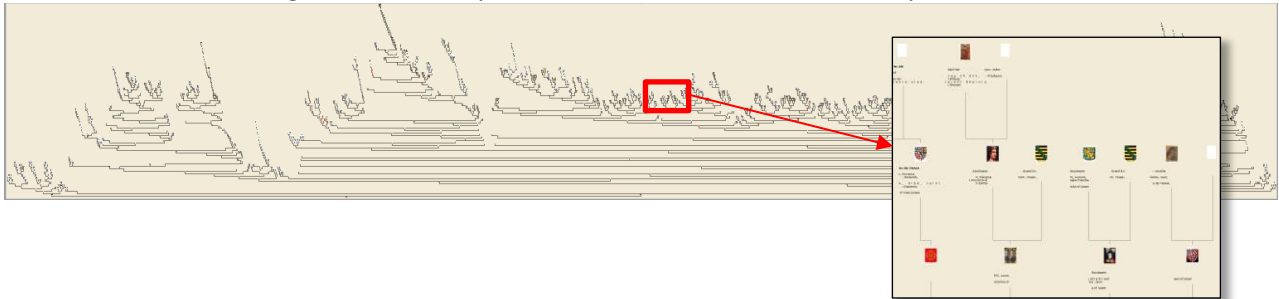


APPENDIX F

STANDING ON THEIR SHOULDERS

LTC NEIL EDGAR'S MILITARY LINEAGE

After years of genealogical study and record building, there are currently over ten thousand relatives identified in LTC Neil Edgar's tree. Thirty-one-hundred are direct relatives by birth.



When you go back two-score generations or so (roughly the Twelfth Century), many of the people you find are your grandparents and their siblings. This makes sense if you think about it simplistically.

Two generations back, you had four grandparents, three generations eight great-grandparents, four generations 16 great-great grandparents It is simply 2 raised to the power of the generation. Two to the two-score (28) is just over 264 million grandparents! The total population of the world in the Fourteenth Century was 289 million!

Thus, the often-heard quote, "if you look back far enough in time, every husband and wife are your grandparents."

Also, if you are searching for ancestors in these ancient generations with military histories, you have entered the era of tribal warfare, Kings, Queens and the Games of Thrones and global colonization where all factions were constantly fighting for power, influence and control. Battles were a daily activity involving people at all levels of society and Wars lasted decades. Everyone is a soldier at one time or another in their lives.

This Appendix gives a sampling of veterans in LTC Neil Edgar's lineage from – The Cold War, WWII, WWI, Civil War, Mexican American War, Revolutionary War, North American Indian Wars, 80 Years War, War between the Church (Vatican) and State (Henry VIII's England), War of the Roses, Norman Conquest of England, Viking Invasions and battles from the feudal days of Europe and tribal days before, during and after the Roman Empire.

The modern-day veteran ancestors are certainly known as they are all in recent memory (John Hofmann, Howard Edgar, George Hofmann, Granville Charles Schuch and Pappy Schuch). Some ancient veteran names will also be familiar, albeit surprising ('Rackmaster of London' Thomas Norton, William the Conqueror, Charlemagne, Merovech Merovingien and the Kings of England, France, and Scandinavia).

This does not do justice to the full genealogy of LTC Neil Edgar but it certainly whets the appetite.

COLD WAR – 1947-1991

- **John Charles Hofmann – Elite Military Police Honor Guard** - First Cousin of Neil Edgar – 1st Generation

Born: December 10, 1942

Died: March 26, 2015

John Charles Hofmann followed in the footsteps of family veterans of earlier wars and enlisted in September of 1960. It was an opportunity for this recent high school graduate to mature, get a sense of direction and possibly take the first steps towards a career as a law enforcement officer. Although the cold war continued to rage between the east and west, the world was at peace, somewhat, with the Korean War having ended in 1953 and the hostilities in French Indochina forcing only a non-combat presence of US troops in the area since 1950. Escalation in Vietnam was in its early stages in 1960 but fortunately for John combat units would not be deployed until 1965.



His journey began, as it did for many, at New Jersey's Fort Dix. After basic training the road took him to Fort Gordon in Georgia and then on to deployment to Europe as part of an elite team of Military Police. Little did he know that this would take him to the heart of the most intense conflict of the Cold War period at that time second only to the Korean conflict – the Berlin Conflict.

The White House announced that President Kennedy had scheduled a 10-day European trip. It became clear that after stops in Cologne, Bonn, and Frankfurt, JFK would fly to West Berlin, arriving there on Wednesday morning 26 June and departing that afternoon. In direct support of his new Commander-In-Chief, Sergeant John Hofmann would once again come face to face with history – the Seventh Army Military Police Honor Guard, with John specifically named, would be providing direct security.

President Kennedy went out for a walk with his Secret Service guards one evening to get a break from the stifling pressure of the day's events and to get some fresh air. Sgt. John Hofmann was on guard duty that night and their paths crossed. Kennedy stopped to talk to John who remembers a casual conversation about life and about helicopters. But what he remembers more is how Kennedy made him feel very relaxed and how they talked as though they were old friends. John summed up his feeling in a few short words saying, "He was a great man."

With vigilant protection from Military Police Elite Team, on 26 June 1963 in Berlin, JFK spoke initially to a group of union construction workers, voicing his identification with their city by stating "West Berlin is my country." After a motorcade through the city, he paused on the steps of the Schöneberger Rathaus, West Berlin's town hall and spoke to a crowd numbering in the hundreds of thousands.

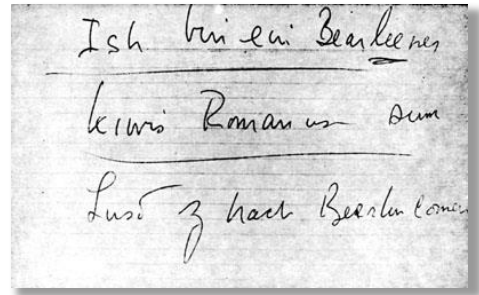
"Ich bin ein Berliner" – It was to become one of the most historic speeches of the cold war and one of the President's best and most notable moments.

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Two thousand years ago, the proudest boast was civis romanus sum ["I am a Roman citizen"]. Today, in the world of freedom, the proudest boast is "Ich bin ein Berliner!"... All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner!"



John Fitzgerald Kennedy



During his active duty John Hofmann would have the distinction of serving under two of the greatest Presidents in the twentieth century – Dwight David Eisenhower and John Fitzgerald Kennedy.



WWII – 1939-1945

- **Howard Donald Edgar, Jr. - Seaman Second Class, Pacific Theatre – Father of Neil Edgar – 2nd Generation**

Born: July 9, 1927

Seaman Second Class Howard Donald Edgar, Jr. enlisted in the Navy on 10 March 1944. On 25 June 1944, a few months after his enlistment the active patrol craft PC-1559 was laid down by the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corp., New York, NY and refitted as a PGM-9 Class Motor Gunboat. It was reclassified as a Motor Gunboat, PGM-28, 16 August 1944 and launched 19 November 1944.

Specifications:

- Displacement 280 t. (lt), 450 t. (fl)
- Length 173' 8"
- Beam 23'
- Draft 10' 10"
- Speed 20 kts.
- Complement 65
- Armament: One 3"/50 dual purpose gun mount, one twin 40mm gun mount, three 20mm guns, two depth charge projectors (Hedgehogs), four depth charge projectors (K-guns), and two depth charge tracks
- Propulsion: Two 1,440bhp General Motors 16-278A diesel engines, Farrel-Birmingham single reduction gear, two shafts.



While the war was being fought in the Philippines and Okinawa, plans were ripening rapidly for the largest amphibious operation in the history of warfare. "Downfall," the grand plan for the

invasion of Japan, contemplated a gargantuan blow against the islands of Kyushu and Honshu, using the entire available combined resources of the army, navy, and air forces.

The plans for "Downfall" were first developed early in 1945 by the Combined Chiefs of Staff at the Argonaut Conference held on the tiny island of Malta in the Mediterranean. On 9 February, just a few days before the historic Three-Power meeting at Yalta, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were informed of the conclusions reached at Argonaut. At that time, the strategic concept of future operations in the Pacific embodied the defeat of Japan within eighteen months after Germany's surrender and included the following series of proposed objectives:

- a. Following the Okinawa operation, to seize additional positions to intensify the blockade air bombardment of Japan in order to create a situation favorable to:
- b. An assault on Kyushu for the purpose of further reducing Japanese capabilities by containing and destroying major enemy forces and further intensifying the blockade and air bombardment in order to establish a tactical condition favorable to:
- c. The decisive invasion of the industrial heart of Japan through the Tokyo Plain.¹

On 29 March, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, working on the assumptions that the war in Europe would be over by 1 July 1945 and that the forthcoming Okinawa operation would be concluded by mid-August of 1945, set a tentative schedule for the invasion of Japan. The invasion plan was assigned the cover name "Downfall" and consisted of two main operations: "Olympic," the preliminary assault on the southern island of Kyushu, which was slated for 1 December 1945, and "Coronet," the subsequent landing on Honshu, which was scheduled for 1 March 1946.

It was proposed that forces already in the Pacific be used to the fullest extent possible in planning for the assault and follow-up phases of "Olympic." Reserve and follow-up divisions for "Coronet" would be obtained by redeployment, either directly or via the United States, of troops and equipment from the European Theater.

On 3 April 1945, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued a directive in which General MacArthur was instructed to complete the necessary operations in Luzon and the rest of the Philippines, prepare for the occupation of North Borneo, and "make plans and preparations for the campaign in Japan." The amphibious and aerial phases of the projected Homeland invasion.



PGM-28 was commissioned 9 April 1945 and it's first crew was mustered as an integral part of Operation "Downfall". Seaman First Class Edgar was assigned as a crew member on that date at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York.

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The PGM-28 and crew were assigned to the Asia Pacific Theater and sailed by way of the Panama canal to its operation station in Subic Bay, Philippines.

At the time, the development of the atomic bomb was a very closely guarded secret (not even then Vice President Harry Truman knew of its existence until he later became President), known only to a few top officials outside the Manhattan Project and the initial planning for the invasion of Japan did not take its existence into consideration. Once the atomic bomb became available, General Marshall envisioned using it to support the invasion, if sufficient numbers could be produced in time.



On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Late in the evening of August 8, 1945, in accordance with the Yalta agreements, but in violation of the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan, and soon after midnight on August 9, 1945, the Soviet Union invaded the Imperial Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. Later that same day, the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the Japanese city of Nagasaki.

The combined shock of these events caused Emperor Hirohito to intervene and order the Supreme Council for the Direction of the War to accept the terms the Allies had set down in the Potsdam Declaration for ending the war. After several more days of behind-the-scenes negotiations and a failed coup d'état, Emperor Hirohito gave a recorded radio address across the Empire on August 15. In the radio address he announced the surrender of Japan to the Allies.

Operation "Downfall" would never occur. Nonetheless, there was still much to do.

PGM-28 remained at its Subic Bay base following the capitulation of the Japanese Imperial Forces as an integral part of cleanup operations. As part of those efforts PGM-28 received one battle star for minesweeping operations in the Honshu [Japan] area between 11 - 27 September 1945. Historically, during World War II and the Korean War, commendations called "battle stars" were issued to United States Navy warships for meritorious participation in battle, for having suffered damage during battle conditions or other extraordinary contributions. Now Seaman Second Class, Howard Donald Edgar was an integral part of those accomplishments.



Completing her assignment *PGM-28* and her seasoned crew returned from the Philippines with one stop in Pearl Harbor, continuing through the Panama Canal to New Orleans, LA and then to Norfolk, VA for refitting and

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decommissioning, a journey of 13,000 miles that took more than one month. It remained stationed at the Norfolk Naval Base where it was officially decommissioned 10 February 1948.

She was transferred to Greece and named Plotarkhis Blessas. The official Naval Vessel Register of 1 January 1949 lists transfer to Greece as December 1947. She was subsequently struck from the Greek Navy list in 1963 and scrapped.

By the grace of God,
S2c Howard Donald Edgar, Jr. was home in one piece.



-
- **Granville Charles Schuch – Staff Sergeant, North Africa Campaign - Uncle of Neil Edgar – 2nd Generation**

Born: February 18, 1919

Died: December 27, 1994

Granville Charles was better known as Charlie. Named after his grandfather, Granville (Grant) B. Honeywell, and his father, Charlie grew up in post-World War I New York City. He was a loving son of loving parents who were starting a new life – a life around Charlie and his sisters, Hazel and Doris (Neil Edgar's mother). Together they put World War I behind them, weathered the Great Depression of 1929 and moved ahead to brighter and more peaceful years. He would follow in his father's footsteps working for the United States Postal Service as a carrier – but only after a grievous interruption, World War II.



10 October 1940 - Granville Charles Schuch enlisted in the United States Army at the age of 21 just three weeks after the Selective Service Act was signed into law. After completing initial entry training, he was assigned to K Company, 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division (The Big Red One) at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, New York.

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No one would have expected that this baby-faced blue-eyed soldier would go on to receive Silver Stars for heroism for saving his entire ammunition-less platoon from certain death by taking out a German machine gun position armed only with a knife. He would follow that up with tireless work in managing ten-of-thousands of enemy prisoners earning him a Bronze Star for extraordinary service to his nation.



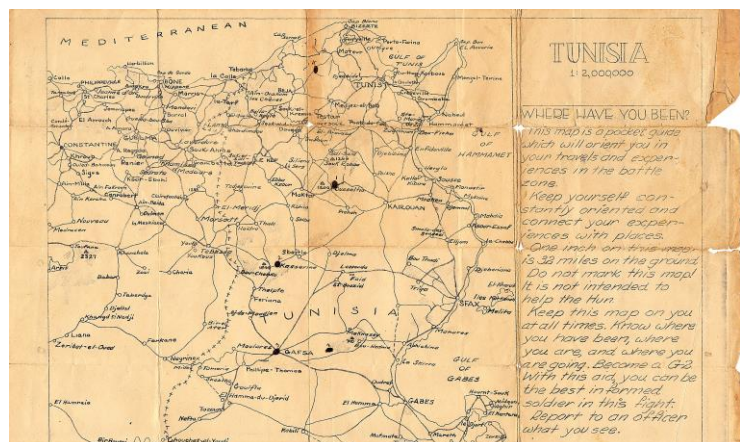
- six domestic army bases
- 17,400 miles traveled
- fifty-eight months of service
- thirty-six months overseas
- six Christmases away from home
- seven countries
- two trans-Atlantic crossings – one under fire
- three-week convoy bound for North Africa through U-Boat patrolled waters of the North Atlantic
- six months of front-line combat in North Africa under General Patton
- two years of massive enemy POW supervision
- wounded in battle ...

The campaigns still in current memory and are all well known –

- Operation Torch – the invasion of North Africa
- Landing and taking St. Cloud, Algeria
- Kasserine Valley – Hill 812
- Battle of El Guettar
- Hills 415, 374, 400, 491, 469, 394, 531 taken and defended
- 275,000 German and Italian soldiers trapped and surrendered on the Tunisian Cape Bon Peninsula
- Driving Rommel out of Africa

He would carry a map of Tunisia with him as the battles raged on, marking a single “dot” on the places he had been. This was one of the souvenirs he brought home after the war.

For Valor, a 335-page book describing the day-by-day actions of Staff Sergeant Charles Schuch, has also been compiled by this author.



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- **George Adam Hofmann – 2nd Lieutenant, Bombardier/Navigator B-26, Army Air Corps, European Theatre, POW - Uncle of Neil Edgar – 2nd Generation**

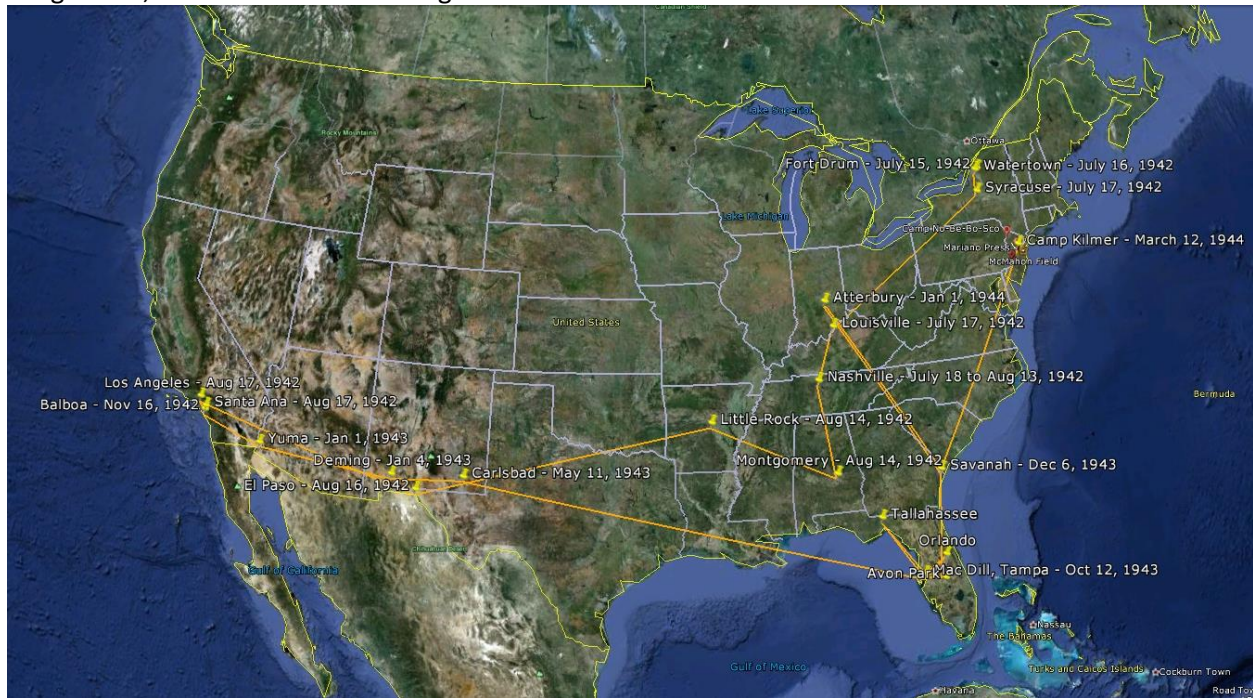
Born: September 28, 1917

Died: June, 1996

George was born at home at 850 Columbus Avenue in New York. At that time his father, John, worked for the railroad and eventually became a chauffeur. His mother was busy at home raising three other children. George had the pleasure of growing up in the big city during the roaring twenties. Unfortunately, he also felt the pain of the stock market crash and the start of the Great Depression in 1927 when he was twelve.

With the United States not yet involved in the storm that was brewing in Europe and Asia, motivated in part by their patriotic spirit and youthful invincibility but also to have some say over where they ended up, in January of 1941 cousin Gilbert Rauh and best friend Mike Iriate enlisted. George who had registered with the draft on August 16, 1940 as required by law and was rated 1-A by April of 1941 followed in their footsteps, enlisting on May 15, 1941.

Beginning at enlistment in May of 1941, stateside training was lengthy and intense – Basic Training, Army Air Corps Cadet School, Flight Training, Bombardier-Navigator Training for a B-26 Bomber, crew assignment, combat and unit training

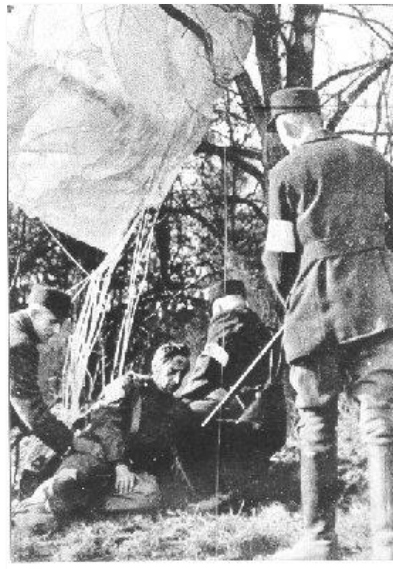


Deployment to Rivenhall Air Base in England came in early 1944. The primary objective for the Ninth Air Force, 596TH Bombardment Squadron, 397th Bombardment Group, was to soften the supply lines and defense emplacements of the German Armed Forces in northern France in anticipation of D-Day.

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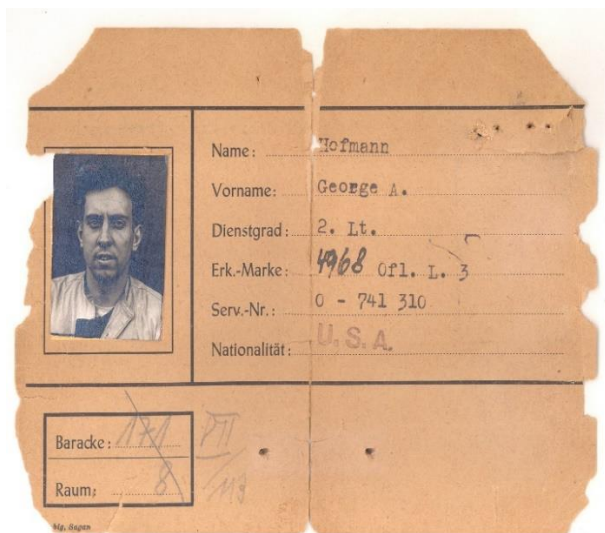


Many successful missions were run by 2nd LT Hofmann as part of the Captain George Parker Crew. Filling in for the regular Bombardier in Captain 'Easy' Freeman's crew on a May 8, 1944, the bombing run to the Oissel Railroad Yards in northern France. Neither George nor any member of the crew would not return to Rivenhall.



Stalag Luft III – Sagan, Poland

Nazi Prisoner of War Camp ID card.



Who Would Have Known, a 1,600-page book describing the day-by-day actions of 2nd Lieutenant George Hofmann, has also been compiled and published in a two-volume set by this author. From basic training, rank promotions, assignment to the Army Air Force Academy as cadets, following each other through flight school and Bombardier School, shipping out to overseas assignments - it is an extraordinary story - but sadly it is not a happy one. Three good friends went to war - only one returned - a beaten POW who carried the losses of his friends in his heart until the day he died in 1996.



WWI – 1914-1918

- **Charles “Carl” “Pappy” Schuch – Doughboy, Double Enlistee, Cook** - Grandfather of Neil Edgar – 3rd Generation

Born: January 9, 1892

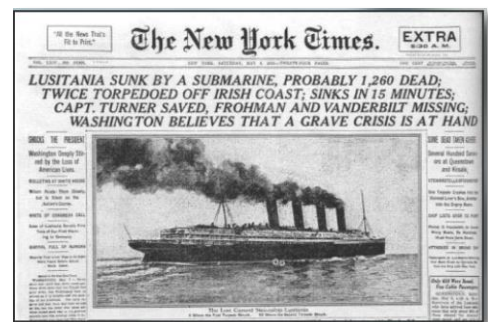
Died: November 26, 1964

In the 1800’s the Schuch family lived in Stuttgart, Germany where young men sometimes had to toil four years without pay in apprenticeship. Because he wanted to work for pay, Charles “Carl” “Pappy” Schuch’s father emigrated to America and set up shop on First Avenue in lower Manhattan. Pappy was born in 1892 and reared above the family bakery at 323 First Avenue near Eighteenth Street. Adult male members of the family baked all night over hot coke and then spent half the day in the shop, averaging sixteen hours of work a day, seven days a week.

The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, 1918 – Armistice Day. The hostilities had mostly ended and the Treaty of Versailles was being drafted. It had been a brutal campaign – this “war to end all wars” – but it was finally ending.

Twenty six year old Charles “Pappy” Schuch had already served his country after enlisting in November of 1911, and training as a coastal artilleryman before serving in the Philippines as a cook – not a surprising assignment as the son of an immigrant baker/brewer. His enlistment peacefully ended in October of 1914 but as storms were brewing in Europe he would re-enlist six months later and serve on David’s Island at the western end of Long Island sound ushering many young men off to war.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Austria-Hungary's throne, and his wife, Sophie, were assassinated by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip while the couple was visiting Sarajevo. In quick order Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia and France, the United Kingdom declared war on Germany after Germany invaded Belgium, Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia and Serbia declared war on Germany. Not wanting to be pulled in to the conflict, on August 14, 1914, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson announced the U.S. intention to remain neutral. With the threat of new tactics and weapons - trench warfare, poison gas, tanks, U-boats sinking ships – one can understand why. However, with the loss of 159 American lives in the sinking of the RMS Lusitania on May 1, 1915, and the secret German attempt in January 1916, to entice Mexico into the war, on April 6, 1916, the United States also declared war on Germany.



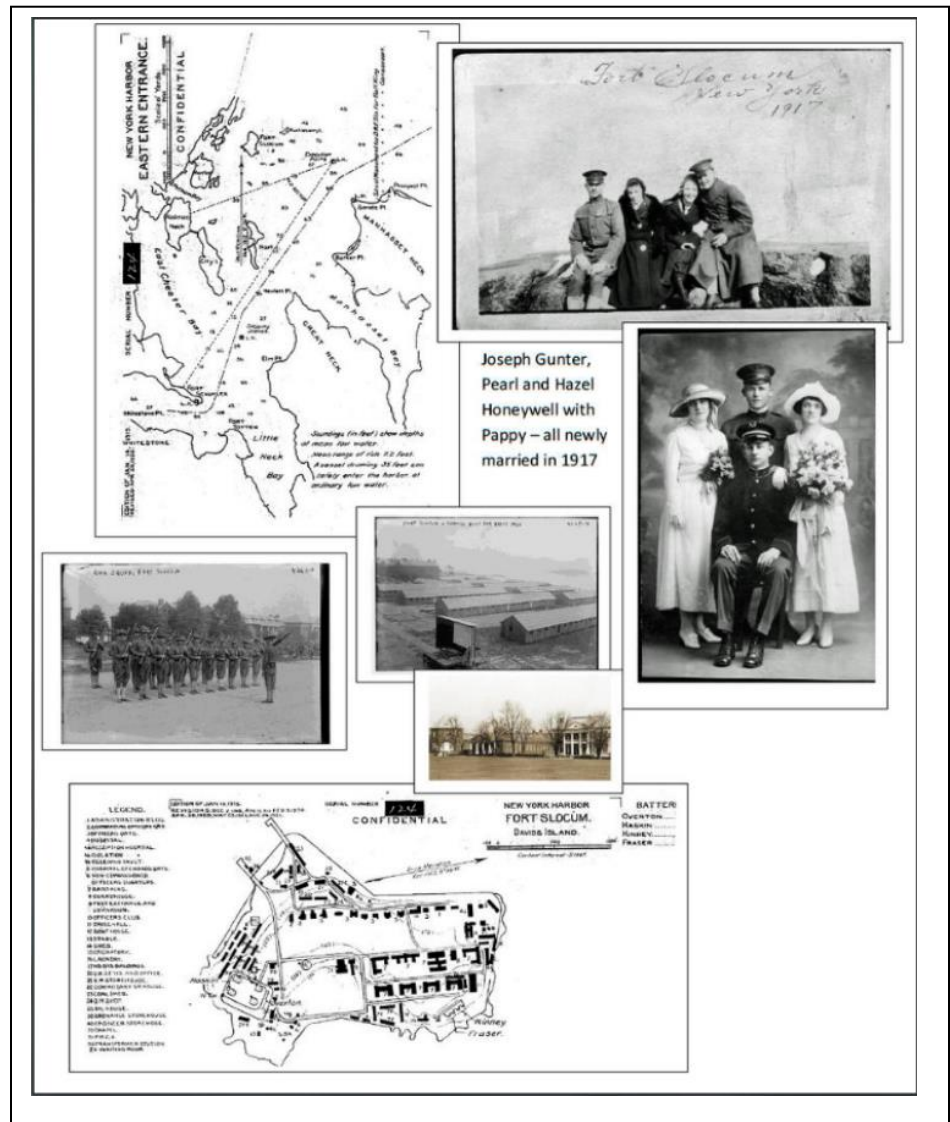
In 1917 the administration of Woodrow Wilson decided to rely primarily on conscription, rather than voluntary enlistment, to raise military manpower for World War I when only 73,000 volunteers enlisted out of the initial 1 million target in the first six weeks of the war. The Selective

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Service Act of 1917 was carefully drawn to remedy the defects in the Civil War system and — by allowing exemptions for dependency, essential occupations, and religious scruples — to place each man in his proper niche in a national war effort. The act established a "liability for military service of all male citizens"; authorized a selective draft of all those between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age (later from eighteen to forty-five).

Initially in 1917, 10 million men were registered. This was deemed to be inadequate, so age ranges were increased and exemptions reduced, and by the end of 1918 this increased to 24 million men that were registered with nearly 3 million inducted into the military services.

At the start of the 20th Century the Davids' Island had become the East Coast assembly point for units being assigned to America's new overseas operations. By the onset of World War I Fort Slocum had become one of the busiest recruiting stations in the country, processing 100,000 soldiers per year and serving as the recruit examination station for soldiers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states. Between 1917 and 1919, over 140,000 recruits passed through the post. In fact, Recruit Week in December 1917 brought so many recruits to Fort Slocum that an overflow had to be housed in New Rochelle.



From his re-enlistment and assignment at Ft. Slocum, NY in Mar, 1915, as a cook until his honorable discharge in 1920, Pappy fed and cared for thousands of the Doughboys who were destined for the front lines and an uncertain future.

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But God was kinder to Pappy. He remained stateside, the Great War came to an end and he was spared the misery and haunting memories of being on the front lines. Nonetheless, he never forgot the friends he made at the Ft. Slocum processing center and often thought about how many of them had perished.

Little did he or his generation know that this war would not end all wars. Neither did he know that 25 years later the infant son sitting in his lap on a New York rooftop in 1919 would emerge a hero from the same Hell he was spared.



