

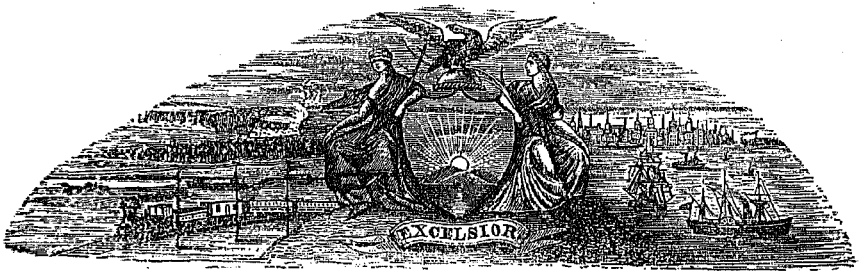
# DOCUMENTS

OF THE

## ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

NINETY-FIRST SESSION—1868.

VOLUME XL.—No. 148.



ALBANY:

PRINTING HOUSE OF C. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.

1868.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU

OF

MILITARY STATISTICS,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 3, 1868.

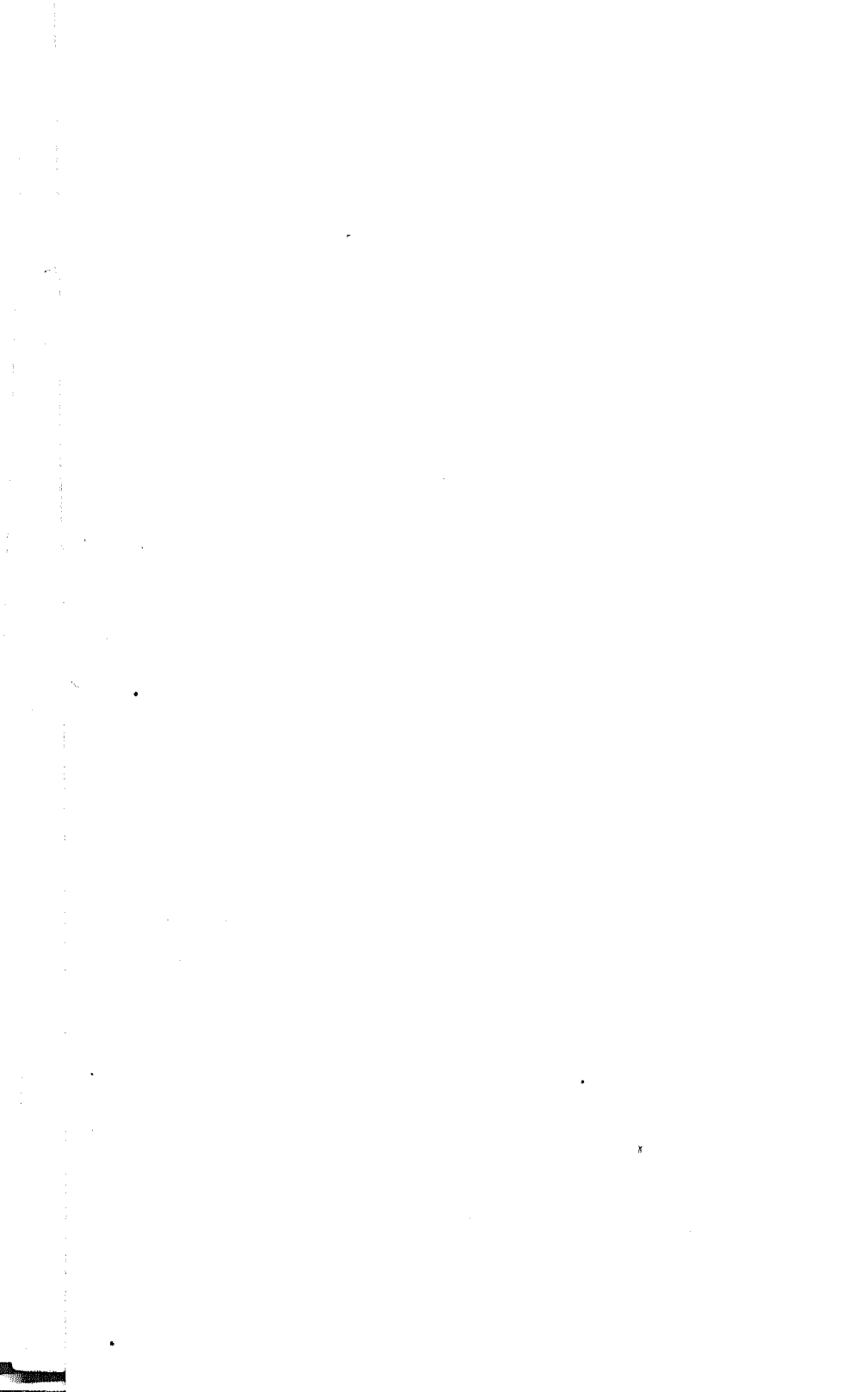
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ALBANY:

C. VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS' STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.

1868.

1059403



State of New York.

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No. 148.

IN ASSEMBLY,

April 3, 1868.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY  
STATISTICS.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

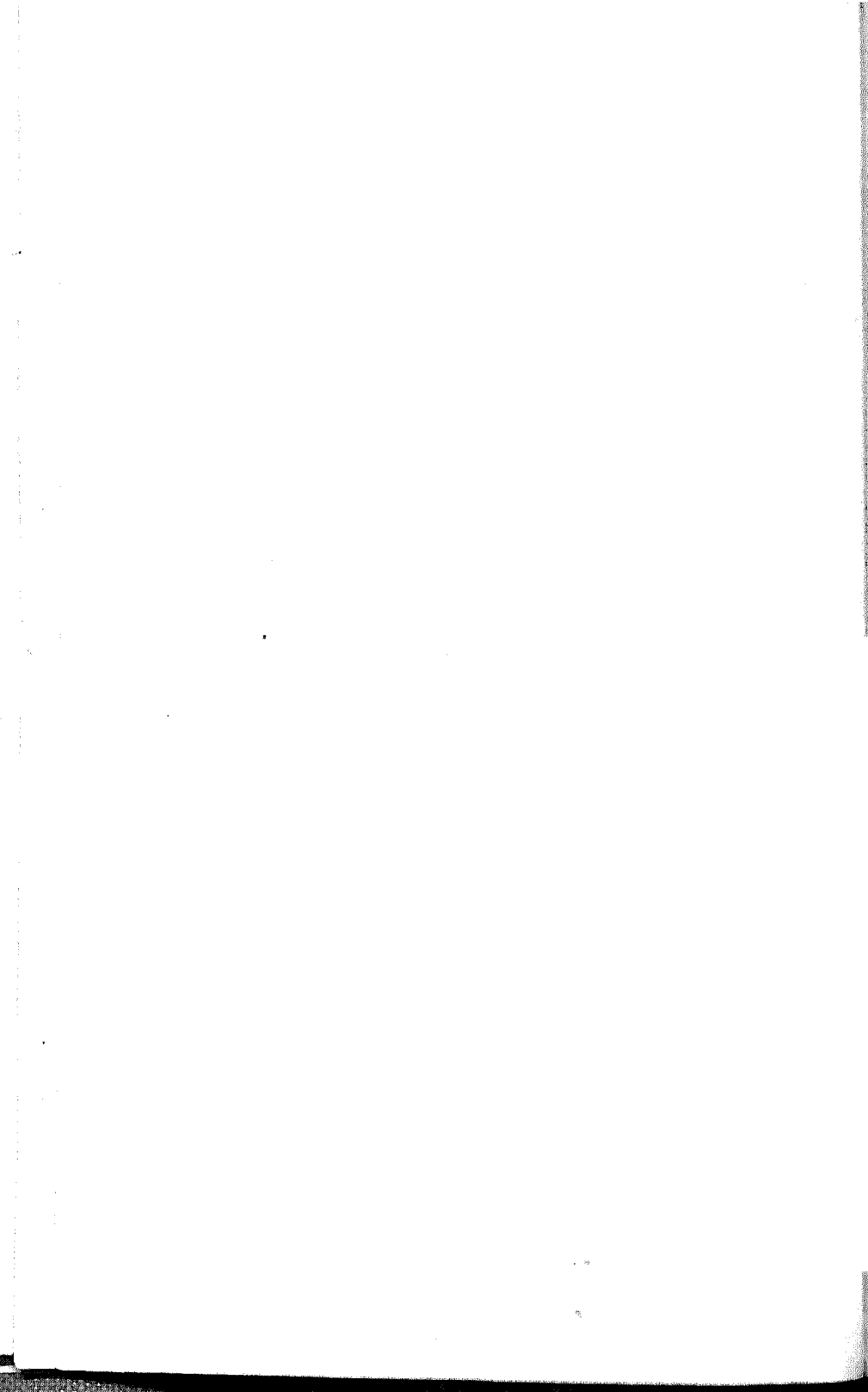
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
ALBANY, April 3, 1868. }

*To the Assembly:*

I respectfully transmit the last Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

R. E. FENTON.





# REPORT.

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STATE OF NEW YORK :  
BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS, }  
ALBANY, *Feb. 29th*, 1868. }

To His Excellency, REUBEN E. FENTON,

*Commander-in-Chief :*

I have the honor to report that the Bureau of Military Statistics, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, and up to the 1st day of March, 1868, has continued its work of collecting and arranging for registry and preservation, the statements of supervisors relative to war expenditures, the records of town clerks concerning volunteer officers, soldiers and seamen from the State of New York, and the personal histories of individual New York volunteers received in the form of filled-up blanks and biographic notices.

In the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau, transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1867, I endeavored to present a succinct account of its operations up to that time. The sympathy and encouragement of successive Legislatures, representing, as I am assured, the interest felt by their constituents throughout the State, had served to stimulate as well as to assist the work appointed to be done under the law creating the department. It became my duty last year to report the accumulation of a large amount of data illustrating the services of our volunteers in the field and the sacrifices of their fellow citizens at home, for the common object of main-

taining the nationality of free institutions. I need not recapitulate particulars further than may be proper in order to show the unabated interest cherished by our people in the object of the Bureau,\* "to collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered into the service of the General Government, and the personal history of such person while in such service so far as the same can be ascertained; a record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history, and also an account of the aid afforded by the several towns, counties and cities of the State."

A special report, dated Dec. 30, 1867, was submitted in response to your Excellency's circular letter of Dec. 21, 1867, the letter and report being as follows:

(CIRCULAR.)

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ALBANY, 21st Dec. 1867.

Dear Sir—The great advance made in the settlement of affairs connected with the late war, and the nearly completed organization of the National Guard, seem to justify, without detriment to the public service, a further decrease in the force employed in the military departments. To assist in the determination of such reduction, I will thank you to furnish information upon the following points previous to the 1st of January proximo:

*First*—The names, positions and occupations of the clerks in your department.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Fourth*—A statement of the duties, as now understood, to be performed in your department during the year 1868.

*Fifth*—The number and grade of employees required for the ordinary routine duties, imposed by law and regulation upon your department, and the number also required for extraordinary and special duties connected with matters growing out of the late war or otherwise.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,  
*Bureau Military Record.*

(REPORT.)

ALBANY, Dec. 30th, 1867.

To His Excellency R. E. FENTON :

Sir—In reply to circular letter dated 21st inst., desiring information upon certain points, I have the honor to state, under head

*First*—That the number of clerks permanently employed in the Bureau of Military Statistics is two—names, William Hotchkiss and William Diamond—their occupation is to post circulars, blanks, &c., and to receive, file, register and copy returned blanks and other documentary matter relative to N. Y. S. Vols., who served during the war. Other clerical aid has been employed from time to time, during the past year, consisting of Mr. J. Werner, and two female assistants appointed under your Excellency's direction, and occupied in filing records and clipping from the irregular files of newspapers accumulated during the war, with a view to arrangement of the extracts in scrap-books, on the plan begun in the large scrap-books marked "New York Riots," the "Mexican War" and "Civil War." A janitor, Mr. A. Van Schaack, has charge of the museum and offices.

To inquiries of paragraph fourth of circular letter, I beg leave to state, that the duties to be performed during the year 1868, are such as grow out of the accumulation of historical material in the bureau, and the necessity of completing an arrangement and classification of this material, so that it shall be accessible to use and of permanent value to all citizens in the patriotic events which it embraces. Such arrangement and classification may be a work of greater or less time, and may employ a larger or smaller force, accordingly as it is deemed better to finish or to protract it, or as may be justified by legislative provision to meet the expense. The design of my predecessor and myself has been to compact the mass of manuscript and printed records into registers and scrap-books, wherein, under appropriate heads, shall be preserved a chronicle of all that our State became identified with during the years of rebellion; her recruitings, popular meetings, contributions, sanitary and other aid, town and county movements, regimental organizations, editorial sentiment, pulpit and society expression, soldiers' letters, prisoners' narratives, statistics of loans and debts, accounts of marches, battles and naval operations by New York forces; biographies, diaries, obituaries, &c.; in fine, the entire war history of our State eliminated from the perishable depositories of daily and weekly prints and loose manuscripts, and secured in a library of registers and scrap-books which, like ledgers, will show to posterity the patriotic "account current" of New York State with the Union which she defended so loyally. I think that material sufficient to fill six hundred volumes of such a registry is already collected in the Bureau, covering the brief personal histories, military and civil, of our rank and file, soldiers and seamen, kept in books after the forms given in my annual report for 1867, under the heads "Specimens of Soldiers' His-

ories" (p. 360), "Biographical Sketches" (p. 540), and "Naval Statistics" (p. 580). When all information practicable to obtain shall have been posted and registered as above, the war record of this bureau, so far as it covers the past military services of N. Y. S. Vols., will have been "preserved" according to the intent and object of the laws creating the department. Whether it be deemed better to use a greater or less detail of clerical assistance in advancing the work during the year 1868, will be for your Excellency to determine on this statement of facts.

Under paragraph fifth of circular, I am requested to state "the number and grade of employees." There are four clerks authorized by law to be permanently employed by the chief of bureau, auxiliary services being allowed when necessary from time to time. The other information asked for in paragraph five, has been submitted in my reply to paragraph four.

In conclusion, I have but to say that a deep interest in the well being of this department seems to be felt by citizens throughout the State, and that the preservation of its records and relics, according to the spirit of the law which provided the means of preservation, is looked for at the hands of the State Legislature. The value of the work so far accomplished, is not to be estimated by the amount of money expended, and I am sure that no New Yorker, who loves his State and the Union, would grudge the appropriations made, from time to time. On the contrary, I am quite convinced that a failure to complete the history and patriotic design involved would be the occasion of regret and disappointment among our veterans, their families and friends, and would reflect discredit upon the commonwealth which, after undertaking to perpetuate the memory of her dead and the sacrifice of her living, should abandon the record of both to neglect and forgetfulness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.*

#### REMOVAL OF THE FLAGS AND RECORDS.

Excavations on the site of the new capitol grounds having approached the building heretofore occupied by this Bureau, I received notice from the new capitol commissioners, in December last, that the premises must be at once vacated. In accordance with your Excellency's suggestions, a temporary disposition of the flags, relics and other property in my charge, was proposed by a removal to the arsenal building. On inspection of the only vacant

apartments in that building, however, I deemed them unfit as a repository, by reason of lack of space, although the fire-proof materials of the arsenal walls promised the necessary security for the flags. At this juncture the commissioners of the new capitol interposed with an offer to provide more accessible accommodations, and after consultation with your Excellency, I transferred the office and museum to the building No. 219 State street, formerly used as an engine station. The work of removal was safely effected, and the flags, trophies, and memorials of service are now arranged and displayed as amply as practicable in our new quarters.

#### THE HALL OF RECORD FUND.

In the fourth annual report, I submitted a detailed statement of the moneys received on account of the "Hall of Military Record," up to March 4, 1867. Since that date, the quotas of several towns have been paid in, and the amount on hand at the present time is \$35,353.69 and accruing interest. The cash paid in from January 1, 1867, to February 5, 1868, was \$11,482.83. The total amount now deposited may be stated as follows:

#### MILITARY RECORD FUND AND WHERE DEPOSITED.

Deposited in Albany City National Bank, and has been on deposit since November 24, 1866.....	\$15,274 82
Deposited in Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank, March 10, 1866.....	5,000 00
Deposited with Treasurer State of New York, from April 21, 1866, to March 16, 1868.....	15,078 87
	<hr/>
Amount on deposit to March 16, 1868.....	\$35,353 69
Accrued interest on above, (estimated).....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$37,353 69</u>

## A HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

Under the act of 1865, "to provide a suitable repository for the Records of the War, and for other purposes" (*vide* Fourth Annual Report, page 12), it was directed that "whenever the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars shall have been received into the treasury to the account of the Military Record Fund, the Board of Commissioners may advertise for the plan of a building. The Board of Commissioners may decide upon a plan, and may contract for the construction of a building at a cost not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars."

It will be seen that the necessary amount to warrant a beginning of the work is now at interest. The design of a building as prepared by the Commissioners contemplate a greater expenditure than the law authorizes; and it is probable that the cost of the structure will exceed the one named in the act—though not to the extent so liberally estimated by the Commissioners in their adjustment of the town quota's. On comparing the views of architects and builders, I judge that the whole amount required to complete the "Hall of Record" in all its proportions would not double the amount fixed by law, while the erection of so much of the edifice as would provide a "fire-proof repository" for the flags and records, with sufficient accommodation for office business, could be secured within the provisions of the act.

Since the removal of the flags from the late repository, a fire-proof structure, I cannot consider them so secure from fire or damage as before. The building in which they are displayed is of stone and brick, as are the houses contiguous to it; but the great historic and patriotic value of the property in my charge, makes me, properly anxious that a safer place of deposit shall be speedily provided. I

trust that the Commissioners will determine upon a prosecution of the work of building under authority of the law, and that your Excellency's administration will not close before a "Hall of Military Record" shall be numbered among the noble buildings of the State capitol.

#### A MILITARY HOME AND SCHOOL.

But while testifying respect for the gallant soldiers of New York, past and present, may we not take thought furthermore of generations that shall come after us? While deeming it fit and laudable to honor the martyred dead and distinguish the heroic living by consecrating a State memorial to patriotism, such as is contemplated in the building of our Hall of Military Record, may we not, and ought we not, to do more than erect an edifice of perishable marble? The ages when great examples were interpreted and enforced by monumental masonry alone, are of the past. Men do not now rely merely upon brass and stone to transmit renown or to inspire emulation, for the immortal legacies of mind and heart are bequeathed from century to century through the mediums of press and of school—mediums more potent and durable for the perpetuation of fame than the friezes of a Grecian Parthenon or the statues of a Roman Forum. I venture, therefore, to suggest for your Excellency's consideration a matter which my correspondence with our veterans and the families of deceased soldiers has deeply impressed upon me. It relates to the practicability of establishing by State legislation and appropriation, or through a combination of State aid and the benevolence of our citizens at large, an institution which on some generous plan shall provide at the same time a home for invalid veterans and a school for the orphaned male children of soldiers and sailors, from the State of New York, who have honorably served



in any war. The want of such an institution is conceded. Your Excellency has repeatedly called the attention of our State legislators to the propriety of taking action for securing a refuge for our disabled soldiers. Various private efforts in this direction and the establishment of temporary "soldiers' homes" and educational asylums in different localities of the State, approve the method as they demonstrate the feasibility of so recognizing the claims of our nation's defenders to the lasting gratitude of their loyal countrymen.

It seems proper, then, to add such testimony as I can give to the existence of a very wide-spread feeling in the community regarding the duty of our State to establish an institution of the character indicated above. The interest evinced in our projected Repository for the Records of the War is only a manifestation of the deeper sympathy and gratitude which would make public acknowledgment of a great debt due to our citizen soldiers. The provision for a "Hall of Military Record"—a structure which will remain the treasury of sacred relics and the shrine whereon we deposit the flags enriched by priceless blood—reminds us that broader and more substantial provisions ought to attest our sympathy for the men who bequeathed us the relics and who fought under the flags.

These considerations on my part inspire the hope that our Legislature will not postpone such action as may be needed to secure not only a home for our disabled veterans, but likewise a school for their orphans.

Such an institution, placed on a permanent basis, as a civil and military school for the descendants of New York State volunteers, would be the worthiest memorial that a free and intelligent commonwealth could dedicate to the glories of past and present. The work grows naturally

out of the same patriotic sympathy which secures a Hall of Military Record. The corner stone is laid, so to speak, and to complete the superstructure would, I am sure, be a labor of love for New York citizens. We shall build the marble body of our hall as a visible monument to the eye composing its proportions in strength and beauty; but if we can point from it also to a loftier type of practical beneficence, illustrated by school and home, we may then, indeed, be proud of our memorial building as entirely worthy of the loyal and liberal State of New York.

