

INQUIRIES RELATING TO THE FORMATION AND MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS, COMPANIES, OR BATTERIES OF NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,

SUBMITTED BY THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

(This Blank when filled, should be returned by mail or otherwise, to COL. LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Chief of Bureau of Military Record, 173 State Street, Albany N. Y.)

Number of Organization: *One hundredth Regiment New York Volunteers.*

Synonyms. (If known by any name other than number or letter state what):

Second Regiment "Eagle Brigade."

Arm of service (whether Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.) *Infantry*

Order for raising. Number — Date *19 Aug 1861.*

Authorization to raise, by whom granted, whether by Governor of New-York, or by the President or the Secretary of War: *Secretary of War approved by Governor Morgan.*

Authorization to raise, to whom given: *Gen. Gustavus A. Scroggs, of N.Y.S. Militia*

Was it raised for a particular Brigade or for any special service? If so, state facts: *It was raised for the "Eagle Bri-*

gade." This Brigade was commenced by Gen. Scroggs under direct authority of the War Department with the design to raise regiments, namely: one in Buffalo by Col. Brown; one in Sing Sing by Capt. Jenkins; one in New York by Colonel Daniel Hillman, and one in Long Island by Col. Beebe.

Place where formed: *Buffalo, N.Y. The Governor directed that a branch depot be there established. See Copy of order herewith.*

Name of Camp: *Camp Morgan, in honor of the Governor.*

Name of Commandant of Post where formed: *Gen. G. A. Scroggs*

Location and description of Camp or Barracks, where formed:

[Give the name of the owner of the property, the uses to which previously applied, distance from some well known point in village, &c. Should there have been taken Photographic or other views, please give such references as might enable us to procure copies.]

At the Government Fort.

Volunteering, when begun: *On September 18th 1861.*

Volunteering, when ended: *On March 7, 1862.*

Branch Camps and Recruiting Stations:

Name of first Commander: *Colonel James M. Brown.*

BOUNTIES PAID.

By the United States,	rate per man \$	Number of men thus paid.
By the State of New-York,	rate per man \$	do do
By the County of	rate per man \$	do do
By the City of	rate per man \$	do do
By Town of	rate per man \$	do do
By Associations,	rate per man \$	do do
By Individuals,	rate per man \$	do do

No bounties were paid to the men on the organization of the regiment. In the Fall of 1862 after the regiment had been some months in the field a bounty of \$50. each was paid by the State to 283 recruits sent to the regiment.

Give any facts connected with payment of bounties:

Aid (other than bounties) received from the State of New-York, from Counties, Cities and Towns, or from Union Defense Committee, Associations, Committees; local contributions, and gifts, with names of Patrons, giving facts, and referring to authorities where further information can be obtained:

On the first organization of the regiment, it received no aid whatever other than that furnished by General Scroggs and other Officers of the regiment. On its recruitment in the year of 1861 the Board of Trade of the City of Buffalo became its patron and recruited its ranks in the months of July, August, and September 1862.

Circumstances and incidents attending formation:

[Give an account of public meetings held; send copies of circulars, handbills, advertisements, and other printed matter relating to the organization, enlistment of men, their outfit, maintenance, until received into the United States service, &c. Refer to other sources of information upon these subjects. If resulting from previous militia organizations mention this fact.]

No public meetings were held in aid of the regiment. It was recruited wholly by the enterprise and liberality of its officers. Genl. Scroggs furnished nine hundred dollars worth of blankets, on his own responsibility; and when the officers recruiting had exhausted all their available means, and their companies were yet below their maximum - one of their brother officers (Colonel Otis) loaned them fourteen hundred dollars, every dollar of which was promptly refunded at the first pay table.

REGIMENTAL CONSOLIDATIONS.

Regimental consolidations, if any, during formation and prior to muster as a regiment.

Regimental consolidations, if any, at any time subsequent to muster.

COMPANIES.

Original companies, where and by whom principally raised: (add letters if for artillery or cavalry regiments.)

A.	Captain Daniel D. Nash, from	Springville En. Co. N.Y.	
B.	" Walter B. Moore	" Le Roy	"
C.	" John Nicholson	" Buffalo	"
D.	" Lewis S. Payne	" Tonawanda	"
E.	" Michael Bailey	" Buffalo	"
F.	" Charles N. Kauer	" "	"
G.	" George Hinson	" "	"
H.	" P. Edwin Dye	" "	"
I.	" Chas. Elwood Morse	" "	"
K.	" Charles H. Henshaw	" "	"

COMPANY CONSOLIDATIONS BEFORE MUSTER.

If any consolidations of companies took place before muster, please give facts:

COMPANY MUSTER.

Muster in of original Companies:

	Date of Muster.	No. of Men. + officers	Place Where Mustered.	By Whom Mustered.
A.	1861.	74.13 = 87	Campo Morgan. Buffalo	Capt. H.B. Hanning 9 th U.S. Inf. 2 ^d Bt. 1 st Regt. 16 th 2 ^d
B.	1861.	67.16 = 83	Do Do	Do Do
C.	1861.	70.18 = 88	Do Do	Do Do
D.	1861.	87.4 = 91	Do Do	Do Do
E.	1861.	65.18 = 83	Do Do	Do Do
F.	1861.	72.18 = 90	Do Do	Do Do
G.	1861.	95.13 = 108	Do Do	Do Do
H.	186	66.18 = 84	Do Do	Do Do
I.	186	75.19 = 94	Do Do	Do Do
K.	186	66.19 = 85	Do Do	Do Do
		893		
Field and Staff		8		
		901		

COMPANY CONSOLIDATIONS AFTER MUSTER.