CIVIL WAR – 1861-1865

- **Benjamin B. Honeywell – 1st Lieutenant, Union Army Infantry** - is a 1st cousin 5 times removed of Neil Edgar – 9th Generation

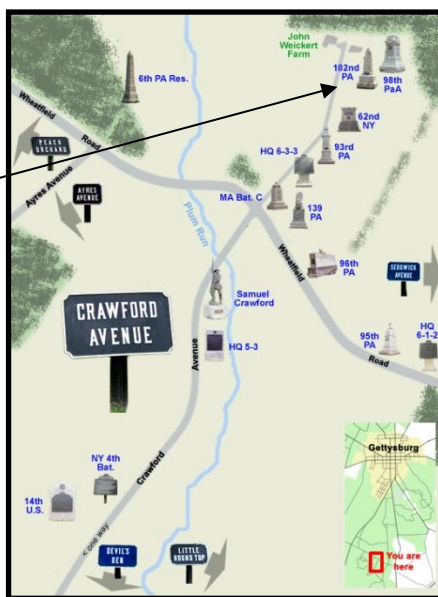
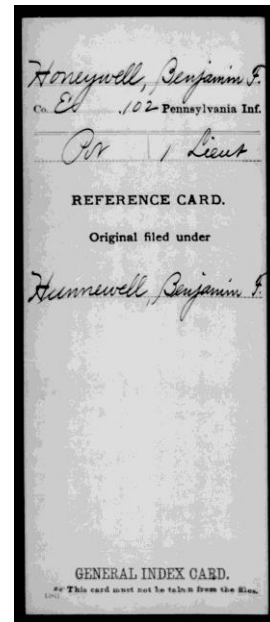
Born: ~1831

Died: Unknown

Officer, 1st Lt. 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry – Fought at Gettysburg – Promoted to Corporal, January 1, 1863; to Sergeant, September 1, 1864; to 1st Lt., December 3, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; mustered out with Company, June 28, 1865.

Husband of Lucretia Honeywell and father of three sons, Arthur J, Lewis C. and Edward T.. Edward T. Honeywell was born in 1867 implying 1st Lt. Benjamin Honeywell survived the war.

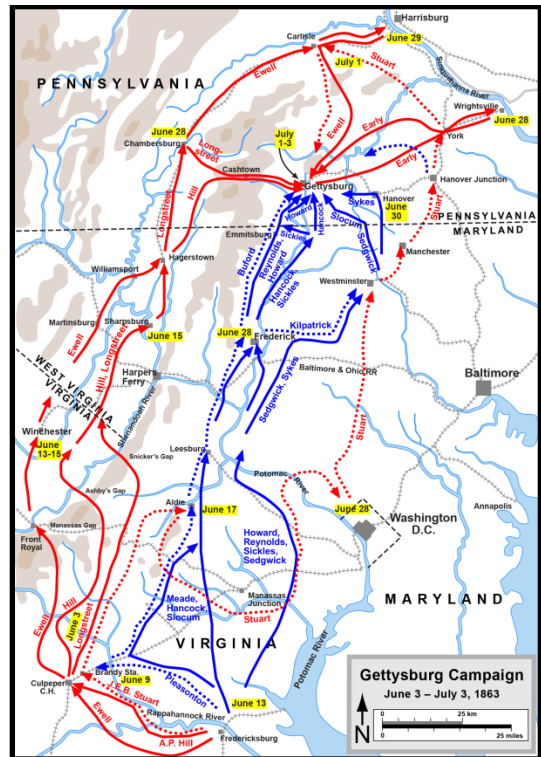
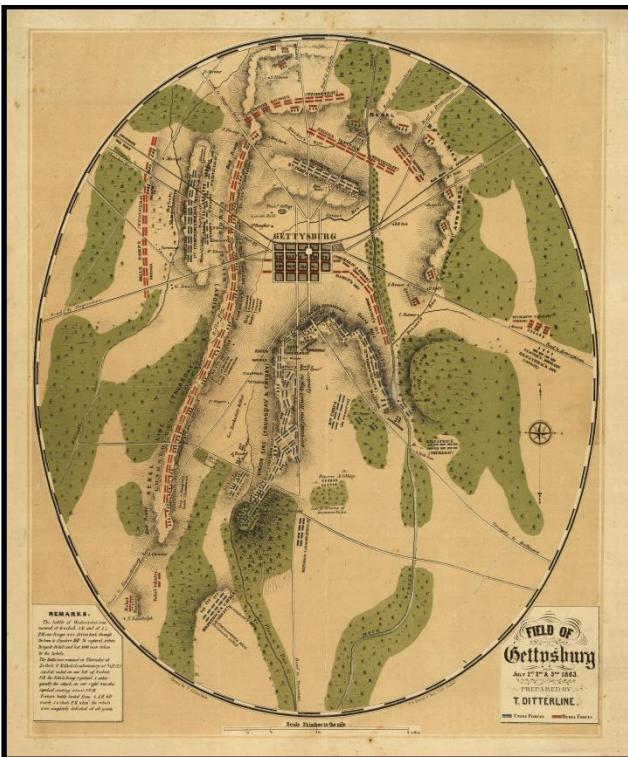
(Gettysburg (Pa.) Campaign June 13-July 24.) The 102nd Pennsylvania regiment was actively engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Salem Church and Marye's heights, after which it retired to Falmouth until the battle of Gettysburg. There it arrived on July 2, and was ordered into action the same afternoon, changing its position only slightly during the battle. The Regiment was detailed at Manchester to guard trains to Westminster. At the latter place a detachment of 3 officers and 100 men was sent to Gettysburg with the supply train and on its arrival the morning of the 3rd was posted on this line. The rest of the Regiment picketed the roads leading from Westminster to Gettysburg until the close of the battle.



The monument to the 102nd “Pennsylvania” is south of Gettysburg near Wheatfield Road. It was dedicated in 1889 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

While most of the regiment guarded trains and picketed roads in the rear, a detachment of 103 men commanded by Lieutenant Robert W. Lyon arrived at Gettysburg with a supply train and was thrown into the defensive line north of Little Round Top. They suffered no casualties.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG – 1-3 JULY 1863



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- Benjamin Franklin Honeywell – Private, Union Army Infantry, KIA - is a 1st cousin 6 times removed of Neil Edgar – 8th Generation

Born: April 25, 1828, Pennsylvania

Enlisted: August 14, 1862, Private, Company D, 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry

Died: October 19, 1864, Battle of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Virginia

1860 United States Census.

SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants in *Sevier Township* the County of *Denton* State of *Texas* enumerated by me, on the *14th* day of *June* 1860. *Frank D. Sant* Ass't Marshal Post Office

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Schedule No. of Inhabitant	Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Estate Owned		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict				
						Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mary A. Apple	f	32					Texas					
	Abigail	f	27					"					
	George	m	17					"					
711 627	W. C. Cornell	m	36 2/20		Sawyer	2000 000		Ind					
	Virginia M.	f	16 1/2					"					
	Kenneth C.	m	7 1/2					Ind					
	Annartha C.	f	4 1/2					Texas					
	Julia C.	f	3 1/2					"					
712 638	George S. Apple	m	36 2/20		Farmer	175 000		N.Y.					
	Julia M.	f	16 1/2		Widow			"					
	Frank Chapman	m	23 2/20		Black	1200 000		Ohio					
	C. C. Chapman	m	11 1/2					"					
713 639	John C. Johnson	m	37 2/20		Br. & S. 10750 2500			Ohio					
	Harriet B.	f	32 1/2					"					
	Henry J.	m	16 2/20		Widow			Ohio					
	John C.	m	12 2/20					"					
	Mary	f	10 1/2					"					
	John	m	15 1/2					"					
	John	m	3 1/2					Texas					
	John C.	m	20 2/20					"					
714 640	John S. Johnson	m	36 2/20		Farmer			Texas					
	John	m	16 1/2					Ohio					
	Harriet	f	9 1/2					"					
	George W.	m	7 2/20					Ind					
	Anna	f	5 1/2					"					
715 641	Albin Wood	m	36 2/20		Miner	100		N.Y.					
	Abner	m	17 1/2		Boiler			"					
	Viola	f	16 1/2					"					
	Virginia	f	11 1/2					"					
	Samuel	m	1 1/2					Texas					
716 642	Benjamin Honeywell	m	32 2/20		Shoemaker	500 700		Texas					
	Malinda	f	30 1/2					Ohio					
	Ann	f	6 1/2					"					
	Frank J.	m	5 2/20					Texas					
717 643	Lyman T. Black	m	30 2/20		Blacksmith	100 125		Ind					
	Harriet	f	22 1/2					"					
	John B.	m	1 1/2					Texas					
718 644	Andrew Chapman	m	36 2/20		Farmer	600 750		N.Y.					
	E. Elizabeth	f	36 1/2					N.Y.					

No. white males. No. colored males. No. foreign born. No. blind. No. deaf and dumb. No. insane. No. pauper. No. convict.

Benjamin Honeywell, shoemaker, married Catherine Long on March 16, 1853. She died from childbirth but bore him a daughter, Catherine Amanda, On December 7, 1853. On May 31, 1854, he re-married to Malinda Moss and by the time he enlisted had three children, stepdaughter, Catherine Amanda 8, Frank Leslie 2 and William Ellsworth 1. Malinda was expecting her third child, Laura Minerva, by April of 1863.

The **28th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry** was an infantry regiment that served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. It was organized at Iowa City, Iowa and mustered in for three years of Federal service on October 10, 1862. The regiment was mustered out on July 31, 1865.

The regiment was commanded by Colonel John Connell and Private Honeywell reported to Captain Will Nilson.

A total of 1195 men served in the 28th Iowa during its existence. It lost 6 officers and 76 enlisted men to combat action, and 3 officers and 186 enlisted men to disease, for a total of 271 fatalities over three years of combat service in several key battles.

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1862	
	Organized at Iowa City
October 10	Mustered in and ordered to Helena, Ark.
November 20	Arrived Helena, Ark. and attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. of Missouri
November 27-December 5	Hovey's Expedition from Helena, Ark., to Grenada, Miss. attached to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, District of Eastern Arkansas, Dept. of the Tennessee
1863	
January 13-19	Gotman's Expedition up White River attached to 2nd Brigade, 12th Division, 13th Army Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee
February 14-April 5	Expedition from Helena to Yazoo Pass by Moon Lake, Yazoo Pass and Coldwater and Tallahatchie Rivers
March 13-April 5	Operations against Fort Pemberton and Greenwood
April 5-11	Expedition to St. Francis River (Daughter Laura Minerva is born)
April 11-13	Moved to Milliken's Bend, La.
April 25-30	Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf
May 1	Battle of Port Gibson
May 2-3	Bayou Pierre
May 12-13	Fourteen-Mile Creek
May 16	Battle of Champion's Hill
May 17	Big Black River
May 18-July 4	Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.
May 19	Assault on Vicksburg
May 22	Assault on Vicksburg
July 5-10	Advance on Jackson, Miss. attached to 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 13th Corps, Dept. of the Tennessee
July 10-17	Siege of Jackson
August 2	Ordered to New Orleans, La.
August	At Carrollton and Brashear City attached to Dept. of the Gulf
October 3-November 30	Western Louisiana Campaign
November 3	Vermillionville, Carrion Crow Bayou
November	At New Iberia
December 17	Moved to New Orleans
1864	
January 7	To Madisonville
March 14-May 22	Red River Campaign

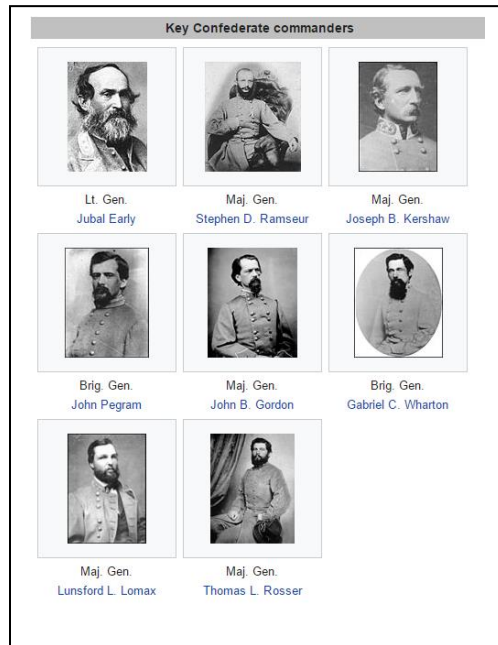
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March 14-26	Advance from Franklin to Alexandria
April 8	Battle of Sabine Cross Roads
April 9	Pleasant Hill
April 23-24	Cane River Crossing
April 26-May 13	At Alexandria
May 5	Graham's Plantation
May 13-20	Retreat to Morganaza
May 16	Mansura
May 30-June 6	Expedition from Morganza to the Atchafalaya attached to District of LaFourche, Dept. of the Gulf
July	Moved to Fortress Monroe, thence to Washington, D. C. attached to 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Army Corps, Dept. of the Gulf
August 7- November 28	Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign attached to 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Corps, Army of the Shenandoah, Middle Military Division
September 19	Third Battle of Winchester (Opequan)
September 22	Fisher's Hill
October 19	Battle of Cedar Creek
October-December	Duty in the Shenandoah Valley
December	Attached to 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 19th Corps
1865	
January 6-20	Moved to Baltimore, Md.; then to Savannah, Ga. Attached to 2nd Brigade, Grover's Division, District of Savannah, Ga., Dept. of the South
March 4	Moved to Hilton Head, S.C. and attached to 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 10th Army Corps, Army of Ohio
March 6	To Wilmington, N. C.
March 8-10	To Morehead City and New Berne
March 12	To Morehead City
April 9	To Goldsboro
May 1-4	To Savannah, Ga., attached to District of Savannah, Dept. of the South
May-June	Duty in Georgia and South Carolina
July 31	Mustered out

Battle of Cedar Creek

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Commanders & Leaders



[Army of the Shenandoah](#)
46,980 ("present for duty")
31,610 (engaged)

[Army of the Valley](#)
6,291 ("present effectives for the field")
27,446 ("aggregate present and absent")
21,102 (engaged)

5,665 (644 killed; 3,430 wounded; 1,591 captured/missing)

2,910 (320 killed; 1,540 wounded; 1,050 captured/missing)

*The **Battle of Cedar Creek**, or **Battle of Belle Grove**, fought October 19, 1864, was the culminating battle of the Valley Campaigns of 1864 during the American Civil War. Confederate Lt. Gen. Jubal Early launched a surprise attack against the encamped army of Union Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan, across Cedar Creek, northeast of Strasburg, Virginia. During the morning fighting, seven Union infantry divisions were forced to fall back and lost numerous prisoners and cannons. Early failed to continue his attack north of Middletown, and Sheridan, dramatically riding to the battlefield from Winchester, was able to rally his troops to hold a new defensive line. A Union counterattack that afternoon routed Early's army.*



At the conclusion of this battle, the final Confederate invasion of the North was effectively ended. The Confederacy was never again able to threaten Washington, D.C. through the Shenandoah Valley, nor protect one of its key economic bases in Virginia. The stunning Union victory aided the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and won Sheridan lasting fame.

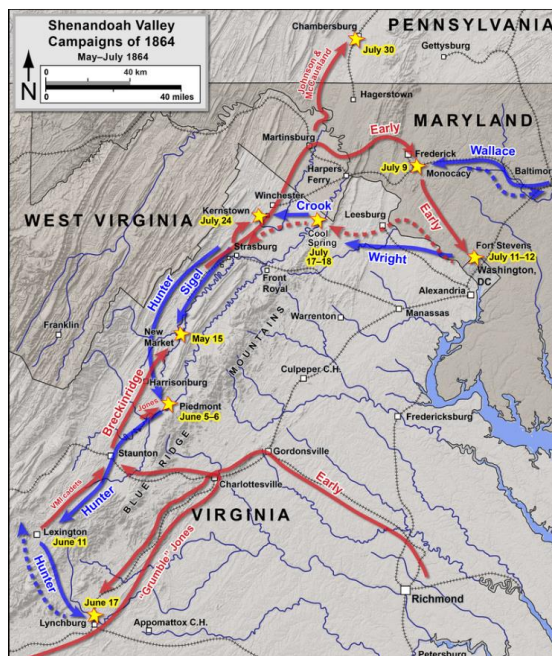
Background

Grant's strategy in 1864

At the beginning of 1864, Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of all Union armies. He chose to make his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, although Maj. Gen. George G. Meade remained the actual commander of that army. He left Maj. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in command of most of the western armies. Grant understood the concept of total war and believed, along with Sherman and President Lincoln, that only the utter defeat of Confederate forces and their economic base would bring an end to the war. Therefore, scorched earth tactics would be required in some important theaters. He devised a coordinated strategy that would strike at the heart of the Confederacy from multiple directions: Grant, Meade, and Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler against Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia near Richmond; Sherman to invade Georgia and capture Atlanta and Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks to capture Mobile.

Shenandoah Valley

The final coordinated offensive was to be conducted by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel through the Shenandoah Valley. During the Civil War, the Valley was one of the most important geographic features of Virginia. The watershed of the Shenandoah River passed between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegheny Mountains to the west, extending 165 miles (270 km) southwest from the Potomac River at Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry, at an average width of 25 miles (40 km). By the conventions of local residents, the "upper Valley" referred to the southwestern end, which had a generally higher elevation than the lower Valley to the northeast. Moving "up the Valley" meant traveling southwest, for instance. Between the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River, Massanutten Mountain soared 2,900 feet (900 m) and separated the Valley into two halves for about 50 miles (80 km), from Strasburg to Harrisonburg. During the 19th century, there was but a single road that crossed over the mountain, from New Market to Luray.



The Valley offered two strategic advantages to the Confederates. First, a Northern army invading Virginia could be subjected to Confederate flanking attacks pouring through the many wind gaps across the Blue Ridge. Second, the Valley offered a protected corridor that allowed Confederate armies to head north into Pennsylvania unimpeded, and a hard-surfaced road, the Valley Pike (current U.S. Route 11), allowed relatively swift movement—this was the route taken by Lee to invade the North in the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. In contrast, the orientation of the Valley offered little advantage to a Northern army headed toward Richmond. But denying the Valley to the Confederacy would be a significant

*blow. It was an agriculturally rich area—the 2.5 million bushels of wheat produced in 1860, for example, accounted for about 19% of the crop in the entire state and the Valley was also rich in livestock—that was used to provision Virginia's armies and the Confederate capital of Richmond. (Mark Grimsley, writing in *The Hard Hand of War*, argues that by 1864 Lee was receiving most of his supplies from the Deep South, so that the agricultural importance of the Valley has been overstated. The Union wanted to control it to close the invasion route to the North and to deny the use of its supplies to guerrillas operating in the area.) If the Federals could capture Staunton in the upper Valley, they would threaten the vital Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which ran from Richmond to the Mississippi River.*

Sigel and Hunter

Sigel, in command of the Department of West Virginia, had orders from Grant to move "up the Valley" with 10,000 men to destroy the railroad center at Lynchburg. Sigel's force was quickly intercepted by 4,000 Confederate troops under Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and defeated at the Battle of New Market on May 15. He retreated to Strasburg and was replaced by Maj. Gen. David Hunter. Hunter resumed the Union offensive and defeated Brig. Gen. William E. "Grumble" Jones, who was killed in the Battle of Piedmont on June 6. Hunter occupied Staunton and joined with Brig. Gen. George Crook. His force of 20,000 men, ordered by Grant to live off the land, began a campaign of destruction.

Early's campaign

Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose Army of Northern Virginia was being maneuvered by Grant into a siege around Richmond and Petersburg, was also concerned about Hunter's advances in the Valley. He sent his Second Corps, now designated the Army of the Valley, under Jubal Early to sweep Union forces from the Valley and, if possible, to menace Washington, D.C., hoping to compel Grant to dilute his forces around Petersburg. Early was operating in the shadow of Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, whose 1862 Valley Campaign against superior forces was fabled in Confederate history.

Early got off to a good start. He drove down the Valley without opposition, bypassed Harpers Ferry, crossed the Potomac River, and advanced into Maryland. Grant dispatched a corps under Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright and other troops under Crook to reinforce Washington and pursue Early. Early defeated a smaller force under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace in the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, but this battle delayed his progress enough to allow time for the reinforcement of the defenses of Washington. Early attempted some tentative attacks against Fort Stevens (July 11–12) on the northern outskirts of Washington, but then withdrew to Virginia. A number of small battles ensued as the Union pursued, including the defeat of Crook at the Second Battle of Kernstown on July 24.

Sheridan's Campaign - Grant decided that Early's threat had to be eliminated, particularly in the wake of a cavalry raid that burned Chambersburg. He saw that Washington had to be heavily defended as long as Early was still on the loose. One problem was that Early's moves cut through four federal departments. Grant considered unity of command to be essential and recommended George Meade for the position, but Lincoln vetoed that.

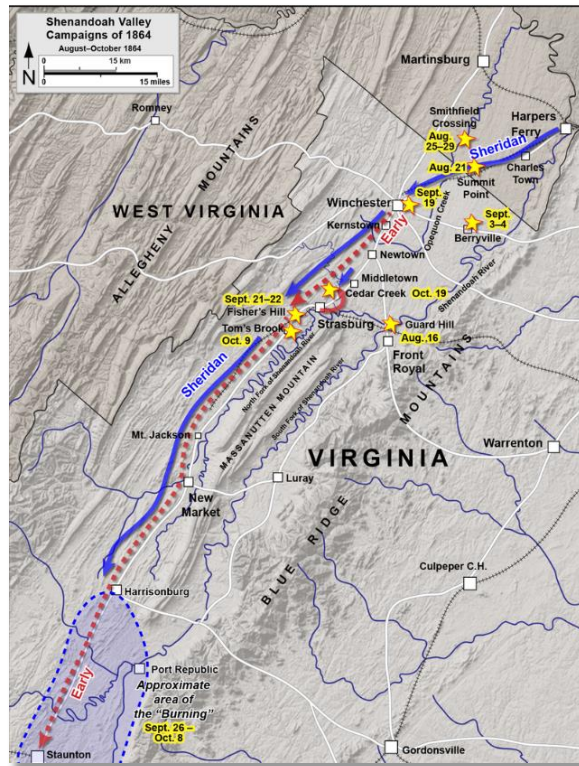
APPENDIX F

Grant launched a major political attack on Meade. Grant's next choice was a man aggressive enough to defeat Early: Philip Sheridan, the cavalry commander of the Army of the Potomac. Sheridan took command of all forces in West Virginia, Western Maryland, and the Middle Military Division responsible for operations around the Shenandoah Valley. His field army was called the Army of the Shenandoah. Sheridan initially started slowly, primarily because the impending presidential election of 1864 demanded a cautious approach, avoiding any disaster that might lead to the defeat of Abraham Lincoln.

After a month of maneuvering with a few small battles between Sheridan and Early, the Confederates became complacent about the threat. Robert E. Lee ordered Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw's division to return to Richmond on September 16. Sheridan reacted immediately and struck Early with his entire force near Winchester, on September 19. The Battle of Opequon (the Third Battle of Winchester) was the largest of the campaign and Early sustained ruinous casualties. His army retreated to the south, taking up defensive positions on a long ridge called Fisher's Hill. Although this position was theoretically nearly impregnable, Early lacked the manpower to hold the entire line in strength. Sheridan hit Early in a flanking attack on September 22, again routing the Confederates, who retreated to Waynesboro.

With Early damaged and pinned down, the Valley lay open to the Union. And because of Sherman's capture of Atlanta, Lincoln's re-election now seemed assured. Sheridan pulled back slowly down the Valley and conducted a scorched earth campaign that would foreshadow Sherman's March to the Sea in November. The goal was to deny the Confederacy the means of feeding its armies in Virginia, and Sheridan's army did so aggressively, burning crops, barns, mills, and factories. The operation, conducted primarily from September 26 to October 8, has been known to locals ever since as "the Burning" or "Red October". It encompassed the area of Harrisonburg, Port Republic, Staunton and Waynesboro. Early was reinforced by the return of Kershaw's division and the arrival of Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser's cavalry division. As Sheridan began to withdraw down the Valley and Early began to pursue, Union cavalry defeated Rosser at Tom's Brook on October 9. The Union army encamped north of Cedar Creek, in parts of Frederick, Shenandoah and Warren counties.

Prelude to Battle – Believing that Early could no longer muster attacks after more than a month of battling, Sheridan ordered the VI Corps under Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright to



return to the Petersburg siege lines. However, Early's troops arrived at Hupp's Hill, just north of Strasburg, on October 13, deployed in battle formation, and began shelling Federal camps around Belle Grove plantation. Col. Joseph Thoburn's Union division moved forward to silence the guns and engaged in a sharp fight with Kershaw's division, resulting in 209 Union casualties, 182 Confederate. Sheridan recalled Wright's corps, which by this time had reached Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge



First Vermont Brigade at Cedar Creek – by Julian

Mountains. He departed on October 16 for a conference in Washington with Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, accompanied by his Cavalry Corps as far as Front Royal, intending that those two divisions would then raid the Virginia Central Railroad. However, Sheridan changed his plan when he was notified that Early was sending wig-wag signals implying that Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's corps might join him from Petersburg. This was disinformation on Early's part, hoping that it would induce the Federals to withdraw down the Valley, but instead Sheridan brought all of his forces back to the camps along Cedar Creek.

In a letter of October 12, 1864, Lee told Early, "You had better move against him and endeavor to crush him. ... I do not think Sheridan's infantry or cavalry numerically as large as you suppose." Early examined the Union position behind Cedar Creek and found an opening. Expecting an attack across the open valley floor to the west, the Union left relied on natural obstacles for cover. Furthermore, Sheridan expected each of his subordinate commands to provide for its own security, using pickets deployed well forward of their camps. General Crook's army was not accustomed to that practice and discounted Sheridan's guidance, leaving the Union left more vulnerable. Early's choice was either to retire from the area to replenish his dwindling supplies or to attack. He chose boldness and planned an assault on superior forces, using surprise to his advantage—cross the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and Cedar Creek to attack the Union left, rolling up the line and defeating each part in detail.

On October 18, the eve of battle, Sheridan was spending the night in Winchester, on his way back from the Washington conference. Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright was in temporary command of the Army of the Shenandoah.

Opposing forces

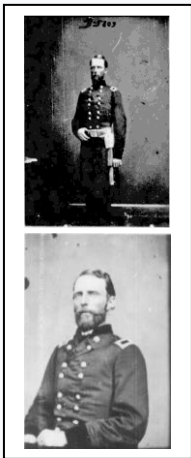
Union

- Sheridan's **Army of the Shenandoah** consisted of 31,610 men (effectives) and 90 artillery pieces, organized as follows:
 - The VI Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, included the divisions of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, and Col. J. Warren Keifer. When Wright temporarily commanded the army during Sheridan's initial absence from the battle, the corps was commanded by Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts.
 - Detachments from the XIX Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, included the divisions of Brig. Gens. James W. McMillan and Cuvier Grover.