#### PRACTICABILITY OF SUCH A WORK.

An estimate of the annual expense of maintaining and educating a class of two hundred State cadets satisfies me that each cadet could be graduated at a cost not exceeding six hundred dollars for a three years term. The interest of \$500,000, invested in government six per cents, would suffice to meet the annual expenses of the institute comprising personal maintenance and the cost of all necessary supervision and appliances of tuition. I feel warranted in believing, from a knowledge of the feeling on this subject of our citizens throughout the State, that an additional fund of \$500,000 could be created by voluntary subscriptions, donations and bequests within a very few years. With such a foundation of a million dollars the ample future support of this noble educational monument would be secured without further appropriations by the Legislature.

I may remark that the basis of the work in effect is already laid. Should the project of founding an educational institute for soldiers' children find favor, the present grounds and buildings owned by the city of Albany, and occupied as a temporary home for disabled soldiers, would appear very suitable for the uses contemplated. I

allude to the grounds and buildings formerly known as the Albany Industrial School and now leased by the State from the corporation of Albany for use as a "Soldiers' Home." This property, transferred by the city to the State, would be ready for educational purposes as soon as the present benevolent uses which it subserves shall be terminated, and its grounds would furnish ample space for school buildings. With such a site and suitable legislative provisions I have the utmost confidence that all the means needed would flow steadily in from our people, and that in a few years not only the completed "Hall of Military Record" will attract, with its priceless museum of patriotic relics, but a school for soldiers' children in its neighborhood or elsewhere will become self-supporting and so continue.

#### STEPS TOWARD THE WORK.

On the 4th of April, 1863, an act was passed by the Legislature to incorporate "The Soldiers Home," and on the 1st of June of that year, in pursuance of a call signed by Gen. Winfield Scott and fifty-two other prominent gentlemen, a meeting was held at the office of Senator Morgan, Exchange Place, New York, for the purpose of organization. Senator Morgan being called to the chair, the meeting proceeded as provided by the law, to elect a Board of Trustees, the members to serve respective terms, one, two and three years; Wm. E. Dodge, N. Y., Charles P. Wood, N. Y., John A. Seymour, Utica, and Wm. A. Hall, N. Y., were chosen for one year. Erastus Corning, Albany, Joseph Howland and James H. Nicholson, N. Y., and Thomas Hillhouse, Geneva, for two years, and Edwin D. Morgan, A. A. Low, Dean Richmond and R. L. Stuart, for three years. The act of incorporation provided that the Governor, Lt. Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of

State, should be *ex-officio* members of the Board. The act further provided that—

The trustees shall select for the practical management of the Home, Officers or Soldiers who have served honorably and received an honorable discharge, giving preference to those who have been actually disabled by wounds or other causes, but whose mental faculties are unimpaired. There shall be appointed by the trustees for this purpose a Governor, Lt. Governor, Surgeon, Chaplain, and Steward, and such supernumeraries as may be needed. The trustees shall have power to remove such officers and supernumeraries at their discretion, and to establish such rules consistent with the act, as they may deem proper for the government of the household. The interior management of the Home shall be conducted on strict military principles, and according to army regulations; the inmates shall wear their uniforms, two suits of which shall be furnished yearly to each person by the Quartermaster-General of the State. The trustees shall have the power to select the site for the Home, and to accept donations of land or other property for the same, and also power to contract for and superintend the erection of all necessary buildings. The flags of the different regiments of New York volunteers shall, on their return from the field, be deposited in a hall of honor or chapel to be provided for this purpose in the erection of the building or buildings for said Home. A place shall also be provided for the preservation, and display of all other trophies taken by said volunteers, where the same shall be placed and kept.

The trustees shall make an annual report to the Legislature of the affairs, and of their acts, giving an account of all donations and appropriations received, of all disbursements and debts, with a lists of officers, employees and inmates. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services under this act.

It will be seen by the above extracts that the Legislature contemplated at its session in 1863, the early establishment of a "Soldiers Home," and likewise, under its trustees, of a depository of flags and relics of the war, such as has since grown up from the creation of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

The worthy project so nobly commenced was not, however, carried into practical execution. No permanent institution for the disabled veterans has yet arisen in our State, although annual appropriations for the care of our wounded and disabled soldiers have been liberally voted

by the Legislature and expended as temporary relief at the "Soldiers' Home," New York, and subsequently in Albany. Private appeals and efforts have been made, from time to time, but the only real success in a practical form has been the establishment of a "Patriot Orphan Home," at Flushing, Long Island, by a benevolent association called the "Ladies Educational Union," organized in 1862.

The following extract of a letter from Judge C. L. Monell, of New York, who has warmly interested himself in its behalf, gives a brief history of this unostentatious but noble movement:

"The New York Ladies Educational Union, commonly called 'The Patriots' Orphan Home,' was organized and *incorporated* in 1862, and for two years occupied part of a building on Sixth avenue, in the city of New York, when they took the care of about forty children. In the spring of '64 their lease expiring, and the demands for admission greatly increasing, they sought for suitable accommodations on New York Island, but could not find anything within their means. A piece of property at Flushing, L. I., (seven miles from the city), was offered on reasonable terms. It consisted of a large building and eight acres of land. They purchased and paid for the property. The location is healthy and acceptable to the managers, all of whom reside in the city of New York.

"Since they have occupied the property at Flushing, the society has clothed, supported and educated an average of about one hundred and thirty children of both sexes and of almost every nationality. They are all the children of *deceased or disabled soldiers of the late war.*

"The demands for admission are at all times greater than the building can accommodate, and the society has, to a considerable extent, aided destitute widows of soldiers, whose children they could not receive for want of room.

"So long as there may be children of our soldiers needing succor and aid, institutions like the Patriots' Orphan Home should be sustained with liberal means, else such children must be treated as common paupers and sent to our alms houses. The purpose of the society is, and they have heretofore carried it out, to make it a higher charity than our common institutions for the poor; so that the children may feel, that while they are fed, clothed and educated, it is but the discharge of a debt which the country owes to their brave fathers who periled and lost their lives in that country's service.

“A State institution, as you suggest, ought, without more delay, to be provided for these needy but worthy children.”

It will be seen by the above, that a nucleus for such an institution as is needed, already exists in the “Patriot Orphans’ Home,” with its one hundred and thirty children yearly supported. How easily might this benevolent establishment be made a primary step for the work—a “Gate called Beautiful,” if I may be allowed the expression, to give entrance upon a domain worthy of the justice, the benevolence, and the gratitude of our State, in connection with her soldiers and their children.

In reflecting upon the future of such a memorial of our respect for the dead and our care for the living; of the vast moral and material interests embraced in its beneficent objects; of the affecting spectacle that will be presented by those wards of liberty—the children of our soldiers—rising up from year to year to bless their foster-mother, the dear old Commonwealth, I cannot but feel that those who shall succeed your Excellency will be favored above us, in being privileged to witness the full fruition of what we are only permitted to hope and labor for.

The details involved in founding such an educational institution, will of course be left to legislative direction. Suggestively, I would submit a few general points :

*First*—Providing suitable location and buildings for the institute.

*Secondly*—The selection of a class of some designated number of cadets, the children of soldiers; the power of appointing them being vested in the Executive and Legislative branches of the State Government.

*Thirdly*—The graduating term to be three years; a

a class, of one-third of the whole retiring each year, their places to be filled by appointment as above.

*Fourthly*—Military drill and discipline to be a feature of the instruction; and graduates of the institute to be preferred, after a certain time, and when of suitable age, for appointment as commissioned officers of the National Guard.

*Fifthly*—Soldiers' children to be eligible for appointment, under prescribed regulations, between the ages of twelve and fifteen years.

#### THE FLAGS OF OUR STATE.

Above all other relics and mementoes of the great struggle in which New York participated (in common with her sister commonwealths who loyally sustained our National Union), the flags borne by her citizen soldiers in the service of the Federal government are fraught with peculiar interest. Nine hundred of these glorious emblems of patriotism have been placed in charge of the Bureau, and are cherished almost as living things in the proud affections of our veterans. The first deposit of colors was made in accordance with a resolution adopted in Assembly Thursday, April 23, 1863, on motion of Mr. James McLean, of Seneca.

Whereas, there are now in the possession of the Adjutant-General of this State a number of national and regimental flags, which have been gallantly borne by our brave volunteer regiments until, blood-dyed and torn, they are no longer of use in the field; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a respectful message be sent to the honorable the Senate, inviting them to a joint meeting with this House, to be held in the Assembly Chamber on Friday, 24th inst., at twelve o'clock m., His Excellency the Governor presiding, when the Adjutant-General will present these flags to the State for preservation.

The proceedings which ensued are recorded in the journals of the Assembly and Senate as follows:

IN ASSEMBLY, *April 24th*, 1863.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived,

Mr. Davis moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon the honorable the Senate and inform them that the House are ready for joint meeting.

Mr. Speaker put the question whether the House would agree to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Davis and Weaver as such committee.

Mr. Depew moved that a like committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor.

Mr. Speaker put the question whether the House would agree to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Depew and Van Buren.

Mr. Bostwick moved the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Speaker put the question whether the House would agree to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Bostwick and Marshall as such committee.

At the same time corresponding proceedings took place in the Senate, viz :

IN SENATE, *April 24th*, 1863.

A message was sent by the Assembly, inclosing the above resolution of Mr. McLean, and

Mr. Smith moved that the Senate consent to the meeting proposed in said resolution.

The President put the question whether the Senate would agree to said motion, and it was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Weaver, a committee from the Assembly, appeared and announced that the Assembly was now ready to meet the Senate in joint convention, in pursuance of the resolution heretofore adopted for the purpose of receiving on behalf of the State the national flags in the possession of the Adjutant-General of the State.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly then appeared at the bar of the House and announced the appearance of committees of the House, with the Governor, the Senate and the Adjutant-General of the State.

The Assembly rose, and the Senators took seats in front of the Speaker's desk, the Governor occupying the chair, with Lieut.-Governor David R. Floyd Jones on his right, and the Speaker of the Assembly, the Hon. Theophilus C. Callicot, on his left.



Adjutant-General Sprague then advanced to the Speaker's desk, followed by seven flags, borne by members of his staff, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the House and audience.

After the convention had been called to order by Governor Seymour, the flags being arranged in front of the Speaker's desk,

Adjutant-General Sprague spoke as follows:

"These mute but expressive monitors speak a language of their own, leaving but little for me to say. They come here breathing the fervid eloquence of patriotism, of loyalty, gallantry, fortitude, and fidelity to our country and to the Union; they come from battle-fields warm with the blood of our countrymen. As this assemblage gazes upon them, with hearts overflowing with emotion, how little can those who have not been associated, appreciate the trials and toils of those men, who have fought under and around these banners, contending with a fierce and vigilant foe, who, with unrelenting prejudice and vindictive hate, are struggling to destroy this Government, which, for so many years, has secured to us prosperity and happiness, and commanded the respect of the civilized world.

"While our hearts are sad, as well as grateful, we feel a spirit of exultation and pride that, though these banners have come back torn, tattered and soiled, they have never been dishonored, and have been carried by bold, patriotic and intrepid men through the fierce conflict, and have come forth with victory perched upon their eagles.

"Very near do these returning colors come to hearthstones of the citizens of this State—to many within the sound of my voice. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, once followed them to the camp, and with sorrowful, but with willing hearts, bid God speed to those whose affections clustered around the domestic hearthstone.

"Many weary days and nights have they watched the wavering storm of battle, though distant, but in painful reality, as its surging wave broke at the domestic fireside. The colors have returned, but many of the followers are left; and as we recount their noble deeds, the parents' hearts warm with a glow of gratitude and pride that they had a son whose noble example has won the love of his countrymen, and who has given a guaranty of the perpetuity of our Union. Yes! these banners are greeted with warmth and affection; cherished relatives and friends have not lived to return with them, but in their absence we embrace the standards and kiss their eagles.

"My task is done. I now commit to you, sir, as the Comman-

der-in-Chief of the State of New York, these banners, in compliance with the request of the officers mentioned, knowing that they will be cherished by the State as all others will be, now in the field.

"When you and I, sir, shall have passed away—when this vast assemblage, now heaving with emotion, shall be mingled with the dust, these mementoes will live; history will claim its triumph, when the integrity and sacrifices of our countrymen will be appreciated, understood, and rewarded.

"Let there be selected by this united body a suitable depository; there let them hang, so that in time to come, when our country is restored to its original purity and greatness, when rebellion shall be crushed, our children's children shall gather under the folds, and with pride and enthusiasm narrate the deeds of their fathers, and glory in the sacrifices and sorrows which achieved the restitution of our country."

General Sprague then designated the respective colors presented, each color being waved as it was mentioned; after which Senator Smith offered the following resolutions:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, in joint convention do hereby tender to their volunteers in the service of the United States their deepest gratitude for the sacrifices which these patriotic men have made in leaving their firesides and their employments at home, to sustain the honor and integrity of the Union.

*Resolved*, That we will uphold our armies in the field, and sustain at home the families and the rights and interest of our volunteers in the service of the United States until the Union shall be restored, and until the flag of our country shall float again on every fort and in every harbor, town, city, and hamlet in the States now in rebellion against the General Government.

*Resolved*, That the flags which have been this day presented by the Adjutant-General, in the presence of the Executive and Legislative departments of this State, and which have been so gallantly borne in battle, be accepted and placed among the archives of the State in the Bureau of the Military Statistics, now in charge of Col. Doty, and be preserved as memorials of that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, and of the proceedings of this joint convention of the Senate and Assembly, be transmitted, by his Excellency the Governor, to the commandant of each regiment and separate corps or battalion of volunteers from this State, now in the service of the United States.

Mr. Folger, Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Ontario) district, said :

Your Excellency—I should have preferred to have sat here, a sad and silent spectator of these interesting proceedings, rather than to have taken an active participation in them ; for, to my mind, the sensations excited by the scene we now behold, are sorrowful and despondent.

I have seen many flags of regiments go out of this State to the seat of war, attractive and beautiful in the shining lustre of their silken folds, and the glitter of their untarnished eagles, and doubly attractive and beautiful from the heartfelt aspirations for success which went with them, and the hallowed associations which clung to them as symbols of our country's nationality. I have seen them go out, borne by the young and gallant, the ardent in their country's cause, and surrounded by the friends and relatives of the departing brave, and fanned by the cheers and hearty God-speeds of the community which they were leaving. Such a scene had much of exciting exultation in it. It seemed, that going in so just a cause, borne by such brave and patriotic youth, and favored by the good wishes and prayers of such loyal communities, that they went only to certain and speedy victory. But never, until to-day, have I seen any of these colors come back, frayed and torn by the rude elements, and pierced by the ruder hostile missile, and with blood spots and battle rents upon them. They come back, but not in the hands which carried them forth ; not surrounded by the stout hearts who left with them, and who defended them in many a day of peril ; but they come in the hands of strangers to all their eventful history, and surrounded by those who have shed no blood and dared no peril in their defence.

And, sir, it is difficult, in the rush of feeling which fills the heart, to control one's impulses, and to collect such words and sentiments as are appropriate to be uttered and used in this place on such an occasion ; for, as your Adjutant-General has read the stories of these flags, and uttered the familiar names of the bloody fields where they have been so gallantly upheld and pushed forward, and has related the fate of the brave men who have borne them, thought after thought, and memory after memory, of those whom I have known, who have laid down their lives in this fierce war, have fallen into my mind, until, like a vase of water, into which pebbles are slowly and silently dropped, my surcharged heart has near run over at my eyes. And high above all the applauding uproar with which this chamber is filled, there comes a sound from every city and village, and hamlet, and cross-road, and solitary farmhouse, in all this broad commonwealth, which fills my ear and penetrates my soul. It is the wail of women, and the sadder, deeper accompaniment of the sob of men ; it is the wail of the

widow, and of the fatherless, and of the childless, and of the bereaved in every relation of life; it is America weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not.

Oh! my country! truly the great and awful God has laid his heavy hand in hot displeasure upon thee, and it needs a sublime faith in his far-seeing and far-ordaining Providence to look on through the lengthening vista, shot athwart by the storm of battle, and dim with shower of blood, and to see in the far distance a re-established Union, a restored Constitution, a renewed nationality, fresh of life and pure from wrong.

You, sir, will recollect, familiar as you are with all classic allusion, the verse of the Latin poet, that "sentiments sent through the ear, more slowly affect the mind, than impressions subjected to the lively eyes." Thus we, who have remained at home, and ever since these hostilities began, have heard and read of the sufferings, the heroic actions and determined valor of our soldiers, have, perhaps, supposed that we appreciated them and realized the wearing trials, the days and nights of toil and exposure, and the imminent peril of the battle field, thick-set with the chances of death. But the sight of these tattered and blood-stained colors, in which we may perceive what the elements have done, and what the bullet has done upon them, brings home more vividly than any written or spoken words, the trials and the bravery of the devoted men who have borne them through many a field of battle, and defended them from many a fierce assault. Silent they stand here before us, but they tell a tale which stirs the imagination more than any recital.

And, sir, tarnished in their material substance, and battered as they are, with their gloss and glitter long since gone, they have a glory and a lustre far greater than tongue can express. Looking at them, and recalling to mind the names of those fields of heroic steadfastness and daring, where they have been planted and maintained, the soul swells, as if with a share of the lofty gallantry of the men who stood beneath and about them, and dared death, and often met death, to preserve them from disgrace, and to add to their honor and renown; and the soul goes out, in great gratitude to the men who, zealous and patriotic, have filled the ranks of the nation's armies, and stood her living bulwarks in the time of her sore trial. We revere the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution; we honor the soldiers of the later war with Britain; and I fondly believe, that in the coming era, the generations shall be taught in equal measure to revere and honor the soldiers of the Constitution, the defenders of the nationality of the greater commonwealth.

And, sir, this scene teaches us a lesson by which we here, as representatives and public servants, may well profit. We have been engaged during the session, now about to close, in fierce party strife, and in strenuous struggle for mere personal interests, and have too much neglected those graver matters and more

vital questions, which the perils and sufferings of the nation should have forced upon us. It is well, that in these last days of the session, these silent monitors should come to shame us, and to admonish us that we are engaged in a struggle that should unite all men, to the abnegation of party and of private interests, in the defence of a common country; and that, abandoning party strife, and laying aside personal matters and aims, we should emulate the devotion of the brave men who have borne these flags through the fields of real battle. Let us take this lesson to heart, and while we at home can but feebly realize the trials and the dangers of those who are actively engaged in this fearful strife, let us, so far as in our power is, labor here for the same end to which they are devoted, the salvation of the country, the re-establishment of the Union, and the preservation of our nationality. Thus may we best honor the noble men who have filled our armies and sustained the glory of our arms.

I second the motion that these resolutions be adopted.

Hon. T. C. Fields, of New York, said :

Your Excellency—I think that every member of this joint convention of the Legislature of the State of New York, and every one of this vast concourse of interested spectators, will recognize the truth, the beauty, and the pertinency of the soul-stirring remarks made by the Adjutant General, and of the polished and feeling response of the accomplished Senator. But, sir, there is not an individual who has witnessed this sad, solemn and impressive ceremony, but must feel that while these war-wrecked and blood-stained banners come to us as symbols of the bravery of the patriotic men who have gone forth from their homes to fight the battle for the Union, and tell us mutely but eloquently the thrilling story of the fierce and cruel strife through which they have been borne with so much honor and devotion—they come to us, also, as painful evidence that our beloved country, once so great, so prosperous and so noble; the home of freedom, the nursery of the arts, the hope of the oppressed; the model Government of the world—is shaking and reeling and rocking in the very throes of agony and dissolution. We should read the solemn lesson of this scene with but slight advantage, did we fail to be impressed with this sorrowful fact. Let us, then, here, to-day, as American citizens gathered in presence of a joint convention of the Legislature of the leading State in the Union, presided over by a Governor who lives in the hearts of the people, and whose noble sentiments have stirred the soul of the nation—let us here, to-day, renew and reconsecrate our devotion to our country. Let us, to-day, solemnly declare, what every man here present feels in the inmost depths of his heart, that we will support the Government in all constitutional, proper and *vigorous* measures to prosecute this war for the suppression of a wicked rebellion, the

restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution and the laws!

Let us pledge ourselves, that whatever we have of strength, of energy, of intellect, of ability, we will bring it here to-day, and lay it upon the altar, and consecrate it to the service of our country! But while we do this, let us upon the bended knees of our broken hearts, beseech the God who rules over our beloved and stricken land, that He will again, and speedily, reunite us as one people and one Government; that, stretching forth His hand in mercy, and not in wrath, He will calm the angry passions of the human heart, and say to the fierce waves of strife—"Peace, be still!"

Lieut. Gov. Jones, President of the Senate, said:

Your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly—At this stage of the proceedings, allow me to read the following beautiful poem, from the pen of one of America's most accomplished and favorite poets, Alfred B. Street:

#### OUR UNION.

Our Union, the gift of our fathers!  
 In wrath roars the tempest above!  
 The darker and nearer our danger,  
 The warmer and closer our love.  
 Though stricken, it never shall perish;  
 It bends, but not breaks to the blast;  
 Foes rush on in fury to rend it,  
 But we will stand true to the last.

