trimmed, blue uniform of the Calvary. The training period was brief and February 1863 found them near Yorktown, Virginia. For the next two months they performed scouting and picket duty. In April the California Hundred participated in a large scale review of the Army of the Potomac, by then commanded by General Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Their green attire and the Bear Flag Guidon aroused the interest of the spectators, including President Abraham Lincoln and his aides.[33]

With their new uniforms the members of the Hundred received the common "forage" or "bummer" style hat, the most common type in use of the Army of the Potomac. However, their insignia proved distinctive. Most cavalry insignia were plain, flat crossed brass saber scabbards with hilts, but the Hundred received crossed sabers with a "woven" pattern to the brass scabbard. Captain Reed, moreover, instructed his company to fix the crossed sabers such that the "points" faced down, toward the brim of the cap, whereas the general pattern of cavalry was to place the scabbards "points up."

Reed was not an unlearned officer, but his background in the military had been with the dragoons, a form of cavalry not in use in the United States Army by the Civil War. Dragoons, however, had always worn their crossed sabers in the "points down" fashion, distinguishing them from light cavalry. Captain Reed had merely order his men to fix their insignia in the manner he was accustomed to seeing.

Insignia of the Cal ifornia 100

Another item set the Hundred apart from their fellows in the 2nd Massachusetts, in that while they placed their regimental number (a "2" in the upper cross-point of the sabers) and company designation (the letter "A" in the lower cross-points) they also added in an arch across the backside of the top of their hats additional letters and numbers: "CAL 100" for the "California Hundred."

The success of raising the California Hundred resulted in a repeat effort being made in San Francisco during February and March of 1863. So another four hundred Californians were recruited and sent to Massachusetts to form Companies E, F, L and M (the "California Battalion") of the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry. They arrived in the Bay State on April 16, 1863, completing the full complement of the regiment. Like Company A, these men received the woven pattern of crossed sabers and wore them in the same fashion as the original Hundred, only instead of the "CAL 100" designation on their caps, these men wore "CAL BAT" for "California Battalion." Members of Companies E, F, L and M joined up with the original Hundred by May of 1863 and from that time on, their service was nearly identical.[34]

While other regiments in the Union Army were raised and claimed some connection to California (one in New York and one in Pennsylvania) their ties to the State were dubious in that their members were all in the East at the time they enrolled and many of them had never been to California. Such regiments were generally raised by officers with a link to either California or Oregon and called themselves "Californians" more as a honorific than anything else.

It wasn't until 28 June 1863 that the Hundred was engaged in its first real battle. At South Anna Bridge, Trooper Joseph B. Burdick, one of the original Hundred, was killed in combat.[35]

For the following year, from July 1863 to July 1864, the Californians were engaged in numerous small skirmishes and running fights, largely with the partisan forces of Colonel John Singleton Mosby, the infamous "Gray Ghost" of the Confederacy. Night and day, summer and winter, both on horseback and on foot, the trails and woods, towns and villages of northern Virginia were scoured by the hard-riding Californians. On 22 February 1864 they faced their most desperate encounter when 125 Californians, under the command of Captain Reed, surprised the "Ghost" at sunrise near Dranesville, Virginia. During the engagement, Reed was shot in the chest. Nine others were killed, seven were wounded and fifty-seven were captured.[36]

Except for Captain Reed, the dead were buried beneath a large pine tree, the word "Eureka" carved into the trunk by the survivors as a tribute to those comrades who had fallen.[37] Those captured would eventually be sent to the prison at Andersonville, in Georgia. At the expense of the Hundred, the body of their dead commander was sent to Washington and embalmed by Surgeon Charles D. Brown.[38] Reed, the first officer of the Regiment to be killed in action, was buried with military honors in Dorchester, Massachusetts, the home of his widow.[39] One of the pair of Colt revolvers which had been presented to Reed

before the Company left San Francisco had been taken by a Mosby ranger. The remaining one was presented to Mrs. Reed, along with the bullet that killed her husband.[40]

Officers of the "California Battalon"

It was during the summer of 1864 the Californians were issued new rifles. Originally, the regiment had been issued the single shot, breach-loading Sharps Carbine. Highly accurate, the Sharps was far easier to load than the muzzle-loading Springfield or Enfield Rifled Musket commonly found in the Infantry. A skilled solider could fire four to five aimed shots from the Sharps in a minute, vs. two or three shots from a muzzle-loader. However, the replacement weapons were a masterful improvement: The seven-shot Spencer Repeating Carbine used a metal cartridge and could be loaded from a tube inserted at the butt of the rifle's stock. Armed with a weapon that could fire as fast as the soldier could work the action of the gun, the Hundred now had more firepower, which it would need in the coming engagement.