BG William H. Emory

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Division	Brigade	Regiments and Others
First Division BG James W. McMillan	1st Brigade Col Edwin P. Davis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29th Maine: Maj George H. Nye (w), Cpt Alfred L. Turner 30th Massachusetts: Cpt Samuel D. Shipley 90th New York: Ltc Nelson Shaurman (w), Cpt Honore De La Paturelle 114th New York: Ltc Henry B. Morse 116th New York: Col George M. Love 153rd New York: Ltc Alexander Strain (w), Cpt George H. McLaughlin
	2nd Brigade Col Stephen Thomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12th Connecticut: Ltc George N. Lewis 160th New York: Cpt Henry P. Underhill 47th Pennsylvania: Maj J. P. Shindel Gobin 8th Vermont: Maj John B. Mead (w), Cpt Moses McFarland
	3rd Brigade ^[6] Col Leonard D. H. Currie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30th Maine: Col Thomas H. Hubbard 133rd New York: Maj Anthony J. Allaire 162nd New York: Col Justus W. Blanchard 165th New York (six companies): Ltc Gouverneur Carr 173rd New York: Majr George W. Rogers
	Division Artillery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York Light Artillery, 5th Battery: Cpt Elijah D. Taft
Second Division	1st Brigade BG Henry W. Birge Col Thomas W. Porter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9th Connecticut (battalion): Cpt John G. Healy 12th Maine: Ltc Edwin Ilsley 14th Maine: Ltc Charles S. Bickmore (k), Cpt John K. Laing 26th Massachusetts (battalion): Lt John S. Cooke 14th New Hampshire: Cpt Theodore A. Ripley (c), Cpt Oliver H. Marston 75th New York: Maj Benjamin F. Thurber
	2nd Brigade Col Edward L. Molineux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th Connecticut: Col Charles D. Blinn 11th Indiana: Ltc William W. Darnall 22nd Iowa: Col Harvey Graham 3rd Massachusetts Cavalry (dismounted): Col Lorenzo D. Sargent 131st New York: Col Nicholas W. Day 159th New York: Ltc William Waltermire
	3rd Brigade Col Daniel Macauley (w) Ltc Alfred Neafie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38th Massachusetts: Maj Charles F. Allen 128th New York: Cpt Charles R. Anderson 156th New York: Ltc Alfred Neafie, Cpt Alfred Cooley 175th New York (battalion): Cpt Charles McCarthy 176th New York: Maj Charles Lewis
	4th Brigade Col David Shunk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8th Indiana: Ltc Alexander J. Kenny (w), Maj John R. Polk 18th Indiana: Ltc William S. Charles (w) 24th Iowa: Ltc John Q. Wilds (mw), Maj Edward Wright (w), Cpt Leander Clark 28th Iowa: Ltc Bartholomew W. Wilson (w), Maj John Meyer
	Division Artillery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st Battery (A), Maine Light Artillery: Lt Eben D. Haley (w)
Reserve Artillery Maj Albert W. Bradbury		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17th Battery, Indiana Light Artillery: Lt Hezekiah Hinkson Battery D, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery: Lt Frederick Chase



BG Cuvier Grover (w)

BG Henry W. Birge

APPENDIX F

- *The Army of West Virginia (sometimes referred to as the VIII Corps), commanded by Brig. Gen. George Crook, included the divisions of Cols. Joseph Thoburn, Rutherford B. Hayes (elected President 12 years later, in 1876), and J. Howard Kitching (Kitching's "provisional division" was not fully present during the battle and consisted only of some artillery, and other miscellaneous elements).*
- *The Cavalry Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, included the divisions of Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. William H. Powell, and Brig. Gen. George A. Custer.*

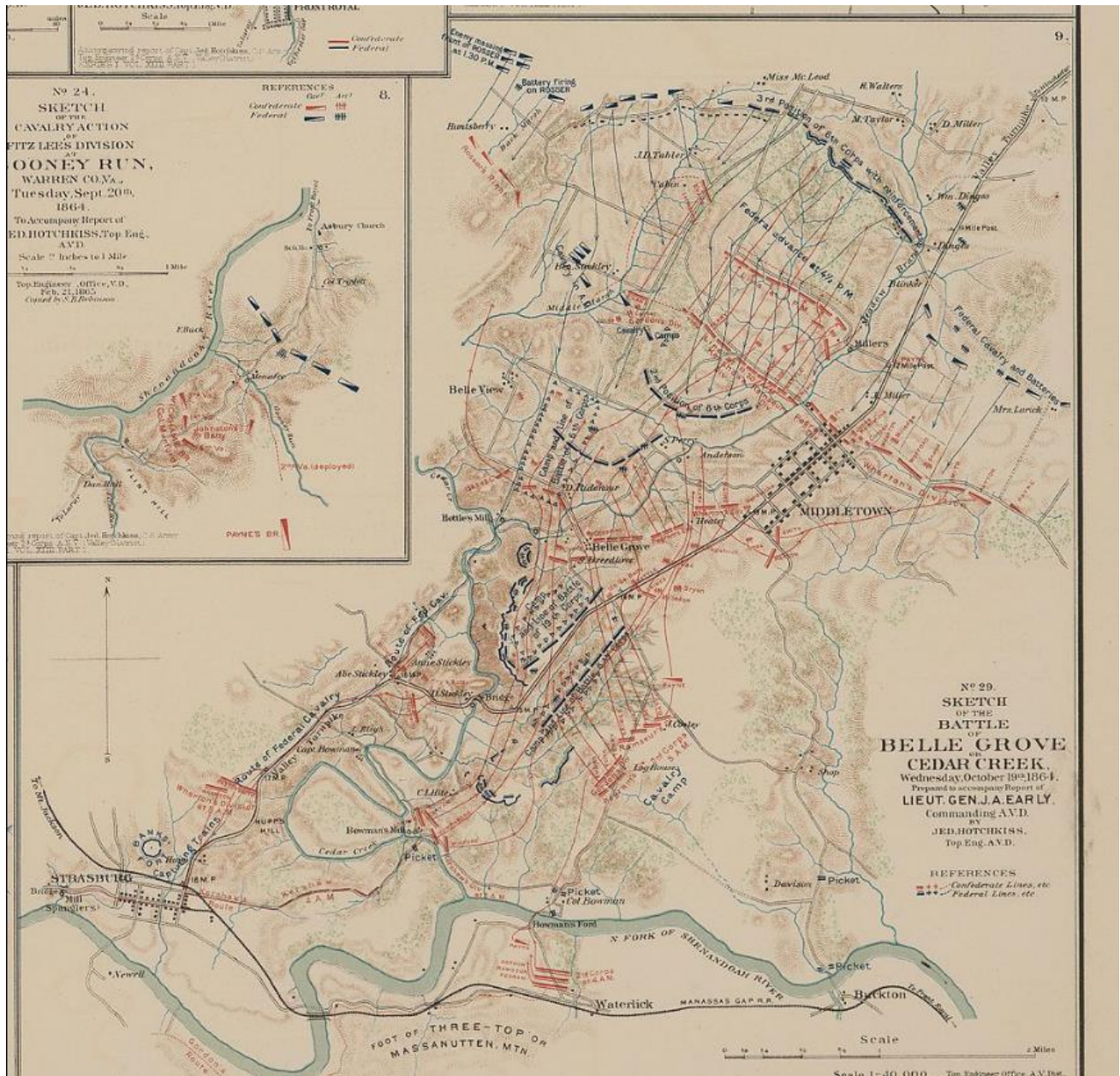
Confederate

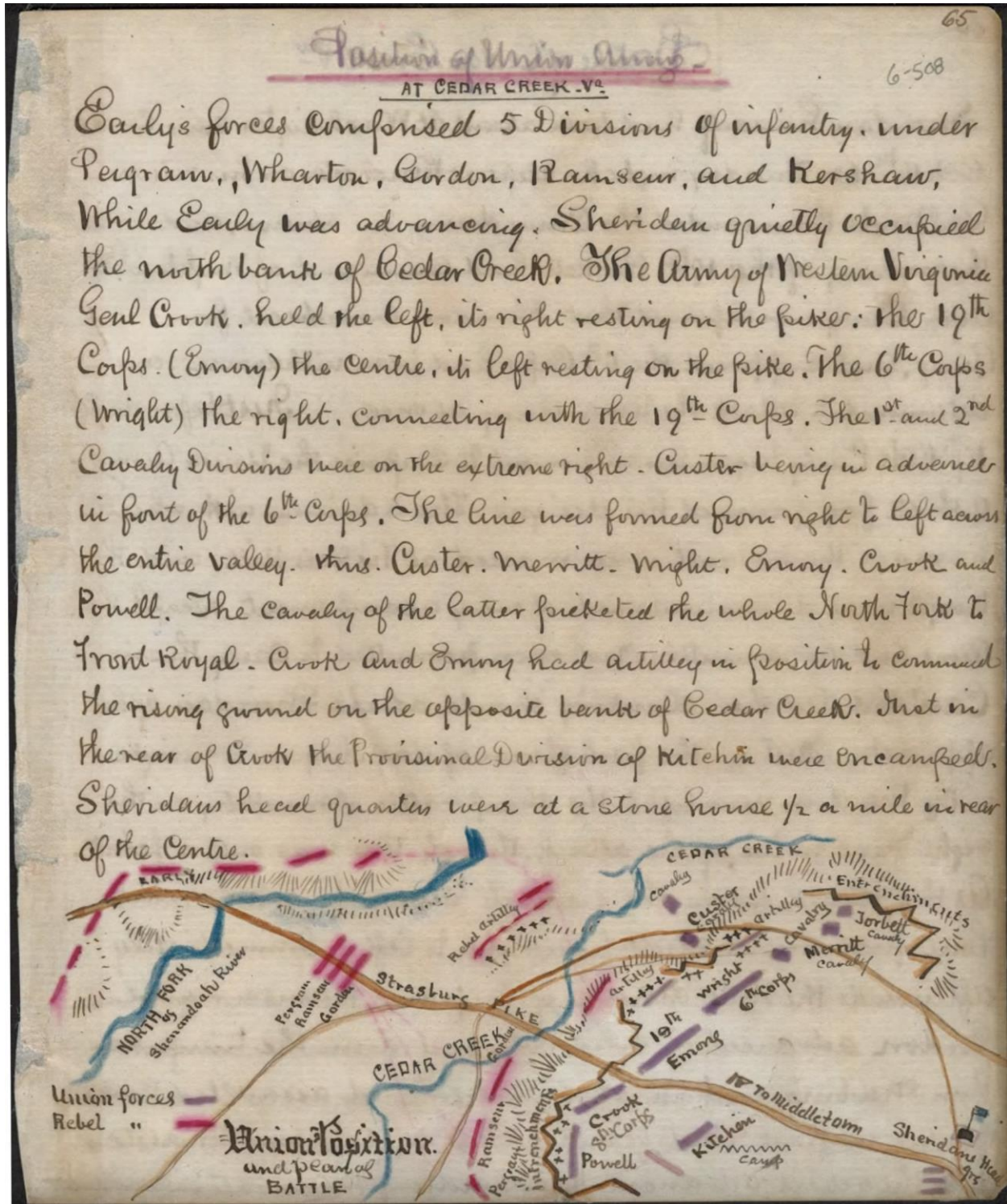
*Early's **Army of the Valley** consisted of 21,102 men (effectives) and more than 40 artillery pieces, organized as follows:*

- *Ramseur's Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Ramseur, included the brigades of Brig. Gens. Cullen A. Battle, Bryan Grimes, Philip Cook, and William Ruffin Cox.*
- *Kershaw's Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, included the brigades of Brig. Gens. James Conner and Benjamin G. Humphreys and Cols. Henry P. Sanders and James P. Sims.*
- *Early's Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. John Pegram, included the brigades of Col. John S. Hoffman ("Pegram's Brigade"), Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston, and Lt. Col. William T. Davis ("Godwin's Brigade").*
- *Gordon's Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, included the brigades of Col. Edmund N. Atkinson ("Evan's Brigade"), Col. William R. Peck ("York's Brigade"), and Brig. Gen. William Terry. During the battle, Gordon commanded a column of three divisions and his own division was commanded by Brig. Gen. Clement A. Evans.*
- *Wharton's Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton, included the brigades of Capt. R. H. Logan ("Wharton's Brigade"), Capt. Edmund S. Read ("Echol's Brigade"), and Col. Thomas Smith.*
- *Lomax's Cavalry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax, included the brigades of Col. George H. Smith ("Imboden's Brigade"), Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Brig. Gen. John McCausland, and Brig. Gen. Henry B. Davidson ("Jackson's Brigade").*
- *Rosser's (Fitz Lee's) Cavalry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, included the brigades of Brig. Gens. Williams C. Wickham and William H. F. Payne, and Col. Oliver R. Funston, Jr. ("Rosser's Brigade").*

Battle

Confederate attacks

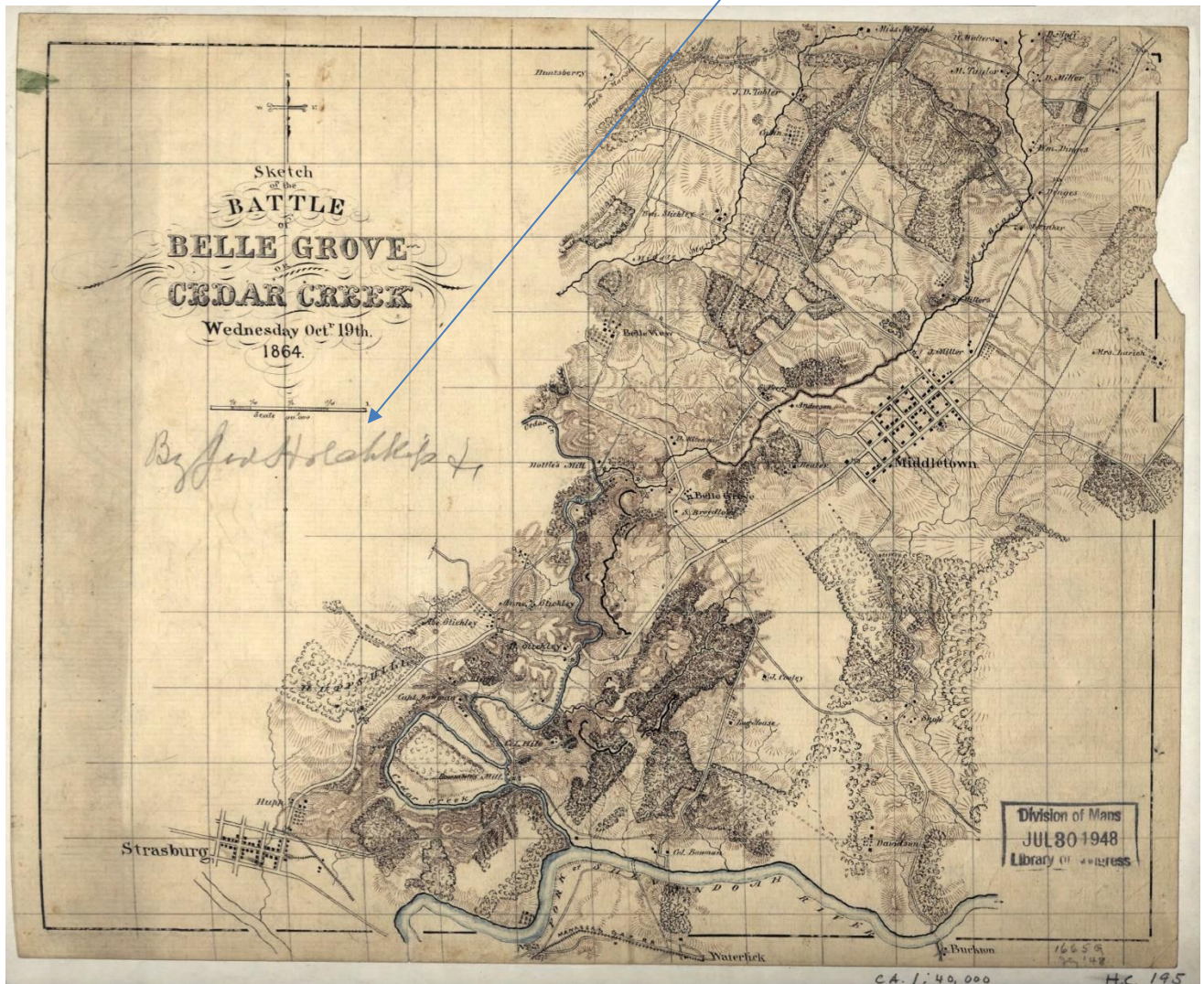




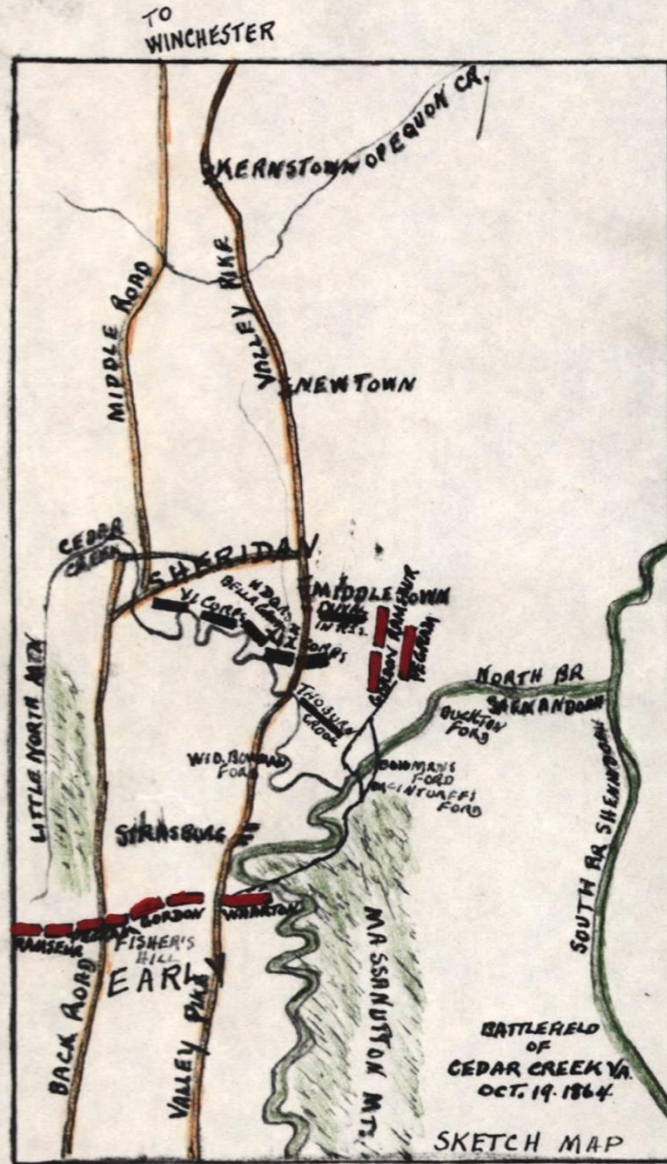
Early's men began to form into three columns on the evening of October 18. Gordon's column (the divisions of Ramseur, Pegram and Evans), with the farthest to march,

APPENDIX F

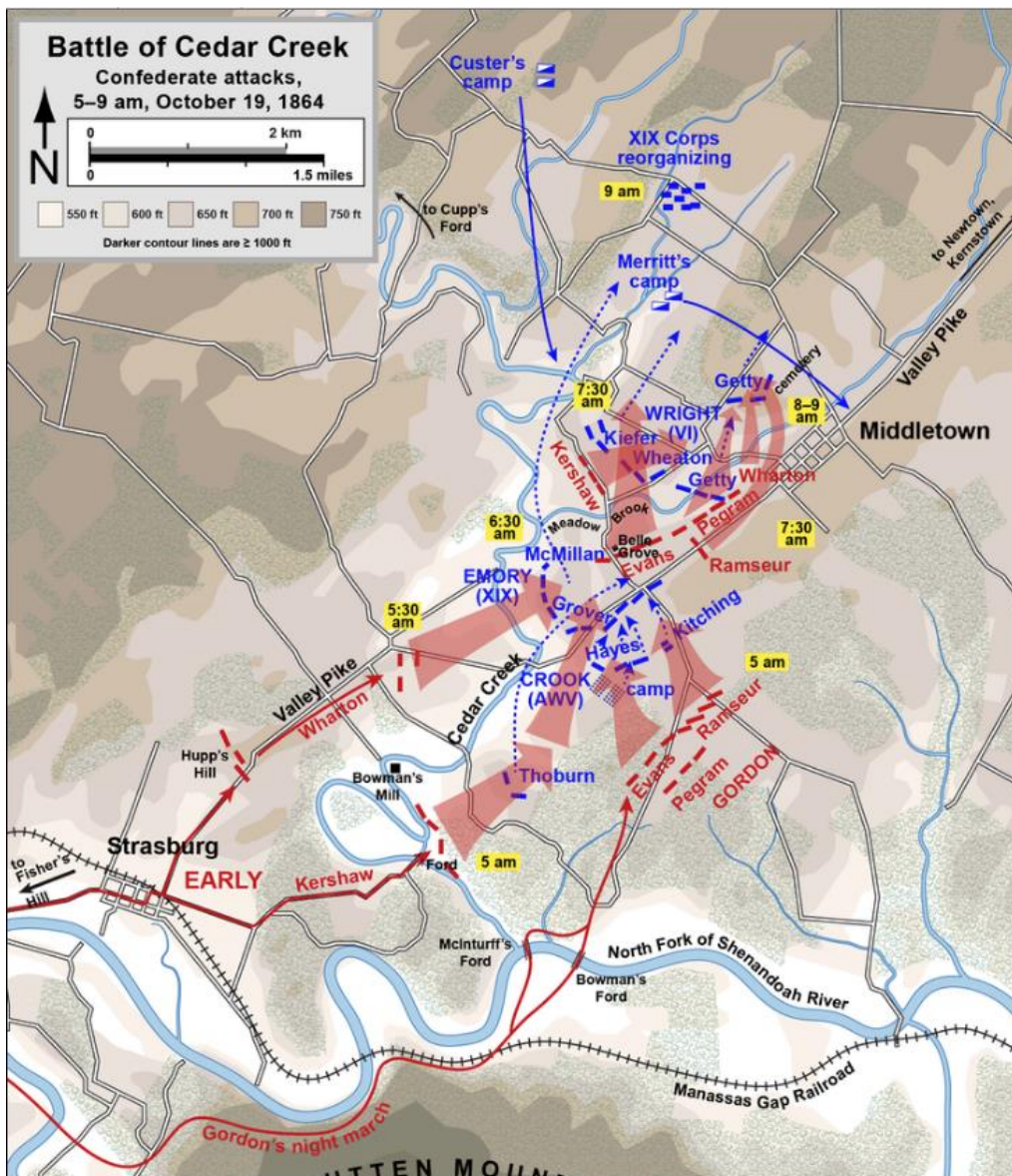
departed just after it became dark, about 8 p.m. They stealthily followed a narrow path (a "pig path") between the Shenandoah and the nose of Massanutten Mountain, previously scouted by Gordon and mapmaker, Maj. Jedediah Hotchkiss.



His path required single file passage in places, and did not support the movement of artillery. The columns of Wharton and Kershaw departed at about 1 a.m. on October 19, and all three columns of infantry were in position by 3:30 a.m. Rosser's cavalry prepared to advance along the western side of the valley to attack in the vicinity of Cupp's Ford. The 300-man cavalry brigade of Col. William H. Payne, Rosser's division, was assigned to lead Gordon's men to the battle and then break off in an attempt to reach Belle Grove and capture General Sheridan from his headquarters. The Confederates were unaware that Sheridan was not present that morning. Lomax's cavalry was to advance on the Front Royal–Winchester Road to cut off any Union withdrawal in the area of Newtown (current Stephens City).



SKETCH MAP
SHOWING EARLY'S FLANK MOVE AT CEDAR CREEK
R.E. Russell 1937

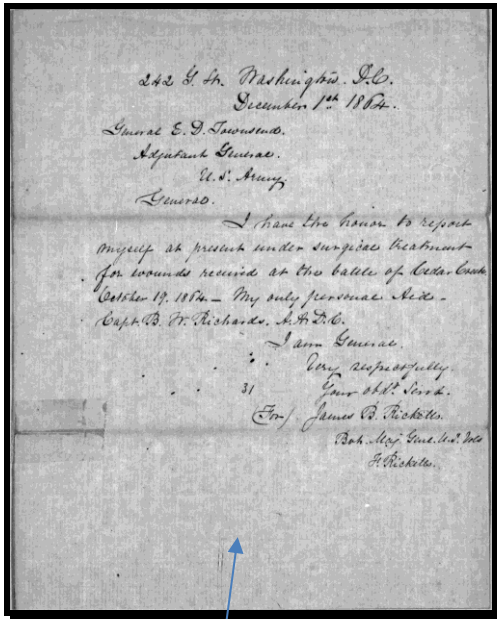


Surprise was virtually complete and most of the Army of West Virginia troops were caught unprepared in their camps. The Confederates' quiet approach was aided by the presence of heavy fog. Kershaw's Division attacked the trenches of Col. Joseph Thoburn's division at 5 a.m. A few minutes later, Gordon's column attacked the position of Col. Rutherford B. Hayes's division. Crook's division-sized "army" was overwhelmed and many fled, half-dressed, in panic. A brigade under Col. Thomas Wildes was one of the more alert units, and it conducted a fighting withdrawal over 30 minutes to the Valley Pike. Heroic leadership by Capt. Henry A. du Pont, acting chief of Crook's artillery, saved nine of his sixteen cannons while he kept them in action, stalling the Confederate advance, eventually establishing a rallying point for the Union north of Middletown. (Du Pont later received the Medal of Honor and a brevet promotion to lieutenant colonel in the regular army for his efforts.)

At the XIX Corps camps, General Emory reacted to the sounds of battle and Crook's fleeing men entering his lines by reorienting his lines to face Gordon's oncoming attack. In doing so, he removed a covering force that was protecting a bridge over Cedar Creek, allowing Wharton's column to move forward unimpeded at 5:40 a.m. Col. Wildes's brigade of Crook's

army was ordered by Emory to stop its withdrawal, turn around, and attack the advancing Confederates to buy more time for reorienting the Union lines. General Wright accompanied Wildes and received a painful wound to his chin. The XIX Corps brigade of Col. Stephen Thomas made a similar gallant stand for over 30 minutes while McMillan's division withdrew through the thin lines of Grover's division. These actions around Belle Grove delayed the Confederates enough that most of the headquarters units and supply trains were able to withdraw to safety and the VI Corps could prepare a better defense on the high ground just northwest of the plantation.

The three divisions of the VI Corps were able to establish proper defensive lines. Kiefer's division aligned itself with Cedar Creek, but as retreating XIX Corps soldiers flowed through, they were unable to hold their position and withdrew to just west of Meadow Brook. Elements of McMillan's division and Merritt's cavalry extended their line to the west. At approximately quarter after 7 in the morning, Kershaw's Division hit the line hard, gradually forcing it back. Wheaton's division, just to the north, was similarly forced back by Gordon's



continued attack. The two Union divisions eventually linked up about a mile to the northeast, joining with Getty's division, which was pulling back from a fierce fight at the Middletown cemetery. Getty had originally marched his division toward the sound of battle, but when Wheaton withdrew, his men were unsupported. Briefly defending a slight rise south of Middletown, at 8 a.m. he moved his division to the town cemetery, on a hill to the west. For over an hour, Getty's division defended this position against assaults from four Confederate divisions. Jubal Early assumed by the ferocity of the defense that he was fighting the entire VI Corps. He allowed himself to become distracted, which diluted the momentum of the overall Confederate attack. Directing all of his artillery to concentrate on the cemetery position for 30

minutes, he was able to dislodge Getty's division, ordered to withdraw to the main Federal line, now being formed about a mile to the north, by temporary commander Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Grant. (The VI Corps' temporary commander, Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts, had been wounded and Getty assumed corps command.)

Sheridan's Ride

Sheridan was at Winchester at the start of the battle. At 6 a.m., pickets south of Winchester reported back that they heard the distant sounds of artillery. Not expecting any significant action from Early that day, Sheridan dismissed the report. As additional reports arrived, he assumed it was "Grover's division banging away at the enemy simply to find out what he was up to", but he ordered his horse, Rienzi, to be saddled and ate a quick breakfast. At 9 a.m. he departed with three staff officers, and soon he was joined by a 300-man cavalry escort, and with them he rode aggressively to his command. He noticed that the sounds of battle were increasing in volume quickly, so he inferred that his army

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was retreating in his direction. At Newtown, he ordered a young officer from Crook's staff, Capt. William McKinley (elected President 32 years later, in 1896), to set up a line that would intercept stragglers and send them back to the battlefield. He reached the battle about 10:30 a.m. and began to rally his men to complete the defensive line north of Middletown that General Wright had begun to organize. His presence electrified the Union soldiers and he shouted, "Come on back, boys! Give 'em hell, God damn 'em! We'll make coffee out of Cedar Creek tonight!"



General Sheridan wrote in his official report an account of the famous ride:

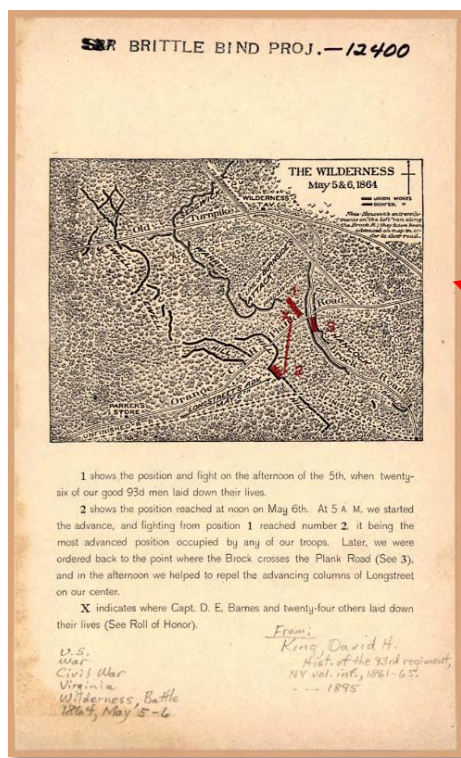
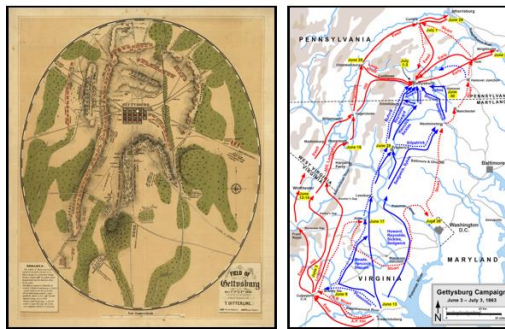
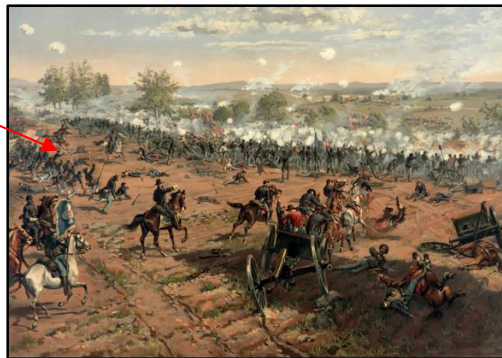
[I] was unconscious of the true condition of affairs until about 9 o'clock, when having ridden through the town of Winchester, the sound of the artillery made a battle unmistakable, and on reaching Mill Creek, half a mile south of Winchester, the head of the fugitives appeared in sight, trains and men coming to the rear with appalling rapidity. I immediately gave directions to halt and park the trains at Mill Creek, and ordered the brigade at Winchester to stretch across the country and stop all stragglers. Taking twenty men from my escort, I pushed on to the front, leaving the balance under General Forsyth and Colonels Thom and Alexander to do what they could in stemming the torrent of fugitives. I am happy to say that hundreds of the men, when of reflection found they had not done themselves justice, came back with cheers. ... still none behaved more gallantly or exhibited greater courage than those who returned from the rear determined to reoccupy their lost camp.