If after muster any consolidations of companies took place at rendezvous, or in the field, give date and letters of companies consolidated, as well as any attending facts.

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

Give date of muster into the United States service as a Regiment: *Jan 10th 1862*

Number of men mustered in:

Place where mustered in: *Buffalo*

Name and rank of Mustering Officer:

Number of men mustered as recruits after regimental muster and before regiment left the State:

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Give name or names of medical officers who examined recruits at formation of regiment.

Surgeons, Boardman, Kettinger, Murray

RECRUITS.

Give number of recruits received into the regiment after it took the field:

If possible, give date of the arrival of each detachment:

If a full company or companies of recruits were received, state what letter they assumed and what companies were consolidated to make room for them

ENTERING THE SERVICE, &C.

Departure from camp. Date, *March. 7. 1862* Strength of command, *900*

Departure from State. Date, *March. 10. 1862* Strength of command, *900*

Ceremonies attending departure from camp or State:

Destination on first leaving the State: *City of Washington*

Route, with dates and incidents or accidents, modes of conveyance, &c.:

From Buffalo to New York, by Central & Hudson River R. R. - arrived at Park Barracks at 6 1/2 P.M. Saturday March 8th. Sunday March 9th received arms, accoutrements, & camp equipage. Left New York for Washington Monday March 10th, at 1 P.M. at 5 P.M.

Date of arrival at destination: *arrived at Washington Tuesday March 11th*

Inspection upon entering service:

[Give names and rank of Inspecting Officer or Officers, and time, place, &c. If the organization was previously mustered into the State Service, give the date, place, and term, the name and rank of Mustering-in-officer, &c.]

Ordnance and arms supplied; description of arms furnished, specifying kind, calibre, where, when, and from whom received, changes, losses in battle, &c.:

Regiment first armed with Enfield Rifles; calibre 58 - received at New York, March 10th 1862 - these were changed for Austrian Rifles at Hilton Head, March 26th 1863 - & these were finally changed for Springfield Rifles, which the Regiment retained until it was mustered out the service.

Uniforms first furnished; where and from whom received; their quality:

Horses; number received, and number lost in the service, &c.:

Assigned to what Brigade, Division or Corps, with dates and changes:

Regiment first assigned - March 18th 1862 - as fifth Battalion first Brigade, Casey's Division; at Chenoweth Hill, and was first under temporary command of Col Davis of the 104th Pennsylvania Vol, as Senior Col of the Brigade.

Brigadier Gen Henry M. Naglee assumed command of the Brigade in front of the fortifications of York Town, on the 28th of April 1862 - & continued until relieved by Gen Hunter at St Helena Island, Feb 20th 1863

During the Campaign of the Peninsular the Regiment was in Gen Key's Corps; & after the Battle of Fair Oaks, was in Gen Peck's Division, until ordered to North Carolina, Dec 27th 1863 - when Naglee's Brigade was transferred to

HISTORY OF FLAGS.

How many Flags have been carried by the Regiment, and what is the history of each?

[Give a history of each Flag presented to or carried by the Regiment, stating, 1st. If presented, by whom presented, with names of donors and time, place, and circumstances; 1d. Whether National or Regimental; 3d. Whether silk or bunting; 4th. In what battles carried; 5th. How much and in what part worn or injured; 6th. How many bullet holes it shows; 7th. Names of Color Bearers and of color guard who were killed or injured in battle; 8th. If lost in battle, give date and circumstances; 9th. If returned to the National or State authorities, give date; 10th. If returned to original donors, give names and place of present deposit; 11th. If accompanied by original staff, state if such staff was injured in battle, or if staff was lost, give facts.]

I. The first flag was presented to the regiment on December 10th 1861 by Company "B". This flag had been given to Co. B by the ladies of the Village of Le Roy, before the Company left that place for Camp Morgan.

II. The Board of Trade of the City of Buffalo presented a flag to the regiment on the 9th of November, 1862, while it was in Camp at Gloucester Point.

III. The Board of Trade of the City of Buffalo, presented a second flag to the regiment on January, 10, 1863, while it was stationed at Morris Island, Charleston Harbor.

Foster's Department, & finally to Hunter's Department.

CAPTURES FROM THE ENEMY.

Have any Flags been captured by the Regiment from the enemy? If so, give date of such capture; number of flags captured, and name of regiment or organization from which captured, and other facts:

What disposition was made of the articles captured? If returned to the War Department give date and facts:

3. Was the Regiment charged at any time as being inferior in Cavalry or Artillery or from Artillery to Cavalry or Artillery, and if so, give date and place of such charge and result.

Has any flag captured by the Regiment been returned to the War Department or to the State authorities? If so, state the number and date:

Have the Flags captured by the Regiment been returned to the War Department or to the State authorities? If so, state the number and date:

4. Was the Regiment at any time engaged in guard duty, and if so, give date and place at which such duty was performed.

Did the Regiment capture any guns, arms, amunition, camp equipage, or other property from the enemy in battle? If so, please state facts and dates:

What disposition was made of the articles captured? If returned to the War Department, give date and facts:

Did the Regiment capture any prisoners of war in battle or otherwise? Give number and dates, and other circumstances:

GENERAL SERVICES.