In a desperate gamble in July of 1864, the Army of Northern Virginia made a final attempt to invade the North. A Confederate column under the command of General Jubal Anderson ("Jube") Early, drove north to within a few scant miles of the lightly defended Federal capital. The Californians performed effective and steady service in opposing – and eventually repulsing – this effort, eventually forcing the enemy back across the Potomac. In a skirmish near Rockville, Maryland, on 13th July, the California Battalion struck at a Confederate brigade. The re-arming of the Californians with the Spencer allowed the battalion to inflict considerable damage on the Confederate brigade.[41]

August of 1864 saw the transfer of the 2nd Massachusetts from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Shenandoah, commanded by General Phil Sheridan. Early morning of 10 August found the Californians in Sheridan's force moving up

the scenic Shenandoah Valley toward Winchester, once again to face Confederates under the command of General "Jube" Early. In a series of hard fought battles the Army of the Shenandoah virtually annihilated Early's army.

Victory did not cone without a price. The men of the Pacific coast took casualties as well as inflicting them during the summer campaign in 1864. Lieutenant Charles E. Meader, at the time in command of the California Hundred, was killed on 27th August after making a charge on the enemy.[42] When the campaign in the Valley closed on 19th October after Sheridan's success in the Battle of Cedar Creek, the Californians were to remain in the area on scouting duty between the Valley and to the east.

One of most arduous marches of the war, for any unit, took place during March of 1865. Moving from Winchester to Petersburg in Virginia, a distance of some 300 miles, the Army of the Shenandoah cut a swath of destruction through enemy territory. The weather was rainy and cold and the Confederates tried frantically to bar their way, but on 26th March they arrived in Petersburg and made camp.[43]

The death knell of the Confederacy could plainly be heard. Lee had only the remnants of an army when they pulled back from the lines in front of Richmond, leaving the capital to its fate. With the other Federal troops, the men of the 2nd Massachusetts engaged in a heavy pursuit and brilliant operations that ended the conflict. The first day of April witnessed the men from California in the thick of the Battle of Five Forks. The fifth of the month found them cutting the lines of the Danville Railroad and capturing 300 of Lee's supply wagons. On the sixth they played a role in the fight at Sailor's Creek, during which Generals Richard Ewell, Joseph Kerrshaw and Custis Lee were all captured along with the remnants of what had been Ewell's Corps.[44]

General Robert E. Lee, trying to slip away to the west, perhaps to make a fight of it in the Blue Ridge of western Virginia, found the flood of Northern troops lapping at his heels and flanks. Sheridan threw his cavalry across Lee's line of retreat. At Appomattox Station, Sheridan's troopers, dismounted and formed into a skirmish line, faced what was left of the once magnificent Army of Northern Virginia. Held at bay, starving and fatigued from too many sleepless nights and constant marching and fighting, nearly exhausted of ammunition, food and other supplies, the end had come. Early on the morning of 9th April 1865, Lee offered his surrender to General Grant.

The 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry had started to move next against the only remaining Confederate force of any size left in the field, that of General Joseph Johnston, when word reached them of the surrender of that surrender as well. With the end of active conflict, the horsemen went into camp to await word as to what would come next. On 23rd May, along with the thousands of other soldiers of the Union, the Californians joined in the Grand Review in Washington of the forces that had preserved the Union.

As the California cavalrymen clattered past the reviewing stand, their faded colors snapping in the breeze, the Nation's highest military and civilian leaders vigorously expressed their enthusiasm and appreciation for the service and sacrifice of these men and of those who had fallen on the fields of battle. It would not be for nearly two months after that before the men of the 2nd Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry were mustered out of Federal service. After that, the men were returned to their old rendezvous at Camp Miegs. Finally, on 3rd August 1865, the men were discharged, paid off, the regiment disbanded.[45]