Thomas Buchanan Read wrote a popular poem, *Sheridan's Ride*, to commemorate Sheridan's exploit. The general took notice of the widespread public acclaim by renaming his horse "Winchester". In 1908, Gutzon Borglum created an equestrian statue of Sheridan and Winchester riding to Cedar Creek, which stands in Sheridan Circle, Washington, D.C.

The "fatal halt"

Fortunately for Sheridan, Early's men were too occupied to take notice of the Union general's dramatic arrival; they were hungry and exhausted and fell out of their ranks to pillage supplies from the Union camps. By 10 a.m., Jubal Early had developed a stunning Confederate victory, capturing 1,300 Union prisoners and 24 cannons, and driving seven infantry divisions off the field with a smaller force. But rather than exploiting his victory, Early



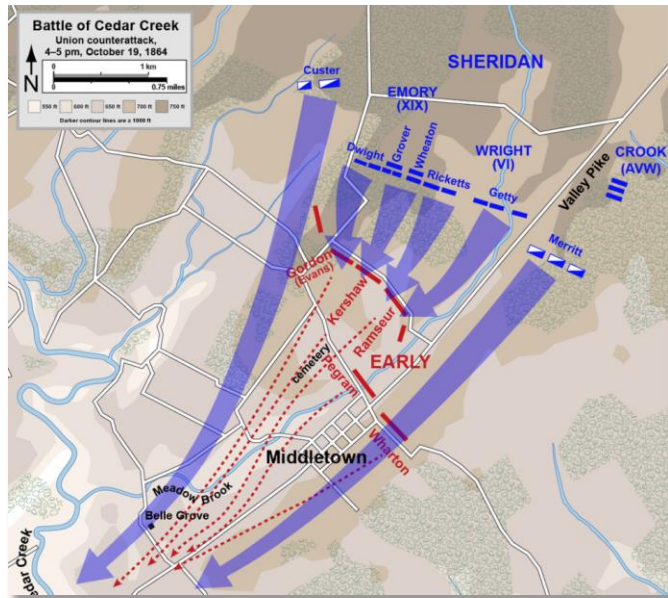
ordered a halt in his offensive to reorganize, a decision for which he later received criticism from his surviving subordinates. John B. Gordon wrote years later, "My heart went into my boots. Visions of the fatal halt on the first day at Gettysburg, and of the whole day's hesitation to permit an assault on Grant's exposed flank on the 6th of May in The Wilderness rose before me." Early wrote to Robert E. Lee, "So many of our men had stopped in the camp to plunder (in which I am sorry to say that officers participated), the country was so open, and the enemy's cavalry so strong, that I did not deem it prudent to press further, especially as

Lomax had not come up." The two armies stood about a mile apart in lines perpendicular to the Valley Pike. At 1 p.m. Early gave a halfhearted order to Gordon to attack the Union line, but "not if he found the enemy's line too strong to attack with success." Gordon's division moved forward against the XIX Corps, with Kershaw and Ramseur ready to support them, but after firing a heavy volley into the Union line, they withdrew.

Union counterattack

APPENDIX F

Sheridan's boast about making coffee from Cedar Creek that evening meant that he was immediately contemplating a counterattack. He placed a cavalry division on each end of the line, which was made up of Wright's VI Corps and Emory's XIX Corps. Crook's Army of West Virginia was in reserve. While his cavalry pressed both of Early's flanks, Sheridan planned for the XIX Corps to execute a "left half-wheel" to the southeast, pivoting on Getty's VI Corps division, and driving the Confederates into the Pike. The main attack began at 4 p.m., meeting significant Confederate resistance north of Middletown for about an hour. Early's left flank began to crumble and Custer's cavalry raced into the Confederate rear. Many of the Confederate soldiers panicked as they envisioned their escape route across Cedar Creek being blocked by the Federal cavalrymen who had been so successful during the campaign. After the breakthrough on the Union right, Sheridan stepped up the pressure with an attack on Ramseur's Division.



General Ramseur was mortally wounded and his men joined the retreat. Although the Confederate artillery made a few delaying stands along the way, Early had lost control of his army.

The situation worsened for the Confederates when a small bridge on the Valley Pike collapsed, making it impossible to cross with wagons or artillery over "No Name Creek" south of Strasburg. Early's army was forced to abandon all of the captured Union guns and wagons from the morning attack, as well as most of their own. Sheridan's pursuit ended at nightfall. The retreating Confederate soldiers gathered temporarily on Fisher's Hill and then the army retired the following day to New Market.

Aftermath

Casualties

Casualties for the Union totaled 5,665 (644 killed, 3,430 wounded, 1,591 missing). Confederate casualties are only estimates, about 2,910 (320 killed, 1,540 wounded, 1,050 missing).^[9] In addition to the mortal wounding of Confederate general Ramseur (who died at Belle Grove in the company of Union officers who were former colleagues and friends), two Union brigadier generals were killed at Cedar Creek: Daniel D. Bidwell and Charles R. Lowell, Jr.

Reason for outcome

The battle was a crushing defeat for the Confederates. They were never again able to threaten the northern states through the Shenandoah Valley, nor protect the economic base in the Valley. In fact, Early still had the problem of feeding his own army. The reelection of Abraham Lincoln was materially aided by this victory and Phil Sheridan earned lasting fame. Ulysses S. Grant ordered a 100-gun salute be fired in his honor at Petersburg and he was rewarded with a promotion to major general in the regular army.^[36]

Reactions and effects

Jubal Early told Jed Hotchkiss that night that the "fatal halt" occurred because, "the Yankees got whipped and we got scared". But he soon became bitter about his defeat, heaping blame on his soldiers. He wrote to Robert E. Lee, "but for their bad conduct I should have defeated Sheridan's whole force." Three days after the battle he addressed his army: "Many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielded to a disgraceful propensity for plunder. ... Subsequently those who had remained at their post, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderer ... yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion."

Early's military career was effectively ended. His surviving units returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in Petersburg that December. He was left for the winter with a command of fewer than 3,000 men at Waynesboro. On March 2, 1865, Sheridan marched his command to join Grant in Petersburg and Custer's cavalry division routed Early's small command along the way. Early escaped with a small escort and spent the next two weeks running from Federal patrols before reporting to Lee's headquarters. On March 30, Lee told him to go home.

Medals of Honor

Twelve Union enlisted men and nine officers received the Medal of Honor for their actions in the Battle of Cedar Creek. One of the officers was a captain of the 5th U.S. Artillery and future U.S. Senator, Henry A. du Pont.

Battlefield preservation

More than 1,450 acres (5.9 km²) of the Cedar Creek Battlefield are preserved as part of the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, a partnership park, with much of the land owned by nonprofit preservation groups, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, Belle Grove Plantation, the Potomac Conservancy, and the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation. In addition, nonprofit groups such as the Civil War Trust have contributed substantial funding toward protection of these lands.

In May 2008, the Frederick County Board of Supervisors voted to allow Carmeuse Lime and Stone to expand its existing operation on the Cedar Creek Battlefield. The vote permits Carmeuse to mine 394 acres (1.59 km²) of core battlefield land at Cedar Creek. In response to this decision, an alliance of national and local preservation groups formed the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove Coalition to increase public awareness about the impact of the new mining on the battlefield, as well as to promote future preservation efforts at Cedar Creek.

The 1st Vermont Brigade's actions in the battle are commemorated by a large wall-sized painting in the Cedar Creek Room on the second floor of the Vermont State

APPENDIX F

House in Montpelier. In 1997, proposed highway construction threatened a Virginia ridge where the 8th Vermont Regiment, commanded by Stephen Thomas, lost nearly two-thirds of its men in a heroic early morning stand. The proposal prompted the Vermont State Legislature to adopt a resolution stating that more Vermont units took part in this battle than in any other in the war and asking Virginia to prevent building on the ridge.



Limestone Mines at Cedar Creek



Because of Benjamin Honeywell's ultimate sacrifice at Cedar Creek, his surviving spouse and minor children would receive monthly pension payments from the United State Federal Government, Malinda receiving hers for the remainder of her life.

Her step daughter, Catherine, lived with her until March of 1865 when she went to Ohio to live with her uncle and their relatives.

On October 7, 1869 Malinda remarried. Ira N. Taft was her husband for seven and a half years before willfully deserting her. She was awarded a divorce on May 21, 1879 while still living in Vinton, Iowa.

APPENDIX F

- **John Mann Honeywell – Union Infantry** - is a 1st cousin 5 times removed of Neil Edgar – 8th Generation
Born: 9 October 1839 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
Died: 1 January 1929 in Farwell Michigan

143rd Pennsylvania Infantry – Fought at Gettysburg

Husband of Susan Elizabeth Honeywell (maiden name Bamber),
father of sons Watson Smith, Clayton George and Warren Joseph
and daughter Minnie Belle Brown (maiden name Honeywell)

The 143rd Pennsylvania was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Colonel Edmund L. Dana. He took over the brigade during the fighting, and Lieutenant Colonel John D. Musser took command of the regiment.

The regiment brought 515 men to the field, losing 21 killed, 141 wounded and 91 missing.

There are two monuments to the 143rd Pennsylvania on the Gettysburg battlefield.

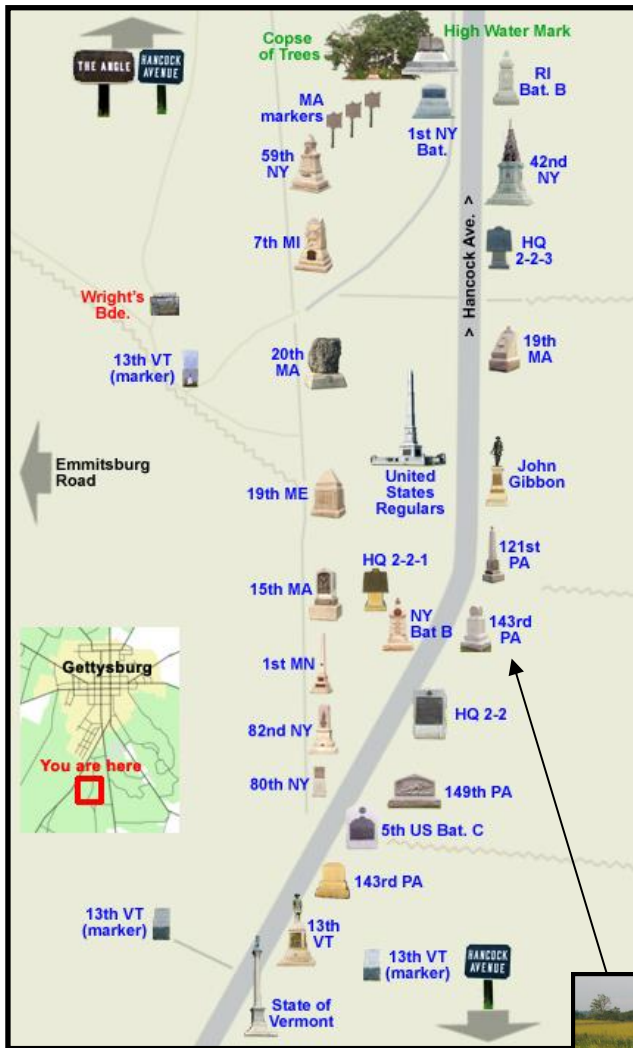
The first monument, erected in 1889 by the State of Pennsylvania, is west of Gettysburg on the southwest corner of Chambersburg Road and Reynolds Avenue. The tour map shows the regiment's location during the fighting of July 1st.



APPENDIX F

The front of the monument is a bas-relief of Sergeant Ben Crippen shaking his fist at advancing Confederates. Crippen was killed bearing the flag during the retreat through the town on July 1st. His body was not recovered and he is assumed to be one of the “unknowns” in the National Cemetery.

The 143rd's second monument is south of Gettysburg on Hancock Avenue. It was erected in 1895, and shows the regiment's position on July 2nd and 3rd.





Painting of the Death of Sergeant Ben Crippen by artist, Mark Maritata

APPENDIX F

- **Levinus Lignian – Union Army Infantry, Musician** - is a brother of a great-grandfather of an aunt by marriage of Neil Edgar – 7th Generation

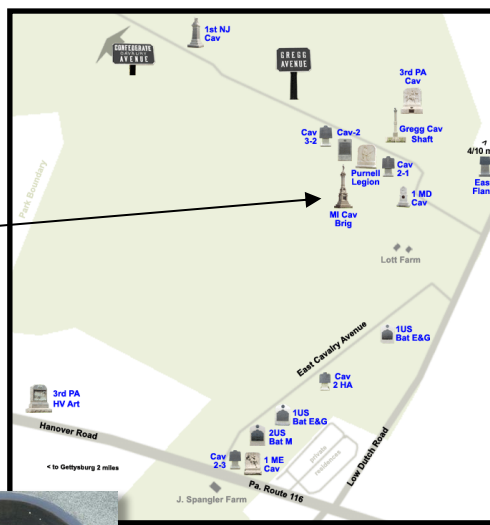
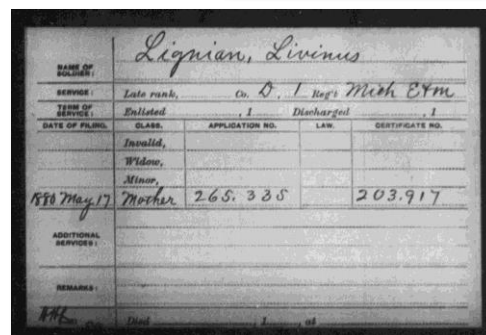
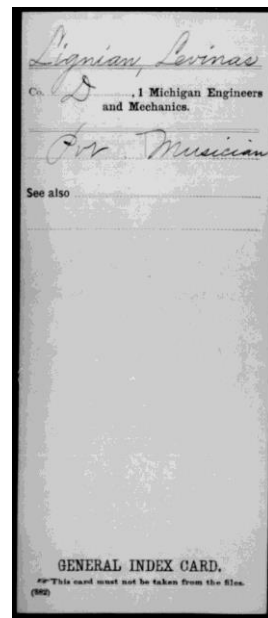
Born: 1845 in Zaamslag, Holland
 Died: Unknown

A Musician by Rank - 1st Michigan Engineers – Fought at Gettysburg.

Mustered in at Detroit, Mich. Sep 13, 1861. Mustered out at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 10, 1866. Total enrollment 3244 officers and men. Killed 10 officers 92 men. Died of wounds 5 officers 46 men. Died of disease 5 officers 246 men. Total casualties 404. Participated in 67 skirmishes and general engagements from Winchester, VA., Mar. 23, 1862 to Appomattox Va. April 9, 1865.

The Michigan Cavalry Brigade at Gettysburg - It was unusual in the Union army for all the regiments in a brigade to be from the same state, but the Wolverine Brigade was one of the exceptions. Three days before the fighting started at Gettysburg they were assigned a new commander, promoted from Captain to Brigadier General in one step, the youngest general in the army, George Armstrong Custer.

On July 3rd Custer and his Wolverines played a major role in defeating Confederate General Jeb Stuart's attempted cavalry thrust around the Union army's right flank. They would go on to be one of the elite units in the Union army.



The monument to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade is east of Gettysburg on East Cavalry Battlefield.

The granite monument stands over thirty feet tall and features a statue of a cavalryman on a base supported with pillars topped with horse-head capitals. Midway up the front of the monument is a circular bronze relief of General Custer, and on the side is a brass tablet with the Seal of the State of Michigan. On the front of the base is a bronze bas-relief of the brigade's charge on July 3, with inscriptions on the other three sides. The monument was dedicated by the State of Michigan on June 12, 1889.



APPENDIX F

- **Leonard Delano Austin – Private, Union Army Infantry** - is the father-in-law of a 2nd cousin 3 times removed of Neil Edgar – 10th Generation

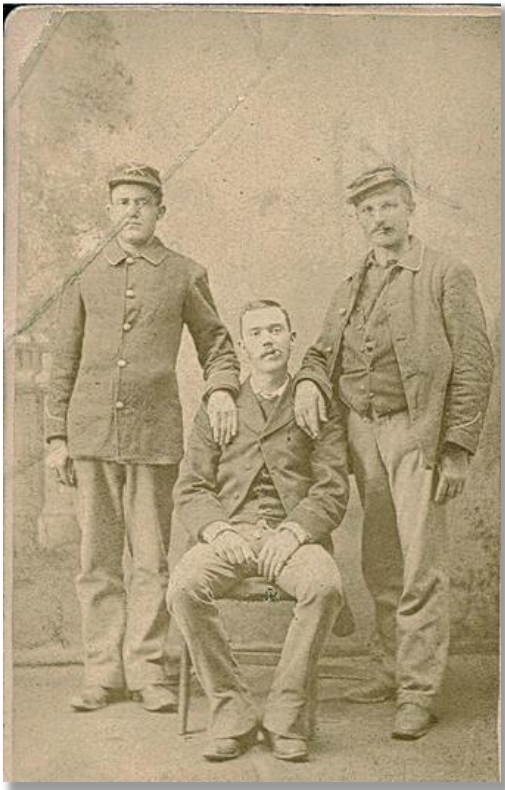
Born: 23 April 1841 in Pamela, New York

Died: 29 May 1910 in Parsens, Pennsylvania

Private, Battery "I", 1st Michigan Light Artillery. Fourteen Battery's of Michigan Light Artillery served in the Union Army during the American Civil War. They were organized in Michigan and mustered into service from 28 May 1861 through 5 January 1864. The battery's were mustered out throughout July of 1865. Battery "I" was organized at [Detroit, Michigan](#) and mustered into service on August 29, 1862. The battery was mustered out on July 14, 1865.

Husband of Jeanette Isabelle Austin (Maiden name Pettigrew), Father of sons Freeman William and Edgar, and daughters Emma Drucilla, Agnes Isabelle, Jessie P.

Served in the Union Army from 25 August 1861 – 19 August 1864. Fought at Gettysburg July 1863



Private Leonard Delano Austin on right.



Jeanette Isabelle Austin

See the Michigan Monument description on previous page.

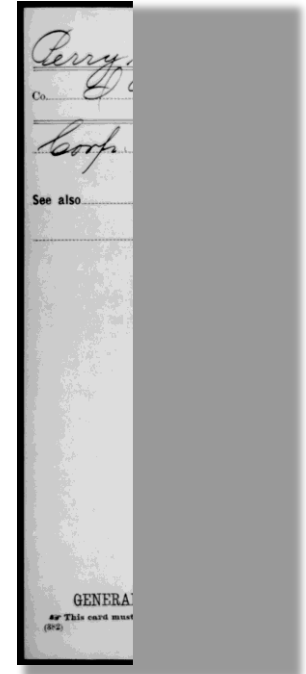
APPENDIX F

- **James Perry – Corporal, Union Army Infantry** - Brother of great-great-great grandmother of Neil Edgar – 6th Generation
Born: 16 November 1817 in England
Died: Unknown

Corporal, 106th Pennsylvania Infantry, Fought at Gettysburg.

The 106th Pennsylvania was commanded at the Battle of Gettysburg by Lieutenant Colonel William L. Curry, a Philadelphia paperhanger. It brought 335 men to the field, losing 9 killed, 54 wounded and 1 missing.

DEAD				
NAME OF SOLDIER:	Perry, James			
SERVICE:	Late rank, Corp'l. Co. I, 106 th Pa. Inf.			
TERM OF SERVICE:	Enlisted Aug. 25, 1861		Discharged Aug. 19, 1864	
DATE OF FILING:	CLASS:	APPLICATION NO.	LAW:	CERTIFICATE NO.
1874, Sep 18	Invalid,	226,029	J.	154,812
	Widow,			
	Minor,			
ADDITIONAL SERVICES:				
REMARKS:				
	Died			



During the day on July 2nd several companies of the regiment were involved in heavy skirmishing along Emmitsburg Road and around the Bliss farm. As Longstreet's attack made its way north in the late afternoon the regiment countercharged Wright's Georgia Brigade, recovering several captured Union artillery pieces and taking many Confederate prisoners. The Emmitsburg Road Monument commemorates this fighting.

In the evening most of the 106th Pennsylvania was sent to East Cemetery Hill to help defend the Union batteries there. It arrived too late to take part in throwing back the Confederate attack but was kept because the commanders there had no confidence in their infantry.



APPENDIX F

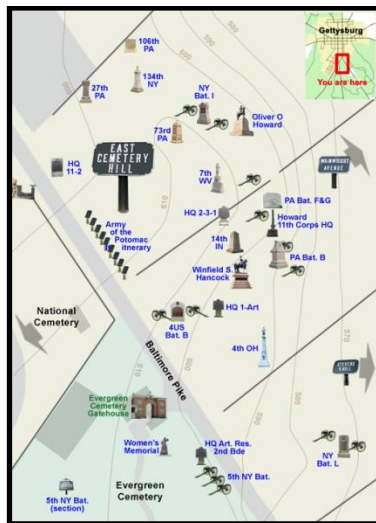


The 106th Pennsylvania's monument on Hancock Avenue is on the northeast edge of the Copse of Trees next to the [High Water Mark monument](#) shown above and on the previous page. It was dedicated in 1889 by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This is the second monument to the 106th Pennsylvania at this location. The original monument was placed by the regimental association in 1884. When state funding became available in 1889 the smaller statue was moved to its current location on Emmitsburg Road and this statue took its place.

The monument is carved from Quincy granite and stands over 12' high. It is topped by the trefoil symbol of the Union 2nd Army Corps formed of drums and stacked knapsacks.

A brass bas-relief on the front of the monument shows the regiment's countercharge towards the Codori house on July 2nd. Above the bas-relief a decorative row of 40 small trefoils – symbol of the Federal Second Corps – runs around the monument, representing the 40 rounds carried by each soldier.



A position marker on East Cemetery Hill (see below) shows the regiment's position on the evening of July 2 and during July 3.

APPENDIX F

- **Jacob R. Shotwell – Union Army Infantry** - is a brother of a great-grandmother of the mother of Neil Edgar – 5th Generation

Born: 31 January 1841

Died: 23 April 1918

41st Regiment Pennsylvania,
Fought at Gettysburg.



Husband of Mary F. Shotwell (Simmons), father of sons Henry E., William Jacob and Frank, and daughters Iona and Sadie

DEAD				
NAME OF SOLDIER: <i>Shotwell, Jacob R.</i>				
SERVICE: <i>Late rank, Co. B, 41. Regt Pa Inf.</i>				
TERM OF SERVICE: <i>Enlisted May 15, 1861 Discharged June 11, 1864</i>				
DATE OF FILING:	CLASS:	APPLICATION NO.	LAW:	CERTIFICATE NO.
<i>1871, July 21</i>	<i>Invalid,</i>	<i>1041627</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>999372</i>
<i>1918, May 3</i>	<i>Widow,</i>	<i>1119674</i>	<i>Sh</i>	<i>858286</i>
	<i>Minor,</i>			
ADDITIONAL SERVICES:				
REMARKS:				
<i>Died Apr 22, 1918, at Annapolis, Md.</i>				

Jacob R. Shotwell Jacob R.

Co. *B*, 12 Pennsylvania Res. Inf.
(41 Pennsylvania Vols.)

Bob Bob

See also

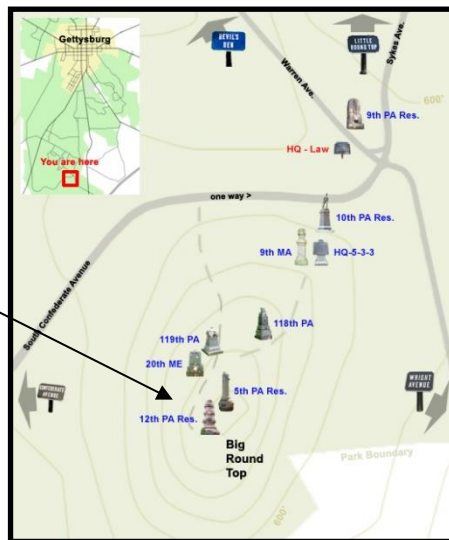
GENERAL INDEX CARD.
This card must not be taken from the file.

Commanded by Colonel Martin D. Hardin. The regiment advanced from behind Little Round Top to the summit of Big Round Top in line of battle with the 20th Maine. The regiment's losses were on July 3rd to sharpshooters.

Occupied this position (Big Round Top) on the evening of July 2nd and held it to the close of the battle.



Present at Gettysburg 26 Officers and 294 men. Killed 1 man, wounded 1 man.



Big Round Top is the highest point on the Gettysburg battlefield, reaching 785 feet above sea level and almost 250 feet above the Plum Run valley. Two trails lead to the summit. Although men of both sides moved over the hill during the battle there was no intense fighting here as there was for neighboring Little Round Top, because the densely wooded hill was of little use as an artillery or observation position.

- **Alvin Seward Rood – Private, Union Army Infantry, Musician** - is the father of a brother-in-law of a great-great-grandfather of Neil Edgar – 7th Generation

Born: 9 April 1837 in Pennsylvania
 Died 29 September 1929 in Ross Township, Luzerne, PA

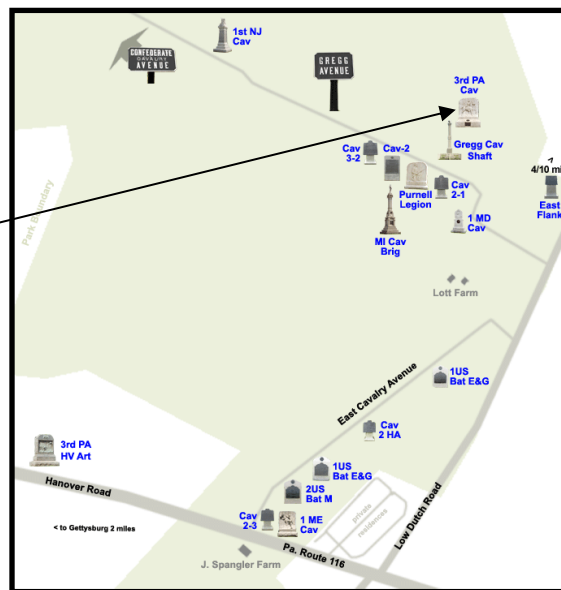
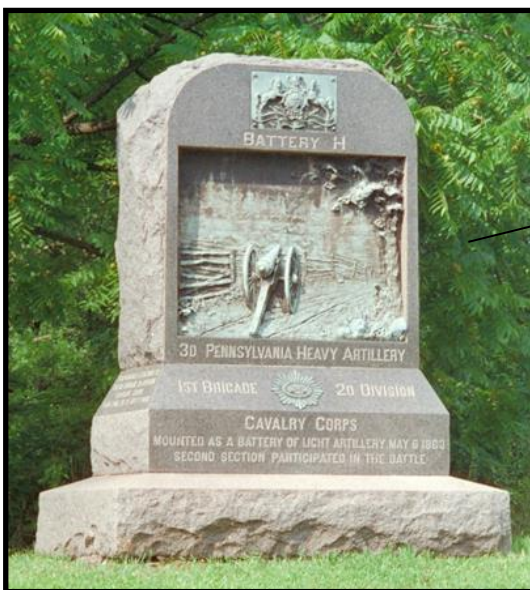
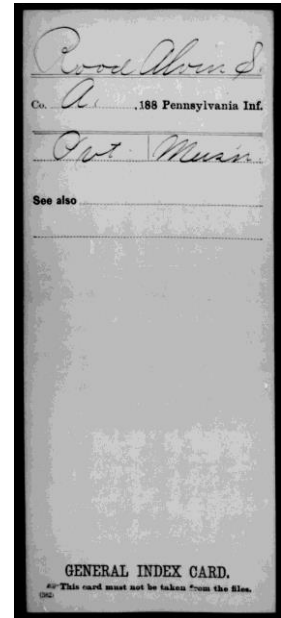
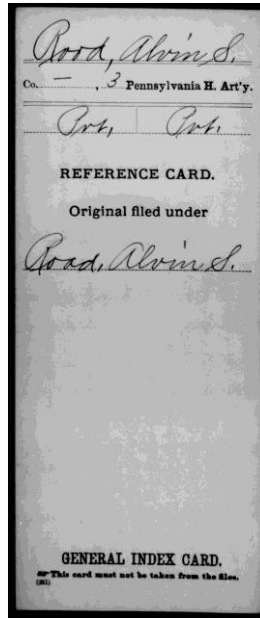
Husband of Elizabeth Rood (Wolfe), father of sons Josiah Milton, Isiah, Stewart B., and Edward and daughters Mary Ann, Rose, Minnie M. and Flora.

Rank of Private in the 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment and Musician in the 188th Pennsylvania Regiment. Fought in Gettysburg.

The men composing the 3rd Heavy Artillery Regiment were recruited in various parts of the Pennsylvania, but rendezvoused at Philadelphia, where they were mustered into service. Two companies, which subsequently became companies A and B, had been organized by Hermann Segebarth as marine artillery, in 1861, and were stationed at Fort Delaware. In August, 1862, Colonel Segebarth received authority from the War Department to increase his battalion to a full regiment of heavy artillery to serve for three years. Four batteries, D, F, G, and H, were accordingly recruited to near the full strength, during the fall and winter of 1862.

Company H was ordered to duty in the defenses of Baltimore, where, with the exception of being sent to the front upon the occasion of the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, it remained during its entire term of service.

The monument to the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Battery H is east of Gettysburg on Hanover Road and a marker is on South Hancock Avenue. The monument was dedicated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1891 and the tablet was erected in 1913.



APPENDIX F

The two gun section of Battery H had one of the more unusual roads to reach the Battle of Gettysburg. The battery was not part of the Army of the Potomac, but was assigned to the Middle Military Department at Baltimore. Battery H had traded their heavy artillery for 3" Ordnance Rifles in May and were serving as field artillery. Captain Rank's section of two guns were assigned to guard the bridge over the Monocacy River outside Frederick, Maryland in company with Company A of the Purnell Legion Cavalry.