1. Strength of the Regiment. Please give the whole number on Muster Rolls at Quarterly intervals, as shown by Morning Reports of the following dates :

DATES.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.	DATES.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.
July 1, 1861.....			October 1, 1863		
October 1, 1861			January 1, 1864.....		
January 1, 1862.....			April 1, 1864		
April 1, 1862			July 1, 1864		
July 1, 1862,			October 1, 1864		
October 1, 1862			January 1, 1865		
January 1, 1863.....			April 1, 1865		
April 1, 1863			July 1, 1865.....		
July 1, 1863					

2. Was the Regiment changed at any time, as from Infantry to Cavalry or Artillery, or from Artillery to Infantry or Cavalry, &c., and if so, give date and duration of term of service under such change:

3. Was the Regiment at any time on garrison or guard duty, and if so, give dates and places at which service was performed.

The Regiment pitched its first camp at Meridian Hill, March 12th, 1862 - made its first march from Meridian Hill to Alexandria Va, March 28 - pitched its second camp near Newport News, April 3 - made its second march of 24 miles, from Newport News, to Warwick Court-house, April 16 - made its 3 march of 3 miles, from Warwick Court-house, & camped in front of fortifications of York Town. May 4th enemy evacuated their fortified lines, & retreated to Williamsburgh - Regiment passed the evacuated lines, marched 10 miles toward Williamsburgh, & bivouaced for the night May 5th battle of Williamsburgh - Regiment bivouaced on the battle ground - took no part in the battle, as it came up just as the enemy retreated. May 6th camped near Williamsburgh for 3 days. May 9th line formed at 9 A.M., faced toward Richmond, & marched 13 miles. May 10th made a short march of 6, or 8 miles, & camped - remained 2 days in camp, waiting for rations. May 13th a tedious march of 14 hours arrived at New Kent Court-house at 2 A.M., & encamped. May 17th, marched from New Kent Court-house, to Baltimore cross roads, a distance of 7 miles. May 19th, marched 6 miles in the rain, pitched camp in an open field, 18 miles from Richmond. May 20th Regiment detailed for Picket duty, & Brigade guards. May 21, marched 2 miles, & pitched camp in a beautiful meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Chickahomany Creek. May 23 crossed Chickahomany Creek at Bottoms bridge, marched one mile beyond the bridge up the Richmond road; halted, recrossed to old camp for tents & equipage, & returned & camped for the night. May 24th, marched 4 miles in the rain - false alarm on the march, formed line of battle - finally camped in the pines $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Richmond. May 26th, baggage ordered ^{to the rear} across the Chickahomany - camp moved forward $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to Seven Pines. - & from that time until the battle of Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks) May 31st the whole Brigade was constantly on picket, or fatigue duty. On the 4th of June Regiment fell back to the camp it occupied the first night it crossed Bottoms Bridge. Here it remained inactive until the 27th of June, when it broke camp, took up a defensive position in front of Bottoms Bridge - tore up the bridge, dug rifle pits, threw up breast works, & dispersed

Battles in which engaged:

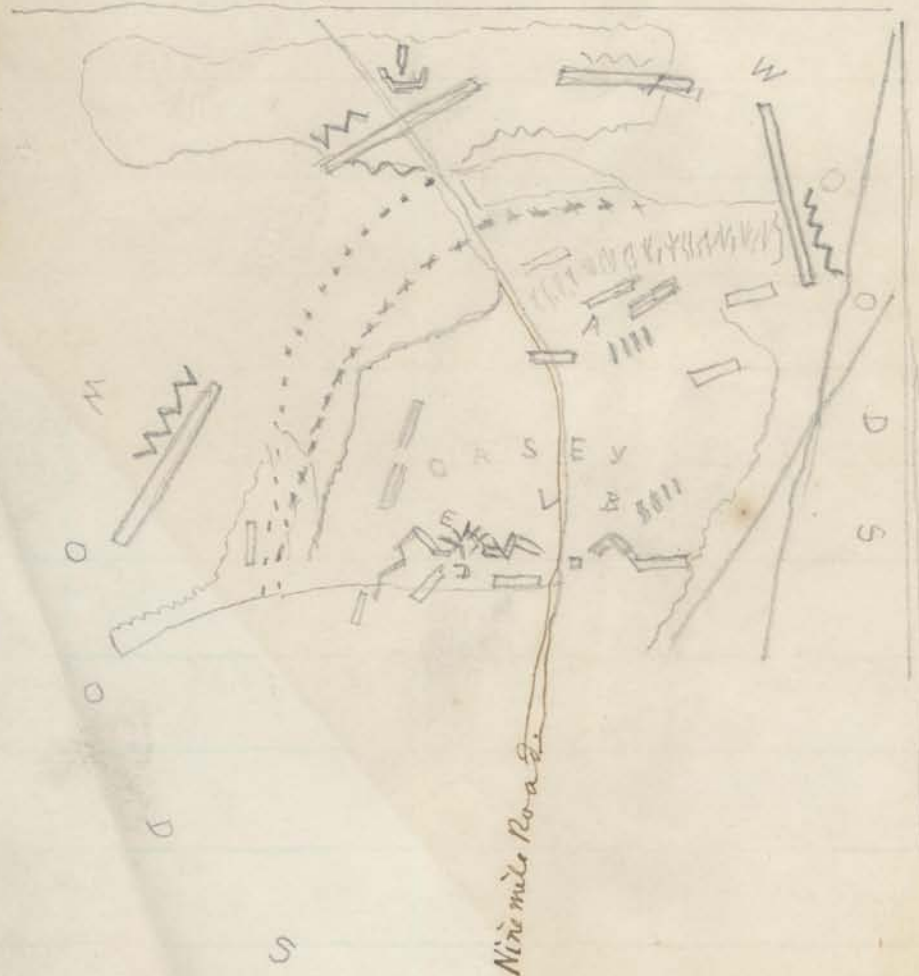
[Give the names of each; with the date; position to which assigned; time of beginning and end of engagement; particular services, if detached from the main body; number of killed, wounded, prisoners lost, and losses by manner unknown. Also facts relative to the burial of the dead, and the care and disposition of the wounded, the general results of the battle as affecting the organization, and any other facts of interest.