Our Union, ordained of Jehovah!  
 Man sets not the fiat aside;  
 As well cleave the welkin asunder  
 As the one mighty system divide.  
 The grand Mississippi sounds ever,  
 From pine down to palm, the decree;  
 The spindle, the corn, and the cotton,  
 One pæan shout, Union! to thee!

Our Union, the lightning of battle  
 First kindled the flame of its shrine!  
 The blood and the tears of our people  
 Have made it forever divine.  
 In battle we then will defend it!  
 Will fight till the triumph is won!  
 Till the States form the realm of the Union  
 As the sky forms the realm of the sun.

Governor Seymour said:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly—I can add by no words of mine to this impressive and solemn scene. You have heard from a representative of the Senate, and from a member of the Assembly of the State. You have listened to the earnest words of one who, himself a soldier, can with so much truth and elo-

quence depict the dangers and heroism of a soldier's life. You have heard, too, the beautiful thought and musical language of the poet. But above all, you have seen the banners, which, but a short time since, were carried forth in all their brightness and their beauty, borne by stalwart men, who went out from their happy homes to fight the battles of their country, brought back to us blood-stained and torn, and telling us more eloquently than can any language, of the heroism and devotion of their defenders.

Alas! for the unreturning brave! Alas! that so few of those who fought beneath the folds of these flags, are left to tell their history as they come forth from the terrible strife defaced and tattered, but more dear to us than in their original brightness and beauty.

I will not weaken the effect of this touching and impressive ceremony by any further remarks. May Almighty God, in His goodness, grant that the heavy sacrifices we have made, may not be in vain; but that with patriotism quickened and elevated by the trials we have undergone, we may be taught to better appreciate and more faithfully discharge the duties of American citizens; and may He, who holds all nations in the hollow of His hand, pardoning our many sins, restore to us our glorious and beloved Union, so that we may again enjoy the blessings of peace, beneath a Government reinvigorated and strengthened by the deep sorrows and the fierce struggle through which it has passed.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, it now only remains for me to put the question upon the resolutions presented to this joint convention by Senator Smith.

The resolutions were then, by a unanimous vote, adopted.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, of New York, said:

Your Excellency—I have been a silent spectator of this impressive ceremony, and would have remained so, but for the omission of any provision for the official publication of what has here occurred. The involuntary tribute paid in tears, so freely shed by manly eyes, at the sight of these torn and soiled emblems of American nationality, attest the deep and ineradicable devotion of our people to their Government, and demand that a record should be made of the event.

The brave men who, at the summons of honor and of duty, have gone forth to uphold the national authority, should know the sentiments of the people of the State, as embodied and expressed at its Capitol.

Here, to-day both branches of the Legislature, representing the entire people, in the presence of the Executive of their choice, and with his concurrence, have solemnly and unanimously resolved that

whatever differences may exist as to the causes of the present position of public affairs—as to the manner of conducting the war—or the propriety of this or that administrative measure—under no circumstances can or will the *State of New York consent to a dissolution of this Union.* (Applause.) That to prevent it every energy shall be exerted, and illimitable means and unbounded resources of the State shall be applied. Let this solemn declaration, and the manner in which these flags have been received, be read by the officer in his quarters; by the soldier on his lonely picket post, or by the light of his camp fire. It will cheer and encourage; it will stimulate the heart and nerve the arm, as it tells to each that, while his toils and sacrifices are appreciated, and his memory cherished at home, the object for which he forfeits domestic comfort and imperils life is the noblest that ever summoned christian soldier to the field—NATIONAL UNITY—that, though in the struggle he may fall, yet the sacred symbol passed from dying hands to surviving comrades will be preserved, red with patriot blood, effulgent with the glorious achievements of a citizen soldiery, and will be deposited in the archives of the State, there to be preserved among its choicest treasures.

Governor Seymour then declared the joint convention dissolved, and the Governor, the Adjutant General and Senate withdrew from the chamber.

Hon. James Darcy, of Kings, when the House was again called to order, said:

Mr. Speaker—In honor of the proceedings of the joint convention, I move that the House now take a recess till 4 o'clock.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the House took a recess.

On the 28th of April, 1865, a resolution was presented in the Assembly, by Mr. J. L. Parker, of Cayuga, and adopted as follows:

*Resolved* (if the Senate concur), That the flags of New York volunteer regiments deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics, be publicly presented on the Fourth of July next, and that His Excellency, the Governor, be and he hereby is requested to receive them on behalf of the State at that time.

*Resolved*, That the Chief of the said Bureau be directed and he hereby is directed, to prepare a brief history of such flags, to be used on that occasion, and that he also prepare an account of the proceedings on that occasion, including the brief histories, and



that 1,500 copies thereof, in pamphlet form, be printed, 1,000 for the Legislature and 500 for the Chief of Bureau.

The joint resolution was concurred in by the Senate on the same day, and preparations were promptly made to carry its provisions into effect.

In response to invitations to be present upon this occasion, letters were received from Lieut.-General Winfield Scott, Maj.-Generals John E. Wool, John A. Dix, Joseph Hooker, H. W. Slocum, Jno. S. Rawlins, and H. E. Davies, jr., and Col. John T. Sprague, of the army, and from Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut of the navy. Invitations were also replied to by Judges of the Court of Appeals, officers of the State, Members of the Legislature, and others.

The letters of Gen. Scott and Admiral Farragut are subjoined:

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 30, 1865.*

To His Excellency R. E. FENTON, *Governor of New York:*

Dear Sir—I am sensibly affected by your kind and flattering invitation to be present, at Albany, on the approaching National Anniversary, to witness the consecration to fame of the New York flags, which her noble volunteers bore in triumph, in concert with the troops of other conservative States, over so many bloody fields up to the full restoration of our glorious Union. Please accept my apology for declining the honor tendered me, for, though slowly improving in health, I am still wanting in the strength to bear much fatigue of body or excitement of mind.

With high respect,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's ob't servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, *June 29, 1865.*

To L. L. DOTY, *Chief of Bureau:*

Owing to the uncertainty of my movements, your kind invitation to be present at the return of the regimental flags to the public authorities of the State, only reached me yesterday, and found me already engaged by the mayor of Boston, to be present at the 4th July celebration there. Will you therefore accept this excuse for my not being at Albany on so interesting an occasion, and will you please express my thanks to His Excellency, Gov. Fenton,

and to the Legislature for the honor they have bestowed upon me by the invitation.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

*Vice-Admiral.*

The ceremony of presenting the Flags to His Excellency, the Governor, was conducted in connection with the public celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence by the Young Men's Association of Albany, in a spacious building erected for that purpose on Washington Parade Ground. The stage was occupied by Governor Fenton and Staff, and Members of the Legislature, and by the following, among other invited guests, viz:

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT and Staff; Major-Generals JOHN E. WOOL, LEWIS WALLACE, JUDSON KILPATRICK, JOHN A. SCHOFIELD, DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, DANIEL E. SICKLES, JOHN J. PECK, JAMES B. RICKETTS, JOHN TAYLER COOPER; Brig. Generals JAMES C. ROGERS, WILLIAM COGSWELL, JOHN C. ROBINSON, PATRICK H. JONES, IRA SPAULDING, SAMUEL H. ROBERTS, AUGUSTUS V. KAUTZ, THOMAS C. DEVIN, JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Judges HENRY E. DAVIES, PLATT POTTER and WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Livingston Reese. Gen. J. Meredith Read, jr., read the Declaration of Independence, and Maj. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD then delivered the address

#### GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S ADDRESS.

*Your Excellency, Senators, Members of Assembly and Citizens:*

I am requested to present you these flags in behalf of your soldiers, who have borne them with courage and honor in the changing fortunes of battle. Many of these regiments are not represented here save by these and the joy that fills our hearts at the success of our arms, for of that success they are part.

Their heroic deeds would fill volumes. Time will not permit that I should recount them here. The brave hearts that yielded life whilst bearing these banners in defense of liberty, the majesty of the law, the safety, honor and welfare of the country, are buried on every field of our recent conflict. From the Susquehanna to the Potomac, from the Potomac to the James, from the James to the Roanoke, from the Shenandoah to the Cumberland, from the Cumberland to the Tennessee; through the Mis-

Mississippi Valley, east and west, to the Alabama and Rio Grande, from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochie, from the Chattahoochie to the Savannah, and from the Savannah back to the Roanoke—the mighty rivers that flow to the Gulf and Atlantic—have been crimsoned with patriot blood. The plains, the valleys and the mountain sides hold the honored dead who fought our battles. Their names and fame are recorded for all time in the archives of your government; their memories are enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

These standards are returned, battle-scarred, hallowed by the blood of your patriot sons—a precious treasure, a priceless legacy, for they shall tell your children's children of manhood and patriotism rising in their might to sustain the right. These are glorious insignia of the highest devotion and sacrifice of man for man, of man for country. I need not ask you to cherish them proudly. I may ask you, since by the aid of Almighty God, the valor of our arms has achieved such signal success, that you cherish them without revenge, cherish them only as proud mementoes of the triumph of right.

The war is at an end. That brave and noble chieftain who led our armies to victory in the field, prescribed the terms by which the conquered foe might rest. Vested with full power, where war by force of arms had superseded civil law, your chosen general told the fallen enemy: "Lay down your arms, obey the law, and war shall end—you are unmolested during good behavior." Do you ask vengeance? The brave are ever generous. Vengeance for the best blood of our youth spilled beneath the folds of these historic banners! Then bid the disarmed foe to live amid the scenes of desolation and woe wrought by his treason—to live with the horrible recollection of thousands of brave, loyal men brought to nakedness, hunger, famine, idiocy and death by their cruel imprisonment. Thus to live only to pray for death's relief from such a life.

The names of those traitors, who, children of our common country—educated, trained and nurtured by it—honored with its sword, bound to it by manhood's oath—the names of these shall go down forever in your history, companions in infamy with Benedict Arnold. They are punished. Let them go. *Rather than the implied faith and honor of the nation should be broken, better all should escape.*

The offended majesty of the civil law may deal justly with those traitors, who, honored with place and power at the hands of an innocent, confiding people, used these gifts for years to plant the germ of treason, in the vain attempt to overthrow this government, that slavery, despotism and sin might thrive upon its ruin. Saddened hearts and lonely hearth-stones in our land, mourning our martyred chief and fallen heroes, victims alike of such treason, ask rather in sorrow than in anger, that these should meet with justice, a warning to those

who would hereafter force civilized government from the hands of a free people, to rest upon bayonets, "bed rock" of that civilization where men are no longer free.

All wars are waged for principle or interest. Adhering to the principles in defense of which we have drawn the sword, let us turn to reconciliation and the arts of peace, and reverence these glorious war-worn flags as mementoes of the power and will of the people, the glory of our arms, the saved and sacred honor of our country.

To you who tread the paths of politics and State, the faithful soldiers of the Republic, fresh from the field of victory and fame, now restore banners and bayonets, emblems of renown and glories won.

As you assume the weighty responsibilities shifted from the field to the forum, look at these and give us order and rest—look at these and be grateful that our country has passed through such an ordeal to come forth strong, vigorous and powerful, even as gold purified by fire.

To those who would urge you to think of commerce destroyed by foreign aid and comfort, furnished with the hope to overthrow our government, say to them that we are gainers, if such acts give rules for our future guidance—or better, tell them that a free and powerful nation, conscious of its strength, wars not for pelf or passion, but for principle; that a generous appreciation of the honest hearts, whose sympathies were and ever are with peoples or nations that strive for freedom, effaces all recollection of the sordid, grasping wretches, that would trade even over the grave of liberty.

Do some, elated with our success, urge new wars? Tell them the terrible cost of war—say to them that did these emblems, wreathed with glory, speak only of valor and success in arms, as the lesson of the war, 'twould be too dearly bought; that above and beyond this they speak of man's capacity for greatest freedom. They speak of burdens assumed in every city, village and hamlet by our people. They tell the earnestness, the trials, the energy and devotion of patriotic men in civil power and life, who never faltered, never yielded from duty's path, that self-government might be forever fixed.

This is no man's triumph, but a people's will, and a nation's fame. Unhallowed ambition gains nothing; honor rests only with those who have placed their country and the right before all else. The full measure of our success ends not with our ocean-bound limits. Freedom—prize of manhood's heart in every clime—breathes new life, gives renewed hope, and lives for all time.

This triumph gives to future ages a living monument, carved not in brass or stone, but perpetuated in the souls of all to whom are given mind's light—'tis this—*God gives triumph only to the*

right. Ever reading this in every living star and line of these glorious flags, let us be content with the results.

In the glorious future that lies before the country, redeemed and strengthened by trial, you will surely give to these banners an honored place in your halls—to those who return them to you, the warm welcome of love and recognition—to those who have fallen in their defense, tears of gratitude, with imperishable fame.

“Oh, mothers, sisters, daughters, spare the tears ye fain would shed;  
Who seem to die in such a cause, ye cannot call them dead;  
They live upon the lips of men, in picture, bust and song,  
And nature folds them in her heart and keeps them safe from wrong.”

The Presentation Address was replied to by His Excellency, Gov. R. E. FENTON, as follows:

#### GOVERNOR FENTON'S RESPONDING ADDRESS.

Sadly, yet proudly, I receive in behalf of the State these ensigns of our patriot soldiers—these emblems of a nation's life and manhood. These banners are eloquent evidences of the unwearied fidelity and unconquerable love of Union and Liberty of the soldiers of New York. They speak the silent yet impressive language of a nation's redemption and destiny. Under their folds our brothers pledged eternal devotion to country, and leaving the comforts and endearments of home, they went forth to assert the supremacy of the institutions the fathers had established, and to maintain them against treason's great conspiracy.

Tradition and the faithful chronicler of events will embalm the sublime truth, that the citizen soldier of the army of the Republic is the grandest embodiment of intelligence, patriotism and bravery the world has yet developed.

By them the great experiment of self-government has been settled for all people, in all countries beneath the sun. Our manhood has been elevated and strengthened, and liberty and popular institutions everywhere recognized as a permanent outgrowth of American destiny. We now enter upon a higher and nobler thought. We stand out from the common track of history—we rise above the best conditions of the past six thousand years, and write a new chapter in the social and political affairs of man.

All honor to the great General who led in triumph, to all the noble officers and men, by land and sea, who stood firm and uncomplaining amid the terrible strife, and thanks to the tried patriotism of the people who sustained, upheld and cheered them throughout the hard duties of the struggle. Forever let the memory of the heroes who fell remain with us. Forever remember with gratitude those who sacrificed, suffered or lost.

On this anniversary day—the day our fathers proclaimed the great truths upon which a nation laid its foundation—it is most proper we should assemble and re-declare our attachment to these

principles, and our gratitude to the men who have not only sustained, but advanced, the standards of the Republic, and opened to us a new career of greater freedom.

Rarely has it occurred in the history of other nations, that the grand idea, the sublime purpose, which the Supreme Ruler of the affairs of men had steadily kept in view, has subdued the passions and inspired the thoughts of the combatants themselves.

Nearly every page of history has its records of strife, turmoil and bloodshed, often continuing for long periods, with little intermission, in which, for the time being, no great principle of humanity seems to be involved. Personal ambition, territorial aggrandizement, and religious fanaticism, have each in turn offered an excuse for the aggressions of power upon weakness.

People have fought blindly against present despotism, or nations as blindly for national existence, ennobled by no exalted idea of human rights, and encouraged by no abiding faith in the grand primal truth, that justice is born of God and must prevail. It is only when ages have passed, that the broadest intellects, aided by the philosophy of history, discover in this chaotic turmoil the purposes of Providence in the affairs of the human race.

How different the conflict in which this nation has been engaged ! To each generation has been vouchsafed the seed-time and harvest of the principles it has sought to establish. The germ of religious and political freedom, planted at Plymouth Rock, extended slowly at first, but steadily overspread the whole land. In less than seven years from the enunciation of the sublime doctrine of civil rights, in the Declaration of Independence—seven years of bloody war, in which a nation, few in numbers, but strong in their cause, struggled with a powerful mother country—and the success of every hope was attained. The seeds of civil liberty, sown in strife and watered with blood, gave us the harvest which we have been reaping for eighty peaceful years. What a gathering of liberal sentiment it has been ! What national prosperity has been ours ! But if the elements of our strength grew rapidly under the auspices of the unparalleled freedom of our institutions, so likewise did the elements of weakness. You need no recital of events—no attempts at history. It is sufficient to say that while one half the nation turned all its energies to the acquisition of wealth, the other half sought for power. Each pursued its object with such steadiness of purpose and blind zeal, that in the end the North was banker for the South, and the South became the keeper of the Northern political consciences. The events of the day are familiar to you all. Then came this dreadful war. The wealth which the North had labored for with such eagerness, was poured out by the thousands of millions, and the noblest blood flowed like water, that we might regain the keeping of our consciences and the right to assert the dearest civil and political privileges. This is the great victory over which we rejoice to—

day. The right to think and to act up to our highest conceptions of truth and justice. It is success in this cause which surrounds these frayed and tattered banners with a glory which no other victory could give; it ennobles the heroism of their brave defenders and gives crowns of martyrdom to those who fell beneath their shadows.

We will not, however, claim too much for ourselves. Let us acknowledge the goodness of God, whose providences are manifest in all our history. Let us not forget that the Puritans, themselves the apostles of religious freedom, were persecuted for righteousness' sake. The first blows of the Revolution were struck not solely for freedom, but against despotism. Four years ago the instincts of self-preservation marshaled our first armies against organized rebellion, not for the doctrine of human rights. But we were not compelled, as other nations have been, to grope our way in darkness, blind to the purposes of the Almighty, till not only lives were lost, but whole generations had passed away and nationalities grown decrepid amidst scenes of constant and unhopeful strife. Witness how in this last, the grandest struggle in our history, if not in all history, we were almost compelled to take the higher ground!

These banners, advanced in so just a cause as that of national unity and integrity, went forward seldom, faltered often, and were sometimes beaten back. Not until the divine right of freedom to all men was proclaimed, centering in them the hopes of manhood everywhere, and bringing to them the prayers of every christian people, did they go forth in an almost uninterrupted course from victory to victory.

And now the noblest eulogy we can pronounce upon their brave defenders is, not merely that they have given release from strife, but they have uprooted the elements of civil discord—not that they have protected our rights only, but they have enfranchised a downtrodden race—not that they have preserved our ancient Constitution only, but they have founded Constitution and government anew in the principles of eternal justice.

The flags were then presented with brief histories, after which came the oration by Rev. E. H. Chapin. We copy the following eloquent extracts from the discourse, in allusion to our gallant soldiers and the colors which they bore:

Welcome soldiers, heroes, sons and defenders of the Republic. Welcome the general and commander of our army, whose name need not be spoken, whose deeds have made mere eulogy presumptuous. We welcome him, in whose clear and comprehensive mind from the first was printed the map of the entire campaign, and who, "fighting it out on the line" of his steady

purpose, has covered that map with the results. We welcome him in whom the genius of military achievement is seconded by the genius of a marvelous patience; in whom the modesty of the man, and the patriotism of the citizen, lend lustre even to the fame of the soldier. His welcome, not only now, but in all coming time, is as wide and sure as are the liberty and Union which he has so triumphantly served.

And we welcome, also, this long line of heroic chieftains, who will stand in historic renown as a chain of mountain peaks on whose summits the sunlight rests.

And with these, we welcome every faithful leader, every soldier—natives of our own land, natives of every land—who have poured and mingled their blood to complete the priceless pledge, the ensanguined heraldry of those great privileges which are for *all* nations.

This is a welcome that will be sounded to-day all over the land. Every loyal State of this Union will give welcome to-day to its bronzed and scarred and crippled sons, and will proudly gather up for the contemplation of other generations the memorials of their service and their fame; gather them up, not in the temper of sectional exclusiveness, but with the consecrating thought that the gifts and sacrifices of each have secured the welfare of the whole; that the blood and treasure of the State have preserved the life of the nation. In this spirit we recall the efforts and the contributions by which New York has been distinguished in this war. Stop one moment at the first item, and consider how much liberty costs as it grows, and how its labors increase as its area widens. "The entire number of Washington's army, rank and file, present and fit for duty," on the 12th of June immediately preceded the 4th of July, 1776, was about seven thousand. This was the host that was to support the Declaration of Independence. The number which the State of New York alone has sent into the field, to maintain and confirm the principles of that Declaration, amounts to nearly five hundred thousand men.

And where have these men been, and what have they done? Ask those flags, and they will tell the story. Enumerate the bloodiest fields, the most decisive victories of the war, and how few will you find where New York soldiers have not fought—where New York soldiers have not fallen! Follow their footsteps where Grant has led and triumphed; where Sherman has marched and conquered; where Sheridan has struck like lightning! Let the testimony to their valor and their achievement speak from Cedar Mountain and Lookout Mountain, from Antietam and Gettysburg, from Coal Harbor, from Ringgold and Hope Church, from Peach Tree Creek, from the Wilderness, from Fort Fisher, from Atlanta, from Savannah, from conflicts even to name which would be an oration, from the first hour of the war to the last, from the bloody day of Baltimore to the surrender of Lee and Johnson. And has it ever been considered that



it was only by sordid elements and material greatness that New York earned her title of "Empire State?" That it was only because her metropolis was mighty in commerce, and her fields were rich with wheat? See whether she who has borne the title does not deserve the honor. For lo! her city's wealth has been transmuted into sacrificial gold, and her fertile harvest fields have yielded *men*.