With Lee's army invading the north, Rank's guns and the cavalry were ordered back toward Baltimore. They were on their way to Relay House when they were almost scooped up by Stuart's Cavalry raid.

After their narrow escape and with large numbers of Rebel cavalry at large between them and Baltimore, they gladly attached themselves to McIntosh's Cavalry Brigade when it passed by the next day. Four days later they were at Gettysburg. The battery brought 52 men to the field.

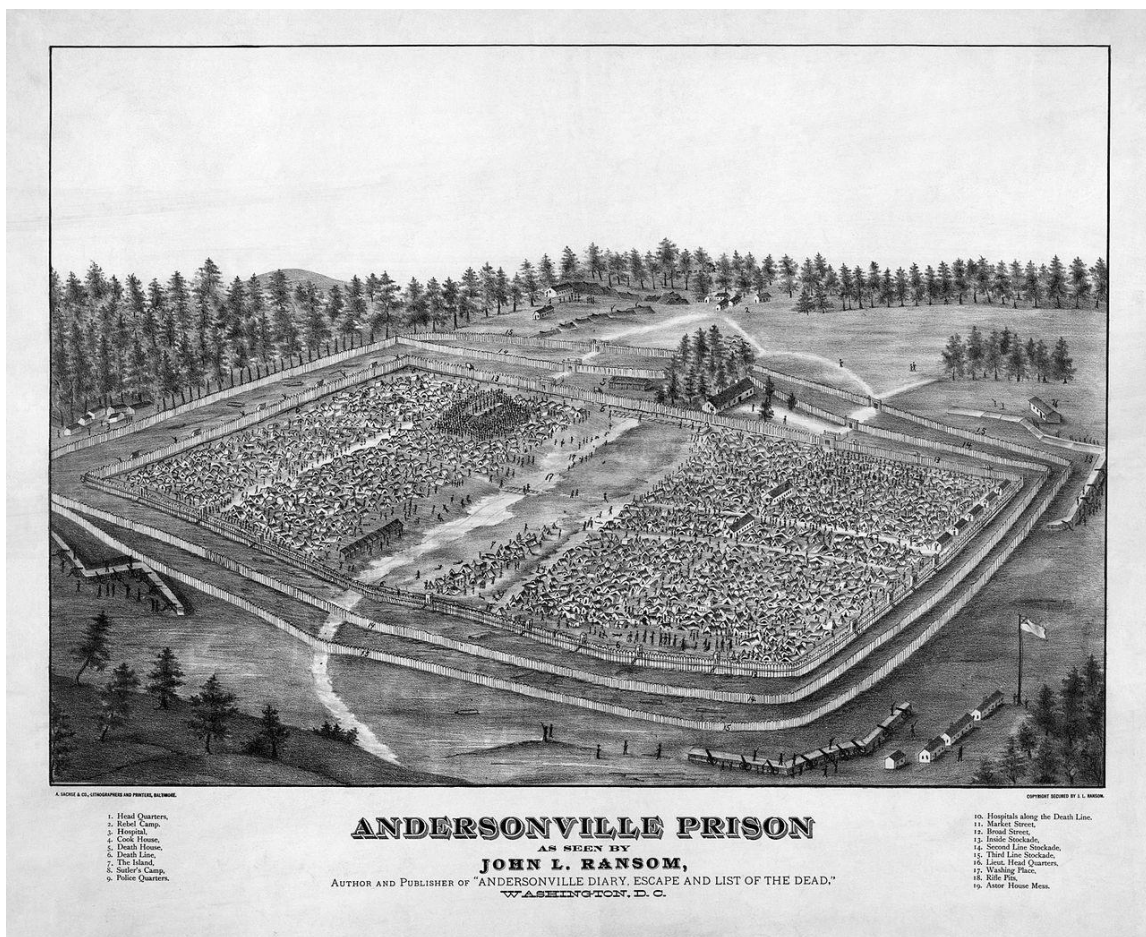


In the spring of 1864, the 3rd Heavy Artillery Regiment was above its authorized strength, so its surplus men were organized into the 188th Pennsylvania Infantry. Most probably Alvin Rood was sent to the 188th where he took on the role of musician. This regiment was organized at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 1, 1864. It mustered out at City Point, Va., December 14, 1865.

APPENDIX F

- **George R. Honeywell – Private, Union Army Infantry, POW, KIA** - is a 1st cousin 5 times removed of Neil Edgar – 8th Generation
 Birth: 8 September 1834 in Dallas, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
 Died: 2 April 1865 at **Andersonville Prison**, Sumpter County, Georgia

George R. Honeywell, Private, Co. K, Regiment 8, Michigan Cavalry, taken prisoner on 28 November 1864 at Columbia Ford, Duck River, Tennessee and sent to Andersonville prison in Georgia. He was held for four months and died never to return home. He is son of Joseph and Sarah Oliver Mann Honeywell. He left a widow, Julia A. Livermore Honeywell and two young children, Sarah Lydia (3) and Willard Walton Honeywell (1). Source: Anderson Prisoner of War Database.



APPENDIX F



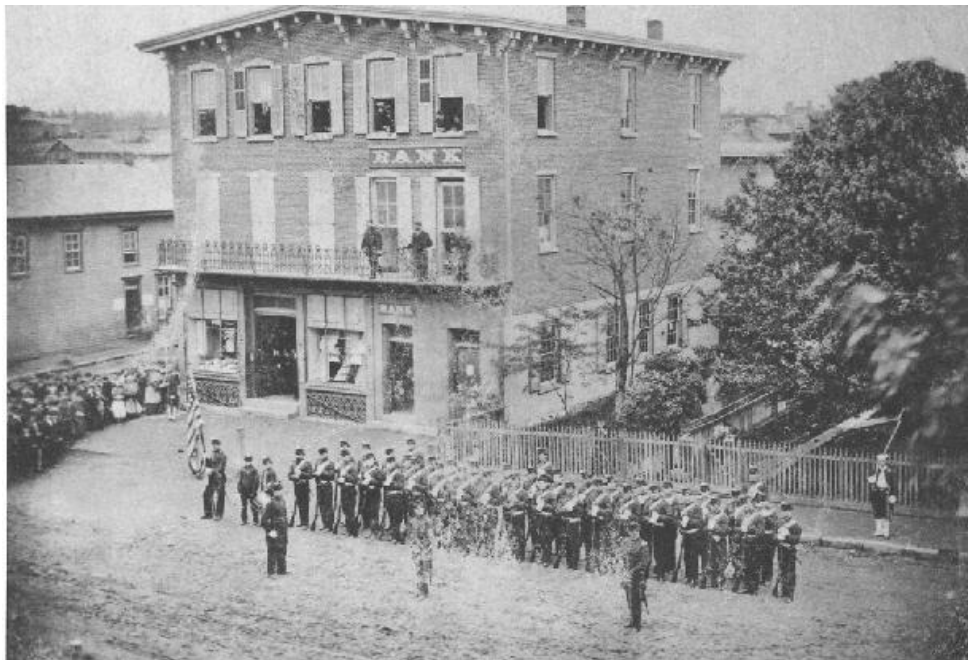
During the war, 45,000 prisoners were received at Andersonville prison; of these nearly 13,000 died. The nature of the deaths and the reasons for them are a continuing source of controversy among historians. Some contend that they were a result of deliberate Confederate war crimes toward Union prisoners, while others state that they were the result of disease promoted by severe overcrowding, the shortage of food in the Confederate States, the incompetence of the prison officials, and the breakdown of the prisoner exchange system, caused by the Confederacy's refusal to include African-Americans in the exchanges, thus overfilling the stockade. During the war, disease was the primary cause of deaths in both armies, suggesting that infectious disease was a chronic problem, due to poor sanitation in regular as well as prison camps.



APPENDIX F

NAME OF SOLDIER: <i>Honeywell, George R</i>				
SERVICE: <i>Late rank, A., 8 Regt Mich Cav.</i>				
TERM OF SERVICE: <i>Enlisted, 1 Discharged, 1</i>				
DATE OF FILING: <i>1865, Aug 16</i>	CLASS: <i>Invalid,</i>	APPLICATION NO.	LAW.	CERTIFICATE NO.
	<i>Widow,</i>	<i>105,899</i>		<i>64,516</i>
	<i>Minor,</i>	<i>207,932</i>		<i>161,973</i>
ADDITIONAL SERVICES:				
REMARKS: <i>Died, 1, at</i>				

This is a record of his wife, Julia's, application for a pension from the US Government.



8th Michigan Cavalry.

George R. Honeywell's widow, Julia Honeywell's, application dated 21 February 1867 for a pension increase for her dependent children.

State of Michigan
County of Saginaw

On this 21st day
February A.D. 1867 before me
the Subscriber a Justice of the Peace
in and for said County, personally
appeared Arpheus Farnsworth who
being first duly sworn according to
law, doth depose and say that
he is a practicing Physician and
Surgeon, and a resident of East
Saginaw, in the County of State of said
that he practiced as such Physician
in the City of East Saginaw during
the year A. D. 1866. That on the 13th
day of July A. D. 1866, he attended Julia A.
Honeywell (widow of George N. Honeywell dec'd,
late a Private Co. 11th 8th Regt. Mich. Cav. Vols.)
during Child birth, and that at
such time said Julia A. Honeywell
was delivered of a child who is now
known as Sarah L. Honeywell. That he
deponent knows of his own personal
knowledge that said Julia A. Honeywell
is the mother of said Sarah L. Honeywell,
and that said child was born during
the time said Julia A. Honeywell and
George N. Honeywell cohabited together

APPENDIX F

- **Almon W. Rood – Private, Union Army Infantry** - Brother of Alvin Seward Rood described above, Thus, he is the brother of the father of a brother-in-law of a great-great-grandfather of Neil Edgar – 8th Generation

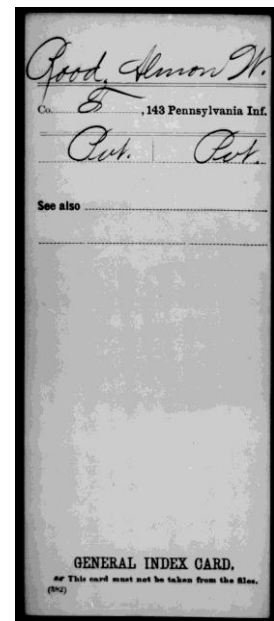
Born: 15 March 1840 in Ross Township in Luzerne, PA

Died: 1932

Almon Rood was married to Rachel Eveline Rood (Wiant) and had one daughter, Flora Mae Rood (Beidleman) and a son, Brison Miner.

Private, Company F, 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry. Fought at Gettysburg.

The monuments for the 143rd are described above for John Mann Honeywell who also fought for this Pennsylvania Regiment.



MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR – 1846-1848

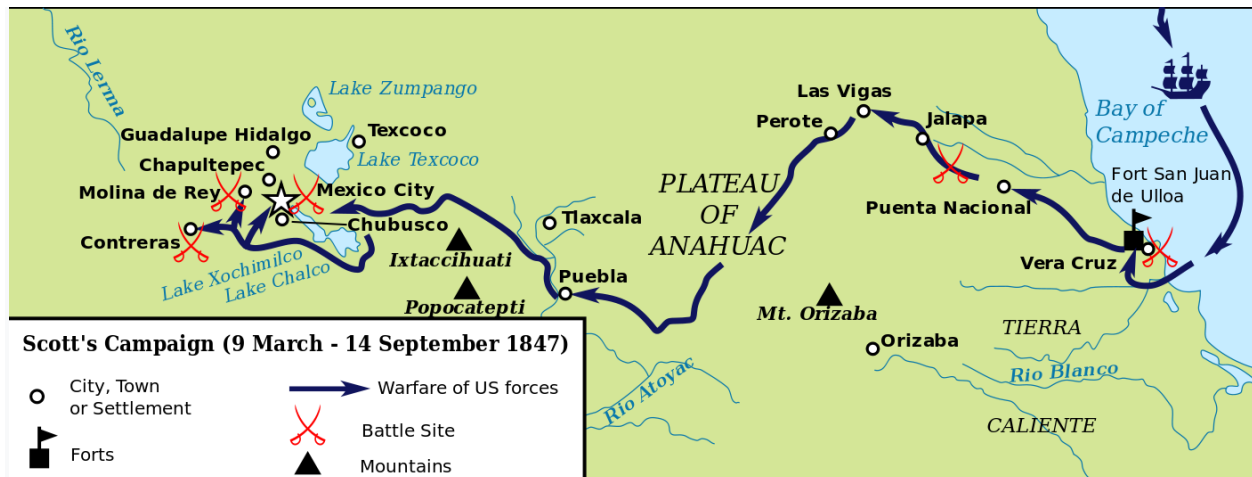
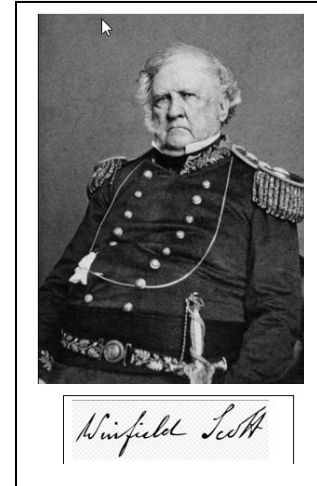
- **William Edgar: U. S. Army Infantry** – Served under Winfield Scott - 7th Generation, – Great-great-great-grandfather – of Neil Edgar

Born: February 24, 1819

Died: July 22, 1904

Spouse: Charlotte Tibbals (Great-granddaughter of Arnold Tibbals, Revolutionary War soldier)

According to his obituary in the "Monticello Messenger" of 4 August 1904, "He emigrated to America in 1838 at the age of 19 years and first settled in Livingston county, New York, where he was married seven years later to Charlotte Tibbals³ on August 4, 1844. In 1846 he came West and located at West Tray, Walworth County, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1847 he enlisted with Co.P, 73rd Wisconsin infantry and served his country gallantly during the Mexican war, being with General Winfield Scott's command. Before his removal north, William enjoyed the distinction of being the only survivor of the Mexican war in Green County."



Scott's campaign.

Rather than reinforce Taylor's army for a continued advance, President Polk sent a second army under General Winfield Scott, which was transported to the port of Veracruz by sea, to begin an invasion of the Mexican heartland. On March 9, 1847, Scott performed the first major amphibious landing in U.S. history in preparation for the Siege of Veracruz. A group of 12,000 volunteer and regular soldiers successfully offloaded supplies, weapons, and horses near the walled city using specially designed landing craft. Included in the invading force were Robert E. Lee, George Meade, Ulysses S. Grant, James Longstreet, and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

The city was defended by Mexican General Juan Morales with 3,400 men. Mortars and naval guns under Commodore Matthew C. Perry were used to reduce the city walls and

³ Charlotte Tibbals is the Great Granddaughter of Arnold Tibbals, a soldier in the American Revolutionary War. His contributions will be discussed in the next section.

harass defenders. After a bombardment on March 24, 1847, the walls of Veracruz had a thirty-foot gap. The city replied the best it could with its own artillery. The effect of the extended barrage destroyed the will of the Mexican side to fight against a numerically superior force, and they surrendered the city after 12 days under siege. U.S. troops suffered 80 casualties, while the Mexican side had around 180 killed and wounded, about half of whom were civilian. During the siege, the U.S. side began to fall victim to yellow fever.

Advance on Puebla

Main article: *Battle of Cerro Gordo*

Scott then marched westward on April 2, 1847, toward Mexico City with 8,500 healthy troops, while Santa Anna set up a defensive position in a canyon around the main road about 50 miles (80 km) north-west of Veracruz, near the hamlet of Cerro Gordo. Santa Anna had entrenched with 12,000 troops and artillery that were trained on the road, along which he expected Scott to appear. However, Scott had sent 2,600 mounted dragoons ahead and they reached the pass on April 12. The Mexican artillery prematurely fired on them and therefore revealed their positions.

Instead of taking the main road, Scott's troops trekked through the rough terrain to the north, setting up his artillery on the high ground and quietly flanking the Mexicans. Although by then aware of the positions of U.S. troops, Santa Anna and his troops were unprepared for the onslaught that followed. In the battle fought on April 18, the Mexican army was routed. The U.S. Army suffered 400 casualties, while the Mexicans suffered over 1,000 casualties and 3,000 were taken prisoner. In August 1847, Captain Kirby Smith, of Scott's 3rd Infantry, reflected on the resistance of the Mexican army:

They can do nothing and their continued defeats should convince them of it. They have lost six great battles; we have captured six hundred and eight cannon, nearly one hundred thousand stands of arms, made twenty thousand prisoners, have the greatest portion of their country and are fast advancing on their Capital which must be ours,—yet they refuse to treat [i.e., negotiate terms]!

Pause at Puebla

In May, Scott pushed on to Puebla, the second largest city in Mexico. Because of the citizens' hostility to Santa Anna, the city capitulated without resistance on May 1. During the following months Scott gathered supplies and reinforcements at Puebla and sent back units whose enlistments had expired. Scott also made strong efforts to keep his troops disciplined and treat the Mexican people under occupation justly, so as to prevent a popular rising against his army.

Advance on Mexico City and its capture



The Battle of Molino del Rey

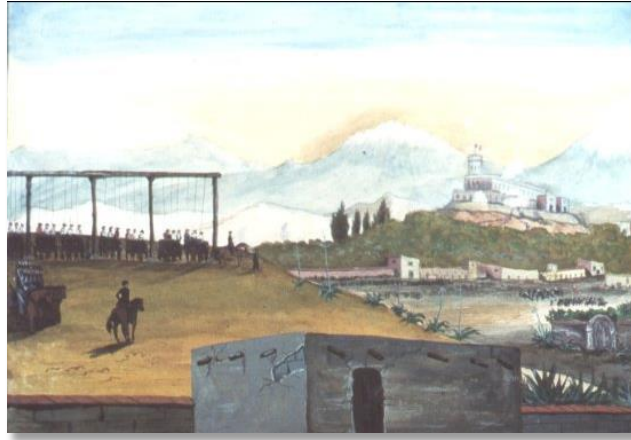
With guerrillas harassing his line of communications back to Veracruz, Scott decided not to weaken his army to defend Puebla but, leaving only a garrison at Puebla to protect the sick and injured recovering there, advanced on Mexico City on August 7 with his remaining force. The capital was laid open in a series of battles around the right flank of the city defenses, at the Battle of Contreras and Churubusco, culminating in the Battle of Chapultepec. Fighting halted for a time when an armistice and peace negotiations followed the Battle of Churubusco, until they broke down, on September 6, 1847. With the subsequent battles of Molino del Rey and of Chapultepec, and the storming of the city gates, the capital was occupied. Winfield Scott became an American national hero after his victories in this campaign of the Mexican–American War, and later became military governor of occupied Mexico City.

Battle of Chapultepec



Storming of Chapultepec

The Battle of Chapultepec was an encounter between the Mexican Army and the United States on the castle of Chapultepec in Mexico City. At this time, this castle was a renowned military school in Mexico City. After the battle, which ended in an American victory, the legend of "Los Niños Héroes" was born. Although not confirmed by historians, six military cadets between the ages of 13 and 17 stayed in the school instead of evacuating.^[149] They decided to stay and fight for Mexico. These Niños Héroes (hero children) became icons in Mexico's pantheon of heroes. Rather than surrender to the U.S. Army, some military cadets leaped from the castle walls. A cadet named Juan Escutia wrapped himself in the Mexican flag and jumped to his death.

San Patricios

The mass hanging of Irish Catholic soldiers who joined the Mexican side, forming the Saint Patrick's Battalion.

Saint Patrick's Battalion (San Patricios) was a group of several hundred immigrant soldiers, the majority Irish, who deserted the U.S. Army because of ill-treatment or sympathetic leanings to fellow Mexican Catholics. They joined the Mexican army. Most were killed in the Battle of Churubusco; about 100 were captured by the U.S. and roughly half were hanged as deserters. The leader, Jon Riley, was merely branded since he had deserted before the war started.

Santa Anna's last campaign

In late September 1847, Santa Anna made one last attempt to defeat the Americans, by cutting them off from the coast. General Joaquín Rea began the Siege of Puebla, soon joined by Santa Anna, but they failed to take it before the approach of a relief column from Veracruz under Brig. Gen. Joseph Lane prompted Santa Anna to stop him. Puebla was relieved by Gen. Lane October 12, 1847, following his defeat of Santa Anna at the Battle of Huamantla on October 9, 1847. The battle was Santa Anna's last. Following the defeat, the new Mexican government led by Manuel de la Peña y Peña asked Santa Anna to turn over command of the army to General José Joaquín de Herrera.

Anti-guerrilla campaign

Following his capture and securing of the capital, General Scott sent about a quarter of his strength to secure his line of communications to Vera Cruz from the Light Corps of General Joaquín Rea and other Mexican guerrilla forces that had been harassing it since May. He strengthened the garrison of Puebla and by November had added a 1200-man garrison at Jalapa, established 750-man posts along the National Road, the main route between the port of Veracruz and the capital, at the pass between Mexico City and Puebla at Rio Frio, at Perote and San Juan on the road between Jalapa and Puebla and at Puente Nacional between Jalapa and Vera Cruz. He had also detailed an anti-guerrilla brigade under Brig. Gen. Joseph Lane to carry the war to the Light Corps and other guerrillas. He ordered that convoys would travel with at least 1,300-man escorts. Victories by General Lane over the Light Corps at Atlixco (October 18, 1847), at Izucar de Matamoros (November 23, 1847) and Galaxara Pass (November 24, 1847) ended the threat of General Rea.

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Later a raid against the guerrillas of Padre Jarauta at Zacualtipan (February 25, 1848), further reduced guerrilla raids on the American line of communications. After the two governments concluded a truce to await ratification of the peace treaty, on March 6, 1848, formal hostilities ceased. However some bands continued in defiance of the Mexican government until the American evacuation in August.^[152] Some were suppressed by the Mexican Army or, like Padre Jarauta, executed.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



The Mexican Cession, shown in red, and the later Gadsden Purchase, shown in yellow.

Outnumbered militarily and with many of its large cities occupied, Mexico could not defend itself; the country was also faced with many internal divisions, including the Caste War of Yucatán. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848, by American diplomat Nicholas Trist and Mexican plenipotentiary representatives Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Miguel Atristain, ended the war. The treaty gave the U.S. undisputed control of Texas, established the U.S.-Mexican border of the Rio Grande, and ceded to the United States the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, most of Arizona and Colorado, and parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wyoming. In return, Mexico received \$15 million (\$415 million today) – less than half the amount the U.S. had attempted to offer Mexico for the land before the opening of hostilities– and the U.S. agreed to assume \$3.25 million (\$90 million today) in debts that the Mexican government owed to U.S. citizens. The treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate by a vote of 38 to 14 on March 10, and by Mexico through a legislative vote of 51-34 and a Senate vote of 33-4, on May 19. News that New Mexico's legislative assembly had passed an act for organization of a U.S. territorial government helped ease Mexican concern about abandoning the people of New Mexico.

The acquisition was a source of controversy then, especially among U.S. politicians who had opposed the war from the start. A leading antiwar U.S. newspaper, the *Whig Intelligencer*, sardonically concluded that "We take nothing by conquest Thank God."

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Mexican territorial claims relinquished in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in white.

Continuing from his obituary, "In 1840 Mr. Edgar took advantage of the privilege offered by the government to soldiers and located 160 acres of land in Exeter township. This tract was later increased to 210 acres by purchase and it was here that he made his home for a period of more than 45 years. During the summer of 1881 he enjoyed a sojourn of several months in his native land of England and upon his return to America he traveled considerably for a number of years. He spent some time at the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee not because of necessity, but because there was nothing that afforded him more keen enjoyment than the companionship of his old comrades. He was well known throughout Green County and was a familiar figure at all the gatherings of old soldiers.

After 52 years of wedded life, during which time she shared with him the trials and hardships of the early days, his devoted wife passed away in 1897 and since that time he made his home for the most part with his two sons, Fred and Henry. In 1902 he removed from Monticello to River Falls, with his son Henry and family, with whom he resided until he answered the final call, which came on July 22nd, 1904. Thus, the world witnessed the passing of another of those sturdy pioneers whose life was so closely interwoven with the early history of the county and one who, upright and honorable in character, had always enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men."



Tombstone for William Edgar (1819-1904) and Charlotte Tibbals Edgar (1818-1897). Exeter Cemetery, Exeter Township, Green Co., WI. Located on Nye Road in Section 35 of Exeter Township. William and Charlotte lived on a 160-200 acre farm in section 32.

William and Charlotte had 3 children; Dr. David Edgar, Henry Edgar and Fred Edgar. William served as a private in the Mexican War and died in 1904 at the home of his son Henry in River Falls, Pierce Co., WI.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR – 1775-1783

- **Arnold Tibbals:** - Private serving under General Washington, Colonel Douglas and Captain Johnson
- 10th Generation, (great-great-great-great-great-grandfather) of Neil Edgar
Born: August 16, 1724 – Milford, New Haven, Connecticut
Died: June 7, 1795 - Milford, New Haven, Connecticut
Spouse: Dorothy Tibbals (Thompson)

Arnold Tibbals, private, served in Captain Nathaniel Johnson's company (officers of his company from Derby, Wallingford and Duhram) fifth battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, Colonel William Douglas, 1776.

Battalion raised June 1776 to reinforce Washington's army at New York, south of the city and on the Brooklyn front, being at the right of the line of works during the battle of Long Island, August 27th.

Engaged in the retreat to New York, August 29-30; stationed with militia brigade under Colonel Douglas at Kip's Bay, 34th Street, on the East River, at times of enemy's attack on New York, September 15th and forced to retreat hurriedly.

At battle of White Plains, October 28th.

Term expired December 25, 1776.

Battle of Long Island - The disastrous defeat of the Americans on 27th August 1776 leading to the loss of New York and the retreat to the Delaware River



American Continental troops, Delaware Regiment, at the Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by Domenick D'Andrea:

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George Washington: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by John Trumbull:

War: American Revolution

Date: 27th August 1776

Place: New York, United States of America

Combatants at the Battle of Long Island: British and the American Continental Army

Generals at the Battle of Long Island: Major General William Howe led the British and Hessian troops against General George Washington and the American Continental Army.



Size of the armies at the Battle of Long Island: 20,000 British and Hessian Troops against around 10,000 Americans.

Uniforms, arms and equipment at the Battle of Long Island: The British wore red coats, with bearskin caps for the grenadiers, tricorne hats for the battalion companies and caps for the light infantry. The Hessians wore blue coats. The Hessian grenadiers wore the Prussian style brass fronted mitre cap.

The Americans were without issue of standard uniforms and dressed as best they could.

Both sides were armed with muskets and bayonets. Many men of the Pennsylvania regiments carried rifled weapons. Both sides were supported by artillery.

The only cavalry at the Battle of Long Island was the British 17th Light Dragoons and some small Americans mounted groups.



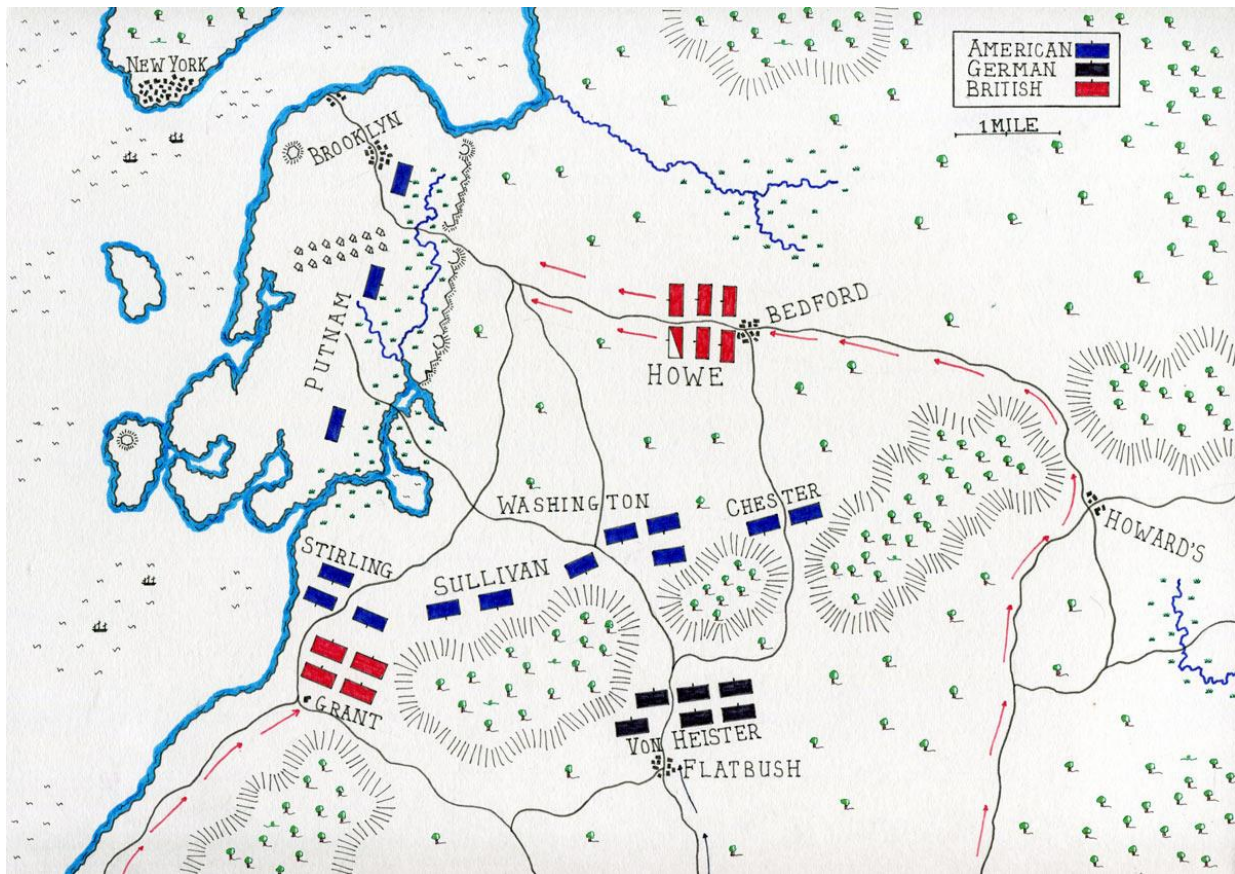
British Light Dragoon Officer: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Winner of the Battle of Long Island: The British won the battle of Long Island, driving the Americans from Brooklyn and forcing them to evacuate New York.