Thirty-two months earlier, when the *Golden Age* had sailed through the Golden Gate, the California Hundred consisted of three officers and one hundred one enlisted men.[46] Of this original group, about forty were present the day the company disbanded.[47] Unfortunately, the records are incomplete, but at least twelve of the volunteers did not survive the war. Others were discharged because of sickness or wounds and some received transfers to other units. Ten are listed on the rolls as having deserted, but it is interesting to note that most of the desertions took place soon after the company reached the East coast.[48] One might surmise some of the volunteers had enlisted in San Francisco only to obtain free passage to their homes in the East. Although commanding officers of the 2nd Massachusetts Cavalry probably did not mention the subject in their postwar dinner speeches, the regiment held the dubious distinction of having more deserters from its ranks than any other from the Bay State.[49]

One of the most tragic events of the war witnessed by the men of the California Hundred concerned one such deserter, William E. Ormsby, a twenty-three year old resident of San Francisco. Ormsby, a private in Company E, deserted to the enemy on 24th January 1864. He was re-captured a short time later, tried by a drum head court-martial and shot in front of the brigade on Sunday, 7th February 1864.[50]

It would be erroneous and unfair to conclude from the desertion rate that the California Hundred was anything less than a first-rate fighting outfit. Colonel Mosby, the South's wily ranger leader, said after the war that the Californians had been his most formidable opponents.[51] The Nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor, was won by a private in Company A, Philip Baybutt, for distinguished action at Luray. This twenty-five year old volunteer joined the Hundred after it had arrived on the East coast, his home being at Fall River, Massachusetts.[52]

The Bear Flag guidon of the Hundred, saluted once by President Lincoln, cheered in the streets of San Francisco, New York, Boston and Washington, is now on display in the rotunda of the State Capital in Sacramento, California. Though faded, it remains in relatively good condition, as is the sky blue pennant that accompanies it, the gift of Colonel Casper Crowinshield. The pennant, designed the fit the staff beneath the guidon, lists twenty-four of the major engagements in which the Californians participated.[53] The Stars and Stripes presented to the company by Abble Lord of Charlestown proved too heavy to be carried on horseback and it was unfurled but once during the war, when it served

as a shroud for the coffin for the dead Captain J. Sewall Reed. It was also presented to the State of California by the surviors.[54]

That the men of the California Hundred fought with tremendous zeal in defense of the Union is beyond doubt. During the first two years of the struggle, the Federal cavalry arm made a very poor showing and was widely considered to be the most inefficient branch of the service. When the war commenced in April of 1861, the United States had but five regiments of regular mounted troops, with a sixth regiment added soon after. To obtain the thousands of additional cavalrymen required the North had to recruit from a largely urbanized population with relatively few experienced horsemen in the civilian base.[55] The South, on the other hand, was able to rapidly muster thousands of horsemen who had engaged in outdoor pursuits all their lives. By raising nearly five hundred experienced horsemen from California in the early part of the war to contribute into the fight made the unique case of the California Battalion a grand success, as these were men with generally far greater equestrian and firearms experience.

If a significance exists in the saga of the California Hundred, it is more intangible than whether or not their military activities contributed measurably to the Union victory. Their battle-cry, "Remember California!" ringing over the Virginia battlefields,[56] their letters avidly read by friends and relatives in the Golden State, the accounts of their exploits appearing in the California press, these were the positive factors in adding strength to the ties that bound far off California to the Union.

Nor are members if the California Battalion entirely missing from the State today. Buried in Madera, Santa Cruz, San Jose and other cemeteries in California, the remains of some of the Californians who fought in the Civil War serve as a reminder of their service, with their regimental designation engraved on their tombstones, these men who fought can still be honored today.

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[1] Milton H. Shutes, *Lincoln and California* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1943) pg.83-85.

[2] Richard H. Orton, comp. *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion, 1861 to 1867* (Sacramento, California: State Printing Office, 1890) pg 11, under "Note." (Hereinafter referred to as *Records of California Men)*

[3] Leo P. Kibby, "California Soldiers in the Civil War,' *The California Historical Society Quarterly,* (December 1961), pg 346.

[4] William Schouler, *A History of Massachusetts in the Civil War* (Boston, Massachusetts: E.P. Dutton& Co., 1868), Pg 393. (Hereinafter referred to as *Massachusetts in the Civil War).*

[5] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 3 November 1862. Also an undated clipping from the Evening Bulletin with the diary of Samuel J. Corbett, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.

[6] Schouler, *Massachusetts in the Civil War,* pg 393

[7] Orton, *Records of California Men*, pg 848.

[8] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 3 November 1862.