The heroes returning from those fields we welcome, and they will find that republics are not ungrateful. But there are those who went with them and who will not return. These too are to be welcomed, but not here. They have been promoted. They have gone where the private's humble faithfulness shines brighter than the general's stars. They have fallen into the ranks of the defenders and martyrs of Liberty, whose memories move through the ages of history and "whose souls are marching on." Their graves lie thick and lowly. Time and nature will weave for them their consecrating processes. The southern soil that drank their blood will deal as kindly with their ashes; the southern dews will weep above them as gently as though they lay in their own village church-yards, and close by their northern homes. Grass and grain will cover them. Winter will decorate their resting places as with monumental marble, and summer will spread over them its flowers of red, white and blue. The labors of the husbandman may obliterate them, and in the peaceful years to come it may be difficult to discriminate the hillocks of the dead, but the power of their sacrifice will circulate in the life of the nation. And wherever our groups of heroes rest, there will continually rise a testimony glorious as that which spoke from the graves of Thermopylæ: "Tell the Lacedemonians that we lie here, in obedience to their orders."

In the list of those from our own State who have fallen, we might appropriately designate the names of Sumner and Mitchell, of Rice and Bidwell—but where would we end? Many here, without being accused of invidious regard, will linger with tearful emotion upon the noble life and the gallant death of Lewis Benedict. And the circumstance will excuse me for specifying, where so many might be specified, another memorable martyr of the State.

It was not merely that he sacrificed his bodily life from his convictions of duty and from his love of country—the poorest soldier who fell in the ranks has made that costly sacrifice; but that, holding as he did ample possessions, linking rich meadows with flourishing towns, and spread over many fertile fields, he rejected the allurements that might have appealed irresistibly to such as he. He felt that life was more than abundant opportunities for enjoyment and ease. He felt that *his* life was in devotion to principle, and that it was bound up with the destiny of the nation. Thus, those lands so marvelously rich by nature, so marvelously rich in fortune, will be richer now in history, and the beautiful

valley of the Genesee will perennially blossom with the memory of James Wadsworth.

There are other martyrs concerning whom I dare not speak at length, lest the heat of a righteous indignation should dry up the genial charities of the hour. Wan, wasted, seared in body and in brain, they come up before us—those martyrs of the Southern prisons; whose lot has been more terrible than the lot of those who fell in the field, whose mental death and long drawn agony made merciful in comparison death by bullet and by steel. Fitly are they associated in our commemoration of our earlier history, martyrs of the prisons and prison ships of Charleston and St. Augustine, the sugar houses of New York and those whose bones lay bleaching on the shores of Wallabout bay. These gather around you, ye who have gone up from yonder cells of inexpressible, indiscribable torture, and you are acknowledged as fellow laborers and fellow sufferers with them in behalf of the common heritage. Martyrs of the field, martyrs of disease, martyrs of the prisons; yes, martyrs of the *home*, too, whose hearts beat heavily under all this public joy, whose shadows and vacant places no festal light can brighten, to you we pay the tribute of commemoration.

And now let the flags be gathered up and fixed in the archives of honor. Mute as they are, they are the true and eloquent orators of the occasion. Faded and torn, still they blaze with imperishable renown. They fan us with the breath of victorious battles. They have been wafted by the sighs, the prayers, the hopes of a struggling people. They have inspired the spirit of heroes. The souls of martyrs have ascended beneath their folds. Let them be gathered up, that our children's children may read from them the lessons of this critical yet glorious time. Let them long rest through quiet and prosperous seasons, as proofs and tokens that the true object of war is honorable and enduring peace; but ready, in peace or war, as loyal satellities, to follow "Old Glory," the flag of the Republic, as under Providence, it leads and shall continue to lead, the upward and onward march of the nations.

An account of the proceedings was subsequently prepared under the the direction of the chief of Bureau, and a limited number of copies printed for distribution. Since the presentation, as above, I have acknowledged the reception of many additional colors, deposited by returned regiments or by individuals to whom they were entrusted at the close of the war. A history of all flags now in charge of the department, as complete as it has been possible to render it, with the data in our possession, will be found in the present report.

## HISTORIES OF REGIMENTS.

The historical sketches of New York State regimental organizations are contained in the appendices to this report. Materials for a full account of the organization, marches and engagements of every regiment, battery, troop and company raised in the State are accumulating by contributions from officers and enlisted men connected with their service. On the complete publication of the sketches now printed in the annual reports of this Bureau, it is believed that an aggregate of regimental history will exist such as is not presented by any other State.

## WAR PRISONERS' NARRATIVES.

Many interesting letters from New York volunteers, who were prisoners of war during any time of the rebellion, were received last year, in answer to the following circular:

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS,

ALBANY, *September 9th, 1867.* }

*To the late New York Volunteer Officers and Soldiers, and to Citizens generally:*

The House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress having appointed a committee to investigate the "treatment of prisoners of war and union citizens held by the confederate authorities during the late rebellion," and it being known that many thousands of New York State volunteers were confined in Southern prisons at various periods, it is requested that all citizens and discharged soldiers of this State, who are cognizant of facts relating to such prisoners, will furnish to this Bureau without delay the following items of information, viz:

*Firstly*—The name and address of the informant.

*Secondly*—The name of the prisoner-of-war (if other than the informant), his age, occupation, rank in service, regiment, company or ship, and present P. O. address (if living), with a full statement of all incidents and experience of prison life and treatment within the personal knowledge of the writer.

By order of Governor Fenton,

A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Col. and Chief of Bureau.*

The narratives have been filed as received, and a few of the most important ones will be found in this report:

#### STATEMENTS OF WAR EXPENSES.

The tables of receipts and disbursements of towns and counties, as compiled from reports of Supervisors and Treasurers of counties, are submitted in this report as far as received. They embrace complete returns from seven hundred and seventy-one towns, and partial returns from one hundred and thirty-two towns, leaving only twenty-five towns to hear from. Also complete returns from forty-seven counties, and partial returns from twelve counties, leaving one county (Monroe) from which no report has been received. The partial returns are those which bring down the figures of receipts and disbursements to December 31, 1864. The complete returns show the balance of war debts to January 1, 1866.

#### ACADEMICAL VOLUNTEERS.

Reports from the Principals of Academies of the State, showing the number of members of the institutions who volunteered during the war, will be found among the appendices. They are taken at random from returns on file, and serve to suggest the value of intelligence which was so noteworthy a feature of our State soldiers in the majority of regimental organizations.

#### TRANSACTIONS AND SERVICE.

Since the presentation of the last annual report of this Bureau, returns have been received from nearly all the Towns in the State, of Town Military Records, comprising the personal histories of volunteers. By means of these Records, the services of New York Soldiers is traced throughout the war, with statements more or less full,

concerning their birth-places, ancestry, families, occupations and bounties received.

*Of Individual Military Histories*—(Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates)—belonging to the record of our State service, and exclusive of town clerks' reports, there have been received 1,800. Biographic sketches are continued in the present Report.

*Of Regimental Reports*, giving the details of organization and service, a large number have been received and are on file.

*Circulars and Blanks*, sent out to regiments, companies, batteries and to individuals, 6,500.

Letters received and answered, 3,000. Individual histories entered on registry books, 7,000. Circulars and cards sent to post-masters, 5,000. Circulars and cards sent to newspapers, 500. Number of persons visiting the Bureau, 20,000.

*Of General Orders and Circulars* received from United States Military Departments and placed on file in this Bureau, 2,200.

*Of photographic likenesses* of soldiers, about 2,000 have been received since the date of the last report, accompanying personal military histories, and are placed on file.

#### MILITARY RECORD FUND.

The cash paid in for the "Hall of Military Records," from January 1st, 1867, to January 5th, 1868, was \$11,482.83, which amount has been deposited in the State treasury.

#### FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

There have been received since the date of the last report eighty flags of New York regiments, comprising in all

about nine hundred battle flags deposited in charge of the Bureau of Military Statistics.

Relics and trophies in large numbers have been added by contributions to the collection. Among others is a model of Fort Steadman. Specimens of gabions and fascines, and also the flag-staff used by General Grant at his headquarters at City Point, Va. For this last momento the State is indebted to the courtesy of Major E. B. Knox, A. Q. M., U. S. A., who presented it. The Chief of Bureau acknowledges the liberality of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, in forwarding the staff from City Point to New York, as also to Capt. — of the propeller John Taylor, who delivered it in Albany free of charge.

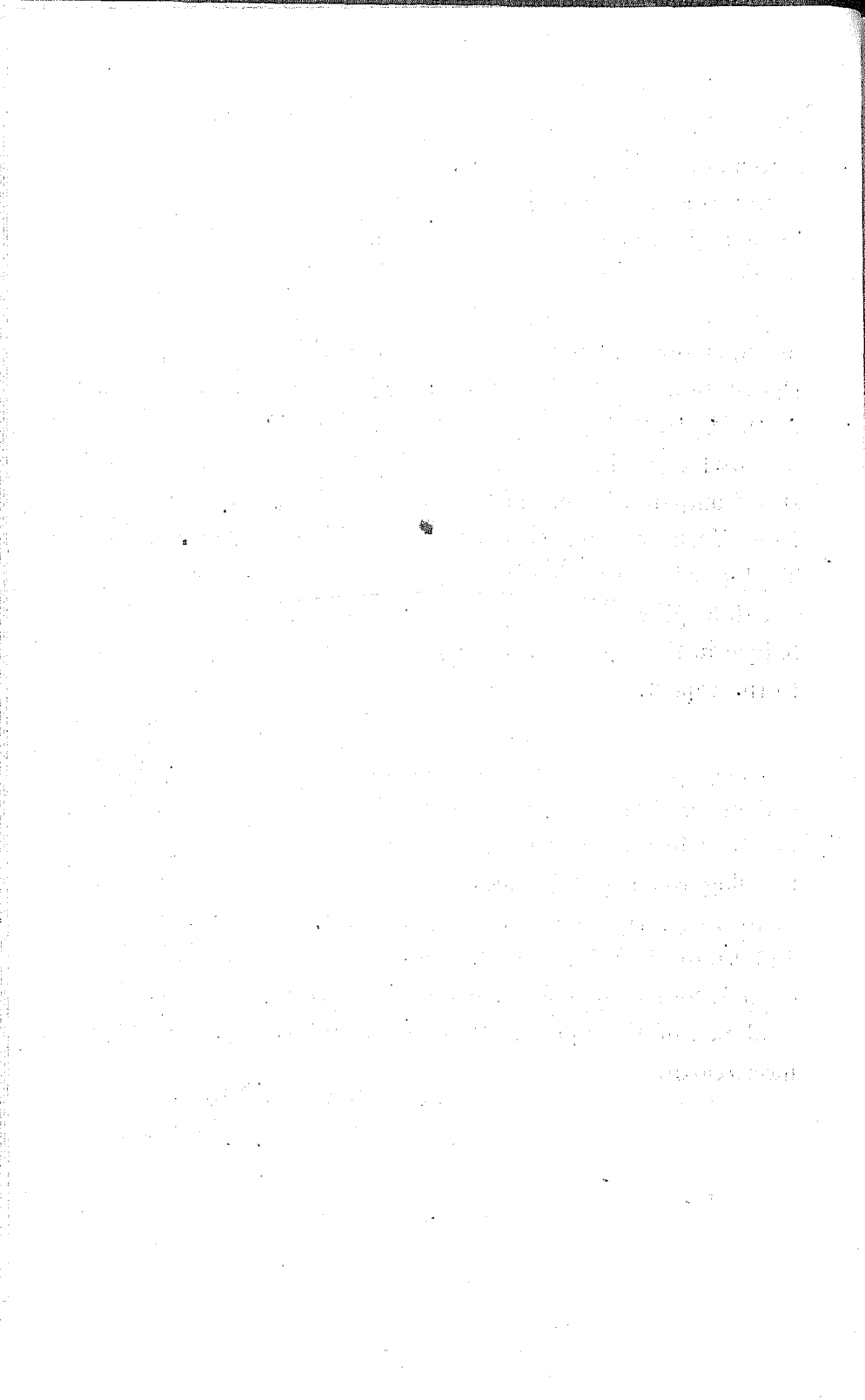
Other presentations made during the year are acknowledged in the list of war relics, which closes the appendices to the report.

#### IN CONCLUSION

I may remark that the public interest in the work and collection of this department continues to increase, as is manifest in the great number of strangers who daily visit the flag room and inspect the records. The Bureau of Military Statistics is looked upon with pride by the friends and kindred of New York volunteers, and regarded with deep interest by the veterans themselves, as a grateful evidence of the appreciation of her soldiers by the commonwealth.

A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of Bureau.*



# HISTORIES OF REGIMENTS.

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## THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The New York Fifty-Third, more properly known during its organization by the title of D'Epineuil Zouaves, was formed in the latter part of the year 1861. Several of the companies were recruited in western New York. The commander, Col. Lionel J. D'Epineuil, had been a naval officer in the French service, and the Lieut.-Colonel, J. Viguier de Monteil, was an officer of Artillery in France, who had left that country for political reasons. The uniforms adopted for the regiment were copied from that of the Imperial Zouaves, and presented a showy appearance. The recruiting office in the city was on Cedar street, and the men were stationed at Staten Island, where they established an encampment, styling it "Camp Lesley," in honor of the chief clerk in the War Department.

The regiment received orders to proceed to the seat of war on Friday the eighth of November. The day previous was made memorable by the presentation of a stand of colors by the French ladies of New York. The occasion was duly observed by religious ceremonies, the chaplain officiating and blessing the flags as they were received.

A report of the presentation says: "The camp presented as gay and martial an appearance as could be depicted, every interval between the tents being lined with a double row of fir trees, transplanted for the purpose within the space of twenty-six hours; arches and festoons of flowers and evergreens, spanning and interlacing the streets, which in some instances bore the most curious names. For instance, Rue Side tam-tam, a name which recalled reminiscences of Algeria; Rue Solferino, which at once made the thoughts return to the glorious fields of the late Italian campaign. One arch was inscribed with the following noble words: 'If our country calls, the rest are ready;' another, 'Union forever.' Four



broken Corinthian columns, with finely wrought pedestals, wreathed with flowers, huge urns, of classic shape, represented an Italian ruin. A fine stand or altar was raised in the foreground for the performance of the ceremony. The priest in his robes awaited the commencement of the proceedings. The men drawn up in line, with a beautiful band playing popular operatic airs, banners flaunting in the breeze, and numbers of well dressed ladies and gentlemen who had come for the purpose of witnessing the interesting ceremony, presented a scene which once beheld could never be forgotten. But the unmerciful rain just at that point came down with a fury most terrible, and the order was given to the men to disperse and seek the shelter of their tents, which was at once complied with, and with a hearty cheer they made a rush for their shelter. The distinguished officer, who has given his name to the regiment, and to whose unwearied exertions its success is due, is a very soldierly looking man, seemingly about thirty-five years of age. A native of France, he entered the service while quite young, and in that admirable school for the attainment of military knowledge and experience he passed seventeen years of his life. At the breaking out of the rebellion he hastened to offer his services to the government, proposing to raise a regiment of zouaves, on the model of those which have won such renown in the French army, and received authority to do so. The Fifty-third regiment is the result of his labors."

The regiment numbered eight hundred, and was officered as follows:

Colonel.....	Lionel J. D'Epineuil.
Lieut.-Colonel.....	J. Viguier de Monteil.
Major.....	J. B. Cantel.
Surgeon.....	Henry J. Phillips.
Quartermaster.....	John C. Merriam.
Adjutant.....	Victor Vifquain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	Frank A. Davis.
Sergeant-Major.....	George Boulanger.
Commissary-Sergeant.....	J. B. Smith.
Captain 1st Co., F. W. Willard.	Captain 7th Co., Frederick Cohen.
2d Co., Ernest Fiston.	8th Co., Arthur Holden.
3d Co., W. W. Armstrong.	9th Co., George F. Chester.
4th Co., Henry Scott.	10th Co., — Duvotan
6th Co., Alfred Cipriani.	

Owing to delays, the first battalion of the regiment did not leave New York until the 18th. The other companies did not follow

until some days afterwards. Its subsequent history is hardly such as would be gratifying to the numerous friends of the regiment. It was but imperfectly organized, and speedily the demoralization became so great that the War Department ordered it to be mustered out of the service. But, before this unfortunate event, the regiment participated in the active duties of military life.

It is not always easy to delineate justly the particulars of a controversy. The regiment consisted of French, Americans, and one company of Indians from the Tuscarora reservations. They did not receive their pay punctually, and this operated discouragingly. Although 1,500 men enrolled themselves, it was with difficulty that 900 were kept together to repair to the seat of war. The regiment was attached to the brigade of General John G. Foster, and was placed under command of General Burnside. They set out to join his expedition to North Carolina, but were unable to cross the bar at Hatteras Inlet.

They returned to Fortress Monroe, and afterwards proceeded to Annapolis and went into camp at Fort Severn, suffering severely from sickness contracted on their voyage. They were again sent to Suffolk, where they remained for several months.

The rebels were expelled from Roanoke Island on the 8th of February. On this occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Monteil took a carbine and going to the headquarters of the New York Ninth, tendered his services to the commander, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins. The two repaired together to the field of action. After loading and discharging his piece several times, an order was again to the Ninth to charge. Immediately he sprang forward, and in a few minutes a bullet struck him in the mouth and he fell dead.

The body was sent to New York, where the funeral ceremonies were performed by Rev. Dr. Cummings.\*

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\* Joseph Antoine Viguier de Monteil, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was born in France, at Toulon, department of Vas, on the 14th of June, 1818. His father, Vincent Bartholemy Viguier, was a captain in the marine artillery. His mother's name is Josephine de Monteil. Both families are very ancient and were once very wealthy; but, as were many others, were ruined during the revolution of 1793. Yet the lieutenant-colonel's father was still in very good circumstances when he married. He had seen a great deal of active service, was made a prisoner of war at Trafalgar, and taken to England, from whence he managed to escape with several other prisoners. Returned to France, he married. He had thirteen children—the eldest was the lieutenant-colonel. Two only are living now—daughters; one in Paris with her mother, the other in Toulon.

The education of the lieutenant-colonel was made in the colleges of Toulon and Lorient. He always distinguished himself in mathematics, for which he had a great taste. His father destined him for the navy, but he preferred artillery, and enlisted in his father's regiment. He crossed the Atlantic several times to go to the French colonies in the West Indies, where the marine artillery is usually garrisoned. In 1838 he went to Mexico

The subsequent history of the regiment is brief. Becoming reduced by desertion to less than four hundred men, it was ordered to Washington and formally disbanded. Company A was transferred to the New York Seventeenth. The residue of the battalion either enlisted in other regiments or dispersed. Three of the officers—Capt. Cipriani, Lieut. Victor Vifquerin and Lieut. Maurice de Beaumont, were captured by rebel pickets and conveyed to Richmond, where they joined the rebel army.

with the expedition of Admiral Baudin and Prince de Joinville, and fought at the attack of San Juan d'Ulloa. He became first lieutenant, and was to be raised to the rank of captain when the revolution of 1848 broke out. Then, without thinking of his military career, he came to Paris and mixed with politics. An ardent and devoted republican—a lover of freedom, which he always advocated, he could not think that it would be considered a crime, and that a revolution, saluted by so many with tears of enthusiasm, would so soon be confiscated to the profit of one man; that under a government called republican, republicans would be hunted like enemies, imprisoned, exiled. When the "coup de etat" of 1851 broke out, Viguier de Monteil, who had been living in Paris ever since 1848, fought in the streets against the new despotism that wanted to stifle liberty again. Every one knows the history of that last revolution, when a handful of resolute men kept three days in check the armies of the President, who thought himself lost for a time, and whose carriages were in readiness to take him away from that city which dared to revolt against his good will. But even courage and enthusiasm have a term: Men are but men, and, when, after three days of hard fighting, the heroes of the barricades found themselves abandoned by their friends, exhausted, and without ammunition, they had to give up in despair. Some were taken prisoners, and many of them were not seen afterwards; some, but very few, were happy enough to escape.