British Regiments at the Battle of Long Island:

17th Light Dragoons

Foot: composite battalions of grenadiers, light infantry and Foot Guards (1st, 2nd and 3rd Guards), 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 38th, 42nd (Black Watch), 43rd, 44th, 45th, 49th, 52nd, 55th and 63rd Regiments of Foot and Fraser's Highlanders.



Map of the Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: map by John Fawkes

Account of the Battle of Long Island:

Following the withdrawal of the British army from Boston on 17th March 1776, General George Washington, in the expectation that General Howe would attack New York, which was held for the Congress, marched much of his army south to that city from Boston.

In fact, the British sailed north from Boston to Halifax in Nova Scotia and it was not until the summer of 1776 that Howe launched his attack on New York.



British troops landing from the fleet: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

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The British fleet reached the entrance to the Hudson River on 29th June 1776 and Howe landed on Staten Island on 3rd July. The Congress declared independence for the American Colonies on the next day, 4th July 1776.

Reinforcements began to arrive from Britain and Major General Clinton returned from his abortive attempt to capture Charleston, South Carolina.



Lord Stirling, American officer, with his 1st Maryland Regiment, at the Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by Charles Henry Granger: the 'Old Stone House' is in the distance

In the meantime, the Americans built batteries on Manhattan and Long Island to prevent the British fleet penetrating past New York.

Of his 18,000 men, Washington positioned around 10,000 in fortifications on Brooklyn Heights, facing the sea and inland, to defend the approach to Manhattan. This force was commanded by Major General Israel Putnam. Part of the American force held the fortified area along the coast while the main body took up positions along the high ground inland.

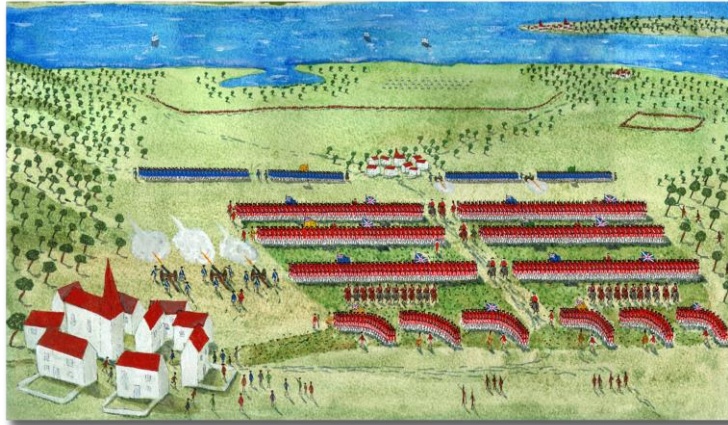
Putnam had served through the French and Indian Wars in various ranger companies and at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was a tough and popular man, but elderly and of limited ability in a high-ranking command.

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The British attack: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by John Fawkes

On 22nd August 1776, the British force landed on Long Island to the south of the American fortifications.

On 26th August 1776, the main body of the British troops marched north-east, below the line of high ground held by the Americans to begin their attack. Information revealed to the British that the most northern of the three roads across the high ground was not guarded. Howe took his troops over this road and attacked the division on the American left, commanded by Sullivan, in the flank and rear, while German troops attacked in front. Sullivan's troops were forced to leave their positions with much loss and retreat behind the main Brooklyn fortifications.



Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by Alonzo Chapell:

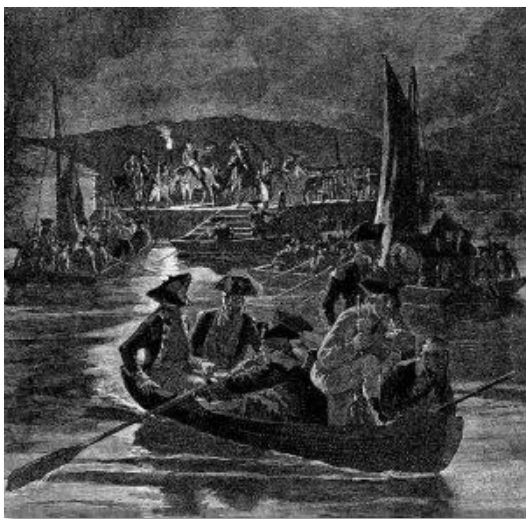
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On the right of the American position, Clinton attacked with a smaller force. The American commander, Lord Stirling, and his men resisted for some hours, until the British appeared in their rear from the other flank. Stirling's force then fell back to the fortified line.



Battle of Brooklyn: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

On 28th August 1776, Washington brought reinforcements over to Long Island from New York, but with the increasing threat from the Royal Navy, he withdrew from Brooklyn on 29th August. Howe failed to interfere with the withdrawal.



**American withdrawal across the river to New York:
Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the
American Revolutionary War**

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Casualties at the Battle of Long Island: British casualties were around 400 men killed and wounded, while the Americans lost around 2,000 men killed, wounded and captured, and several guns.

Follow-up to the Battle of Long Island: The loss of Long Island and New York constituted the worst period of the war for Washington and the American cause for independence. Morale in parts of the Continental Army collapsed and whole companies deserted. George Washington showed his quality by recovering from the disaster and rebuilding the Continental army.

Anecdotes from the Battle of Long Island:

- James Alexander, Lord Stirling, of Bernard's Township, New Jersey, was a prominent American officer in the American Revolutionary War and claimant to the Scottish title of Earl of Stirling. At the Battle of Long Island, Stirling held up the British advance with his 1st Maryland Regiment, at the Old Stone House near Gowanus Creek, enabling Washington to evacuate the rest of the American army across the river to New York. Stirling was captured by the British but exchanged. Stirling became one of Washington's most important subordinates, but died shortly before the end of the war.
- The Old Stone House, the scene of Lord Stirling's fight with British troops, has been reconstructed, using some original materials, and can be seen in Brooklyn, NYC.



Old Stone House: Battle of Long Island on 27th August 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Battle of White Plains

The battle on 28th October 1776, leading to the American withdrawal to the Delaware River and the capture of Fort Mifflin by the British



American gunners at the Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: picture by E.F. Ward



British encampment at Dyckman Farm on Manhattan Island: Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Place of the Battle of White Plains: New York State

Combatants at the Battle of White Plains: British against the Americans

Washington

Generals at the Battle of White Plains: Lieutenant-General William Howe and General George **Size of the armies at the Battle of White Plains:** 13,000 British and German troops against 14,500 Americans, although only around 4,000 on each side were actually engaged.



Alexander McDougall commanded 1st New York Regiment at the Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Uniforms, arms and equipment at the Battle of Harlem Heights: The British wore red coats, with bearskin caps for the grenadiers, tricorne hats for the battalion companies and caps for the light infantry.

The two regiments of light dragoons that served in America, the 16th and 17th, wore red coats and leather crested helmets.

The German infantry wore blue coats and retained the Prussian style grenadier mitre cap with brass front plate.

The Americans dressed as best they could. Increasingly as the war progressed regular infantry regiments of the Continental Army wore blue uniform coats, but the militia continued in rough clothing.

Both sides were armed with muskets, bayonets and cannons, mostly of small calibre. The Pennsylvania regiments and other men of the woods carried long, small calibre, rifled weapons.



British Light Dragoon officer: Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Winner: The Americans were driven back, but were enabled to draw off from the White Plain position and march into New Jersey, while the British returned to Manhattan. Generally considered to have been a drawn battle. However, the American garrison on Manhattan and in Fort Washington was left to its fate.



Chatterton's Hill: Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

British Regiments at the Battle of White Plains:

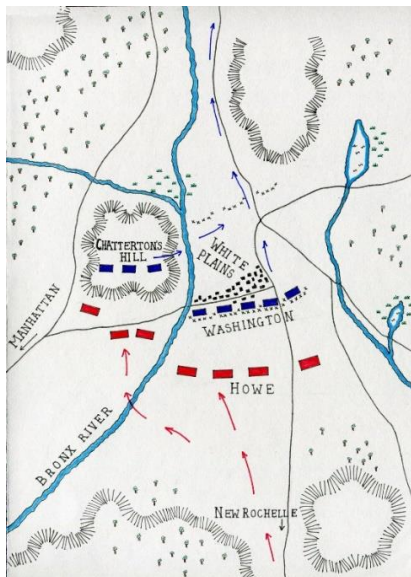
The Second Brigade comprising: 5th, 28th, 35th and 49th Regiments of Foot and the 16th Light Dragoons, Rahl's Regiment of Hessians and other unidentified Hessian Regiments.

American Formations at the Battle of White Plains: *Spencer's Division (New England), Hazlet's Delaware Regiment, McDougall's 1st New York, Ritzema's 3rd New York, Smallwood's Maryland Regiment, Webb's Connecticut Regiment, Brook's New York militia and Graham's Massachusetts militia*

Account of the Battle of White Plains:

At the end of September 1776, General Washington's army occupied the northern tip of Manhattan Island and the ground to the West of the Bronx River north of Kingsbridge. General Howe, from his positions on the rest of Manhattan Island, determined to outflank the Americans with a landing at Throg's Neck to the east of the Bronx River.

The British landing on 12th October 1776 was held by Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts troops, forcing the British to re-embark in their boats and land further up river at Pell's Point. Meanwhile, Washington withdrew his main army north to positions at White Plains on the east bank of the Bronx River,



Map of the Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War: map by John Fawkes

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north of Yonkers. On the insistence of Congress a substantial garrison was left at Fort Washington on northern Manhattan Island. Howe and his British and German troops followed Washington via New Rochelle and up the Bronx River. Washington fortified a position between the Bronx River and the Croton River. On the far side of the Bronx was an isolated outpost on Chatterton's Hill held by Colonel Spencer, Colonel McDougall and some 4,000 men, including two New England militia regiments under Colonel Rufus Putnam.



Hessian Fusilier Regiment von Knyphausen: Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

Colonel Rahl, with two Hessian regiments, advanced on a small hill that lay unoccupied beyond Chatterton's Hill on the extreme American right, while the British 2nd Brigade attacked the Americans on Chatterton's Hill, supported by two further Hessian battalions. This attack pushed the Americans back, until the flanking threat from Rahl's men caused the Americans to withdraw from the hill and retreat across the river to join Washington's army. The British did not press this attack.

In the meantime, Howe called for reinforcements from Brigadier Lord Percy in Manhattan, to mount an attack on Washington's main army as it withdrew to a position to the rear. For some reason, that remains unexplained, this attack was not mounted, and Washington and his army were left to pull back across the Croton River.

Casualties at the Battle of White Plains: British casualties were 313 killed and wounded. The Americans lost 300 killed, wounded and captured. The American figures are speculative.

Follow-up to the Battle of White Plains: Howe was able to take advantage of Washington's withdrawal with much of his army, to take Kingsbridge and capture Fort Mifflin. This was a considerable blow to the American cause and precipitated the headlong American retreat to the Delaware River.



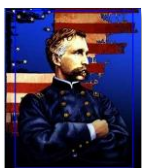
American troops moving onto Chatterton's Hill: Battle of White Plains on 28th October 1776 in the American Revolutionary War

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN WARS – Colonial Period 1609-1774

- **Captain Richard Honeywell (Hunnewell)** – Indian Fighter, Saco, Maine – 13th Generation, 10th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: ~1645

Killed: October 6, 1703, by Indians at Battle of Black Point, Maine



"While mowing on the marsh at Greenleaf's Point, Richard Hunnewell spotted the movements of Indians on Blue Point. Separated from them by the river and a considerable body of marsh, he concluded that he was not in danger and placed his gun by a saddle of hay. While mowing at some distance from his gun, an Indian had crossed the river and under its bank crept up through the thatch and secured Richard's gun. Richard, at length seeing his desperate situation, continued his mowing as if he had not discovered the Indian. When the Indian had advanced to within a few yards, Richard suddenly sprang forward with his scythe and roared out at the Indian. Startled, the Indian could not get control of the gun and retreated backwards as Richard advanced.

The Indian, while in his haste, stepped into a muddy salt pond and fell. Richard swung his scythe, cutting off the Indian's head. He held up the head, brandishing it in view of the other Indians challenging them to come over as he would serve them in the same manner." (History of Saco and Biddeford, Maine, George Folsom, Saco, 1830)

What caused Richard Hunnewell's hatred of Indians? Tradition has said that his first wife and children were massacred by Indians on the spot where the little red house stands at the forks of the road near Plummer's Neck. Richard, after seeing the vision of his murdered wife, swore an oath of vengeance and "hunted and slew the Indians as if they were wild beasts."

Richard built a home around 1702 which is still standing along Black Point Road. It is the oldest house in Scarborough, and one of the oldest in Cumberland County, Maine.

Richard remarried by March 1674 to Elizabeth Stover, daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Norton) Stover of Scarborough. They had four children, Roger, John, Elizabeth, and Patience. I shall reserve the continued story of their children for another time.

It is Richard's military career that furnishes the greatest of his accomplishments. He was first a farmer, then became a selectman around 1671, and later in 1680 was the constable of Scarborough. The remainder of his life seems to have been spent in the service of the military beginning in the Indian King Philip's War (1675-76).

The first account of this service is that on October 12, 1676 he was an inhabitant of the historic Black Point Garrison, just prior to its surrender.

In August, 1677 he was a Corporal and soon gained promotion to Ensign in 1680 while serving under Captain Joshua Scottow. By 1681 he was serving under Sergeant Major Richard Walderne who was under Major Brian Penolton in the York Regiment. No further record was found until July 2, 1687 when Richard was commissioned a Lieutenant by New England Governor Sir Edmund Androse. On November 11, 1689 he was ordered to command twenty soldiers at the "Blew Point", Black Point, and Spurwinck Garrisons. During this period, he served under the command of Major Benjamin Church, the well known Indian fighter, who was in command of the forces at the Eastward (Maine).

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In 1690 there were many skirmishes which eventually led to the complete depopulation of the area. In one of these at the Saco River near Winter Harbor, Church wrote in a letter dated September 17, 1690, "At this skirmish Lt. Hunnewell was shot through the thigh." In a letter dated November 27, 1690, Church wrote, "My kind respects to Maj. Frost, Capt. Walton, Lieut. Hunnewell, with due respects to all Gentlemen by friends in the Eastward parts..." On August 7, 1691 Richard, as Lieutenant and "Pilott", was reported as wounded "in the late expedition Eastward."

Richard was promoted to the rank of Captain on July 24, 1693. In 1696, again with Major Church in the expedition to St. John, the only mention of this being found in the latter's account, which speaks of Captain Hunnewell as "one of the commanders of the forces belonging to the Eastward parts."

His wounds seem to have been rather serious, as in 1697 he petitioned the General Court that he, "for some time hath been employed in his Majesties and this countries service against the common enemy, in which service he hath been wounded several times in his arm by divers shot, which rendered him incapable of any servile labor whereby to produce a lively hood for himself and poor family with children who are now in great want of necessaries..." He signed this petition by his mark, and was granted ten pounds "for his present relief."

The Indians at length sought their vengeance against Richard, the "Indian fighter". Perhaps it was inevitable that he came to an end at their hands. " On October 6, 1703 Captain Hunnewell and a detachment of some twenty men, unarmed and without thought of danger, sauntered from the stockade to fetch their cattle or swine and work in their meadows at Black Point. At the southerly end of Massacre Pond a body of some 120-200 savages lay in ambush. In one concerted effort they way-laid and killed the Captain and nineteen of his men. Only one, John Boden, who escaped by flight, survived. The body of the deceased Hunnewell was horribly gashed and mangled. The slain were buried together in a single grave and covered with a high mound of earth. 'The Great Grave' was conspicuous for many years and is noted upon an old map."



- **Sylvester Stover** – Settler and early fatality in the Indian Wars - 13th Generation, 10th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: 1628 Ipswich, England

Died: February 14, 1690, York, Maine,

Sylvester "first appears in New England on 13 July 1649, when, with three other men, he received a grant of land on 13 Jul 1649 at Cape Neddick, York, consisting of a neck of land on the south side of the river. Subsequently he acquired all the rights of his associates in this land, and built a fortified house on it, which he made his home. In 1653 thirty acres of land were confirmed to him, which had been granted to him some years previously by Edward Godfrey. He added to his holdings either by grant or purchase, and at the time of his death owned many acres.

He was killed at the beginning of King William's War, called Castin's War in the Maine theater, by the Abenaki (Penobscot) Indians. King William's War was the North American theater of the Nine Years' War (1688–

1697), also known as the War of the Grand Alliance or the War of the League of Augsburg. It was the first of six colonial wars (see the four French and Indian Wars, Father Rale's War and Father Le Loutre's War) fought between New France and New England along with their respective Native allies before France ceded its remaining mainland territories in North America east of the Mississippi River in 1763.

80 YEARS WAR – 1568-1648

- **Captain/Colonel Walter Norton** – Professional Soldier – Born, Brother of Henry Norton, 15th Generation, 12th Great-Grandfather of Neil Edgar
 Born: 1587, Bedfordshire, England
 Died: Died June 21, 1633 , Connecticut

Walter Norton was by profession a soldier with a distinguished record of service in the conflicts fought upon the European continent. He had participated in the protracted siege at Ostend in the Spanish Netherlands during the years 1601 until 1604.

***Siege of Ostend** - The **siege** was a three-year siege of the city of Ostend during the Eighty Years' War and the Anglo–Spanish War. A Spanish force under Archduke Albrecht besieged the fortress being held initially by a Dutch force which was reinforced by English troops under Francis Vere, who became the town's governor. It was said "the Spanish assailed the unassailable; the Dutch defended the indefensible." The commitment of both sides in the dispute over the only Dutch-ruled area in the province of Flanders, made the campaign continue for more than any other during the war. This resulted in one of the longest and bloodiest sieges in world history: more than 100,000 people were killed, wounded, or succumbed to disease during the siege.*



Ostend was resupplied via the sea and as a result held out for three years. A garrison did a tour of duty before being replaced by fresh troops, normally 3,000 at a time keeping casualties and disease to a minimum. The siege consisted of a number of assaults by the Spanish, including a massive unsuccessful assault by 10,000 Spanish infantry in January 1602 when governed by Vere. After suffering heavy losses the Spanish had replaced the Archduke with Ambrosio Spinola and the siege settled down to one of attrition with the strong points gradually being taken one at a time.

Ostend was eventually captured by the Spanish on 20 September 1604 but the city was completely destroyed and the overall strategy had changed since the siege had started. The loss of Ostend was a severe blow strategically for the Republic but Spanish propaganda and strategic objectives were frustrated by the Dutch and English conquest of Sluis to the northeast a few weeks before the surrender of Ostend. In addition, the economic cost of such a long campaign and the enormous number of casualties sustained turned the result into a Spanish pyrrhic victory and effectively the siege contributed largely to Spanish bankruptcy three years later which was followed by the Twelve Years' Truce.

Norton's acquaintance with Sir Fernando Gorges, himself a veteran, had occurred with the involvement of the two men in military campaigns, most probably The battles that took place as part of the **French Wars of Religion**, the **Eighty Years' War**, and the **Anglo-Spanish War** (1585–1604). In 1628, as a soldier at the Isle of Rhe, he was taken prisoner and was to suffer the additional misfortune with the death of his son.

***Siege of Saint-Martin-de-Ré**, - also **Siege of St. Martin's** (French:Siège de Saint-Martin-de-Ré), was an attempt by British forces under the Duke of Buckingham to capture the French fortress-city of Saint-Martin-de-Ré, on the isle of Ré (near La Rochelle), in 1627. After three months of siege the Marquis de Toiras and a relief force of French ships and troops managed to repel the Duke, who was forced to withdraw in defeat. This encounter followed another defeat for Buckingham, the 1625 Cádiz Expedition, and is considered to be the opening conflict of the Anglo-French War of 1627-1629, itself a part of the Thirty Years' War.*

On 12 July 1627, an English force of 100 ships and 6,000 soldiers under the command of the Duke of Buckingham invaded the Île de Ré, landing at the beach of Sablanceau, with the objective of controlling the approaches to La Rochelle and encouraging rebellion in the city. Buckingham hoped to capture the Fort of La Prée and the fortified city of Saint-Martin-de-Ré. A Royal French force of 1,200 infantry and 200 horsemen under the Marquis de Toiras, the island's Governor, resisted the landing from behind the dunes, but the English beachhead was maintained, with over 12 officers and 100 men killed.

During a period of three days in which Buckingham consolidated his beachhead, Toiras took all available provisions on the island and fortified himself in the citadel of Saint Martin. Buckingham endeavoured to establish a siege around the citadel, but this proved difficult; the English siege engineer had drowned during the landing, the cannon were too few and too small, and, as Autumn arrived, disease started to take its toll on the English troops. The siege continued until October.

Reinforcements - Requested supplies from England proved insufficient. Two thousand Irish troops arrived under Sir Ralph Bingley on 3 September 1627. A small supply fleet under Sir William Beecher arrived with only 400 raw troops.

A Scottish fleet composed of 30 ships, with 5,000 men, was on its way on October 1627, but was broken up by a storm on the coast of Norfolk.

A strong relief fleet under the Earl of Holland only departed on 6 November 1627, which proved to be too late.

The French, despite difficulties, managed to get a supply fleet through to the defenders on the night of 7–8 October, with 29 out of 35 ships eluding the English naval blockade. From the mainland, 4,000 additional troops were landed on the southern end of the island on October 20. The rescue troops were under the Marshal of France Henri de Schomberg.

Final assault and retreat - On October 27 Buckingham attempted a last desperate attack on Saint Martin, but the English ladders turned out to be too short to scale the walls, and the fortress again proved impregnable.

Although there were indications that the Saint Martin French garrison was also close to exhaustion, Buckingham finally retreated with his troops towards the northern part of the

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island, with the objective of embarking from the area of Loix. He was harassed by pursuing French troops, with heavy casualties. Altogether, Buckingham lost more than 5,000 men in the campaign, out of a force of 7,000.

Aftermath – Two months into the siege, the people of La Rochelle finally started open hostilities against the central government of France in September, initiating the Siege of La Rochelle.

Following the defeat of Buckingham in October, England attempted to send two fleets to relieve La Rochelle. The first one, led by William Feilding, Earl of Denbigh, left on April 1628, but returned without a fight to Portsmouth, as Denbigh "said that he had no commission to hazard the king's ship in a fight and returned shamefully to Portsmouth".

Back in England, Buckingham tried to organise a second campaign to relieve the Siege of La Rochelle, but he was stabbed and killed at Portsmouth on August 23, 1628 by John Felton, an army officer who had been wounded in the earlier military adventure and believed he had been passed over for promotion by Buckingham. Felton was hanged in November and Buckingham was buried in Westminster Abbey. The second fleet was finally dispatched under the Admiral of the Fleet, the Earl of Lindsey in August 1628, but remained blocked by the seawall in front of La Rochelle. Captain Walter Norton was again in that campaign.

Exhausted and without hope of outside support anymore, La Rochelle finally surrendered to French Royal forces on 28 October 1628. Captain Walter Norton was now a prisoner on the Isle of Rhe' in France. He was ultimately repatriated to England in a negotiated prisoner exchange.

Following these defeats, England would end its involvement with the Thirty Years War, by negotiating peace treaties, with France in 1629 and Spain in 1630, to the dismay of Protestant forces on the continent.

When the Agamenticus grant of December 1631 was organized, Norton and members of his family were included as recipients of land along the river. Robert, Richard, and George Norton, were each awarded grants from Gorges and the Council for New England. Walter Norton had briefly resided at Massachusetts and his name is recognized as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1630. It is assumed he migrated north to Maine, shortly afterwards, and probably lived in close proximity to Edward Godfrey. Next, it is conjectured, he returned to England, and was probably engaged in negotiations for the grant of late 1631. Norton was probably in York only a short time when Captain Stone arrived in his ship and Norton accompanied him to Connecticut, that was soon to receive a wave of migrants from Massachusetts that would give rise to Hartford, and its two neighbor towns, Windsor and Wethersfield on the upper Connecticut River. At the moment that Stone ventured to the region, Dutch traders had established a fortified outpost, given the name House of Good Hope, within the limits of future Hartford.

The Dutch understandably had encouraged the native tribes to participate in the fur trade under a policy of full participation. However, trade so potentially lucrative for the natives quickly encouraged aggressive competitive behavior, even acts of violence. The Pequots had sought to monopolize trade with the Dutch and murdered a party of men, probably from the Narragansett tribe, their rivals. As punishment for the offense, the Dutch apprehended one of the Pequot sachems and demanded ransom - a bushel of wampum - for his release. Despite payment being made the tribal leader was killed; and it was into this tense situation that Stone and his passengers including Walter Norton sailed into on their fateful voyage of 1634.

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One act of violence undertaken by the Dutch was to provoke a retaliatory response by the Pequots and Stone became the target of their vengeance. The captain had unfortunately coerced two of the natives to serve as his pilots at the mouth of the Connecticut River and fellow tribesmen followed in pursuit. At night with the ship moored the party of natives attacked.

There are two versions of the incident. Most likely, men from Captain Stone's ship were on the shore with the two captives while the remaining crew stayed on board. All of the eight men were killed. Perhaps they were assumed to be Dutch, which would explain the full intensity of the attack.

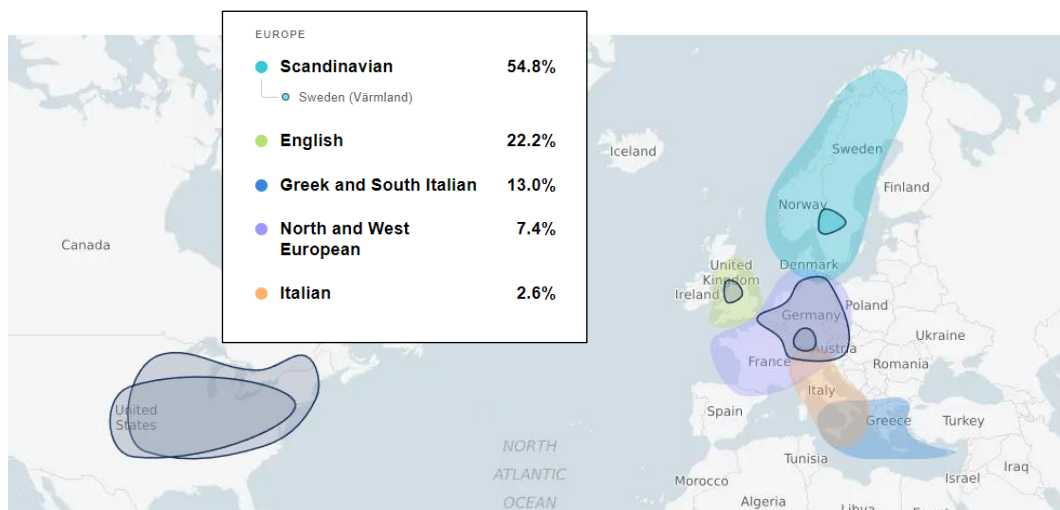
"...Captain Norton defended himself a long time against them," until an explosion of gunpowder blinded him, so that he could fight his attackers, the Indians, and was slain by them. The final moments of Walter Norton, soldier, personal acquaintance of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Agentimus grantee, were described by William Bradford of Plymouth Colony.

For the Pequots, the murder of Captain Stone and his passengers was followed by a succession of events, a prelude to the Indian Wars with the colonists. Interactions with the Dutch, the other tribes, and with Massachusetts rapidly deteriorated. The refusal or the inability to surrender the men held responsible for the murders on the Connecticut River was to become a major justification for future hostilities.

The deaths of Norton and of the other passengers who had accompanied Captain John Stone to Connecticut in 1634 was to have momentous consequences. The Pequots, the tribe who were charged with the crime, were to be among the first group of Native Americans who were to experience the full force of 17th century military might; in May of 1637, a stockaded village was destroyed with hundreds of fatalities.

EXTENDED LINEAGE - LTC Neil Edgars military lineage can be further traced through the Edgar and Honeywell lineage. In particular, the Honeywell ancestry can be traced back to Roger Hunnewill in England who was a descendent of Knights of that error. These Knights can be further traced back to William the Conqueror and the Norman Invasion of England in 1066. The Normans from northern France can trace their history to tribes of Western Europe at the time of the Roman empire and the invading Vikings of Scandinavia who themselves have rich military traditions documented primarily through myth and legend.

A recently completed DNA analysis of this blood line has further supported these findings.