passage of the Creek with Stone wall Jackson's forces during the 28th & 29th of June. On the evening of the 29th, marched 5 miles, crossed White Oak Swamp & camped - The 30th, disputed the passage of the swamp with the forces under Stone wall Jackson, from 12 AM, to 10 PM, when we took up our line of march for Carter's hill, a distance of 15 miles - where we arrived at sunrise, & rested the most of the day. July 2nd, ordered into line at 3 AM, marched 3 miles, Brigade took up, & changed position of line of battle, until 10 AM, when it formed on the brow of the hill, & stood in line until 3 PM - during which time the main Army of the Peninsular filed past, & took up its position at Harrison's Landing. The regiment lay in front of the rebel fortifications at Green Yorktown, Va from April 18th to May 4th 1862. While there it was twice under fire on picket line, but suffered no casualties.

At the battle of Williamsburg, the regiment was in line of battle from 8 o'clock AM to 5 PM, when it was moved on double quick about three miles to the Extreme right, but arrived only in time to see the enemy retreat into the woods.

At the battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, the regiment was in advance, and was deployed on the left of the Richmond road into a Pine Flanking, and was scarcely into line before the enemy opened with musketry. The regiment was about twenty rods in advance of the first line of rifle pits, which position it held until it was flanked and received orders

to fall back. Companies B, E and J. were on picket duty on the right of the nine mile road, two miles in advance of Fair Oaks Station. They together with one Company of the 104th Regt Pennsylvania Vols, and one Company of the Eleventh Regiment Maine Vols, held the enemy in check for about three hours until General Sumner got into position, and thus saved General Canby's Division from being captured. The Regiment lost in this battle three officers killed and 16 privates killed; three officers wounded and 138 privates wounded; three officers and about eighty privates taken prisoners nearly all of whom were captured by the Rebels on the picket line.



- A. - Spratts Battery
- B. Regan's Battery
- D. Bates Battery & redoubt
- E. Redoubt
- L. Front line of Defence

In his official report of the Battle of Fair Oaks,
Genl. Maglee says:

"The picket line proposed to be kept up,
and the supports to the same, from the left of the above
picket line on the Williamsburg road to the White Oak
Swamp, were especially entrusted to Genl Couch. This was
~~the~~ line of ^{our} advance on Saturday, the thirty-first of May, at
twelve M., when two shells thrown into our Camp first announced
the hostile intentions of the Enemy. No alarm was felt by
any one, for it was seldom that twenty four hours passed
that we did not exchange similar salutations.

"Soon after it was reported that an attack was impending,
the usual orders were issued, and within half an hour the
troops moved to positions that were assigned to them by
Genl Casey. Being at this time on the "nine mile road,"
near a breastwork fronting the "Old Tavern" then under construction,
and judging, from the discharges of Musketry becoming
frequent, that something serious was intended, I hastened
in the direction indicated by the fire, and soon arrived
upon the ground, on the Williamsburg road, about three
quarters of a mile in front of the "Seven Pines," where I
found Genl Casey, who had placed the One hundredth New
York Col. Brown, on the left of that road, behind a field
of large timber that had been cut down. On the right

of the same road was placed Capt Smatt's New York Battery of four pieces. On the right of this were three Companies of the Eleventh Maine, Col. Plaisted; and on the right of the Eleventh Maine were eight Companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Col. Davis. Four Companies of the Eleventh Maine were on picket duty, but being driven in, formed with the Fifty sixth New York, Lieut. Col. Jaudon, at his encampment, in line of Battle parallel with and about eight hundred yards in rear of the picket line - two hundred yards to the left of the rail road. Col Dodge's Fifty second Pennsylvania, supporting the picket line on the extreme right, formed at his encampment, on the Nine mile road, three quarters of a mile in rear of the large Gaumneth field. The remaining Companies of the One Hundred and fourth Pennsylvania and Eleventh Maine were on picket duty along the large field in the direction of the Chickahominy.

"Soon after my arrival upon the ground - about one O'clock P.M. - the fire then being frequent, and from the direction of the main Richmond Stage-road, Genl Casey gave an order to the One Hundredth New York, and One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, and Eleventh Maine to Charge, when, as reported by Col Davis, the Regiments sprang forward towards the enemy with a tremendous yell.