Lieutenant Colonel Viguier de Monteil managed to hide himself at first, but was found and arrested; he would probably have paid with his life for his love of liberty, if, by dint of exertions, a friend had not found means to free him. The gaols were then so full of prisoners that it was almost impossible to know who they were, so great was the confusion. The friend in question, who was a lady, did so much that she had the good fortune to obtain his examination before the proofs of his culpability reached the judge, and he was set free. Two days after they tried again to arrest him, but this time he was safe, and three months later his friends succeeded in making him flee to Belgium, where he was not allowed to remain, and which he left for London. Then commenced for him the hard life of the exile, who finds himself in a foreign land, his heart bleeding for the loss of his country, of his friends, and more than all this, who sees the beloved land of his birth the prey of the wicked, and its defenders slandered, ruined, exiled, murdered. No one can realize the bitter pangs, the dreadful sufferings which tear a man's heart at such a sight, when he is unable to fight any more against tyranny. The young girl who had been happy enough to secure the liberty of Viguier de Monteil, and who was then his betrothed, came to London to marry him, in spite of the unwillingness of his parents, and they were united in marriage on the 25th of December, 1852. Abandoned both by their families, they had to struggle against misfortune; but God and their mutual love sustained them. A brother of his wife, who had been living in New Orleans for a number of years, wrote to engage them to come to this country, where the exile finds a home—where all those who have intelligence and energy can live—where all are equal and free. They left London for New York on the 8th of May, 1853, and arrived on the 13th of June. Yellow fever was raging in New Orleans when they were ready to start for that place, and they decided not to go south before winter. They never went. It is then that began for Viguier de Monteil the real life of the poor emigrant. That man, who had never known manual labor, refined and accustomed to the best society, did not disdain to work with his hands; he worked at the Crystal Palace, then afterwards learned the trade of a printer, and was

One of these was a cousin of M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington.

A second regiment bearing the same number, under command of Col. George A. Buckingham, former Major of the Seventy-first New York State militia, was begun in 1862, and named the Vosburgh Chasseurs, in honor of Colonel Vosburgh. The regiment was stationed at the "Red House," in Harlem, and attached to the Eagle brigade, under Gen. F. B. Spinola. It was finally disbanded, and its recruits added to the New York One Hundred and Thirty-second and the Third Metropolitan Guard.

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occupied in a printing office during a whole winter. At last he succeeded in finding a situation in a school; he subsequently went to Newport, R. I., where he stayed about two years as a teacher of French and mathematics. Bad days were over for him; when he returned to New York he had enough of friends to be certain to make an honorable living by teaching, and when the rebellion broke out he had a very fine position.

At the first news of the great rebellion, his old military spirit revived, for he was born a soldier. Moreover, he loved devotedly this country, where he had found the realization of all his dreams of liberty. The position of lieutenant-colonel of a regiment, then in formation, was tendered to him, and he accepted it on the 8th of August, 1861. From that date he worked day and night for the welfare of that regiment. It is not necessary that an extended reference should be made to the officer commanding the regiment. There are differences of opinion in regard to his conduct in many particulars, and any statement that might be made in a sketch of this character would more properly belong elsewhere. It is believed, however, that no reproach has ever been attached to Lieut.-Col. Vignier de Montell. He felt too deeply the responsibility resting upon him as a Frenchman to do aught that would be a reproach to his nationality.

When General Burnside's expedition left Annapolis in January, 1862, the regiment was sent away, and the lieutenant-colonel obtained leave to volunteer in the expedition. His old military spirit and sense of honor suffered of the shame inflicted on the regiment to which he belonged, and from that moment he resolved to die or to prove that he was not to be involved with those men who only sought money or military honors. His letters to his wife are full of regrets and hopes; regrets that a regiment regarded as French should be so disgraced; hopes of redeeming its honor by some action of *eclat*. Life was nothing to him; love for his country, enthusiasm for its cause, were the only sentiments that animated his soul. On the morning of the battle of Roanoke (February 8, 1862), he landed with the Ninth regiment N. Y. S. V. (Hawkin's Zouaves), armed with a carbine, and determined to fight as a private. He refused to serve in the staff, as Gen. Burnside wanted him to do, and declined to command the left wing of the Twenty-first Regiment Mass. Volunteers, whose lieutenant colonel commanding (A. C. Maggi) was his friend. "No," said he to him, "I hold my commission from New York State, I will go with a New York regiment." He wanted to merit his grade and to show his disinterestedness. After having fought for some time at the first rank of the Ninth, he fell dead, struck by a bullet which penetrated his brain, whilst urging his men to advance and to charge.

On the 15th of March, 1862, the last honors were paid to the remains of Lieutenant Colonel de Montell. The preliminary services were held at the residence of his widow, No. 106 East Thirty-third street, Rev. Dr. Cummings officiating. The remains were laid out in a leaden coffin, encoined in rosewood, handsomely ornamented and bearing the following inscription: "A. J. Vignier de Montell, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-third N. Y. V.; died 8th February, 1862; aged 43 years, 7 months and 25 days." The coffin was suitably decorated with the stars and stripes, and on it lay the cap, belt and sword of the deceased. The lid was closed and the leaden covering soldered, on account of the decomposed state of the remains.

The following is an extract of an order issued by General Burnside, in which he named

## THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-fourth regiment while organizing, was called the Hiram Barney Rifles, in honor of the Collector of the Port of New York. It was recruited under Colonel Eugene A. Kozlay. The encampment of the regiment was in the neighborhood of Hudson City, New Jersey. Few events of interest occurred while it was in camp; the companies were filled about the middle of November, 1861.

The principal officers of the Barney Rifles, as given at the close of the year 1862, were as follows :

Colonel, Eugene A. Kozlay; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Ashby

one of the captured batteries after Lieutenant-Colonel Monteil, and spoke in terms of high commendation of the gallantry of the deceased :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }  
ROANOKE ISLAND, February 16, 1862. }

## GENERAL ORDER No. 10.

In giving the name of De Monteil to one of the batteries captured in the action of the 8th, the commanding general desired to express his deep respect for the memory of a gallant soldier.

Among the bravest of the band who fought the battle of Roanoke Island, was Lieutenant-Colonel Viguier de Monteil, Fifty-third regiment New York volunteers. Finding his regiment absent, he proffered his services as a volunteer, and fought bravely in the van till struck dead in the very moment of victory. He fell, leaving the memory of his heroism as a legacy to his family, and as an example to his fellow-soldiers.

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

The widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Monteil has received the following letter from Colonel Hawkins, of the Hawkins Zouaves (Ninth New York regiment). It was written as a private note, but we commit no impropriety in making public the most interesting facts which it contains in relation to the last hours of the heroic officer.

STEAMER VIRGINIA, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., }  
February 13, 1862. }

Dear Madame: It is with feelings of the greatest sadness that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your much-beloved husband. He had volunteered to go out with me to take part in the battle of the 8th inst. We were together when we entered the field, and we were near each other until he fell.

The last I saw of him alive he was standing on a fallen tree urging my men on to the charge. The last words I heard him utter were: "*Chargez mes enfans—chargez Zouaves!*" No soldier ever more gallantly acted or more nobly fell. He was the bravest of the brave and truly patriotic, and died in one of the best causes for which man has ever fought.

Your husband had been on board of this ship with us since the expedition left Hatteras, and had won all our hearts. His character was known and esteemed by all, and he died deeply lamented by all the officers and men who came in contact with him. If you wish me to do anything for you, I am yours to command. I shall do my utmost to have the remains sent to you for burial.

I am, dear madam, with great sympathy, most faithfully your friend,

RUSH C. HAWKINS, *Colonel Hawkins Zouaves.*

To Mad. V. de Monteil, 166 East Thirty-third street, New York city.

Lieut. Col. Viguier de Monteil was not only the good patriot, the sincere republican and the brave soldier I describe; he was an upright and a kind man, so honest that one might almost say that he exaggerated honesty, and so kind that he could write to a friend, to whom he was recommending his wife, in case he should be killed: "I never harmed any one, and I did good whenever I could. If I am to be killed in the next conflict, I shall die without fear, tranquil and hopeful, only regretting to leave my wife alone, and not to see the triumph of the good cause."

(a promotion); Major, Stephen Kovacks (promoted); Adjutant, W. Wertheimer; Quartermaster, H. Hagen; Surgeon, Carl W. Hagen.

Having completed its organization, the Fifty-third regiment started for Washington, D. C., according to orders received from headquarters, on the 29th of November, 1861.

Having been ordered to Blenker's division, then encamped at Hunter's Chapel, Va., about six miles from Washington, the regiment marched to that place and was detailed to the third brigade of that division. During the month of December, 1861, January and February, 1862, the time was occupied by drilling, picketing on Bailey's Cross Roads, etc., and working on the fortifications around Washington.

The regiment participated in a grand review held by President Lincoln and General McClellan, near Munson Hill, and one by Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New York, held on the Division Parade Ground.

On the 10th of March, 1862, before daybreak, marching orders were received, and leaving the tents behind, the regiment moved with its division toward Fairfax Court House. At that place the whole division was reviewed by General Sumner, to whose corps it then belonged.

On the 24th of March it marched over Centreville, Manassas to Warrenton Junction, where it camped for a fortnight. Leaving Warrenton Junction, after being relieved by a part of General Banks' command, on the 10th of April, the regiment marched together with the division over Warrenton, Salem, Upperville and Paris; then crossing the Shenandoah, which was by recent rains swollen to a considerable extent, over Millwood and Berryville to Winchester, arriving at that place on the 22d of April. During this march, the roads being by recent rains and snow in a very bad condition, the men had to suffer many hardships, and the provisions could not reach their destination; besides, the men were entirely out of clothing, most of them walking nearly barefooted.

At Winchester the division was inspected by Gen. Rosecrans, and received the necessary clothing; and being ordered to Gen. Fremont's department, left that place on the 2d of May, marching over Burlington and Romney to Petersburg, where, on arriving, it was reviewed by Gen. Fremont. From Petersburg the division marched to Franklin, a distance of thirty miles, over a nearly bottomless road through the mountains; and after reaching its

destination on the 10th of May, had to suffer a great deal for want of provisions, which could not be furnished because the wagons could hardly travel the roads. During twelve days the men received only five crackers each, and once a day fresh meat without salt.

May 22d, the regiment left Franklin in pursuit of Gen. Jackson's forces, leaving knapsacks and every other luggage at Petersburg; marched day and night, wading the different streams that happened to be in the way over Moorfield, Wardensville and Strasburg, where the enemy was first encountered, and driving him back, pushed forward without halt (the men often suffering from hunger, besides the fatigues of the march, and the chill of the nights, they being without cover), up the Shenandoah, over Woodstock, Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Harrisburg to Cross Keys, where the rebels, having the advantage of the woods and ravines, showed battle.

The battle of Cross Keys ensued on the 8th of June, in which the regiment participated, repulsing an attack of a rebel brigade on Battery F, First New York Artillery, and was openly praised by Gen. Blenker on that occasion for bravery. The loss of the regiment was only a small one, being two killed and ten wounded. Two days after the battle the army was withdrawn, taking the same roads to Strasburg; from there to Middletown, where Gen. Sigel took command.

Here the regiment was attached to the Second brigade, Third division, under command of Gen. Schurz, and notice was received that officers' and men's baggage, which were left at Petersburg while in pursuit of Jackson's forces, were lost. From Middletown the regiment started, July 7th, towards Front Royal, Luray and Sperryville. There the regiment received shelter tents, the first since it left Hunter's Chapel on the 10th of March. On the night of August 8th the camp at Sperryville was left for Culpepper Court House, where the regiment arrived, after a forced march, at noon the following day. The regiment took part in reconnoitering near Robinson river, two days after the battle at Cedar Mountain, and performed picket duty during the stay near that river.

The army falling back, the regiment marched in the night of 18th and 19th of August, to Culpepper, Jefferson and Sulphur Springs; from there on the 22d of August to Rappahannock Station, where Lt.-Col. Charles Ashby took command of the regiment, the colonel leaving on account of sickness; from there along the

Rappahannock during five days to Waterloo bridge, checking the enemy, who was trying to cross at several points. During these days the regiment lost only five men, wounded by exploding shells. From Waterloo bridge the regiment marched over Warrenton, where Maj. St. Trooacs, who had been on recruiting service at New York, rejoined the regiment, to New Baltimore and Gainesville. On the night of the 23d of August, the brigade took up position opposite dense woods.

By the hardships and fatigues of marches and privations during the whole summer, the regiment had been decimated to such an extent, that on the morning of the 29th, when advancing to meet the enemy, the regiment numbered but *three hundred and seventeen* men under arms. During the 29th the regiment was engaged with the enemy for four hours, from 10 A. M., and although more than twice outnumbered by its opponents, not only held its ground, but even advanced about half a mile until relieved by new troops.

The loss of the regiment was a fearful one, numbering nearly the half of its whole strength, among whom were the following commissioned officers :

Second Lieutenant Beer, of Company K; killed.

Captain Wesnecke, of Company D; severely wounded in the leg, since amputated.

Second Lieutenant Schirach, of Company F; severely wounded in the joint of the foot.

The next day the regiment, though being very weak in numbers, met the enemy again, and held its position until 9 o'clock P. M., when it was withdrawn by the commanding General, to bring up the rear of our retreating forces with two pieces of artillery. During this day's fight the following commissioned officers were killed and wounded :

Second Lieutenant Huberkom, Company I; killed.

Captain Ernewein, Company H; wounded in the leg.

Captain Steinhardt, Company G; wounded in the hand.

First Lieutenant Blair, Company A; wounded in the head.

The loss of the two days fight amounts to one hundred and sixty-one officers and men killed and wounded. In the engagements during the two days, officers and men behaved, without exception, with the utmost bravery and coolness. Having gone back as far as Falls Church, the regiment advanced again, after a few weeks, to Fairfax Court House, and being ordered to first brigade, first division of General Sigel's Corps, left for Centreville on the 26th of October, and from there to Aldie, where it stayed until November 18th, performed picket duty during that period.



From Aldie it marched to Chantilly; from there it left again on the 10th of December over Fairfax Court House, Dumfries and Stafford Court House to Fredericksburgh, arriving there on the 16th of December, after a most wearisome and forced march over muddy roads. The next day the regiment fell back again to Stafford Court House, where it is at present encamped.

A few days after the battle of Bull Run, a flag was presented to the regiment, then numbering but two hundred men. It was received by Lieutenant Colonel Ashby.

The roster of the Fifty-fourth regiment as reported in 1863, was as follows :

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Eugene A. Kozlay.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Charles Ashby.
Major .....	Stephen Kovacks.
Adjutant .....	W. Wertheimer.
Quartermaster .....	H. Hagen.
Surgeon .....	Carl W. Hagen.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Henry Root.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Frederick Bott.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Adolph Von Lulwitz.
2d Lieutenant .....	Charles Hartman.
Company B:	
Captain .....	William Kerner.
1st Lieutenant .....	C. H. Brandt.
2d Lieutenant .....	August Osterhall.
Company C:	
Captain .....	Charles Deitrich.
2d Lieutenant .....	Adam Werner.
Company D:	
Captain .....	Joseph F. Werneck.
1st Lieutenant .....	Herman Hist.
2d Lieutenant .....	Ernst Bath.
Company E:	
1st Lieutenant .....	F. Von Schirach.
Company F:	
Captain .....	George F. Kampe.
1st Lieutenant .....	Anton Gfrarner.
2d Lieutenant .....	J. Friedel.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Otto Steinhardt.
1st Lieutenant .....	Gustav A. Hinsch.
2d Lieutenant .....	G. Steaven.

RANK.	NAME.
Company H:	
Captain.....	Ernst Housman.
1st Lieutenant.....	August Ehrhardt.
Company I:	
Captain.....	Charles Wohle.
1st Lieutenant.....	Gustav Lindenmuller.
2d Lieutenant.....	Rudolph Ravens.
Company K:	
Captain ...	Peter Ernenwein.
2d-Lieutenant.....	Samuel Ascher.

### THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The New York Fifty-fifth, the "Guard de La Fayette," was a regiment made up from French residents, and is well known in the city of New York. Its patriotism was almost an axiom. At the beginning of the rebellion, when the Massachusetts Sixth passed through this city on its way to Baltimore and Washington, the members were the guests of the Fifty-fifth New York. The men caught the enthusiasm. A regimental meeting was held on the seventeenth of April, and an unanimous vote given to offer their services to the government. About the first of May, they were accepted. They went immediately into camp at the Battery, whence, after remaining two days, they departed to New Dorp, Staten Island. There they established Camp Lafayette. The following were the officers:

Colonel, Baron Regis de Trobriand; Lieutenant-Colonel, Louis Thourof; Major, Francis Jehl; Adjutant, Leon Carillier; Quartermaster, Joseph W. Meeks, jr.; Surgeon, Felix Petar.

The regiment waited many weeks in camp before receiving equipments or marching orders. These came at last, early in autumn, and the men set out for the seat of war. They were reinforced by new companies of fellow countrymen at Philadelphia, so that the regiment was filled to the maximum number.

The order to join the army in the field was received in October. For some time it was stationed at Fort Guines, in Maryland, and attached to General Buell's division. Cold weather soon afterwards set in, but the French soldiers, who principally constituted the regiment, endured the change even better than the Americans belonging to the same division. They were eager to take part in the active duties of war.

On the 8th of January, 1862, a flag presentation to the Fifty-fifth regiment took place at Tennallytown, near Washington city, the ceremonies being of marked interest. Among the distinguished personages present on the occasion were President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, Gen. Shields, Gen. Keyes and staff, the staff of Gen. Peck, Mr. N. P. Willis, and many ladies and gentlemen from Washington. Hon. Fred. A. Conkling, M. C., pronounced the presentation address, on behalf of the friends of Lieut. Wm. A. Wood, donors of the flags. Madame De Trobriand, wife of the Colonel, held the regimental flag, an elegantly embroidered tri-color, and Mrs. Lieut. Wood the American flag, which were then transferred by Lieut. Wood to the hands of Mr. Conkling, who conveyed them to Col. De Trobriand and his brave countrymen in an eloquent speech. After the presentation, the company partook of a fine collation. President Lincoln, on leaving the grounds, found his carriage surrounded by the whole regiment, who cheered him enthusiastically. The President said that if the Garde Lafayette intended to fight as well as they had entertained and pleased him, he knew they would do well, and had no fears at all on that point. The address of Hon. Fred. A. Conkling was as follows:

*“Col. De Trobriand, Officers and Men:”*

“From the earliest period of recorded history a sentiment of attachment and veneration for their national ensigns has inspired the hearts of every people. The Romans threw themselves on their knees before their standards, swore by them, adorned them with garlands perfumed with incense, and believed them to be the veritable gods of their legions. In time of peace they deposited them in their temples of worship. To lose them in battle was accounted the deepest infamy, while to capture those of the enemy was regarded as the highest glory of the soldier. Sometimes at the moment in an engagement when a column wavered, the commander would order the ensigns to be thrown among the enemy, and the soldiers, roused to almost superhuman exertions to recover them, turned the tide of battle, victory once more perching upon the Roman eagles.

“If, then, the Roman standard, emblazoned with the legend S. P. Q. R., *Senatus, populusque Romanus*, and representing only the semi-barbarian ideas of force, of conquest, and of dominion, was capable of inspiring such devotion and animating its followers to the performance of such deeds, to what heroism ought not the

beloved flag of our country incite the American soldier?—that flag which tells us of great truths and principles which shall live in the affections of our children and our children's children to the remotest generation—which tells us of the God-given right of self-government, as contradistinguished from the impious dogma of the divine right of kings—which tells us of freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trials by juries impartially selected—which tells us of him whose pre-eminent services have won for him the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, of the immortal Washington, by whose hands it was consecrated—which tells us of the heroes who dyed it red with their blood, that our liberties might be secure, of the sages who have reared in this favored land the fairest fabric of free government upon which the sun has ever shone—which tells us of unnumbered victories on the sea and on the land—which speaks to us of all that is venerable, illustrious and pure in our history as a nation—which speaks to us of a commerce which whitens every sea on the habitable globe, and bears upon its wings the glad tidings of salvation to famishing men in heathen lands—which speaks to us of the science and learning which compose the knowledge of man, of the arts and inventions which administer to his comfort, and of the virtues which exalt his character—that flag of which one of our poets has said :

Hail! brightest banner that floats on the gale,  
 Flag of the country of Washington, hail!  
 Red are thy stripes with the blood of the brave,  
 Bright are thy stars as the sun on the wave,  
 Wrapt in thy folds are the hopes of the free,  
 Banner of Washington, blessings on thee.

“But the occasion, like the flag, is thick with the clustering memories of the past. Reminiscences of glory and achievement belong to this day as indisputably as to any day in our military calendar. The 8th of January is signalized as one of America's epochs. It was on the eighth of January, 1815, that an American soldier, grim and earnest in his purpose, but plain and simple in his methods, closed in triumph a brief and brilliant war with the first military and naval power in the world. It was on the same 8th of January that an example was given to our country of the doing of great deeds, the fulfillment of great destinies, the attainment of great results, with means apparently the most inadequate, with preparation the most scanty and imperfect, in spite of poverty and straitened resources on every side. It has been on the

8th of January in every year, from then till now, that the sons and daughters of every State in the Union have commemorated the valiant policies and measures of the President as well as the conquering deeds of the soldier, whose name is forever associated with this day. In this year, for the first time, the anniversary is half lost sight of, amid strange sounds and great realities and still greater presentiments. We have not the accustomed jubilee and festive dalliance, nor have we a completed contest. We stand waiting for an advance, halting in impatient expectation of the onset, pausing in an interval which divides from results which, in their importance to mankind, have no paragons in history. We have need to recur to the 8th of January to start into life the sleeping energies of the nation, to quicken the laggard movements and harden the determinations of those whom peace has almost unfitted for the stern exigencies of war. The ceremony for which we have assembled falls well on this marked and memorable day. There is scarce a prouder day to American arms; and its anniversary is honored by this array of brave men, who have left their homes to defend, on distant battle-fields, the life and honor of their country."