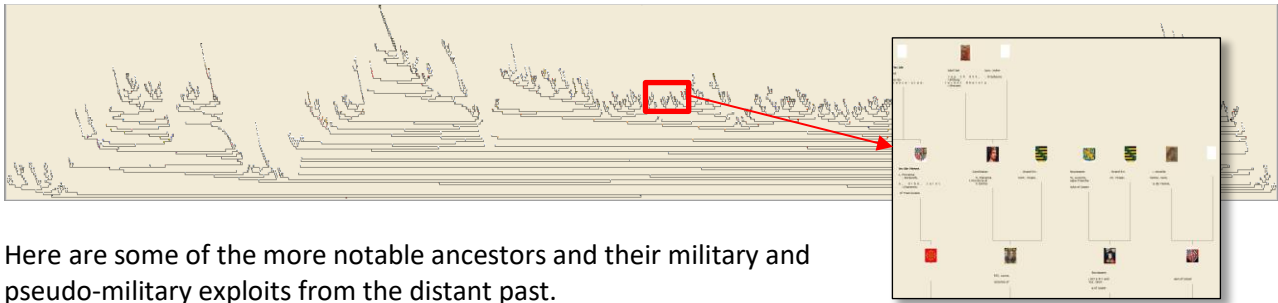


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NOTE: Two Interesting Facts

1. *When you go back two-score generations or so (roughly the Twelfth Century), many of the people you find are your grandparents and their siblings. This makes sense if you think about it simplistically.
Two generations back, you had four grandparents, three generations eight great-grandparents, four generations 16 great-great grandparents It is simply 2 raised to the power of the generation. Two to the two-score (28) is just over 264 million grandparents! The total population of the world in the Fourteenth Century was 289 million!*
2. *If you are searching for ancestors in these ancient generations with military histories, you have entered the era of tribal warfare, Kings, Queens and the Games of Thrones and global colonization where all factions were constantly fighting for power, influence and control. Battles were a daily activity involving people at all levels of society and Wars lasted decades.*

After years of genealogical study and record building, there are currently over ten thousand relatives identified in LTC Neil Edgar's tree. Thirty-one-hundred are direct relatives by birth.



Here are some of the more notable ancestors and their military and pseudo-military exploits from the distant past.

WAR BETWEEN CHURCH (Vatican) AND STATE (Church of England) – 1531-~1600

- **Thomas Norton** – Rackmaster of London, England, Great-Great Grandson of Sir John of Conyers Norton, 17th Generation, 14th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: 1532

Died: August 10, 1583

In the 16th Century there was a fine line between those officially military and those self-declared militants. Norton's Calvinism grew with years, and towards the end of his career he became a fanatic. Norton held several interrogation sessions in the Tower of London using torture instruments such as the rack. His punishment of the Catholics, as their official censor from 1581 onwards, led to his being nicknamed "Rackmaster-General" and "Rackmaster Norton."

Norton's puritanism made him objectionable to the English bishops; he was deprived of his office and thrown into the Tower of London. Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to Queen Elizabeth I of England, presently released him, but Norton's health was undermined, and August 10, 1583 he died in his house at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire.

WAR OF THE ROSES – 1455-1487

- **Sir John of Conyers Norton** – Knight of Norton & Sawley, Sherrif of Yorkshire, 20th Generation, 17th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: 1427

Died: December 4, 1489,

Sir John Conyers, one of twenty-five children of Christopher Conyers (died 1460), was a pre-eminent member of the gentry of Yorkshire, northern England, during the fifteenth century Wars of the Roses.

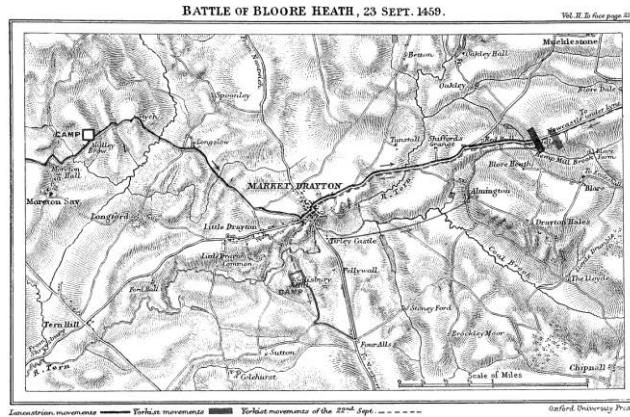
Based in Hornby Castle, his patron, the regional magnate Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. He accompanied Salisbury on his journey from Middleham to Ludlow in September 1459, and took part in the **Battle of Blore Heath** on the 23rd of that month. He later took part in Warwick's rebellion against Edward IV in 1469 and the **Battle of Edgecote Moor**. He submitted to the King in March 1470. After Edward's successful return to power in 1471 he was a Justice of the Peace for Yorkshire's North Riding. A loyal retainer and probable ducal councillor of Edward's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later King Richard III, he was made a Knight of the Body, at 200 marks per annum annuity, and substantial estates in Yorkshire, "where he was very active on local commissions." He was also elected to the Order of the Garter. In August 1485 he appears to have fought in and survived the **Battle of Bosworth Field** in the army of Richard III, and was later granted offices in Richmondshire by the new king, Henry VII in February 1486, as a result of 'good and faithful service.' He supported Henry during the first rebellion of his reign, in spring 1486, a position that has been called 'particularly significant' and, according to historian Michael Hicks, it 'was a momentous decision'.



The Battle of Blore Heath was a battle in the English Wars of the Roses. It was fought at Blore Heath in Staffordshire. The Yorkist force based at Middleham Castle in Yorkshire (led by the Earl of Salisbury) needed to link up with the main Yorkist army at Ludlow Castle in Shropshire. As Salisbury marched south-west through the Midlands the queen ordered Lord Audley to intercept them.

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Audley chose the barren heathland of Blore Heath to set up an ambush.^[9] On the morning of 23 September 1459 (Saint Thecla's day), a force of some 10,000 men took up a defensive position behind a 'great hedge' on the south-western edge of Blore Heath facing the direction of Newcastle-under-Lyme to the north-east, the direction from which Salisbury was approaching.



Yorkist scouts spotted Lancastrian banners over the top of a hedge and immediately warned Salisbury. As they emerged from the woodland, the Yorkist force of some 5,000 men realized that a much larger enemy force was awaiting their arrival. Salisbury, instead of disbanding or withdrawing his army,^[10] immediately arranged his troops into battle order, just out of range of the Lancastrian archers. To secure his right flank, he arranged the supply wagons in a defensive laager, a circular formation to provide cover to the men. Fearing a rout, Yorkist soldiers are reported to have kissed the ground beneath them, supposing that this would be the ground on which they would meet their deaths.

The two armies were separated by about 300 metres on the barren heathland. A steep-sided, wide and fast-flowing brook ran between them. The brook made Audley's position seemingly impenetrable.

Initially, both leaders sought unsuccessfully to parley in an attempt to avoid bloodshed. In keeping with many late medieval battles, the conflict opened with an archery duel between the longbows of both armies. At Blore Heath, this proved inconclusive because of the distance between the two sides.

Salisbury, aware that any attack across the brook would be suicidal, employed a ruse to encourage the enemy to attack him. He withdrew some of his middle-order just far enough that the Lancastrians believed them to be retreating. The Lancastrians launched a cavalry charge. After they had committed themselves, Salisbury ordered his men to turn back and catch the Lancastrians as they attempted to cross the brook. It is possible that the order for this Lancastrian charge was not given by Audley but it had the effect of turning the balance in favour of Salisbury. The charge resulted in heavy casualties for the Lancastrians.

The Lancastrians withdrew, and then made a second assault, possibly attempting to rescue casualties. This second attack was more successful with many Lancastrians crossing the brook. This led to a period of intense fighting in which Audley himself was killed, possibly by Sir Roger Kynaston of Myddle and Hordley.

“The Earl of Salisbury, which knew the sleights, strategies and policies of warlike affairs, suddenly returned, and shortly encountered with the Lord Audley and his chief captains, ere the residue of his army could pass the water. The fight was sore and dreadful. The earl desiring the saving of his life, and his adversaries

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coveting his destruction, fought sore for the obtaining of their purpose, but in conclusion, the earl's army, as men desperate of aid and succour, so eagerly fought, that they slew the Lord Audley, and all his captains, and discomfited all the remnant of his people... "

The death of Audley meant that Lancastrian command fell to the second-in-command, Lord Dudley, who ordered an attack on foot with some 4,000 men. As this attack also failed, some 500 Lancastrians joined the enemy and began attacking their own side. At this point, all remaining Lancastrian resistance collapsed and the Yorkists had only to advance to complete the rout.

The rout continued through the night, with the Yorkists pursuing the fleeing enemy for miles across the countryside.

At least 2,000 Lancastrians were killed, with the Yorkists losing nearly 1,000.

Battle of Edgecote Mor - This battle, (also known as the ***Battle of Banbury*** or the ***Battle of Danes Moor***) took place on 24 July 1469, during the Wars of the Roses. It was fought between a Royal army, commanded by the earls of Pembroke and Devon, and a rebel force led by supporters of the Earl of Warwick.



Estimates suggest Pembroke had some 3,000 to 5,000 Welsh knights and spearmen, with 800 to 1,500 under Devon, including most of the archers. Aware of the need to destroy the northern army before they were reinforced, Pembroke's army was camped overnight on high ground to the north-east. This overlooked the site of the 914 CE Battle of Danes Moor, with the two armies separated by a tributary of the River Cherwell.

The rebel army contained a large contingent of archers, putting Pembroke at a disadvantage; he ordered his troops forward and the two sides fought at close quarters for the rest of the morning. By early afternoon, the Royal army had gained control of the river crossing, but at this point, Warwick's advance guard arrived upon the field, led by Sir Geoffrey Gates and Sir William Parr. Gates and Parr were able to hold the rebels together, but they were still under severe pressure when further rebel reinforcements arrived, led by John Clapham.

In one account Devon was still present, and fled at this point. However, whatever was the case, the Royal army believed this to be Warwick and his forces. Pembroke's men broke. Casualties were reported as 168 knights and gentry, plus 2,000 rank and file, losses significant enough to be remembered and referenced by Welsh poets a century later. Pembroke was captured and executed at Northampton later in the week, on Thursday 27 July; his brother Sir Richard Herbert had been executed the previous day, Wednesday 26 July. Their half-brother Sir Richard Vaughan died during the battle and Devon was beheaded at Bridgwater on 17 August.

There are few details on rebel casualties but they would have been considerably less than those suffered by Pembroke since most deaths occurred during a pursuit. Apart from Henry Neville, killed on the evening before the battle, these included Sir William Conyers, and Sir Oliver Dudley, youngest son of John Sutton, 1st Baron Dudley.

Battle of Bosworth or Bosworth

Field - the last significant battle of the Wars of the Roses, the civil war between the Houses of Lancaster and York that extended across England in the latter half of the 15th century. Fought on Monday 22 August 1485, the battle was won by an alliance of Lancastrians and disaffected Yorkists. Their leader Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, became the first English monarch of the Tudor dynasty by his victory and subsequent marriage to a Yorkist princess. His opponent Richard III, the last king of the House of York, was killed during the battle, the last English monarch to die in combat. Historians consider Bosworth Field to mark the end of the Plantagenet dynasty, making it one of the defining moments of English history.



Richard's reign began in 1483 when he seized the throne from his twelve-year-old nephew Edward V. The boy and his younger brother Richard soon disappeared, to the consternation of many, and Richard's support was further eroded by unfounded rumours of his involvement in the death of his wife. Across the English Channel Henry Tudor, a descendant of the greatly diminished House of Lancaster, seized on Richard's difficulties and laid claim to the throne. Henry's first attempt to invade England in 1483 foundered in a storm, but his second arrived unopposed on 7 August 1485 on the southwest coast of Wales. Marching inland, Henry gathered support as he made for London. Richard hurriedly mustered his troops and intercepted Henry's army near Ambion Hill, south of the town of Market Bosworth in Leicestershire. Lord Stanley and Sir William Stanley also brought a force to the battlefield, but held back while they decided which side it would be most advantageous to support, initially lending only four knights to Henry's cause, these were; Sir Robert Tunstall, Sir John Savage (nephew of Lord Stanley), Sir Hugh Persall and Sir Humphrey Stanley. Sir John Savage was placed in command of the left flank of Henry's army.

Richard divided his army, which outnumbered Henry's, into three groups (or "battles"). One was assigned to the Duke of Norfolk and another to the Earl of Northumberland. Henry kept most of his force together and placed it under the command of the experienced Earl of Oxford. Richard's vanguard, commanded by Norfolk, attacked but struggled against Oxford's men, and some of Norfolk's troops fled the field. Northumberland took no action when signalled to assist his king, so Richard gambled everything on a charge across the battlefield to kill Henry and end the fight. Seeing the king's knights separated from his army, the Stanleys intervened; Sir William led his men to Henry's aid, surrounding and killing Richard. After the battle, Henry was crowned king.

Belligerents	
House of York	House of Tudor (Lancastrian) Supported by: Kingdom of France Stanley family
Commanders and leaders	
Richard III †	Henry Tudor
Duke of Norfolk †	Earl of Oxford
Earl of Northumberland	Earl of Pembroke
Earl of Surrey (POW)	Rhys ap Thomas
Earl of Lincoln	Sir Gilbert Talbot
Viscount Lovell	Sir John Savage
Sir Richard Ratcliffe †	Sir Philibert de Chandée
	Baron Stanley
	Sir William Stanley

CRUSADES – 1095-1291

- **Alexander Stewart** – 4th High Steward of Scotland; Principal Commander Battle of Largs; Fought in Seventh Crusade – 28th Generation, 25th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: January 1214

Died: June 16, 1283

He was also known as Alexander of Dundonald. In 1255 he was one of the councillors of King Alexander III, though under age. He was the principal commander under King Alexander III of Scotland at the Battle of Largs, on 2 October 1263, when the Scots defeated the Norwegians under Haakon IV. The Scots invaded and conquered the Isle of Man the following year, which was, with the whole of the Western Isles, then annexed to the Crown of Scotland.



As a descendant of Alexander, King Robert II, was the first Stewart to be King of Scots from 1371 to his death in 1390. Thus, Alexander is a direct ancestor of all subsequent Scottish monarchs and the later and current monarchs of Great Britain. Through his third son Andrew he was the 9x great grandfathers of Oliver Cromwell, 1st Lord Protector Of The Commonwealth Of England Scotland And Ireland.

***The Battle of Largs** (2 October 1263) was a battle between the kingdoms of Norway and Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde near Largs, Scotland. Through it, Scotland achieved the end of 500 years of Norse Viking depredations and invasions despite being tremendously outnumbered, without a one-sided military victory in the ensuing battle. The victory caused the complete retreat of Norwegian forces from western Scotland and the realm entered a period of prosperity for almost 40 years.*



While lying off the Cumbraes, on the night of 30 September, King Haakon's fleet was battered by stormy weather. During the night, the saga records that a merchantman dragged its anchor and was driven aground. The following morning, it and four other vessels were floated off by the rising tide but carried by the current towards the Scottish mainland where they ran aground again. The crews of the beached vessels were soon harassed by a small force of Scots armed with bows. After the Norwegians had suffered some casualties, Haakon sent reinforcements ashore, and the Scots fled the area. Haakon's reinforcements remained ashore for the night, and the Norwegian king himself came ashore to oversee the salvage operation the next morning.

According to the saga, the main Scottish force, consisting of heavily armoured cavalry and infantry, arrived on 2 October. The saga numbers the mounted troops at about 500, and states that they rode high-quality horses protected by mail. According to the saga, the Scottish infantry were armed with bows and "Irish axes", and since at one point the Scots are said to have thrown stones at the Norwegians, the Scottish army must have also included slingers.

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The evidence suggests that the main Scottish force arrived from the south, rather than from the east or the north. For example, King Alexander III is recorded to have been south at Ayr in September, and the power centre of Alexander of Dundonald, Steward of Scotland who commanded the Scottish forces at the battle, was also located to the south. If the Scots had indeed arrived from the south, then they would have also assembled at a muster site to the south, possibly somewhere near Ayr.

The saga indicates that the Norwegians were divided into two groups. The smaller force, numbered at 200 men, was stationed on a mound, somewhat inland from the beach, under the command of Norwegian nobleman Ogmund Crouchdance. The main Norwegian force, numbered at about 700 to 800 men (including Haakon himself), was stationed on the beach below. These two detachments were likely only a fraction of the total number of forces at Haakon's disposal. (The numbers that the saga allots to either side may be exaggerated. A more likely number may be only about one hundred or several hundred men per side with the number of knights present may have been closer to 50 than the saga's 500).



Alexander III's seal illustrates the armament of a contemporary mounted knight.



Alexander III's seal illustrates the armament of a contemporary mounted knight.

As the Scots advanced towards the Norwegians, the saga indicates that Ogmund withdrew his troops from the mound to avoid being cut off from his comrades on the beach below. If the Scots had indeed marched northwards, their advance would have threatened to drive a wedge between the Norwegians on the mound and those on beach. Once the Scottish vanguard came into contact with Ogmund's men, the saga indicates that his orderly withdrawal disintegrated into a chaotic scramble. On the beach below, Haakon followed the advice of his men and retired to the safety of his ships. To the men on the beach, the rapid descent of Ogmund's men towards them looked like an all-out retreat; they turned and fled. The Norwegian army was thus routed, and in the mad dash back to their ships they suffered substantial casualties.

Some of the Norwegians may have used the beached vessels as makeshift fortifications, since the saga notes that a group of them made a valiant stand by their ships, out-numbered ten to one, in a fierce engagement in which a particularly valiant Scottish knight was slain. This entry confirms that at least some of the Scottish knights

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present were able to engage their foes on horseback. The supplies and usable ships lost on the beach were consequential in Haakon's decision to retreat from the area.

According to the saga, the Scots then withdrew from the beach and consolidated atop the mound abandoned by Ogmund's men, who had been beaten back by a detachment of men under Sir Robert Boyd (father of William Wallace's [Braveheart] second in command). Minor skirmishing followed in which both sides attacked each other with arrows and stones. Before nightfall, the saga maintains that the Norwegians made one last determined assault, and forced the Scots from the mound, before making an orderly withdrawal to their ships.

On the morning of 3 October, the Norwegians returned ashore to collect their dead and burn their beached vessels.

Battle of the Largs marked the rise of independent Scotland and the terminal decline of Norway's North Sea hegemony. In 1264 Alexander of Dundonald invaded the Isle of Man. The victory was followed by the death of Haakon, Norway's cessation of the Hebrides to Scotland, and the Scottish takeover of the Orkneys and the Kingdom of Mann and the Isles.

Seventh Crusade - Alexander Stewart accompanied King Louis IX of France on the Seventh Crusade to the Holy Land. He would be joined by his older brother John Stewart.

- **John Stewart** - Seventh Crusade – 28th Generation, brother of Alexander Stewart 25th Great Grandfather
Born: 1208
Died: 1249 At the Battle of Damietta

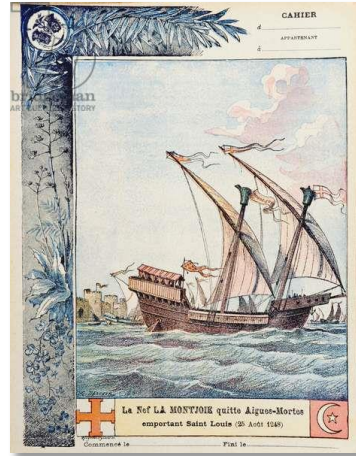
The Seventh Crusade (1248–1254) was the first of the two Crusades led by Louis IX of France. Also known as the Crusade of Louis IX to the Holy Land, it aimed to reclaim the Holy Land by attacking Egypt, the main seat of Muslim power in the Near East. The Crusade was conducted in response to setbacks in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, beginning with the loss of the Holy City in 1244, and was preached by Innocent IV in conjunction with a crusade against emperor Frederick II, Baltic rebellions and Mongol incursions.

The Crusade initially met with success but ended in defeat, with most of the army – including the king – captured by the Muslims.



Siege of Damietta - The sultan as-Salih Ayyub had spent the winter at Damascus, trying to finish the conquest of Homs before the Franks invaded. He had expected them to land in Syria, and realizing that the objective was instead Egypt, the siege was lifted and he ordered his armies to follow him to Cairo. He was stricken with tuberculosis and could no longer lead his men in person and turned to his aged vizier Fakhr ad-Din ibn as-Shaikh, who had negotiated with Frederick II during the Sixth Crusade, to command the army. He sent stores of munitions to Damietta and garrisoned it with the Bedouin tribesmen of the Banū Kinana, known for their courage. He monitored the coming conflict from his camp at the village of Ashmun al-Rumman, to the east of the main branch of the Nile.

On 13 May 1249, a fleet of one hundred and twenty large transports were assembled by the Crusaders and the army began to embark. A storm scattered the ships a few days later and the king finally set sail on 30 May, arriving off Damietta on 4 June 1249. Only a quarter of his army sailed with him, the rest making their way independently to the Egyptian coast. Aboard his flagship the *Montjoie*, Louis' advisers urged a delay until the rest of his ships arrived before disembarking, but he refused. At dawn of 5 June, the landing and subsequent Siege of Damietta began. There was a fierce battle at the edge of the sea led by the king. The onslaught of the knights of France and those of Outremer under John of Ibelin prevailed against the Muslims back.



The Departure of Saint Louis in his ship the 'Montjoie' from Aigues-



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At nightfall, Fakhr ad-Din withdrew over a bridge of boats to Damietta. Finding the population there in panic and the garrison wavering, the Egyptian commander decided to evacuate the city. All the Muslim civilians fled with him, with the Kinana following, but not before setting fire to the bazaars. His orders to destroy the bridge of boats were not implemented, allowing the Crusaders to enter the city. They learned from Christians who had remained that Damietta was undefended. Guillaume de Sonnac wrote of how on the morning after the battle, Damietta had been seized with only one Crusader casualty, most likely, John Stewart, Alexander's brother.



The loss of Damietta once again shocked the Muslim world, and, like his father thirty years before during the Sixth Crusade, as-Salih Ayyub offered to trade Damietta for Jerusalem. The offer was rejected as Louis refused to negotiate with an infidel.

Knights of the Seventh Crusades



THE NORMAN INVASION OF ENGLAND - 1066

- **William Fitzrobert** - the Conqueror, Brother of Adelaide of Normandy, 34th Generation, 31st Great Grandmother, uncle of Neil Edgar

Born: October 4, 1024

Died: September 9, 1087, Siege of Mantes

GUILLAUME (William) de Normandie, was the illegitimate son of ROBERT II "le Diable" Duke of Normandy & his mistress Herlève.

He succeeded his father in 1035 as GUILLAUME II Duke of Normandy.

Edward "the Confessor" King of England may have acknowledged William's right to succeed to the English throne on several occasions, maybe for the first time during a visit to England in 1051 which is recorded in an Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. As such, those were also William's expectations.

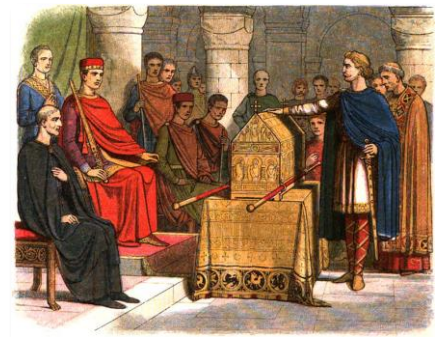


King Edward had been exiled from England and spent 25 years in Normandy before his accession to the English throne in 1042. The Earl of Wessex and his son, Harold Godwinsson, the most powerful lay figure in England after the King, were opponents of Norman influence in England. King Edward and the Godwins were strange bedfellows who served, undermined, supported and hated each other several times in their tempestuous relationships. However, by 1051, King Edward had withdrawn from the day-to-day leadership of England which he left in the hands of the Earl of Wessex, to focus on religion.

In 1064, Harold was apparently shipwrecked at Ponthieu in northern France. There is much speculation about this voyage. The earliest post-conquest Norman chroniclers report that King Edward had previously sent Robert of Jumièges, the archbishop of Canterbury and an opponent of Godwinsson's powerful influence in England, to appoint as his heir Edward's maternal kinsman, Duke William II of Normandy, and that at this later date in 1064, Harold was sent to swear fealty to William.

Harold was captured by Count Guy I of Ponthieu, and was then taken as a hostage to the count's castle at Beaurain. Duke William of Normandy arrived soon afterward and ordered Guy to turn Harold over to him.

Harold then apparently accompanied William to battle against William's enemy Duke Conan II, Duke of Brittany. At Dinan, Duke Conan surrendered the fortress's keys at the point of a lance. William presented Harold with weapons and arms, knighting him. Norman sources, recorded Harold swearing an oath on sacred relics to William to support his claim to the English throne. At this point there seemed to be no uncertainty.



However, on his deathbed King Edward "the Confessor" bequeathed the welfare of the kingdom of England to Harold Godwinsson. After Edward's death, the Normans were quick to point out that in accepting the crown of England, Harold had broken this alleged oath to William. Duke William branded Harold a perjurer and appealed to Pope Alexander II for support. After receiving a papal banner in response to this request, William gathered a

sizable army during summer 1066 ready for invasion. After some delay due to unfavourable weather conditions, the army set sail for England from Saint-Valéry-sur-Somme 28 Sep 1066. He defeated and killed King Harold at Hastings 14 Oct 1066, and made his way to London where he was crowned 25 Dec 1066 as WILLIAM I "the Conqueror" King of England. This was officially the end of the Essex rule in England and the beginning of the Norman rule.

Battle of Hastings - *The exact numbers present at the battle are unknown as even modern estimates vary considerably. The composition of the forces is clearer: the English army was composed almost entirely of infantry and had few archers, whereas only about half of the invading force was infantry, the rest split equally between cavalry and archers.*

The main armour used was chainmail hauberks, usually knee-length, with slits to allow riding, some with sleeves to the elbows. Some hauberks may have been made of scales attached to a tunic, with the scales made of metal, horn or hardened leather. Headgear was usually a conical metal helmet with a band of metal extending down to protect the nose. Horsemen and infantry carried shields. The infantryman's shield was usually round and made of wood, with reinforcement of metal. Horsemen had changed to a kite-shaped shield and were usually armed with a lance. The terrain was unfavourable for long cavalry charges. Both the infantry and cavalry usually fought with a straight sword, long and double-edged. The infantry could also use javelins and long spears. Some of the cavalry may have used a mace instead of a sword. Archers would have used a self-bow or a crossbow, and most would not have had armour.



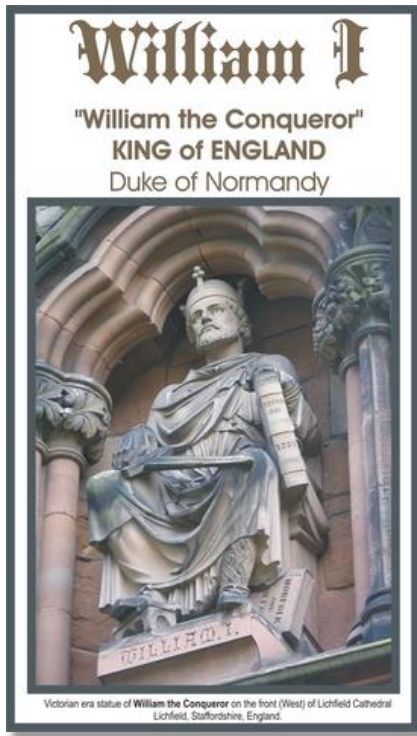
Harold appears to have tried to surprise William, but scouts found his army and reported its arrival to William, who marched from Hastings to the battlefield to confront Harold. The battle lasted from about 9 am to dusk.

The battle opened with the Norman archers shooting uphill at the English shield wall, to little effect. The uphill angle meant that the arrows either bounced off the shields of the English or overshot their targets and flew over the top of the hill. The lack of English archers hampered the Norman archers, as there were few English arrows to be gathered up and reused.

After the attack from the archers, William sent the spearmen forward to attack the English. They were met with a barrage of missiles, not arrows but spears, axes and stones. The infantry was also unable to force openings in the shield wall, and the cavalry advanced in support. The cavalry also failed to make headway, and a general retreat began, blamed on the Breton division on William's left. A rumour started that Duke William had been killed, which added to the confusion. The English forces began to pursue the fleeing invaders, but William rode through his forces, showing his face and yelling that he was still alive. The duke then led a counter-attack against the pursuing English forces; some of the English rallied on a hillock before being overwhelmed.

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Harold's death left the English forces leaderless, and they began to collapse. Many of them fled, but the soldiers of the royal household gathered around Harold's body and fought to the end. The Normans began to pursue the fleeing troops, and except for a rearguard action at a site known as the "Malfosse", the battle was over.



Despite his duties as king, William remained preoccupied with the frontiers of Normandy even after the conquest. Most of King William 1st's 21-year reign was spent in Normandy, returning to England only when absolutely necessary.

In 1087 at the age of sixty, William confronted King Philip of France and forcefully reacquired areas of eastern Normandy that had fallen to Philip in 1077 while William was preoccupied with other battlefronts.

Ironically, William's demise in that action was not by way of the sword but the result of falling from his horse and sustaining a grievous injury to his abdomen from the saddle pommel. He was taken to Rouen, France, where he lay dying for five weeks – an unremarkable end for one of the most remarkable men in history.

At this point in tracing the ancestry of LTC Neil Edgar, there are multiple paths to follow. The first continues in northern Europe from William's conquest of England back to the genesis of the feudal system that swept through Europe beginning about 900 AD, the previous era of the Roman Empire and the tribal societies in the centuries BC. There are links to the Goth, Visigoths, Belgic tribes, Franks and military members of the Roman Empire

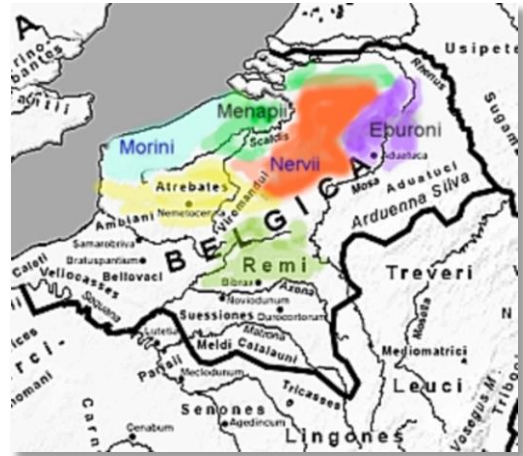
The second path moves north to Scandinavia by way of the Viking Invaders back through the mythological Kings of Sweden, Finland and Norway.