In our way was a high worm fence, which cut our former

line of battle, but the boys sprang over it, into the same
inclosure with the enemy, where we formed and renewed the
fight. The battle now raged with great fury, and the
firing was much hotter than before. Spratt's battery ~~had~~
during this time had kept up a lively fire in the same
direction. At about three P.M. the enemy being largely
reinforced, pressed us in front and flank, and seeing
that we could not hold our position much longer,
unless reinforced, I despatched an officer to Genl. Casey
for that purpose. The Col of the One Hundredth New York being
killed, the Col of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania
severely wounded the Major mortally wounded, the Lieut Col
being absent, half of our men having been killed or wounded,
the enemy two times our number, within a few feet of us - One
of them striking Sergeant Porter the left guide of the One Hundred
and Fourth over the neck with his musket - several of the
Eleventh Maine being bayoneted, and receiving no reinforce-
ments, we were ordered with Spratt's battery, to retire, but
unfortunately the horses of one of the pieces being killed
we were compelled to abandon that piece"

General Naglee's brigade of which the regiment formed a part defended Bottoms Bridge against Stonewall Jacksons on the 28th and 29th of June 1862, and on the 30th of June the Brigade defended White Oak Swamp Bridge against the same force, On the latter day, June 30th, the Hundredth, was divided, the left wing of the Brigade consisting of Companies of the Hundredth and the Eleventh Maine Regt under Command of Colonel Otis was stationed directly in front of White Oak Swamp Bridge,

While Companies of the Hundredth were

The losses of the regiment on the 28, 29, and 30th were

Naglee's Brigade formed the rear guard at Cretors Hill on the last day of the memorable seven days retreat across the Peninsula to Harrisons Landing

On January

1863

the regiment was ordered to the department of North Carolina. It landed at Morehead City on Dec 29/1862.

From North Carolina the Regiment proceeded to St Helena Island S.C.; and on the 22^d March it was ordered to proceed at once and siege Coles Island,

Preliminary to operations against Charleston. On the 27th March, the regiment landed at Coles Island, Charleston Harbor, and was here placed in an important position where was required energy and industry on the part of all.

The regiment alone occupied the Island and was without the immediate means of retreat. To the regiment was assigned a portion of the first ^{work} ~~weight~~ of preparation towards the advance upon Charleston. Daily reconnoissances were made by one or more Companies from this point ~~and~~ ^{who} obtained valuable information. So well was every duty performed that the regiment was again selected by the General Commanding to lead the advance upon Polley Island, which brought it to the very front of the enemys strongholds.

It remained on the latter Island in camp until the batteries at Polley Island intinded for

the reduction of the works on the South end of Morris Island were commenced. Col Dandy of the 100th was ordered to the Command of Polly Island and a large portion of the labor of erecting ~~the~~^{these} batteries ^{thereon} was performed by the 100th regiment.

This labor was fatiguing as most of it was required to be done at night, ^{and} for nearly a fortnight the men were deprived of their accustomed rest. A grove was here selected for a regimental Camp. tents were pitched, Company streets graded and ovens built. So attentive were the officers ~~for~~ the comfort and health that not a man was lost to the regiment by sickness during its stay on Polly Island although daily furnishing a long line of pickets and heavy fatigue parties for building the numerous works on the Island.

Chaplain Sinn says:

"Captain Payne of Co D. and 40 of his company, were detailed soon after ^{our} occupying this island, on Special duty by the Genl Commanding-Scouting &c., in which duty Capt Payne has proved himself eminently useful.

"His services being so valuable, Genl Gilmore has retained him for this purpose since our being on this Island.

And here let me say that a greater part of our success in taking Morris Island was owing to the very valuable information which he was able to give the General Commanding in regard to the position, force, &c. of the enemy. Col Dandy was also detailed in charge of the works building at the North end of Jolly Island, directly opposite the enemy's batteries on this island. For nearly three weeks was he kept busy both day and night, still retaining command of his regiment, which was some three or four miles from him.

"How well he here, as well as Capt Payne, performed their duties, can be seen by an extract from a report of Gen Vodge, who was in Command of Jolly Island at the time; "I am greatly indebted to Col Dandy, who commanded during the construction of the works, for the efficient discipline and order which he preserved. I beg leave to commend Col Dandy particularly to the favorable consideration of the General Commanding"

"During the period of my command, I have been greatly assisted by Capt Payne, 100th N.Y. Vols. in collecting very valuable information as to the enemy's position &c. I take great pleasure in commending him to the favorable consideration of the General Commanding"

Every night or two our regiment was sent up in front, either to support the batteries in case of an attack, or to aid in building the works. Here they displayed great coolness for they were frequently exposed to a galling fire. Thus, night after night, were they deprived of their rest, with one continual round of labor, and all without a murmur. The night before the final attack upon this Island, they were sent up in front to support the batteries, with orders to cross upon Morris Island so soon as the guns of the enemy had been silenced. This we did, and were the third regiment to cross the stream. It was soon ascertained that the enemy had retreated within the shelter of Fort Wagner, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. After ~~standing a long time~~ in line of battle for a long time upon the beach, we took up a position according to order, across the island, which at this point was very narrow, and there remained until the second day, when at dark the regiment was ordered up to the front in the trenches, and there to do picket duty. Here behind the sand hills, almost buried beneath the hot burning sand, and most of the time under the heavy firing of Forts Wagner and Sumter, they remained two days and nights. During this time, five men of