The colors were then transferred to the hands of Mr. Conkling, who, placing them in the possession of Col. De Trobriand, said: "*Col. De Trobriand*: As the organ of Lieutenant Wm. A. Wood, of your regiment, and of his family and friends, I present to you these splendid flags—the one the starry banner of the republic, the other that flag under which Frenchmen know so well how to march to battle and to victory. It is not the first time that the national colors of America and France have mingled their folds on the battle-fields of our country; and as in a former struggle, that union brought a speedy and victorious peace, so I would fain hail it as the harbinger of an early and auspicious conclusion of the contest in which we are now engaged. I commit these flags to your hands, in the confident assurance that they will be safe to the uttermost of honor and knightly fidelity; nay more, that when rebellion shall be crushed out forever, and security and prosperity shall once more reign throughout our borders, they will be borne back to New York, blackened, perchance, by smoke, torn, it may be by traitors, but with all their folds made luminous by the heroic deeds of the brave men whom I see before me, to be greeted on their return by the plaudits of a grateful people."

The winter was spent in camp, only breaking up when the army

of the Potomac moved forward for the conquest of Richmond. The Fifty-fifth was now in the brigade of Gen. Couch. Its record during the year was glorious. It took part in the siege of Yorktown, and achieved credit. After the evacuation of that post, the army of the Potomac moved toward the rebel capital. The Fifty-fifth took part in the battle of Williamsburgh, losing seventeen men killed and wounded. It also participated in the battle of Fair Oaks. Colonel de Trobriand being ill, the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Thourot, whose courage and soldier-like conduct won general admiration. Major Jehl, Captain Four and Adjutant Cavillier also distinguished themselves. As this was the first battle of note since the unfortunate affair of Bull Run, we give the report of the commanding officer to Brigadier-General John J. Peck, commanding the brigade:

"At half-past one o'clock, June 30th, the Fifty-fifth was called out under arms, formed in line of battle and posted, by your order, in advance of our camp. Some minutes after, General Keyes, passing in front of the regiment, said that he designed it to go and save a battery placed in the first line, and which the regiments ahead were no longer able to support.

"General Keyes, in again passing the regiment, spoke a few words, saying that he counted on the 'red caps,' when the Fifty-fifth, led by General Naglee, charged bayonets upon the enemy at 'double quick,' in magnificent style, and, after having taken the position assigned to it, maintained it alone and without any support, under so murderous a fire that in a few moments we had about fifty men *hors du combat*, among whom were five officers. Two horses were wounded, and mine fell under me, pierced by three balls.

"I think I may say that my regiment did almost more than could be expected, more than was possible for four hundred men to accomplish, which number was all its effective strength present. It had saved the battery which had been confided to their care, had held the enemy at bay under a terrific fire for two hours, and maintained their position for half an hour after their ammunition was all expended, waiting for more, and which they were unable to obtain. It was only when the regiment was relieved by the Tenth Massachusetts that it retreated, in good order, to a small wood near the road, where there were intrenchments, and where it was joined by Company I, and twenty men of company H, who had been detached for picket before the regiment advanced.

During our retreat an American flag was saved by one of our officers—Lieutenant Philip C. Rogers, of Company G—who, while in advance of the regiment, found it outside the abattis. The regiment who lost the flag can find it again at General Peck's headquarters. All our companies suffered much, especially those on the left, who, notwithstanding their more than proportionate loss, conducted themselves with exemplary bravery. Our loss, as far as can at present be estimated, is over one hundred men.

"I conclude by saying that I have just cause to be proud of the conduct of my regiment, and hope that you will take due notice of their brave conduct in this hotly contested affair."

The Fifty-fifth also bore its part in the other battles which attended the retreat of General McClellan from Richmond, and earned distinction at Orchard, Malvern Hill and Gaines' Mills.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Regis de Trobriand.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Louis Thourot.
Major .....	Francis Jehl.
Adjutant .....	Leon Cavillier.
Quartermaster .....	Joseph W. Meeks, jr.
Surgeon .....	Warner Van Steenburgh.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Charles A. Devendorf.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Warner Cleveland.
Chaplain .....	Alexander F. Longson.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Charles Naviere.
2d Lieutenant .....	Lehman Israels.
Company B:	
1st Lieutenant .....	William E. Crofts.
2d Lieutenant .....	John G. Kearney.
Company C:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles Gianini.
Company D:	
Captain .....	Louis De Masine.
1st Lieutenant .....	Auguste Riedinger.
2d Lieutenant .....	William A. Wood.
Company E:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Constantine Sivori.
2d Lieutenant .....	John Surand.
Company F:	
Captain .....	Jean Jos. A. Four.
1st Lieutenant .....	Jean P. Jantzen.
2d Lieutenant .....	Louis H. Gein.

RANK.	NAME.
Company G:	
1st Lieutenant.....	Philip C. Rogers.
2d Lieutenant .....	Charles Burch.
Company H:	
Captain .....	Philip Meyer.
1st Lieutenant.....	Alexander Schilling.
2d Lieutenant.....	Francis K. Rieff.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Auguste E. Veyer.
1st Lieutenant.....	George H. Felt.
2d Lieutenant.....	William Brown.
Company K:	
Captain .....	George C. Williams.
1st Lieutenant.....	Emile Durife.

### FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

The Fifty-sixth regiment, N. Y. V. was organized in the autumn of 1861, at Newburgh, N. Y., by Brigadier-General (then Colonel) Charles H. Van Wyck. There were raised at the same time two light batteries, afterwards known as the Seventh and Eighth New York Independent Batteries, and two companies of cavalry, subsequently attached to the First New York Mounted Rifles. The entire command or force was known as the "Tenth Legion."

The patriotic work of recruiting the Fifty-sixth regiment enlisted the sympathy and enthusiasm of all classes and both sexes in the loyal counties of Orange and Sullivan. An editorial article in the *Home Journal*, of Dec. 21, 1861, written by N. P. Willis, the author, conveys a vivid idea of the interest felt.

"From my library-window at Idlewild—two miles on our road to Newburgh—has been visible the white tops of the tents of the 'Tenth Legion,' and their *reveilles* and tattoos, marches and band-playings, have been quite a new variety in our rural music. The encampment has occupied, for two or three weeks, the high terrace-level just in front of Headley, the author's beautiful country-place, and overlooking the romantic scenery of Highland Bay and West Point. Artillery, cavalry, sharpshooters and all, they have numbered fourteen hundred, and our friend Gray, the editor



of the *Daily News*, says it is 'the most robust and healthy regiment that has yet been enlisted.' They are mostly the working men from our agricultural district, and, in several cases, whole families of farmers' sons have volunteered together. In company C there are seven pairs of twins! A glee-club of one hundred members has already been formed; and, (by the way,) the admixture of this German element, with our hitherto proverbially unmusical working-classes, will figure well among the reactionary compensation of the war.

"The detailed account of the 'Legion,' in our local paper, the *News*, contains a record of the *woman sympathy with the soldiers*, which is worth preserving. Mr. Gray says:

"Old Orange and Sullivan (counties) have shown themselves truly patriotic in turning out this noble body of men, and have been unwearied in looking after and providing for their wants. They are well uniformed and all provided with the Enfield rifle with sword bayonet. We doubt not they will give a good report of themselves when opportunity affords. Their wants in camp have been provided for in a manner superior to what usually falls to the lot of camp life. Just think of thirty thousand clams for one dinner, from two thousand five hundred to two thousand eight hundred pounds of beef steak or roast daily, and eighteen cans of milk for supper as a part of the bill of daily fare. If they never meet with worse fare they will endure but little hardship on this score.

"The 'Ladies' Aid Association, of Newburgh, have contributed much toward providing for the wants and comfort of the soldiers, when they shall finally leave 'their homes and loved ones.' Nor have the youthful portions of society been free from efforts in their behalf. They presented the Legion with a flag to cheer them on their way, and have done much in the way of furnishing bags or satchels, pocket cushions, etc. These little bags, designed for each soldier to carry in his knapsack, appear to be a necessity or kind of safety valve. For the curious we name what we saw one disgorge, viz.: a piece of beeswax, a cake of soap, lead pencil, sewing cotton, patent thread, woollen yarn, twine and cord, salve, court-plasters, buttons, sewing and darning needles, pins, pens, combs; all simple but useful. One day last week the high school alone furnished, in addition to other articles, over two hundred of these bags and fifty pocket cushions. Such acts of kindness will not go unrequited."

Companies A and B of the regiment were recruited in Newburgh, as were also parts of Companies C, D, E and G. The entire battalion was organized between the 1st of July and the 26th of October, 1861, and was originally enlisted for three months' service. On the 6th of November, 1861, the regiment left Newburgh, reaching New York on the 7th. under command of Colonel Van Wyck, Member of Congress representing the Tenth Congressional District. The sons of Ulster and Orange, residing in the metropolis, were in waiting, to the number of three hundred, to escort the officers of the regiment to the Everett House, the rank and file being entertained with breakfast at the Park Barracks. After refreshment, a presentation of a stand of colors was made by Mr. John C. Dimmick, on behalf of the natives of Orange and Ulster counties resident in New York. The flags were from the manufactory of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and were elegant specimens of artistic skill. They numbered eight in all, including one regimental flag, with the arms of the United States and the State on a shield joined, supported on either side by a vignette, one being a view of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, the other of a saw mill and stream, well known in the country. The other regimental color was of silk, with an embroidered "Union," and the inscription "Fifty-sixth Regiment, Tenth Legion" in the stripes. The remaining colors were an artillery flag, four feet by five, a cavalry flag, three by four, and two regimental guidons. The entire command mustered 1,453 men, composed of ten line companies, one of cavalry, and a body of sharpshooters.

From the arrival of the Fifty-sixth regiment on the field of active operations until the final muster out, its record was one of which the State may justly boast. It took part in all the battles of the peninsula under Gen. McClellan—Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Fair Oaks, Bottom's Bridge, White Oak Swamp Bridge, Malvern Hill, Carter's Hill; and in South Carolina, at James Island in 1863 and in 1864, John's Island, Siege of Wagner, Siege of Charleston, Deveaux Neck, Coosa Watchie, and Dingle's Mills.

The two flags captured from the enemy during the fights in South Carolina, were captured by this regiment. One at Deveaux Neck, from the Fifth Georgia regiment, in December, 1864, and one at Dingle's Mills, in April, 1865, belonging to a light battery. At the same time a battery of three guns was taken in charge by portions of the Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Veteran Volunteers.

The Fifth-sixth regiment was frequently complimented in general orders for gallantry and good conduct. It became a veteran organization in March, 1864. More than four-fifths of its members, about four hundred and twenty-five men, re-enlisted—a larger number than any regiment in the service. Its record of four years service was without a shadow of stain.

After the cessation of hostilities, the regiment continued to perform duty at Mount Pleasant, Summerville, S. C., and in nearly all the districts in the western and northern parts of the State. It then numbered forty officers and seven hundred men, having been kept generally full by volunteering. During its whole term of organization and service it recruited about three thousand men.

The Fifty-sixth arrived in New York Oct 20th, 1865, whence they were to take route for Albany and be discharged from the service.

In New York city the returned veterans were received by the society of the sons of Orange and Sullivan with a warm welcome.

Leaving the hospitable entertainers in the metropolis, the "Tenth Legion" proceeded by special train to Newburgh, where they were received with every demonstration of respect. The Rev. Mr. Hare addressed the colonel and his officers, to which Colonel Van Wyck responded as follows:

"In behalf of these brave men, he thanked his friends for the hearty and generous welcome extended them. When they left their homes three years ago they little thought that the war would have been prolonged as it has been; and it was the sublimest sight he ever saw when these men, who had been absent for three years from home and loved ones, raised their hands and swore before high heaven that they would never lay down their arms until the rebellion was crushed or they themselves had fallen.

"They regretted this necessity; they preferred their home and its endearments, and when they this morning came in sight of the Hudson river and its mountains, their love for them found expression in loud cheers. But they also knew that as American citizens the soil which holds the sacred remains of Washington is as much theirs as that in our own locality which is historical as his headquarters; and that without the former the possession of the latter is as nothing. And until the old stripes are respected as much in South Carolina as here, they will not lay down their arms.

"They had intended, in leaving North Carolina, to go directly to their homes, but friends in New York desired to entertain

them; and others from Newburgh met them in that city with a similar invitation. That these invitations had been accepted would not be regretted by a man in the command.

"Of those left of their original numbers, more than four-fifths had, without any persuasion, re-enlisted and declared their determination to fight on until liberty and their country shall be synonymous terms, and human freedom prevail in all its parts.

"While they were here they would never forget those who will never again answer the roll-call until the last trump shall sound. By the little hillocks which cover their sacred remains we can track our marches; and to those who have been bereft by their loss we extend our heartfelt sympathy. You can never know how much and how tender is our regard for our dead comrades.

"But life is nothing without country; and unless we can restore the Union and the Constitution in its original integrity, life is of no value to me. With these views we went away, and with them we have returned. He talks of peace, but when any say that he wants peace through any compromise, they say what is false; the American soldier wants no peace until these men lay down their arms in unconditional submission.

"They want no peace until the rebels shall bow down and swear allegiance to the government they have rebelled against. We have re-enlisted with this view, and though we do not believe the war will last for three years, if it should last for three times three, or even thirty years, we shall fight on as long as we are permitted, or until the old flag shall wave and be respected from the pineclad hills of Maine to the golden sands of the Pacific—from the British possessions of the north to the land of the orange and the fig."

The remarks of the colonel were frequently interrupted with applause, and when he concluded "three times three" were given for him.

The regiment then marched into the League rooms, where a bountiful collation had been prepared by their friends of the Union league and the citizens generally.

The veterans arrived at Middletown on a special train at half past one o'clock on Tuesday last, and their arrival was signalized by the ringing of bells, sounding of steam-whistles and firing of cannon. There was a general turnout of citizens to welcome their return. They were met at the depot by the committee of arrangements, officers of the village and the fire department, with the

Middletown band, and escorted to the square in front of the First Presbyterian church, where James N. Pronk, Esq., President of the village, made an eloquent address, welcoming the return of the war-worn veterans from fields of perilous conflict to their homes, and assuring them of the heartfelt sympathy of the people of Orange and Sullivan in their achievements. Col. Van Wyck responded in appropriate terms, and urged that all classes of citizens should cheerfully make the needful sacrifices to carry on the war.

These ceremonies concluded, the Legion was escorted through the principal streets of the village, and then returned to Gothic hall, where, under the supervision of the ladies, long tables had been spread with a bountiful collation, to which the soldiers did ample justice. After the collation most of the privates took the evening trains or private conveyances to their several homes. The officers remained, and were entertained in the evening at a banquet given in their honor by the committee of arrangements, at Mr. Sweet's hotel, with which the festivities of the reception were concluded to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Thus, after arduous and patriotic services, the veterans of the Fifty-sixth returned, like those of other loyal organizations, to their homes, with the dear satisfaction of having faithfully done their duty, and the proud consciousness of deserving a share in the gratitude of their revered country.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862-3.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Charles H. Van Wyck.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Frederick Decker.
Major .....	John J. Wheeler.
Adjutant .....	Eli H. Evans.
Quartermaster .....	Jesse F. Shafer.
Surgeon .....	Solamon Van Etten.
Assistant Surgeon .....	O. A. Carroll.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Albert L. Turner.
Chaplain .....	Charles Shelling.

Company A:

Captain .....	James H. F. Milton.
1st Lieutenant .....	Thomas Atwood.
2d Lieutenant .....	Wilbur Still.

Company B:

Captain .....	Charles F. Thayer.
1st Lieutenant .....	Alfred W. Loomis.
2d Lieutenant .....	James I. Cox.

RANK.	NAME.
Company C:	
Captain .....	William T. Calkins.
1st Lieutenant.....	Edgar E. Morse.
2d Lieutenant.....	James H. Smith.
Company D:	
2d Lieutenant.....	Isaac Beckett.
Company E:	
Captain .....	Daniel D. Ettinge.
1st Lieutenant.....	Henry A. Connelly.
2d Lieutenant .....	Francis Hines.
Company F:	
Captain.....	James Dubois.
Company G:	
Captain .....	William D. Fuller.
1st Lieutenant.....	Mecker G. Bell.
Company H:	
Captain.....	William K. Joscelyn.
1st Lieutenant.....	William B. Baird.
2d Lieutenant .....	A. H. Chittenden.
Company I:	
1st Lieutenant.....	S. Augustus Gould.
2d Lieutenant .....	Demman C. Decker.
Company K:	
Captain.....	Eliphalas Smith.
2d Lieutenant .....	Joseph Holmes.

### FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., Col. S. K. Zook commanding, was organized in New York on the 19th of October, 1860.

The work of recruiting for this regiment went on very successfully. Almost immediately offers of aid in the matter of money and men were coming in from every side. This fine corps was furnished with the celebrated Enfield rifle, and the uniforms were of a superior quality to those ordinarily used. The officers of the Clinton Rifles were directed to report themselves daily at 12 M. at the headquarters, No. 62 William street, to Captain A. Anthony Gutman, who was appointed acting adjutant by Col. Page.

On the morning of Nov. 12th, 1861, this fine regiment, formed of able-bodied men from the interior of this State, and well drilled and equipped, broke up their encampment at Camp Lafayette the evening before, according to orders from Washington, directing them to report themselves at the Capital. From an early hour in the morning the camp was all bustle and confusion; but the men were all in the best spirits, and highly delighted at the prospect of some real active soldiering. At six o'clock everything was on board, and the troops comfortably embarked on the transport "Joseph Belknap," which conveyed them to the Amboy railroad, by which they proceeded to Washington. The regiment numbered seven hundred and forty-one men, under the command of Col. Zook, an experienced and noble officer.

Drill and instruction in infantry tactics twice each day was immediately instituted, and constantly kept up until the commencement of the spring campaign.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Fifty-seventh marched from camp for Manassas Junction, then in possession of the enemy; and occupied it on the 13th, the enemy evacuating upon the advance of the regiment.

On the 15th of March the first reconnoissance of the season was ordered from Manassas, and the Fifty-seventh New York selected from French's brigade to form the infantry force. Brig. Gen. Stoneman, chief of cavalry, commanded the reconnoissance.

This command reconnoitered the country in advance about fifteen miles, encountering the enemy's pickets and skirmishers near Cedar Run, driving them back with loss of forty killed and wounded. The Fifty-seventh sustained no loss.

Having accomplished all that was desired, the command returned, the day following, to Manassas Junction. In this affair the conduct of the regiment elicited general admiration for the discipline and courage displayed in presence of the enemy; and from General Stoneman the colonel received a written communication expressing his thanks for the valuable services of the regiment, and the very handsome manner in which it performed each and all its duties.

On the 25th of March the army moved to Warrenton Junction, and on the 1st of April the campaign ended, and the troops comprising the army of the Potomac returned to Alexandria, there to embark for the peninsula. During this short campaign, which lasted only twenty-four days, both officers and men were without

either tents or baggage, compelled to sleep in the open air, and without a change of clothing.

The regiment embarked on steam transports for Fortress Monroe on the 4th day of April, and disembarked at Ship Point, York river, on the 7th day of April. For ten days the regiment was constantly on fatigue duty, building roads and bridges, amongst the latter the one forming Cheesman's Landing dock, after the completion of which it took part in the siege of Yorktown up to the time of evacuation by the enemy.

In following up the retreating enemy, nothing of importance occurred until June 1st, 1862, when the engagement known as "the battle of Fair Oaks" was fought. In this action the regiment took a very prominent part, sustaining itself against four of the enemy's lines without support, and finally driving them back with heavy loss. The loss in the regiment during this action was great, but it gained imperishable honors. In the official report of Gen. French, commanding the brigade, he says "the Fifty-seventh New York regiment aided so materially as to change the fortune of the day in our favor." At the battle of Fair Oaks three were killed and fifteen wounded.

After the engagement of June 1st the duty imposed upon the troops was of the most severe nature. Constantly required to be ready for action, the men were compelled to sleep with their accoutrements on, and turn out at three o'clock every morning, thus exposing them to the dangerous miasma so prevalent in those regions, and from which the regiment suffered severely.