NORTHERN EUROPEAN ROOTS

The earliest possible recorded ancestors of LTC Neil Edgar date back to around 283BC.

- **Ymer & Adumbla Morinie** - members of the Morini (Gaulish: “sea folk, sailors”) tribe in the area that today is Belgium – 73rd Generation, 70th Great Grandparents of Neil Edgar.

The Menapii and Morini were Belgic tribes of northern Gaul in pre-Roman and Roman times. According to descriptions in such authors as Strabo, Caesar, Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy their territory had stretched northwards to the mouth of the Rhine in the north, but more lastingly it stretched along the west of the Scheldt River. In later geographical terms this territory corresponds roughly to the modern Belgian coast, the Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders. It also extended into neighboring France and the river deltas of the Southern Netherlands.



They were historically first mentioned by Caesar in the mid-first century BC. Caesar described the Belgae, including the Morini, as Gauls who had different language, customs and laws compared to the central part of Gaul which he called Celtic. He also mentioned that he had heard that the Belgae had some Germanic ancestry from east of the Rhine. Place names and personal names clearly show that the Belgae were heavily influenced by Celtic language, but some linguists such as Maurits Gysseling, have argued based on placename studies that they spoke either a Germanic language, or else another language neither Celtic nor Germanic.

These tribes were persistent opponents of Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul, resisting until 54 BC. They were part of the Belgic confederacy defeated by Caesar in 57 BC, losing 9,000 men. The following year they sided with the Veneti tribe against Caesar. Caesar was again victorious, but the Menapii and the Morini refused to make peace and continued to fight against him.

They withdrew into the forests and swamps and conducted a hit-and-run campaign. Caesar responded by cutting down the forests, seizing their cattle and burning their settlements, but this was interrupted by heavy rain and the onset of winter, and the Menapii and Morini withdrew further into the forests.

In 55 BC, while Caesar was focusing on his first expedition to Britain, he sent two of his legates and the majority of his army to the territories of the Menapii and Morini to keep them under control. Once again, they retired to the woods, and the Romans burned their crops and settlements.

The Menapii and Morini tribes joined the revolt led by Ambiorix, King of the Eburones tribe in 54 BC. Because a drought had disrupted his grain supply, Caesar was forced to winter his legions among the rebellious Belgic tribes. Roman troops led by Sabinus and Cotta were wintering among the Eburones tribe when they were attacked by them, led by Ambiorix. Ambiorix deceived the Romans, telling them the attack was made without his consent, and further advised them to flee as a large Germanic force was

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preparing to cross the Rhine. Trusting Ambiorix, Sabinus and Cotta's troops left the next morning. A short distance from their camp, the Roman troops were ambushed by the Eburones and massacred.

When the Roman senate heard what had happened, Caesar swore to destroy all the Belgic tribes. The Roman campaigns against the Belgae took a few years, but eventually the tribes were slaughtered or driven out and their fields burned.

Although Caesar fought the Morini, he managed to conquer only a part of their territory around Calais. The rest of the Morini were annexed by emperor Augustus between the years 33-23 B.C. Their tribal lands became part of the Roman province of Gallia Belgica.

Fast forward 18 generations, the Morini lineage ends with the birth of Sunno, leader of the Franks, in 358 AD.

- **Sunno** – leader of the Franks – 54th Generation, 51st Great Grandfather

Born: 358

Died 401

Sunno was a leader (dux) of the Franks in the late 4th century that invaded the Roman Empire in the year 388. He took advantage of a situation when the Emperor of the Western Roman Empire decided to ambitiously invade Italy. usurper and leader of the whole of Roman Gaul, Magnus Maximus, decided to invade but was surrounded in Aquileia, Italy, by Theodosius I, the last Emperor of the Entire Roman Empire.



The invasion was clearly documented through the now-lost work of Sulpicius Alexander. According to this account, Sunno invaded the Roman provinces Germania Inferior and Belgia. They broke through the lines and killed many people, destroyed the most fruitful lands and made the city of Köln panic. After this raid the main body of the Franks moved back over the River Rhine with their booty while some remained in the Belgian woods. When the Roman generals Magnus Maximus, Nanninus and Quintinus heard the news in Trier, they attacked those remaining Frankish forces and killed many of their number although Magnus Maximus himself would surrender his invasion of Italy and be executed. After this engagement, Quintinus crossed the Rhine to punish the Franks in their own country, however his army was surrounded and beaten. Some Roman soldiers drowned in the marshes, others were killed by Franks, few made it back to their empire.

These incessant attacks into the Western Roman Empire would result in its fall in the Fifth Century in 476 AD when the eastern half of the territory officially became the Byzantine Empire.

Four generation later, a new and profoundly influential dynasty begins, whose lineage, it is speculated, can be traced back to Jesus of Nazareth – the Merovingiens.

- **Merovech Merovingiens** – Founder of the Merovingien Dynasty – 50th Generation, 47th Great Grandfather.
Born: 400 to 436
Died: 451 to 457



The semi-legendary founder of the Merovingien dynasty of the Salian Franks (although either Childeric I, his supposed son, or Clovis I, his supposed grandson, can also be considered the founder), which later became the dominant Frankish tribe.

The Merovingiens and the Holy Bloodline

According to alternative historical theories, such as the one espoused in *The Da Vinci Code*, the Merovingien line had a connection to Jesus' family bloodline. This theory proposes that Jesus was married to Mary Magdalene, and moreover, had children whom she bore. Jealous of her unrivalled attention in the eyes of their Messiah, the apostles sought to marginalize her after Jesus' crucifixion.

Sensing danger, Magdalene fled to Gaul, France where she raised her children, who were legal heirs to the House of Judah. Eventually, her children would marry into the Merovingien line, which had their capital in Paris.

Furthermore, these supposed "conspiracy theorists" claim that the Merovingiens did not simply "disappear" after the rule of Childeric II. Rather, Dagobert's son, Sigebert, carried on their line. This secret would be kept by the Priory of Sion (a secret organization that would supposedly evolve to become the Knights Templar), who also had the responsibility of carrying documents verifying Mary Magdalene's relationship with Jesus, as well as the Holy Grail itself: Mary's body.

Merovech is proposed to be one of several barbarian warlords and kings that joined forces with the Roman general Aetius against the Huns under Attila at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains in Gaul.



The Battle of the The Catalaunian Plains -The plane rose on one side by a sharp slope to a ridge; this geographical feature dominated the battlefield and became the center of the battle. The Huns first seized the right side of the ridge, while the Romans seized the left, with the crest unoccupied between them. The Visigoths held the right side, the Romans

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the left, with troops of uncertain loyalty and his Alans surrounded in the middle. The Hunnic forces attempted to take the ridge, but were outstripped by the Romans under Aetius and the Goths under Thorismund.

Theodoric, while leading his own men against the enemy Amali Goths, was killed in the assault without his men noticing. He then states that Theodoric was either thrown from his horse and trampled to death by his advancing men, or slain by the spear

The Visigoths outstripped the speed of the Alans beside them and fell upon Attila's own Hunnic household unit. Attila was forced to seek refuge in his own camp, which he had fortified with wagons. The Romano-Gothic charge apparently swept past the Hunnic camp in pursuit when night fell. Thorismund, son of king Theodoric, returning to friendly lines, mistakenly entered Attila's encampment. There he was wounded in the ensuing melee before his followers could rescue him.

On the following day, finding the battlefield was "piled high with bodies and the Huns did not venture forth", the Goths and Romans met to decide their next move. Knowing that Attila was low on provisions and "was hindered from approaching by a shower of arrows placed within the confines of the Roman camp", they started to besiege his camp. In this desperate situation, Attila remained unbowed and "heaped up a funeral pyre of horse saddles, so that if the enemy should attack him, he was determined to cast himself into the flames, that none might have the joy of wounding him and that the lord of so many races might not fall into the hands of his foes".

While Attila was besieged in his camp, the Visigoths searched for their missing king and his son Thorismund. After a long search, they found Theodoric's corpse "where the dead lay thickest". Upon learning of his father's death, Thorismund wanted to assault Attila's camp, but Aetius dissuaded him. Aetius feared that if the Huns were completely destroyed, the Visigoths would break off their allegiance to the Roman Empire and become an even graver threat!

There were as many as 300,000 dead and at this point Attila's "aura of invincibility" was broken.

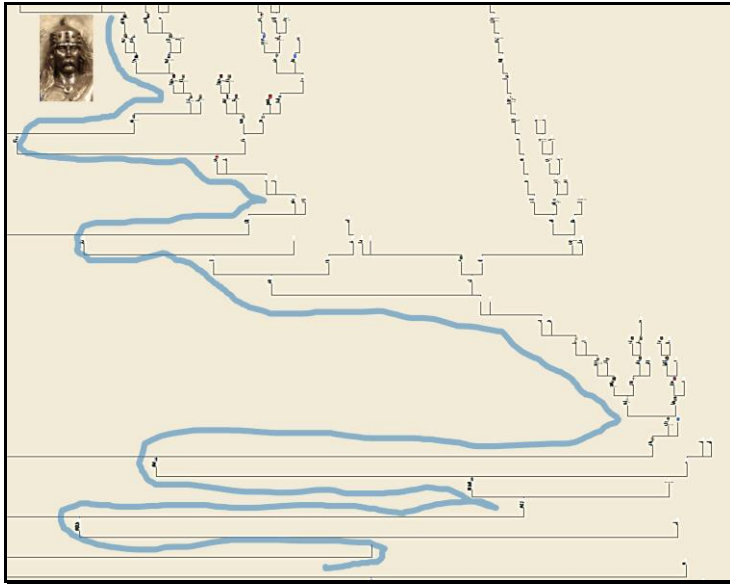
The family of Childeric and Clovis, the first Frankish large-scale royal dynasty called themselves Merovingians ("descendants of Meroveus") after him, and this was known to historians in the following centuries, but no more contemporary evidence exists. The most important such written source, Gregory of Tours, recorded that Merovech was said to be descended from Chlodio, a roughly contemporary Frankish warlord who pushed from the Silva Carbonaria in modern central Belgium as far south as the Somme, north of Paris in modern-day France.

The Merovingien Dynasty lasted until 751 BC, almost 200 years, when the last king was deposed by King "Pepin 'the short'".



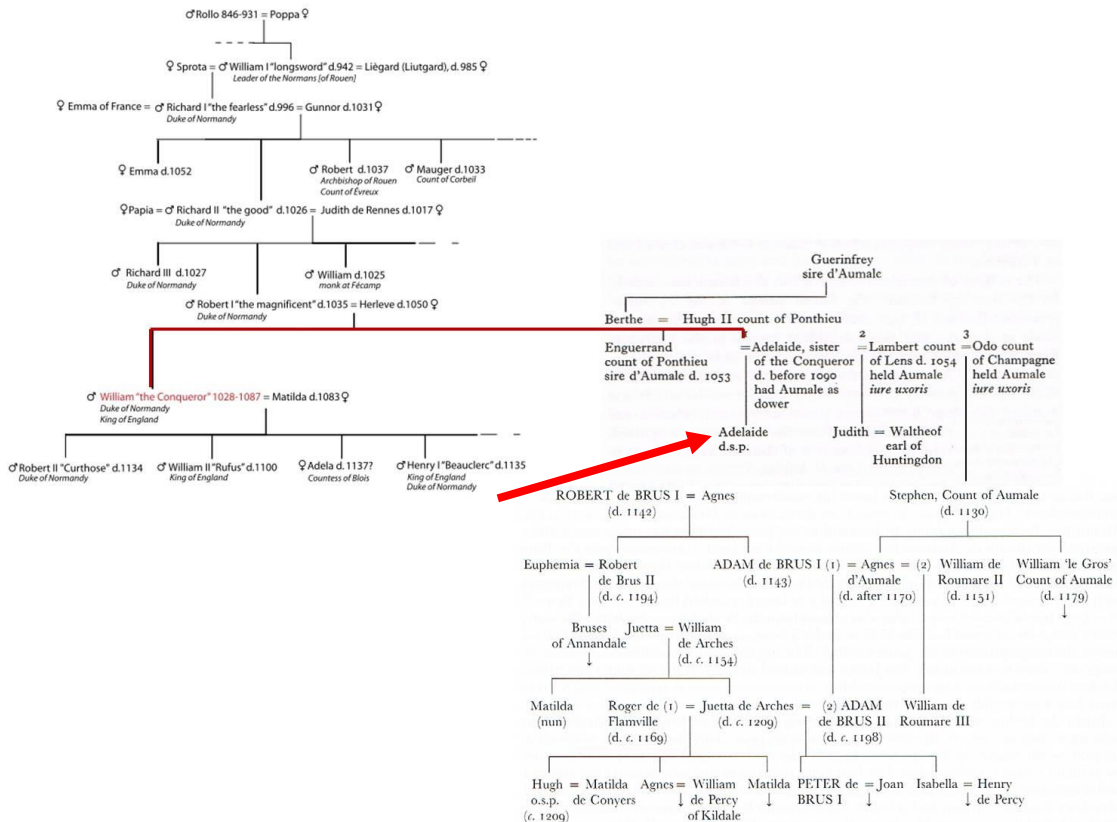
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Continuing forward in this lineage introduces new lines, Irish, Germanic and Dutch direct descendants of LTC Neil Edgar not associated with the Honeywell lineage where we stopped with Adelaide of Normandy, William the Conqueror's sister. Many new surnames are appearing along with a growing list of life stories – significant but too numerous to cover here.



- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Bailloch | Mansfield |
| Stewart | Puterbaugh |
| Bethune | McCarthy |
| Cunningham | Montz |
| Crawford | Lozo |
| Bolyen | Smith |
| Stout | Christianson |
| Sutton | Hammer |
| Wilson | Brickel |
| Honeywell | Edgar |

For this Northern European lineage, we descended the ladder. Now we will go back to Adelaide of Normandy and climb the lineage ladder back to the First Century and the Scandinavian Kings.



SCANDINAVIAN ROOTS

- **Adelaide of Normandy** – Sister of William the Conqueror – 34th Generation, 31st Great Grandmother of Neil Edgar

Born: 1029

Died: 1090

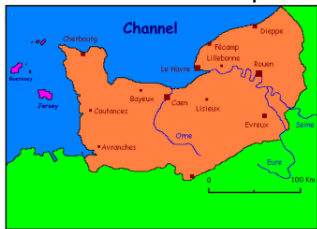
Adelaide married three times; first Enguerrand II of Ponthieu (died 1053) by whom she had issue; second Lambert II, Count of Lens (died 1054); and third in 1060 Odo II of Champagne son of the Count of Troyes, (Odo IV of Troyes). Each marriage was an arranged marital alliance.



She gained the title of Princess when William the Conqueror became King of England. She became Countess of Aumale when her husband Odo inherited the title of Count in 1069.

Adelaide’s direct ancestral relationship to LTC Neil Edgar is significant in two respects. First, her lineage can be easily traced back to the first century AD. Second, that lineage demonstrates a strong relation to Scandinavia which further corroborates DNA testing results.

Normandy is the northern area of France most notable recognized today as the landing site for the D-Day invasion of Nazi occupied Europe in WWII in 1944.



- Adelaide of Normandy – daughter of
- Robert I “the Magnificent” son of
- Richard II “the Good” son of
- Richard I ‘the Fearless” son of
- William I “Longsword” son of
- Rollo Ragnvaldsson & Poppa of Bayeux



In the late first century, the Viking invaders began to intermarry with local women of status. In this case, Rollo’s wife Poppa was of Germanic descent and granddaughter of Heinrich von Franken (38th Generation, 35th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar), the leading military commander of the last years of the Carolingian Empire. She was taken by Rollo as his wife after taking the city of Bayeux by force in 886 and killing her father, Count Berringer – not necessarily a mutually agreed upon interracial relationship at the start.

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- **Rollo Ragnvaldsson** - the Viking, Great-great-great Grandfather of William the Conqueror – 36th Generation, 33rd Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: 860

Died: 931

For more than two hundred years during the Middle Ages the Christian countries of Europe were attacked on the southwest by the Saracens of Spain, and on the northwest by the Norsemen, or Northmen. The Northmen were so called because they came into Middle Europe from the north. Sometimes they were called Vikings (Vi'-kings), or pirates, because they were adventurous sea-robbers who plundered all countries which they could reach by sea. Their ships were long and swift. In the center was placed a single mast, which carried one large sail. For the most part, however, the Norsemen depended on rowing, not on the wind, and sometimes there were twenty rowers in one vessel.

The Vikings were a terror to all their neighbors; but the two regions that suffered most from their attacks were the Island of Britain and that part of Charlemagne's empire in which the Franks were settled⁴. Nearly fifty times in two hundred years the lands of the Franks were invaded. The Vikings sailed up the large rivers into the heart of the region which we now call France and captured and pillaged cities and towns. Some years after Charlemagne's death they went as far as his capital, Aix (aks), took the place, and stabled their horses in the cathedral which the great emperor had built.

The Vikings had many able chieftains. One of the most famous was Rollo the Walker, so called because he was such a giant that no horse strong enough to carry him could be found, and therefore he always had to walk. However, he did on foot what few could do on horseback. In 885 seven hundred ships, commanded by Rollo and other Viking chiefs, left the harbors of Norway, sailed to the mouth of the Seine, and started up the river to capture the city of Paris. Rollo and his men stopped on the way at Rouen, which also was on the Seine, but nearer its mouth. The citizens had heard of the giant, and when they saw the river covered by his fleet they were dismayed.



However, the bishop of Rouen told them that Rollo could be as noble and generous as he was fierce; and he advised them to open their gates and trust to the mercy of the Viking chief. This was done, and Rollo marched into Rouen and took possession of it. The bishop had given good advice, for Rollo treated the people very kindly.

Soon after capturing Rouen, he left the place, sailed up the river to Paris, and joined the other Viking chiefs. And now for six long miles the beautiful Seine was covered with Viking vessels, which carried an army of thirty thousand men. A noted warrior named Eudes was Count of Paris, and he had advised the Parisians to fortify the city. So not long before the arrival of Rollo and his companions, two walls with strong gates had been built round Paris. It was no easy task for even Vikings to capture a strongly walled city. It is said that Rollo and his men built a high tower and rolled it on wheels up to the walls. At its top

⁴ Carolus 'Magnus' – Charlemagne is also a direct ancestor of LTC Neil Edgar. In the 41st Generation, he is the 38th Great Grandfather.

was a floor well manned with soldiers. But the people within the city shot hundreds of arrows at the besiegers, and threw down rocks, or poured boiling oil and pitch upon them.

The Vikings thought to starve the Parisians, and for thirteen months they encamped round the city. At length food became very scarce, and Count Eudes determined to go for help. He went out through one of the gates on a dark, stormy night, and rode post-haste to the King. He told him that something must be done to save the people of Paris. So, the king gathered an army and marched to the city. No battle was fought—the Vikings seemed to have been afraid to risk one. They gave up the siege, and Paris was relieved. Rollo and his men went to the Duchy of Burgundy, where, as now, the finest crops were raised and the best of wines were made.

Perhaps after a time Rollo and his Vikings went home; but we do not know what he did for about twenty-five years. By 911, we do know that he abandoned his old home in Norway. Then he and his people sailed from the icy shore of Norway and again went up the Seine in hundreds of Viking vessels. Of course, on arriving in the land of the Franks, Rollo at once began to plunder towns and farms. Charles, then King of the Franks, although his people called him the Simple, or Senseless, had sense enough to see that this must be stopped. So, he sent a message to Rollo and proposed that they should have a talk about peace. Rollo agreed and accordingly they met.

The king and his troops stood on one side of a little river, and Rollo with his Vikings stood on the other. Messages passed between them. The King asked Rollo what he wanted.

“Let me and my people live in the land of the Franks; let us make ourselves home here, and I and my Vikings will become your vassals,” answered Rollo.

He asked for Rouen and the neighboring land. So, the king gave him that part of Francia; and ever since it has been called Normandy, the land of the Northmen. When it was decided that the Vikings should settle in Francia and be subjects of the Frankish king, Rollo was told that he must kiss the foot of Charles in token that he would be the king’s vassal.

The haughty Viking refused. “Never,” said he, “will I bend my knee before any man, and no man’s foot will I kiss.”

After some persuasion, however, he ordered one of his men to perform the act of homage for him. The King was on horseback and the Norseman, standing by the side of the horse, suddenly seized the King’s foot and drew it up to his lips. This almost made the King fall from his horse, to the great amusement of the Norsemen.

Becoming a vassal to the King meant that if the king went to war Rollo would be obliged to join his army and bring a certain number of armed men—one thousand or more. Rollo now granted parts of Normandy to his leading men on condition that they would bring soldiers to his army and fight under him. They became his vassals, as he was the King’s vassal. The lands granted to vassals in this way were called feuds, and this plan of holding lands was called the Feudal System. It was established in every country of Europe during the Middle Ages.

The poorest people were called serfs. They were almost slaves and were never permitted to leave the estate to which they belonged. They did all the work. They worked chiefly for the landlords, but partly for themselves. Having been a robber himself, Rollo knew what a shocking thing it was to ravage and plunder, and he determined to change his people’s habits. He made strict laws and hanged robbers. His duchy thus became one of the safest parts of Europe. The Northmen learned the language of the Franks and adopted their religion. The story of Rollo is also interesting because Rollo was the forefather of that famous Duke of Normandy who, less than a hundred and fifty years later, conquered England and brought into that country the Norman nobles with their French language and customs.

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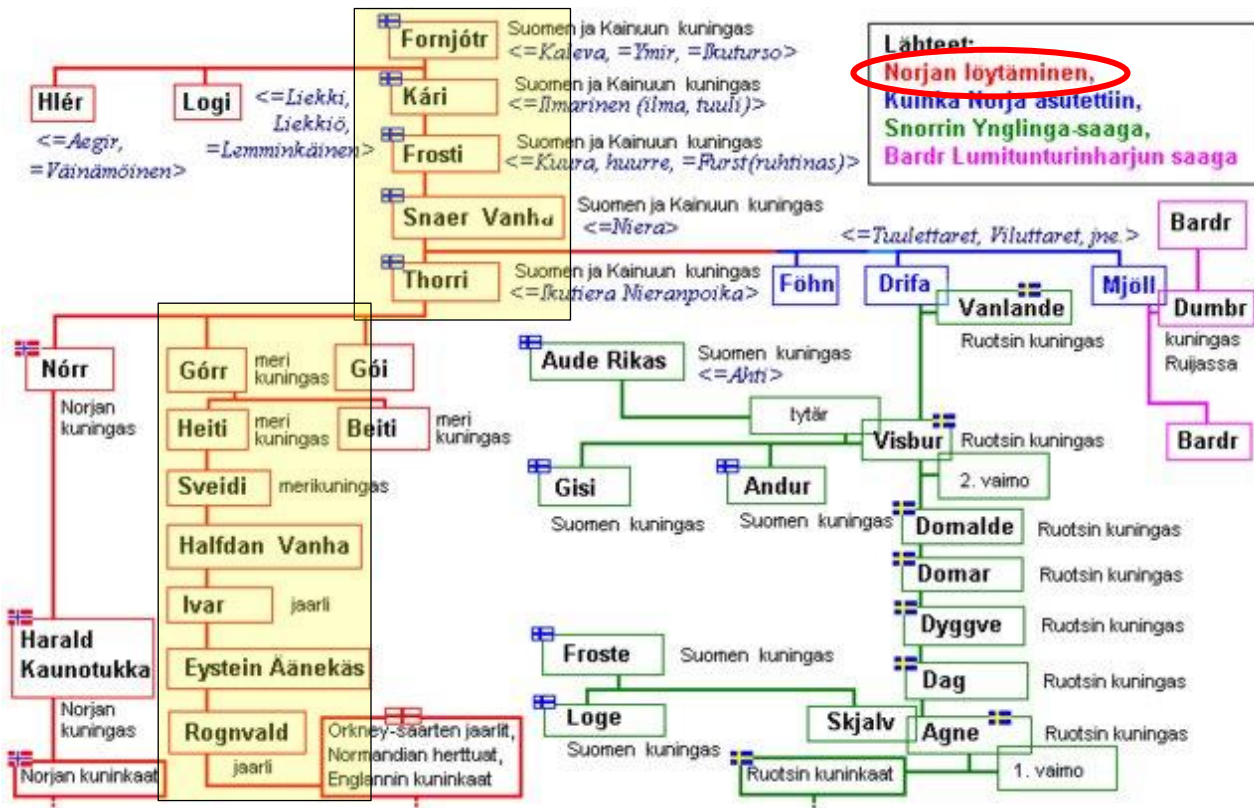
Rollo Ragnvaldsson’s lineage can also be easily traced back through the succession of Scandinavian Kings of what is today Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark. There are few clearly written historical records in the first century so much of this lineage is derived from mythology, legend, folklore, stories, art and sagas. The descriptive details and character of these individuals is ruled by poetic license and reinterpretation. However, there are enough corroborating records to know they truly existed and approximately when.

The following table underscores the Scandinavian connection found in DNA testing:

As is traditional in Scandinavian culture, children are given a first name with their family name being a concatenation of their father’s given name and either “sson” for a boy or “dottir” for a girl.

So, following the progression in this table:

- Rollo Ragnvalsson is the son of Rognvald Eysteinnsson (the difference in the ‘a’ and the ‘o’ is simply how the name was recorded by the author of this chart).
 - Rognvald Eysteinnsson is the son of Eystein Ivarsson
 - Eystein Ivarsson is the son of Ivar Halfdansson
 - Ivar Halfdansson is the son of Halfdan Sveidsson
 - Halfdan Sveidsson is the son of Sveidi Heitsson
- And so on up the line. As indicated in the legend of this chart, this is the Norwegian lineage.



Most of the individuals in this Norwegian lineage had nicknames –

- Eystein – “the Noisy”
- Ivar – unknown
- Halfdan – “Gamel”, “the Aged”
- Sveidi – “Sea King”
- Heiti (or Heytir) – “Sea King”
- Gor – unknown
- Thorri – “Myth King”

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- Snaer (Snow) – “Myth King”
- Frosti – “King Frost”
- Kari – “Wind”
- Fornjotr (Fornjot) – “the Ancient Giant.”

These individuals are chronicled in numerous ‘saga’ writings and other text written well after their time:

- Orkneyinga Saga
- Heimskringla Saga
- Hversum Noregr Byggdist – a recital of ancestors
- Flateyrbok
- Ynglingsaga
- Sturlaugs Saga

- **Fornjotr** – King of Kvenland (modern day Finland) – 48th Generation, 45th Great Grandfather of Neil Edgar

Born: 160 AD

Died: 250 AD

FORNJOT "the Ancient Giant" also possibly King of Gotland.

He is said to be a giant (jötun), which seems to be related to his name (Fornjot - Old Jotun).

His legend comes out of the Norse "Orkneyinga Saga", written down in 1230:

"There was a king named Fornjot, he ruled over those lands which are called Finland and Kvenland; that is to the east of that bight of the sea which goes northward to meet Gandvik; that we call the Helsingbight.

Fornjot had three sons; one was named Hler, whom we call Ægir, the second Logi, the third Kari; he was the father of Frost, the father of Snow the old"

The “Hversu Noregr Byggdist Recital” states that a descendant of Fornjót "ruled over Gothland, Kvenland (Kænlandi), and Finland".

Of his children, the “Hversum” account says that Hlér ruled over the seas, Logi over fire, and Kári over wind.

His first son, **KARI Fornjotsson**, King of Kvenland. Born about 185 in in Kvenland. Kári is mentioned in one of the thalur (book of names) as a term for wind. Otherwise, this personage appears only in the “Hversu” and “Orkneyinga” saga accounts where Kári appears to be the heir to his father's kingdoms. In the “Hversu”, Kári's descendants emerge also as rulers of Finland and Kvenland. Kári is father of a son who is named



APPENDIX F



Frosti ('frost') according to the "Orkneyinga saga" but named Jökul (jokull 'icicle, ice, glacier') according to the "Hversu". This son in turn is the father of Snær the Old (Snærr inn gamli 'Snow the Old').

His second son, **Logi Fornjotsson** "Flame" was born about 187. The saga says Logi was the handsomest of men, but with the strength and size of the giants from whom he was descended. Because Logi was larger and stronger than any other man in the land, his name was lengthened from Logi to Hálogi 'High-Logi' and from that name the country was called Hálogaland 'Hálogi's-land' (modern Hålogaland or Halogaland).

The also saga tells that Hálogi's wife was Glöd (Glóð 'glad'), the daughter of Grím (Grímr) of Grímsgard (Grímsgarðr) in Jötunheim in the far north and her mother was Alvör (Alvor) the sister of King Álf the Old ('Álfr hinn gamli') of Álfheim. Or perhaps, the name of Hálogi's wife should be rendered instead as Glód (Glóð 'red-hot embers') if this Logi is indeed either identical or confused with Logi as a personification of fire. The names of his daughters in this account were Eisa 'glowing embers' and Eimyrja 'embers', the fairest women in the land, whose names were later applied to the things which became their meaning, certain indication of the original fiery nature of their father. (Wife and daughters are sometimes wrongly ascribed to Loki rather than Logi in secondary sources.)



Queen Glod

His third son, **Aegir (Hier) Fornjotsson**, Born about 191. Ægir is also identified as a giant in various sources.