Co "I" and one of Co "F" were wounded by the enemy's shells. After leaving the front we took up a position about midway upon the island, where we remained until the day preceding the fatal charge upon Fort Wagner, though in the mean time furnishing heavy details for fatigue, both in front and at the South end of the island. It was about this time that Co "I" Capt Brunck, was put on duty at the South end of the island unloading ordnance, &c. from the boats, and that day Co B, Lieut Lyuck, commanding was also detailed for the same purpose. This accounts for these two Companies not being in the engagement. —

" On Saturday, the 18th, came an order that our regiment should form in line of battle with our brigade the 2^d on the beach at 9. A.M. for the purpose of a reserve for the 1st Brigade, Gen Strong, who were to make the charge upon Fort Wagner, should one be made. Here they stood in the broiling sun all day, while the Navy were trying to silence the guns at Fort Wagner. Would that we might say, that they did accomplish something; but they did not even damage the works, leave alone silencing at least one gun; nor did they, as we have since learned do any damage whatever within the Fort. Just before dark, our brigade moved towards the front. At dark the terrible charge was made. From some cause as yet unexplained,

the 1st brigade broke — the 2^d immediately pushed forward to their places with no orders but to advance. Our regiment passed right through the ranks of the last regiment in the 1st brigade. The result you already know. Our regiment fought well and nobly, being gallantly led by our Colonel, who upon reaching the parapet waved his sword and urged them on. There it was that our colors were planted upon the works, but at the expense of our brave Color Sergeant's life who fell mortally wounded in the attempt. They were born off by Corporal Spooner, who has been already rewarded for his gallantry by the Colonel who has promoted him to a Seargeantry and also Color bearer to the regiment.

On the morning of the 10th of July at 4.45. the Union batteries opened a brisk fire on Polk Island. Our Monitors commenced running in and soon engaged the rebel batteries at Cummings Point, at about 8 o'clock A.M. the Union forces having rapidly gained advantages commenced crossing to Light House inlet to and soon drove the Rebels from their works and took some prisoners.

without much loss on our side. The 100th was in this movement and with the rest of the force advanced with great coolness half way up the Island where it lay during the day, the Monitors meanwhile playing on Port Wagner.

From the 10th to the 18th, the 100th had its share in picketing, skirmishing, and fortifying against the continual shelling of the rebels.

At daylight on the 18th the regiment fell back from the picket line to the rifle pits. Gen Gilmore in cooperation with the Monitors and Gun boats now opened a bombardment on Port Wagner. After a terrific cannonade of eight hours without the desired result an assault at night was resolved upon. The 100th was formed for the attack at 9 o'clock in the morning and remained on the beach in the boiling sun until three in the afternoon when it was ordered to advance this was done until reaching a point on the Island under the fire of Ports Johnson, Sumter, Gregg and Wagner. While drawn up in line here a round shot from Port Sumter took three men from the ranks. The Colonel ordered the gap thus made to be closed up which order was promptly obeyed. At dusk therefore General Strong ordered his brigade to advance to the assault. It moved at once, and before a double quick had been ordered a tremendous fire

was opened on it from the barbette guns at Fort Sumter, from the batteries on Cummings Point and from the guns of Fort Wagner. The guns from Fort Wagner swept the beach and those from Sumter and Cummings Point enfiladed it on the left. In the midst of this terrible fire they reached the Fort, portions of the 54th Mass, 6th Conn, and 48th N.Y. gained the parapet, and engaged in a hand to hand fight with the enemy and for nearly half an hour held their ground, falling only when nearly every commissioned officer was shot down. The rebels fought with the utmost desperation, and so did the largest portion of General Strong's Brigade as long as there was an officer to command it.

"It was now the turn of Col Putnam, of the Seventh New Hampshire Commanding the Second Brigade, composed of the 7th New Hampshire, the 62^d Ohio, the 65th Ohio and the 100th New York, to make the attempt, But Alas! the task was too much for him. Through the same terrible fire he led one half of it fighting every moment of the time with the utmost desperation, and as with the first Brigade it was not until he himself fell killed, and nearly all his officers wounded and no reinforcements arriving, that his men fell back, and the rebel shout and cheer of Victory was heard above the roar of Sumter, and the guns from Cummings Point"

The flag of the 100th. which had been presented to it by the Buffalo Board of Trade, was planted on the walls of Fort Wagner by Sergeant Blandus of Co "A." and there remained until the regiment was compelled to fall back when the flag was brought off by Corporal Spooner, Sergeant Blandus having meantime been killed in a hand to hand fight on the parapet with a rebel for his colors.

The 100th. went into the fight with about 500 enlisted men and fifteen officers. On the following Sunday the regiment mustered only 225 men and five officers.

The following are the casualties of the 100th in this attack upon Fort Wagner.

Killed: W Beman Co F. shot in thigh; Lewis Bilhauer, Co A.; Howard Retschal Co K.; George Manda Co A.; C. P. Brank Co E.; Julius C Skinner Co E.; Maller Caldwell, Co K.; William Kerr Co H.; Christie Malley, Co C.; George Kiloen Co C.; Christopher Skelal, Co A.; Peter Daniels, Co F. 12.

Wounded ~~~~~ 101.

Prisoners and missing ~~~~~ 67

Between the 29th of August and second of September
1863. the casualties in the 100th arising from

amounted to nine more, as follows:

Jacob Subert, Co E. foot Amputated.