In the action at Gaines' Mills, on the 27th of June, the regiment, with the brigade, and the brigade of Gen. Meagher, aided materially in covering the retreat of Gen. Porter's command across the Chickahominy river. In this and the engagements which followed during the change of base of the army to the James river, known as the Seven Days' fighting, the division, of which French's brigade formed a part, constituted the rear guard of the army, and was successively engaged at Peach Orchard and Savage Station, on the 29th of June, two short but decisive battles, in which the enemy were repulsed with much loss. The loss of the Fifty-seventh was comparatively small, owing to its precision of fire in action and the handsome manner in which the brigade was manoeuvred by its commander, Col. S. K. Zook. On the night of the 29th the brigade silently withdrew, crossing White Oak Swamp about four o'clock on the morning of the 30th, and immediately



took position again to protect the withdrawal of the wagon train. Here the Fifty-seventh sustained one of the most terrific cannonadings experienced during the war. The enemy came up about nine o'clock, and, finding the bridge destroyed, opened with twenty-four guns of heavy calibre, throwing their shot and shell with great precision and fatal effect.

Having successfully repulsed all efforts of the enemy to cross at this point, during the day, after dark the brigade rapidly marched towards the James river, a distance of sixteen miles, reaching the point known as Turkey Bend at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July, without interruption from the enemy. The troops remained in this position for four hours, at the expiration of which time line was formed, and the brigade, under the command of Col. Zook, marched for Malvern Hill, there taking position in line of battle with the other troops of Sumner's corps. In the engagement which took place this day, the regiment did not take a very active part, consequently the loss was not great.

On the 2d of July, 1862, the army fell back to Harrison Landing, on the James River, and remained there until the 16th of August. When it was decided to evacuate the Peninsula, General Sumner's corps again protected the retrograde movement until its safe arrival at Yorktown.

From here the corps marched to Newport News, and embarked on steam transports for Alexandria. Immediately upon the arrival of the corps at that place, orders were received to march rapidly to Centreville to support the troops of Gen. Pope, then and there engaged with the enemy. The march was made in eight hours, but it being decided by General Pope not to risk another engagement with the enemy at this place, the corps fell back the same night to Fairfax Court House, and on the day following to Alexandria.

Early the next morning the column was again in motion, crossed the chain bridge, and marched into Maryland.

On the 13th of September, at the battle of South Mountain, the regiment was present and formed part of the advance guard in following the retreating enemy to Sharpsburgh.

At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, the Fifth-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York were heavily engaged. After this action the corps marched to Harper's Ferry.

From this time nothing further occurred, except a slight skirmish with the enemy near Charlestown, until the opening of the fall campaign of 1862.

In the advance from Harper's Ferry, October 29th, through Loudon County, Va., the enemy were encountered at Snicker's Gap, November 2d, about two hundred strong, with two howitzers in position. The brigade of Colonel Zook was at once deployed, and, with the assistance of the brigade of General Caldwell, drove the enemy back without loss on either side.

From this point the corps marched, by way of Warrenton, to Frederickburg, arriving on the 17th of November. Here the enemy were discovered posted on the opposite side of the river with four rifle guns. The celebrated New York battery commanded by Captain Petit, supported by our brigade, drove the enemy from their guns in the short space of ten minutes. The town and heights immediately in rear of Falmouth were occupied by Zook's brigade.

The morning of the 11th of December, the Fifty-seventh New York was detailed to assist the Engineer Corps in constructing the pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock, in front of Fredericksburg. In this difficult and dangerous duty, the regiment lost five officers and thirty men, killed and wounded.

In the attack and storming of the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, on the 15th, the brigade formed the second line of attack, and again nobly sustained its former reputation. The Fifty-seventh regiment loss was heavy, both of officers and men, but it fully sustained its reputation as "the fighting regiment of the old brigade!" Major Throop was at this time wounded in the leg, from the effects of which he shortly after died.

This action closed the record of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac for the year 1862. But few of the gallant soldiers who one year before represented the Fifty-seventh, remained to relate the proud history of the regiment; the reports showing including twenty-six new recruits received during the year 1862, only one hundred and eighty-nine officers and men present for duty.

The Fifty-seventh was the last regiment on the field at Fredericksburg. Colonel Zook being in command of the brigade, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Chapman. This officer was wounded on the eleventh of December, and Major N. Garron Throop succeeded. He was a nephew of Enos T. Throop, former Governor of New York, and his mother was sister of Hon. Ward Hunt, judge of the court of appeals. Major Throop was wounded

in the knee by a minie ball on the thirteenth; the limb was afterward amputated, and he died the twelfth of January. He was one of the most heroic young men in the army.

The regiment had suffered severely. All through the campaign of the Peninsula it had borne its full share of duty, and at the battle of Fair Oaks it obtained the credit of having changed the fortunes of the day. At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, it made one of the most brilliant charges of the war, driving the enemy with fearful loss, at all points, and capturing the colors of the Eleventh Alabama regiment, with more prisoners than the regiment had men. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Parison was instantly killed while leading the charge, and the Fifty-seventh lost in this action a third of its officers and men. It lost terribly at Fredericksburgh, so that at the end of the year, but one hundred and eighty-nine officers and men were left.

In 1863 Colonel Zook was made brigadier-general, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman.

The Fifty-seventh was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, at which as usual, it suffered severely. Its former commander, General Zook, received a mortal wound from a sharpshooter. His body was sent home to the city of New York, and lay in state at the city hall on Sunday the thirteenth of July. The funeral took place on Monday, and the occasion was made memorable by the draft riots. The Governor had sent the entire militia of the city and Brooklyn into Pennsylvania, leaving New York utterly defenseless. It was found necessary to employ the soldiers who had come from Gettysburg with the corpse of their commander, to aid in protecting the city. The body of General Zook was buried at Greenwood.

The Fifty-seventh regiment was subsequently consolidated with the Sixty-first regiment infantry.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Samuel K. Zook.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Alford B. Chapman
Major .....	N. Garron Throop.
Adjutant .....	Josiah M. Favill
Quartermaster .....	Charles H. H. Brown.
Surgeon .....	Robert V. McKim.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Henry C. Dean.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Nelson Neely.
Chaplain .....	Abram Platt.

RANK.	NAME.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Charles B. Curtiss.
1st Lieutenant.....	John S. Paden.
2d Lieutenant.....	Francis Covert.
Company B:	
2d Lieutenant.....	Melville Kelsey.
Company C:	
Captain .....	John H. Bell.
Company D:	
Captain .....	James W. Britt.
1st Lieutenant.....	William H. French.
2d Lieutenant.....	George Mitchell.
Company E:	
Captain .....	Julius E. Erickson.
2d Lieutenant.....	J. Henry Erickson.
Company F:	
Captain .....	Augustus M. Wright.
1st Lieutenant.....	William Reid.
2d Lieutenant.....	Augustus M. Wright.
Company G:	
Captain .....	William A. Kirk.
1st Lieutenant .....	George W. Mitchell.
2d Lieutenant.....	George C. Case .
Company H:	
Captain .....	George W. Jones.
2d Lieutenant.....	Richard S. Alcoke.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Henry H. Mott.
1st Lieutenant.....	Jedediah C. Paine.
2d Lieutenant.....	Henry M. Brewster.
Company K:	
Captain ..	Alfred I. La Vallie.
1st Lieutenant.....	Paul M. Pou.
2d Lieutenant.....	Thomas C. White.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

In August, 1861, Secretary Cameron authorized Colonel W. Kryzanowski to form a regiment of riflemen. The colonel had already done excellent service in the District of Columbia, and was very active in protecting the city of Washington and neighborhood before the arrival of the Northern volunteers at the beginning of the rebellion.

Immediately after being commissioned the colonel received two companies that had been raised in Baltimore and Washington of men who had already served under him. They proceeded to the camp of instruction at Turtle Bay, on the 17th of August, under the name of United States Rifles.

Two other organizations of rifles had been commenced—the Humboldt Yagers, Col. Lutz, and the Morgan Rifles, Col. Gellman. They were consolidated in July, but their number not being completed in time, it was finally determined to attach them to the command of Col. Kryzanowski. The Polish Legion, which had been started by Col. Julian Allen, was also united with the Fifty-eighth. The nationality of this regiment was remarkably diversified. The men were Italians, Germans, Poles, Danes, Russians and French. Their discipline was very thorough. Many of them had belonged to military organizations in Europe, and their soldier-like appearance was generally admired.

The recruiting headquarters of the United States Rifles was at No. 239 Broadway. During the season Colonel Kryzanowski received many courtesies from citizens. He was presented with an elegant gold-mounted sword, with sash and belt, by Mr. S. Steinfield, a brother of the Masonic order, who accompanied the gift with a speech complimenting the gallant colonel for his invaluable services in defending the national capital.

The Fifty-eighth, when fully organized, had the following officers: Colonel, W. Kryzanowski; Lieut. Colonel, Francis Getman; Major, Theodore Lichtenstein; Adjutant, Charles W. Leorherdt; Quartermaster, Abraham Nussbaum; Surgeon, Dr. — Hassel; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. — Mencke; Chaplain, Rev. Frederick A. Hertzberger; Sergeant Major, Louis Diedrich;

Quartermaster's Sergeant, Julius Amke; Company Sergeant, Chas. Wurms; Hospital Steward, Theodore Loesch.

A sketch of the history of the regiment from the time of leaving New York till the close of the ensuing year is presented by the commanding officer in the following communication to Hon. Thomas Hillhouse, then Adjutant General of this State :

HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 11TH CORPS, }  
STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Dec. 31st, 1862. }

TO GENERAL THOMAS HILLHOUSE, *Adjutant-General* :

In compliance with your notice, dated Dec. 2d, I have the honor to report as follows :

The Fifty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. V., after leaving New York on the 7th November, 1861, arrived at Washington on the 9th, and remained there until the 13th, when it was assigned to Blenker's division, Third brigade, and marched to Hunter's Chapel. It remained in camp at the latter place until December 18th, at which time it went to Annandale Church to do picket duty for one month. This duty was accomplished with entire satisfaction to the superior commanders, and the regiment returned to camp at Hunter's Chapel on the 18th January, 1862. Not until the 18th of March did any change take place; but on that memorable day the whole army of the Potomac moved, and with it the division to which the Fifty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. V., belonged. It was then that hardships commenced, which are hardly equalled in the military history of the United States. During thirty-eight days the troops saw no tents, while the inclemency of the weather made marching sometimes almost impossible. Crackers, coffee and sugar, with an occasional ration of fresh beef, constituted the food of the troops during that time, in consequence of which their health and numbers decreased every day. The following was the route of march: From Hunter's Chapel to Burke's Station, Fairfax Court House, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, Salem, Paris, Millwood and Winchester, arriving at that place near the 20th of April, 1862. At Warrenton was the only place where the enemy was met; however, no regular engagement took place, because the enemy retired to the other side of the Rappahannock. Had the regiment taken part in any battles, it could not have been decimated more than when it arrived at Winchester, where it was provided with good food and clothing, and again prepared for long and fatiguing marches. On the 2d May it left Winchester,

across the mountains, to West Virginia, under the command of General Rosecrans. The march was by way of Romney, Burlington, Petersburg to Franklin. At Petersburg it joined General Fremont's army, and after a halt of eleven days at Franklin, started, on the 24th of May, for the Shenandoah valley, in pursuit of General Jackson's army. At Strasburg the enemy was at first encountered, and then a series of skirmishes commenced which ended with the battle of Cross Keys, June 8th, in which the Fifty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., took an important part and lost a number of men in killed and wounded. The army, after pursuing General Jackson to Port Republic, returned down the Shenandoah valley to Middletown, where General Sigel took command, and the Fifty-eighth regiment was assigned to the brigade of Colonel Kryzanowski (its former commander), General Schurz's division.

On the eighth of July the army left Middletown, to Front Royal, thence to Luray and Sperryville, where it was encamped until the eighth of August, when it marched to the assistance of General Banks, who had a battle at Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper. Under General Sigel's command the Fifty-eight regiment, N. Y. S. V., participated in the engagements of Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Ford, and subsequently in the battle of Bull Run, twenty-ninth and thirtieth August; it was, together with the Seventy-fifth regiment, N. Y. S. V., the last to cross the "Bull Run" on the night of the thirtieth August, covering the retreat of our army on the march to Centreville.

Since that time it remained in the vicinity of Washington and at Fairfax and Centreville, until the 10th of December, when it marched to Dumfries, thence to Falmouth, and back to Stafford Court House, where it is encamped at the present time.

The total loss is as follows :

Eighteen killed in action.

One hundred and forty-seven discharged on account of disability.

Sixteen mustered out.

Twenty-seven died of wounds.

Sixty-nine deserters.

Twenty-three officers resigned.

Seventy-six from other causes.

Total loss : Three hundred and seventy-six.

During the whole time the regiment has been in the United State service, it has shown good discipline, and has, during action, always behaved well and deserves credit.

Submitting the above report for your Excellency's perusal, I remain your obedient servant,

W. KRYZANOWSKI,

*Colonel 58th Reg't, N. Y. S. V., Comm'd'g 2d Brig. 3d Div.*

Upon the appointment of Gen. Grant to the supreme command, and the transferring of several of the army corps to the Department of the Cumberland, the Fifty-eighth was assigned to duty in that region. The gallant colonel had earned distinction, and was for a time assigned the duties of brigadier general. Its term of service expired in the beginning of the year 1864. The veterans, now but about two hundred in all, agreed to enlist anew. They were awarded a furlough, and, leaving Chattanooga, returned to New York, arriving on the 26th of January. There was not room to inscribe on their banners the names of the battles in which they had fought.

A grand reception was given them. The German military organizations turned out to do honor to their brethren who had distinguished themselves in many of the hardest fought battles of the west. The New York Sixty-eighth were also companions in the display. The Fifth regiment of the National Guard, the old members of the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth, the officers of other German organizations and a large concourse of citizens, formed the escort.

The two regiments arrived by the Hudson River railroad, and marched to the City Hall Park, where the escort received them. They bore the standards which had been presented to them before they first left the city, by James T. Brady. Mayor Gunther proceeded to review them, and then addressed to the men a speech of welcome to their homes.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Waldimir Kryzanowski.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Frederick Gellmann.
Adjutant.....	Gustav Stoldt.
Surgeon.....	Robert Thomain.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Charles Stein.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Francis Hearle.
Chaplain .....	Friedrich Herzberger.

Company A:

Captain.....	Augustus Foster.
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## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

RANK.	NAME.
Company B:	
Captain .....	Peter Koburger.
1st Lieutenant.....	Rudolph Schoverer.
2d Lieutenant.....	F. Sauter.
Company C:	
Captain .....	Frederick Braun.
2d Lieutenant.....	Louis Dietrich.
Company D:	
1st Lieutenant.....	Henry Kern.
2d Lieutenant.....	Nicholas Hehl.
Company E:	
Captain .....	Hermann Bacht.
1st Lieutenant.....	Hermann Herld.
Company F:	
Captain .....	Francis Mayer.
1st Lieutenant.....	Ernst Kurlbaum.
2d Lieutenant.....	Louis Leppfer.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Gottfried Mass.
1st Lieutenant.....	William Appenzeller.
2d Lieutenant.....	Charles J. Barwicki.
Company H:	
1st Lieutenant.....	Max Schmidt.
2d Lieutenant.....	Adolph Schmagrer.
Company I:	
1st Lieutenant.....	Emil Koenig.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Michael Esenban.
1st Lieutenant.....	Charles Warms.
2d Lieutenant.....	Franz Schaurice.

## FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifty-ninth regiment was organized in Greenpoint, or East New York, although much recruiting for it was done in the interior of the State, several companies being started in Clinton and Lewis counties. While in process of organization, the regiment was under the command of Lieut. Col. P. J. Joachimsen.

On the 23d of October, 1861, the municipal authorities of New York presented a regimental flag to the regiment, having upon it the coat of arms of the city and a device. The national colors were also presented to the organization by Hon. Ambrose C. Kingsland, former mayor of the city. Another national flag and two guidons were ordered by the city authorities in April, 1863. These flags were carried by the regiment till the battle of Gettys-

burg, when having become tattered and worn, they were deposited at Washington, D. C.

The regiment left for the seat of war on Tuesday, the 19th of November, 1861, and arrived two days afterwards at Washington, and remained stationed at a little distance from that city till the moving of the Army of the Potomac in 1862. It was attached to the Second army corps, and was a favorite with all its commanders, because of the bravery and superior discipline of the men.

The principal actions in which the Fifty-ninth was engaged during the year 1862, were the battles of Malvern Hill, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Antietam its loss was very severe. It went into the battle with twenty-one officers and three hundred and sixty men, of whom thirteen officers and two hundred and thirty men were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joachimsen had been succeeded by John L. Stetson, of Plattsburgh, a brave and intrepid officer. While leading forward the right wing of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson was struck by a minie bullet and instantly killed.

Several of the officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion, were promoted for meritorious conduct. Major Northedge succeeded Lieutenant Colonel Stetson, and Captain Max A. Thoman became major. Several of the line officers were also awarded elevation of rank.

In October the regiment was engaged in a skirmish at Charlestown, Virginia, where it displayed its usual bravery.

The next action of the Fifty-ninth was at Fredericksburg, on the 11th and 13th of December. The Second brigade, consisting of the Fifty-ninth and Forty-second New York, the Seventh Michigan, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts was the first to cross the Rappahannock, on the afternoon of the 11th. As it entered Fredericksburg it became involved in a desperate conflict with the celebrated "Barksdale's Mississippi brigade." It lasted about an hour, and the Fifty-ninth lost about forty men. Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Seymour were killed. On the 13th the brigade took part in the charge on Mayre's Heights. On this occasion a shell exploding over the Fifty-ninth tore its flags into shreds.

During the winter Colonel Tidball was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Northedge, whose place in turn was taken by Maj. Thoman. But Colonel Northedge did not long continue in command. He

was arrested in April for conduct unbecoming an officer, tried by court martial and dismissed from the service. He appears to have been a brave officer; and it was told of him that he entered a house alone at Fredericksburg, in which were twenty-three rebel soldiers, and made them all prisoners.

The regiment took a conspicuous part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the second of May, 1863, the third brigade of the second division, struck camp about midnight and marched to the Lucy house, where it remained till dawn. It then proceeded to the bank of the river, and upon the completing of the pantoon bridge, immediately crossed and entered Fredericksburg, marching up Princess Anne street to Charles. The regiment was then countermarched and halted; and a little while afterward the brigade moved to the right of the city. There was some skirmishing for a few minutes. About noon the brigade proceeded, by way of Princess Anne and William streets, to the enemy's first line of fortifications, which were soon taken. In a short time the force was withdrawn, and the Fifty-ninth took position near the Gordon house at the north of the church yard, and there bivouacked for the night. One man was killed, corporal B. F. Hainault, and seven wounded.

The next morning, May fourth, straggling parties of men belonging to the Sixth army corps came hurrying into the city in disorder, proclaiming that the enemy were pursuing. Two heavy columns of infantry also appeared in sight, retreating. Lieutenant-Colonel Thoman immediately formed his regiment, throwing it into the churchyard behind a brick wall four feet high. Reinforcements came from the Massachusetts Nineteenth, and the arrangements were made for holding the position. The enemy, then apparently about three thousand strong, without artillery, made no demonstration except to place men in the rifle pits. At ten o'clock sharpshooters were advanced and gave considerable annoyance. About half-past twelve a company of sharpshooters came to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Thoman, and a brisk fire was maintained till night. The Fifty-ninth did not lose a man.

The next morning the regiment crossed back to the northern side of the river and returned to the camp, near Falmouth. The colonel did not command on this occasion, having been placed under arrest. Captain McFadden, Lieutenants Snyder and Pohlman, Adjutant Crawford, Captain Vanderpoel, and others, behaved gallantly.

The next action in which the Fifty-ninth was engaged was a skirmish at Thoroughfare Gap in June 1863.

It also bore its part at the battle of Gettysburg, on the second and third of July. On the morning of the second, Lieutenant-Colonel Thoman was mortally wounded. Adjutant Wm. Henry Pohlman took command and distinguished himself gallantly. About 4 o'clock on the third his left arm was broken by a minie ball, but Wolfe-like, he continued an hour longer in the battle, when the wrist of the right hand was shattered by a shot and the arteries severed. This was his fourteenth and last battle. He was the only son of the late Rev. William J. Pohlman, missionary to China. He was assigned to duty in the Fifty-ninth as a lieutenant the previous December.

The next occasion for the regiment to display itself, was at a skirmish near Williamsport, a few days after the battle of Gettysburg.

At the end of the two years for which the regiment had enlisted, its handful of veterans, less than two hundred in all, enlisted anew, and returning home, in December, was allowed to remain till its ranks could be filled.

## OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	William Linn Tidball.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	William Northedge.
Major .....	Max A. Thoman.
Adjutant.....	Horace P. Rugg.
Quartermaster .....	Zan L. Tidball.
Surgeon .....	Joseph P. Colgan.
Assistant Surgeon.....	William J. Burr.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Henry Duane.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Sherman N. Aspinwall.
2d Lieutenant .....	Thomas Kirk.
Company B:	
2d Lieutenant.....	Ambrose F. Cole.
Company C:	
Captain .....	Charles Wolff.
1st Lieutenant.....	Howard V. Tompkins.
2d Lieutenant.....	Jacob Schneider.
Company D:	
Captain .....	Edward Reynolds.
1st Lieutenant.....	Bertholf H. Heilman.