[9] Thomas W. Higginson, *Massachusetts in the Army and Navy During the War of 1861-65* (Boston, Massachusetts, Writing and Potter Printing Company, 1865) pg 134. (Hereinafter referred to as *Massachusetts in the Army and Navy*). Schouler, *Massachusetts in the Civil War,* pg 394.

[10] Unnamed newspaper clipping (Boston, Massachusetts), 16 January 1863, with the diary of Samuel J. Corbett, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.

[11] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 19 November 1862

[12] *Ibid*, 14 November 1862, *Daily Alta California* (San Francisco, California), 11 December 1862.
[13] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 30 October 1862.
[14] Charles W. Wendte, *Thomas Starr King* (Boston, Massachusetts: Beacon Press, 1921), pg 163
[15] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 3 December 1862.
[16] *Ibid*, 19 November 1862.
[17] J, Genry Rogers, *The California Hundred* (San Francisco, California: H.H. Bancroft and Co., 1865) pg. 67.
[18] Randy Steffen, *Federal Cavalryman* (Patton Museum Society Publication No. 2, 1966), pg 39.
[19] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 28 November 1862
[20] *Daily Alta California* (San Francisco, California), 4 December 1862.
[21] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 9 December 1862.
[22] *Daily Alta California* (San Francisco, California), 11 December 1862.
[23] Diary of Samuel J. Corbett, 10 December 1862, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.
[24] *Ibid*
[25] *Ibid*
[26] *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco, California) 6 November 1862. *Petaluma Argus*, 18 November 1862.
[27] Undated clipping from the *Evening Bulletin* and diary of Samuel J. Corbett, 10 December 1862, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.
[28] *New York Times,* 4 January 1863.
[29] Schouler, *Massachusetts in the Civil War,* pg 394.
[30] Unnamed newspaper clipping (Boston, Massachusetts) dated 16 January 1863, in diary of Samuel J. Corbett, 10 December 1862, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.
[31] Wendte, *Thomas Starr King* (Boston, Massachusetts: Beacon Press, 1921), pg 163
[32] Aurora Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific: Its Operations in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Plains Region, Mexico, etc.,* 1860-1866 (Glendale, California: Arthur Clark Co., 1951) Pg 286. (Hereinafter referred to as the *Army of the Pacfic.*)
[33] Rogers, *The California Hundred*, pgs 56-61.
[34] Captain Samuel Backus, *Californians in the Field*, (San Francisco: Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1889) pg 9.
[35]Orton, *Records of California Men*, pg 848.
[36]Adjutant General Massachusetts, comp., *Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in the Civil War, Vol. VI* (Norwood, Massachusetts: Norwood Press, 1933), pg. 228. (Hereinhafter referred to as *Massachusetts Soldiers*).
[37] Rogers, *The California Hundred,* pg 99.
[38] Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific*, pg. 396.
[39] Widows pension papers, Mrs. Hattie Reed, National Archives.
[40] Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific*, pg. 396.
[41] Orton, *Records of California Men*, pg 850.
[42] *Ibid*, pg 851.
[43] *Ibid*, pg 851-852.
[44] *Ibid*, pg 852. Adjutant General Massachusetts, comp., *Massachusetts Soldiers*, pg. 239.
[45] Orton, *Records of California Men*, pg 853.
[46] Diary of Samuel J. Corbett, 10 December 1862, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection. Captain Reed's wife and baby son accompanied him on the voyage.
[47] Backus, *Californians in the Field,* pg. 21.
[48] , *Records of California Men*, pg 854-857.
[49] Higginson, *Massachusetts in the Army and Navy,* pg. 137.
[50] James L. Bowen, *Massachusetts in the War of 1861-1865* (Springfield, Massachusetts: Clark W. Bryan & Co., 1889) pg. 760. Diary of Samuel J. Corbett, 10 December 1862, Bancroft Library, Manuscript Collection.
[51] Backus, *Californians in the Field,* pg. 12.
[52] Adjutant General Massachusetts, comp., *Massachusetts Soldiers.*
[53] South Anna Bridge, Ashby;s Gap, Dranesville, Fort Stevens, Fort Reno, Rockville, Poolsville, Summit Point, Berrysville Pile, Charlestown, Halltown, Winchester, Opequan, Luray, Waynesboro, Tom's Brook,

Cedar Creek, White Creek Road, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox Court House.

[54] Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific*, pg. 298

[55] .Steffan, *Federal Cavalryman*, pg. 38.

[56] Major Dewitt C. Thompson, *California in the Rebellion*, (San Francisco: Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1889) pg 12.