M Stores Co H. foot.

Sieul W. S. Peck Co B. - Wounded

Fred Smuller - Co I - Side. dead

Casper Becker. Co B - back.

Nicholas Schmidt Co F. - Killed

James Wood. Co A. - Missing.

Auguste Schaffer Co F. - Head.

George W Allen Co C. - Arm & Leg - dead.

On January 1864. the Veterans of
the Hundredth numbering
under Command of Colonel Dandy arrived at Buffalo
via the New York and Erie Rail Road and were formally
received by

about of the Veterans of the
Regiment recruited, and new
recruits were added to their number under the patronage
of the Board of Trade of the City of Buffalo.

On the 1864. the regiment thus
recruited, left for and on the
it reached It was here
placed in the Brigade of the
Division of the
Army Corps under General Butler.

It took part in the

It took part in the engagement at Drury's Bluff
on the 1864 where it

It took part in the engagement at Deep
Bottom on the 1864 where it

In October 1864. the regiment had been
again recruited men having been
added through the efforts of the Buffalo Board
of Trade and under the Command of Major
James H Dandy, a brother of Colonel Dandy it
entered upon the closing Campaign of the War.

At this time the Hundredth formed part of
Colonel Dandys Brigade of Forbes Division of the
Twenty fourth Corps Army of the James. The regiment
fought three days at Hatchers Run, where it lost

It participated in the assault on Fort Gregg near Petersburg.

It was engaged in the closing battle of the war. at Appomattox Court House, the scene of General Lee's surrender. It here

For special gallantry in the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Va. April 3. 1865. where Major Dandy commanding the regiment was killed on the parapets of the Wall, the Colors of the regiment were surmounted with a splendid Eagle in Bronze, by order of Major General John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty fourth Corps.

52, 24

On July 1865. the remnant
of the One Hundred and forty eighth numbering
men and officers, the
remnant of the One Hundred and fifty Eighth re-
giment New York Volunteers numbering
men, were consolidated with the Hundredth bringing
it up to the standard of 980 men, as follows.

Hundredth, men and officers
One Hundred & forty Eighth " "
One Hundred & fifty Eighth " "

In all,

Casualties, &c.

[Give a statement of those who were killed in battle, died of wounds received in battle, or by accident, died from sickness, were discharged from various causes, as physical disability, error of muster, or order of civil authority, &c. Also those dismissed, specifying those by order of President, by sentence of Court Martial, &c., and those transferred or captured. Also those who deserted, and if known, specify whether to the enemy or homeward. List of names of each class of these would be preferable, but in addition to this a tabular statement by companies is desired.]

Killed in battle	Dismissed by order of War Department....
Died of wounds received in battle	“ “ of President
“ accidental wounds or injuries	Resigned
“ sickness	Absent on furlough
“ from causes unknown	“ in hospital
Discharged on account of physical disability	Transferred to other commands
“ “ of error of U. S. Muster	Taken prisoners
“ by order of civil authority	Deserted
“ by expiration of term	Unaccounted for
Dismissed by sentence of Court Martial	Mustered out

Whole number on rolls of the regiment:

[Instead of furnishing the statistics above requested, a copy of the Muster-out Rolls of the Regiment would be preferred. Should the Muster-out Rolls be furnished they will be copied and returned.]

Distinguished merit:

[Names of officers and privates, who may have received medals, or honorable mention in reports, for meritorious conduct in battles, and by whom mentioned, with copies or references to the order or report. Also the names of those who deserve especial record for honorable services; crosses or medals of merit, &c.]

At Harrison's Landing the Regiment remained in camp from the 2nd of July, until the 13th of August, when it commenced its retreat to Yorktown, where it arrived on the 20 - on the 22nd it went into camp at Gloucester Point, where it remained, & was chiefly occupied on picket & fatigue duty, until the 27th of Dec, when it embarked on board transport for North Carolina, & landed at Morehead City Dec 30, marched 3 miles, & went into camp at Caroline City. Here the Regiment remained until the 16th Jan, 1862, when it again embarked on board transport, for an expedition against Wilmington under Gen. Foster - but that having failed, the transports finally sailed for Hilton Head, South Carolina; the Regiment landed on St Helena Island, & went into

Date and place of departure from the field: Camp the 11th of Feb.

Here it remained until the 26th of March, when it again went on board transports, & was landed on Coles Island March 27th.

Date and place of muster out:

RE-ENLISTMENT.

34

If the Regiment re-enlisted as a Veteran command, please give,

1st. The date and place of re-enlistment:

2d. The number of men who re-enlisted, by companies,—(adding letters for additional companies if for Artillery or Cavalry):

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

K.

3d. The length of time passed on furlough, and whether such furlough was by the regiment as an organization, or by the men in individual capacity

4th. If the furlough was by the Regiment, give date and place of leaving the field; and also the date and corps, or duty to which assigned on returning to the field.

35

Was the Regiment re-organized as a Battalion, or did it continue in the field as a Battalion? If so, please give facts and services as a Battalion.

1st. Date of re-organization as a Battalion

2d. Strength by companies,

3d. Corps to which assigned:

4th. Battles in which engaged:

5th. Losses in killed, wounded and missing:

6th. Date and place of muster out, and other facts in reference to history and services as a Battalion, embracing Roster, &c.

37

HISTORY OF REGIMENTAL BAND.

Was there a Band attached to the Regiment at any time? If so, give the number of pieces of which it was composed, length of time in service, and other facts in reference to it:

RE-ORGANIZATION.

If, at the expiration of its original term, the Regiment re-organized under its old number, please give facts in reference to such re-organization.

ROSTER.

Embracing all commissioned officers of the Regiment in order of commission, and of officers acting under appointment or by brevet.

[Blanks for the personal history of each person from this State engaged in the military service of the government, will be furnished on application to the Bureau.]

HISTORY OF LEBROTTAL BAND

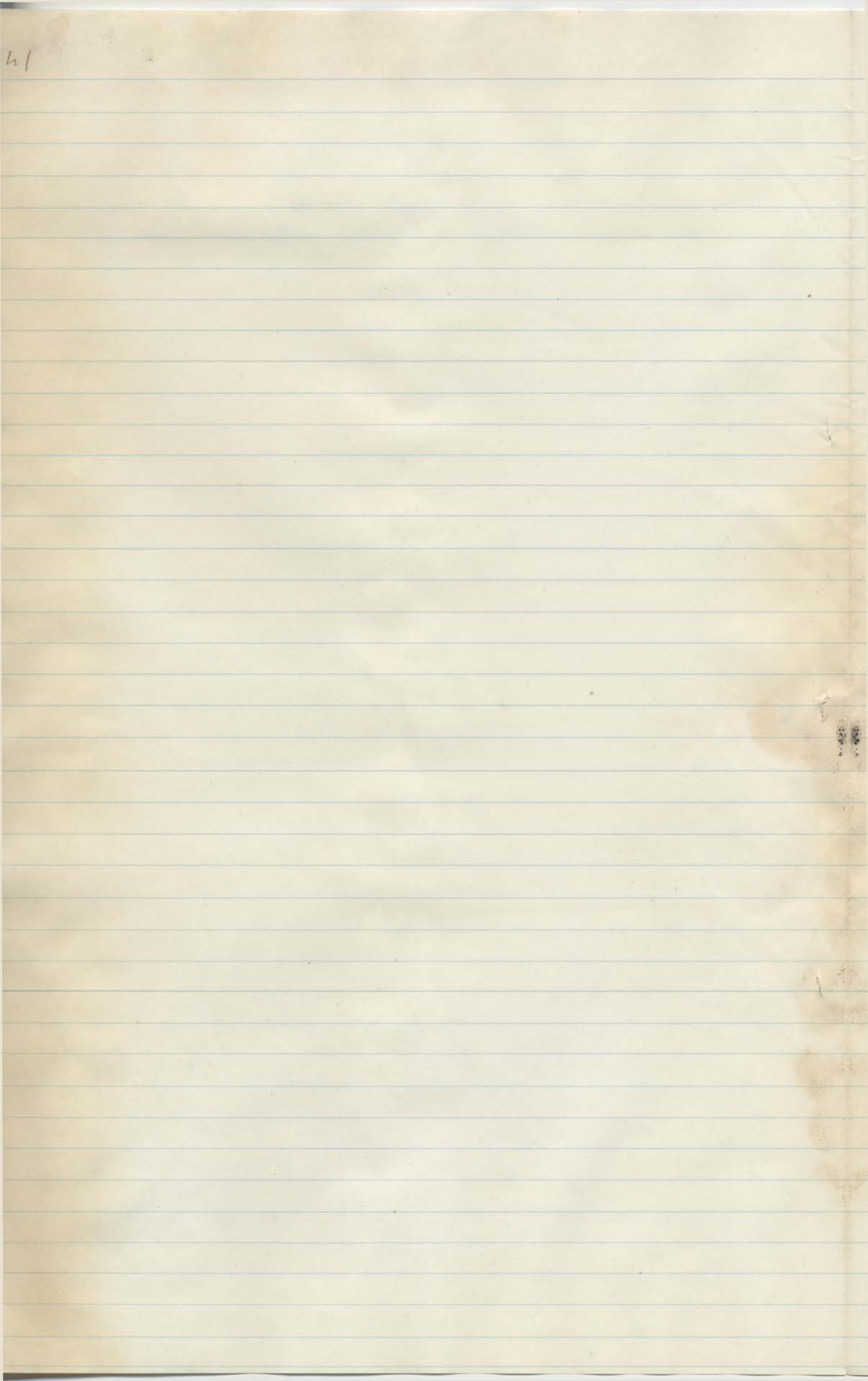
Emphasis will be placed on the history of the band, its organization, and its activities. The history of the band will be given in detail, and the organization of the band will be given in detail. The activities of the band will be given in detail.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

The band was re-organized in 1911, and the new organization was given the name of the Lebrottal Band.

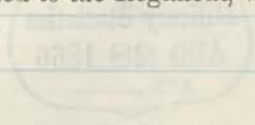
RECEPTION

Please give an account of reception extended to the Regiment when on duty, and also names of officers
as a Regiment and as a Battalion



RECEPTIONS.

Please give an account of receptions extended to the Regiment, when on furlough, and also at time of return as a Regiment and as a Battalion:



RECEIVED OF THE REGIMENTARY CLERK

RECEIVED OF THE REGIMENTARY CLERK

RECEIVED OF THE REGIMENTARY CLERK



Testimonials to officers; give lists, write names, dates and circumstances:

Please sign here,

Dated at..... }
the..... 186 }