RANK.	NAME.
Company E:	
Captain .....	William Lyre.
1st Lieutenant .....	Stephen C. Roosa.
2d Lieutenant .....	Henry N. Hamilton.
Company F:	
Captain .....	James H. Purdy.
2d Lieutenant .....	Henry Totten.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Gould J. Jennings.
1st Lieutenant .....	Benj. W. Vanderpoel.
2d Lieutenant.....	Hannibal Seymour.
Company H:	
Captain .....	Miller Moody.
1st Lieutenant.....	William McFadden.
2d Lieutenant .....	Wilson S. Lafferty.
Company I:	
Captain .....	James H. Birdsall.
2d Lieutenant .....	Edward P. Richards.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Abraham Florentine, jr.
1st Lieutenant.....	Daniel Townsend.
2d Lieutenant .....	James Peacock.

### SIXTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixtieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was formed under an order issued by Governor Morgan to Colonel Charles R. Bourdage, July 5th, 1861, to rendezvous his regiment (the Thirty-third N. Y. S. M.) at Ogdensburgh. The work of recruiting began at once, and the regiment was organized as follows by companies:

William B. Goodrich, William Montgomery and Capt. Benj. R. Clark recruited in the towns of Canton, Herman, Potsdam, Russell, Madrid, Colton, Parishville, and Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, and reported at Camp Wheeler with four hundred and five enlisted men, one hundred and one of whom were accepted and mustered. This company, designated as Company A, was organized by electing Wm. B. Goodrich, captain; Benj. R. Clark, first lieutenant; and Wm. Montgomery, second lieutenant.

Capt. David Day, 2d, and Lieut. John Snyder recruited in Macomb, Gouverneur and Depeyster, St. Lawrence county, and went into

camp with forty men. Designated as Company B; the company organized by electing David Day, 2d, captain; John Snyder, first lieutenant; and James Horst, second lieutenant.

John C. O. Reddington, a private in the Eighteenth New York State Volunteers; Thomas Hobart, a private in the Seventh Massachusetts State Volunteers; John E. Wilson and Nehemiah Wiley recruited in Hammond, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Edwards, Rossie, Russell and Fowler, St. Lawrence county, and reported with thirty-two men. Designated as Company C; the company elected John C. O. Reddington, captain; James Young, first lieutenant; and Thomas Hobart, second lieutenant.

Lieut. James M. King, Winslow M. Thomas and Geo. M. Gleason recruited thirty-three men in Russell, Edwards, Pierpont and Canton, St. Lawrence county. Company D was organized by the election of Winslow M. Thomas, captain; James M. King, first lieutenant; and George M. Gleason, second lieutenant.

William H. Hyde, P. Shelly Sinclair and George J. Cornish recruited fifty-one men in Malone, Bangor and Brandon, Franklin county. Wm. H. Hyde, was chosen captain; P. S. Sinclair, first lieutenant; and Hosea C. Reynolds, second lieutenant Company E.

Thomas Elliott, a private in the Seventh New York State Militia, recruited under special order of the President fifty-four men. He was elected captain; John Delaney, first lieutenant; and Milton F. Spencer, second lieutenant Company F.

Capt. Hugh Smith recruited twenty-seven men in Madrid, Waddington, Louisville, Masseva and Norfolk, St. Lawrence county. He was chosen captain of Company G, with Orson M. Foot, first lieutenant and John Dundon, jr., second lieutenant.

James M. Ransom, Lorwey E. White and Marcellus L. Fitch recruited forty-five men in Champlain, Mooers, Ellenburgh, Altona, Chazy and Saranac, Clinton county, and Lisbon, St. Lawrence county. James M. Ransom was elected captain; Lorwey E. White, first lieutenant; and Marcellus L. Fitch, second lieutenant Co. H.

Rev. Jesse H. Jones and Guy Hogan recruited fifty-five men in Lawrence, Stockholm and Brasher, St. Lawrence county. Jesse H. Jones was made captain; Guy Hogan, first-lieutenant; and Lyman M. Shedd, second-lieutenant, Company I.

Abel Godard and Capt. Henry C. Eastman, of the Thirty-fourth regiment, N. Y. S. M., recruited forty-two men in Stockholm and Richville, St. Lawrence county. Abel Godard was elected cap-

tain; Henry C. Eastman, first lieutenant; and Abner B. Shipman, second lieutenant, Company K.

On the 25th October, Hon. Wm. B. Wheeler, for whom the camp was named, presented to the regiment a National flag. On Tuesday, October 29th, Colonel Wm. B. Hayward, late of the Sixtieth regiment N. Y. S. V., reported at camp as the commander of the One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment. October 31st, Hon. John Five presented a State banner to the regiment, on behalf of the ladies of Ogdensburgh. The regiment left Ogdensburgh for the seat of war November 1st, 1861, and shortly after reaching Washington was assigned to duty in guarding the railroad between Baltimore and the National Capital. On the 12th of January, 1862, Col. Wm. B. Hayward was honorably discharged, having tendered his resignation to the War Department, and on the 27th January, Col. George Sears Greene, a graduate of West Point, took command of the One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment. Guard duty continued without change until May, when Col. Greene received a commission as brigadier-general, and Lt.-Colonel Wm. B. Goodrich succeeded to the command; Major Brundage becoming lieutenant-colonel, and A. B. James, adjutant of the Fiftieth regiment N. Y. S. V., receiving a commission as major of the Sixtieth. On the 11th of May, six companies of the regiment, A, D, E, F, H, and K, were ordered to Harper's Ferry, leaving companies B, C, E, and I on railroad duty. June 2d, Major-General Sigel arrived at Harper's Ferry, and took command of the forces there collected, which soon after moved forward to Winchester, just evacuated by Stonewall Jackson. July 1st, Lt.-Colonel Brundage left for home on sick leave. During this month Major-General Sigel was relieved from command of the division by Major-General C. Augur, and Brig.-General Greene returned to take command of the brigade, and on the 21st the four companies which had been left on railroad duty rejoined the regiment. The regiment suffered severely during the hot weather from typhus fever, losing several officers and enlisted men. One hundred of the latter were removed to hospitals at Fauquier Springs, but the sickness continued. Meanwhile Lt.-Colonel Brundage returned to the front, but only in time to share in the retreat of General Banks through Virginia. Major Jones was soon after promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the One Hundred and Sixth regiment, of which he subsequently became colonel, and Capt. Abel Godard succeeded him as Major of the Sixtieth regiment.

At the battle of Antietam the heroic Colonel Wm. B. Goodrich was killed by a rifle ball in the right breast. The report of Lt.-Colonel Brundage of this battle was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, LOUDON HEIGHTS, VA., }  
*Sept. 25th 1862.* }

TO BRIGADE GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE, *commanding 2d Division,*  
*11th Army Corps :*

I have the honor to report that on the morning of Sept. 17th, 1862, Col. Wm. B. Goodrich, being in command of this brigade, was ordered to take the brigade, then composed of the Sixtieth and Seventy-eighth N. Y. S. V., Third Delaware and Purnell Legion, into the field on the right of the line of battle. Before getting into position, the Purnell Legion was ordered to some other position in the field, which reduced the line of this brigade to the three first named regiments. On getting into position skirmishers were thrown out on the right and left, who cleared the woods of the enemy's sharpshooters. While thus engaged, and about an hour after the commencement, the colonel commanding was mortally wounded and borne from the field. The command then devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Austin, of the Seventy-eighth New York, who remained in command during the day. About an hour and a half from this time orders were received to withdraw the brigade from the field. This was done, and the line shortly after reformed about half a mile to the rear of its former position. The brigade remained in the line till near dark, when they were by yourself to rejoin the division. This report is made from recollection only, no date being kept, as the command was not handed over to me till late in the evening. I deem it just, however, to make honorable mention of the coolness and bravery of the officers and men in action, especially of the true soldierly bravery of Colonel Goodrich, the daring and courage of Lieutenant-Colonel Austin, and the valuable services of Captain Redington, of the Sixtieth New York and First Lieutenant McGreggor, of the Seventy-eighth New York; the two latter having charge of the skirmishers.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES R. BRUNDAGE,

*Lt. Col. commanding Third Brigade.*

On the 11th of October, Major Godard and Quartermaster Merritt returned to camp with a large number of convalescents. On the 28th the regiment moved from Loudon Heights to London



Valley, and the Sixtieth, One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth New York, the Third Delaware, and the Purnell Legion were brigaded under General A. J. Jackson, as record in the Second division, Twelfth army corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Brundage resigned early in the following month, and Captain J. C. O. Redington was promoted to take his place. Major Godard resigned in the December following, and Captain Winslow M. Thomas was appointed major.

From an account of the Sixtieth regiment by its chaplain, Richard Eddy, the following statistics are gathered :

Strength of regiment, February 20, 1863 (including officers and non-commissioned staff.....	589
Total present for duty at that date.....	357
Absent, detailed, deserted, or in hospital.....	232

SUMMARY OF LOSSES TO FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

	Deserted.	Dishonorably discharged.	Honorably discharged.	Died.	Total.
Officers.....	....	....	17	6	23
Band.....	....	....	18	2	20
Co. A.....	7	....	17	6	30
B.....	7	....	15	3	25
C.....	11	....	31	6	48
D.....	5	1	17	13	36
E.....	11	1	31	5	48
F.....	10	....	19	10	39
G.....	6	....	17	2	25
H.....	8	....	12	6	26
I.....	8	....	26	9	43
K.....	7	1	20	9	37
Unassigned.....	....	....	....	1	1
	<u>80</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>401</u>

The subjoined interesting account of the part taken by the Sixtieth regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, is from the journal of the regimental quartermaster, E. A. Merritt, now Quartermaster-General N. Y. S. M. :

“ *May 1st*—This morning we received orders to muster for pay; had just commenced when the boom of cannon was heard but a short distance from us, and we were ordered into line, and were soon marching in that direction, which was towards Banks' Ford. We marched down through the pine woods, over brooks and almost everything that could impede our progress. We were soon near enough to have occasion to dodge the enemy's solid shot, which were hurled toward us in great profusion, and some of them

came uncomfortably near. I assure you it was not very welcome music, as they came crashing through the trees, but I believe none of our regiment were injured. Soon the musketry firing became very brisk, and we were ordered to fall back. After falling back about a mile we threw out skirmishers and very quietly drew back toward our camp. Soon after there was a furious attack made by cavalry on our right, but they were nobly repulsed. Again they tried on our left but were driven back, the loss being heavy on both sides. Morning came, and found along our whole line a splendid rifle-pit. The men had worked all night; they had worked hard for nearly a week, had skirmished all day, and now they work all night, constructing breastworks, and the only tools they had, with the exception of two or three spades, as many axes and picks, were the bayonets of their guns and tin plates from their haversacks; but with all these disadvantages to surmount, in one night had constructed fortifications behind which they felt perfectly secure.

"*May 2d*—This day we were permitted to rest quietly, with the exception of an occasional shell, which burst near enough to remind us of our proximity to the foe. At about 4 P. M., firing commenced in the woods in our front. We immediately sprang to arms, and anxiously waited an attack on our intrenchments. All at once a general attack was made on our right, and we were moved up the length of our division. Stragglers at this time came running past in great confusion, stating that the Eleventh corps, to which they belonged, was all cut to pieces; our regiment was engaged trying to stop them, forming them into line that they might again report to their proper commands. The enemy were finally repulsed before fairly turning our flank, and were driven around nearly in rear of us. The cannonading at this time was terrific. They massed their forces twice during the night and attempted to force our line. Artillery was ready for them, and they were driven back with fearful loss. It was a beautiful night, and the artillery firing was the most fearfully grand sight that I ever beheld.

"*May 3d*—This being Sunday, and as we knew that this was the enemy's fighting day, we looked for a hard day's work; the ball opened early and fiercely. About sunrise we were ordered to move to the right about the length of our regiment and at right angle with the rifle-pits, for the purpose of stopping stragglers. This left us in a very exposed position; we threw up some oak

brush and shrubbery in front of us, as a sort of protection, and then lay down behind it awaiting the advance of the enemy. Soon the men of regiments which had been engaged came running back, some with and some without arms. We succeeded in stopping many of them. Soon the enemy were near enough for us to do a little execution; we arose, discharged our pieces at the foe who were advancing, leaped over our brush heaps, advanced, loaded and fired several rounds, and then resumed our former position, and waited for them to form their line, which we had broken up somewhat, and advance upon us again, which they soon did. We gave them another volley, then charged upon them, but they would not stand, but ran in all directions. We therefore stood and fired upon them several rounds more, but seeing that we were the only regiment that had not retired, concluded that we had better fall back. At this time our commanding officer, Lt.-Colonel J. O. Reddington, could not be found; some said he had been killed, but the regiment rallied and formed in line and was marched to the rear by the senior captain, Thomas Elliott, about one hundred rods. There we formed a line under the direction of a staff officer (General Geary's). About this time Colonel Reddington came up uninjured. Before marching to the rear, Major Thomas and Captain Elliott had received slight wounds; the Major had left the field, and Captain Elliott left immediately after forming the second line. After forming the line we were cheered by the words of General Geary's aid, who said, "General Hooker says it is all well on the right, hold this position and all is safe." The determination that was depicted in the countenances of the men was beautiful to behold; but the enemy outnumbered us five to one, and, though every inch of the ground was contested, inch by inch, we were compelled to retire.

"While fighting at this point the adjutant was severely wounded by a grape shot—probably from our own guns—striking his sword scabbard, which, being of steel, doubtless saved his life. We continued to fall back until we reached the plank road, where there was another line of rifle-pits. These we immediately occupied, and remained about an hour under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, supporting a battery, which was finally compelled to fall back, taking some of their pieces out by hand, as their horses had been killed by the enemy's shells. We fell back in good order and joined our brigade, which we found located about three-fourths of a mile south-east of the Chancellorsville

House, in an oak thicket, and there we hoped for a short time at least to rest ourselves, as we were very much exhausted from constant vigilance and anxiety; but how vain were our expectations, for we had not been there exceeding ten minutes, when, our men thinking it a good time to make coffee, kindled fire for that purpose, the smoke from which ascending above the tops of the trees, discovered our whereabouts to the enemy, and they at once opened upon us such a shower of shot and shell, as reminded us quite forcibly that they were not willing we should remain any longer.

“Our regiment was now marched down to the trenches again, and took position in the front line, there to do picket duty. About one-half of the regiment was sent out as skirmishers, the remaining half being left in the trenches as a reserve. Nothing occurring of importance that night, we were relieved in the morning by our reserve, we taking their position. We then fell to work strengthening our breastworks and arranging everything for the contest which we now expected every moment, as there was heavy skirmishing just on our right and momentarily working towards our line; but the enemy were repulsed and held in check, so that they did not come upon our entrenchments. At this time Gen. Kane, of the Second brigade, came down and congratulated us on our success in the completion of our breastworks, and said he would like to see five thousand of the enemy attack that position, held just by our regiment alone. Said he: ‘I have heard of the valor displayed by you in the field yesterday; you were not content to dance with the girls all day, but had to go down below and smoke in the enemy.’”

The Sixtieth continued in active operations, marching with its army corps. On the 2d of July, 1863, it found itself moving toward the field of Gettysburg. On the 2d the regiment was commanded by Colonel Godard, with Lieut. Nolan acting Adjutant, and ten line officers and 255 enlisted men in action. It captured two flags from the enemy and took fifty-six prisoners, including two officers. In the battle of the 3d two enlisted men were killed, one officer (Lieut. Stanton) mortally wounded, and another lieutenant and nineteen men wounded more or less severely. On this day the Sixtieth occupied position on the extreme left of the Twelfth corps, joining the right of the First corps.

The following supplementary report was written immediately

after the battle<sup>b</sup> by Col. Godard, commending the Sixtieth at Gettysburgh :

“HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., }  
 “NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA., 4th July, 1863. } ”

“*Capt. Charles P. Horton, Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps :*

“Captain—Herewith I have the honor to report that the situation and condition of the Sixtieth regiment N. Y. S. V., under my command at the battle of Gettysburg were as follows, to wit : On July 2d, at or about 6½ o'clock A. M., the regiment, with the brigade, assumed positions in line of battle, connecting with the right of the First army corps, where my command threw up entrenchments by order of Gen. Greene in person, commanding Third brigade. The men of the regiment worked with a will until about 9 o'clock A. M., by that time completing the entrenchments, which commanded on the left and centre the brow of a precipitous hill, and on the right extended to low ground. This line of entrenchments was about one mile from the enemy's front, as I estimated the distance. Our works connected on the right with those of the One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, of our brigade. From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., or thereabouts, my men lay quietly, behind our line of arms in the rear of our works. In the meanwhile Gen. Greene passed frequently, inspecting the works.

“At about 4 o'clock P. M. General Geary, commanding our division, espying the enemy in line, apparently a brigade in force on my left, placed in position four guns, one in my line, whose firing scattered the enemy from our view. During the one-half hour's firing of the gun in our line, the gunners being wounded, were replaced by men from my regiment who were acquainted with artillery practice. The gun was removed before five o'clock, P. M., and the line of the regiment was quiet until about seven P. M., when the enemy's infantry advanced in force, our skirmishers falling back within our line, and we opened a fire upon the enemy's line, which continued along our whole line at close range, with, as was afterwards discovered, terrible effect, for about two hours, when, the firing of the enemy being nearly silenced, I ordered an advance of a portion of our regiment, who eagerly leaped the works and surrounded about fifty of the enemy, among whom were two officers, and took, at the same time, two flags, one a brigade color, the other a regimental banner. At the

receipt of these flags a quiet enthusiasm pervaded the men and officers of the regiment.

“At the opening of the infantry fire, an order was received from General Greene that I must hold the works under all circumstances. I sent frequently for ammunition, which was promptly furnished, the regiment being out of ammunition at but one time, when, by my order, bayonets were fixed and thus remained until the boxes were replenished. All commands were received by the men coolly, and instantly obeyed, more especially the orders ‘commence’ and ‘cease firing.’

“During this time nine men were killed and sixteen wounded. Occasional firing was held on our regimental line until the break of day, July 3d, when, with the exception of a reply to rebel sharpshooters, the firing ceased. We could then see large numbers of the enemy’s dead within less than fifty feet of our lines. My men numbered 255, and sixteen line officers and adjutant, and one field officer. Lt.-Colonel Redington, July 2d, being brigade officer of the day, but after the picket and skirmishers came in, did not report to me during the engagement, being at the rear of the regiment late in the morning of the 3d.

“The light firing above mentioned continued until a reported advance of the enemy’s infantry, at about four o’clock A. M., July 3d, when heavy firing opened on both sides, and continued until 9 o’clock A. M., the enemy being steadily held in check until the time they retired, leaving only sharpshooters, who kept up interval firing until about two o’clock P. M., when, my men being much exhausted, the Sixtieth was relieved for one hour, retiring from and returning to the intrenchments under a sharp fire of sharpshooters.

“During the morning we sustained a loss of two men killed and seventeen wounded, in addition to two lieutenants, one slightly, the other severely wounded (subsequently died). Our men resumed their places behind the works about an hour after being first relieved, and there remained until 2 o’clock A. M., July 4th, meanwhile there being no general firing. Too much praise cannot be awarded the regiment for its coolness and perfect obedience to orders. Officers and men were alike entitled to a proud reputation for efficient service in defending the hill upon which they were elevated, it being a most commanding position on the left of the Twelfth corps. The colors above named, captured by the regiment, have been forwarded to brigade headquarters, thence to

be sent to the proper department. The proper record of capture is inscribed upon them. A full and complete list of killed, wounded and missing has been forwarded to brigade headquarters. The supplementary report is most respectfully submitted.

“ABEL GODARD, *Colonel Commanding.*”

The following account of the capture of the rebel colors alluded to above, is likewise from the pen. of Col. Godard :

“HEADQUARTERS SIXTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. V., }  
 “NEAR GETTYSBURG, PA., *July 4th, 1863.* } ”

“CAPT. C. P. HORTON, *Assist.-Adj.-Gen., Third Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.*

“Captain—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the circumstances attending the capture of two rebel flags (one a brigade battle-flag and the other a regimental banner), forwarded to brigade headquarters in conformity with existing orders.

“About half-past six o'clock, P. M., on the second of July, brisk picket firing commenced in our front. Shortly after, the rebel line advanced in large force, apparently with the intention of carrying the breastwork at all hazards. The pickets retired slowly, fighting step by step, the rebel line steadily advancing. About half-past 7 o'clock P. M., the rebels had advanced within short rifle range of our breastwork, and the action became general from right to left. The rebels made a desperate charge on the works, but were met with such determination that they were forced back in considerable disorder and with heavy loss. Again they rallied and again were met with a steady fire, so terrible in its effect that they retired in precipitate confusion. The firing had at this time ceased. I then ordered a part of my men to advance over the breastwork. They immediately went forward and captured the above mentioned flags and fifty-six prisoners. The manner of the capture of the flags and prisoners will illustrate, more than my words can express, the terrible effects of our fire. The fire was so galling that they abandoned the flags, and the prisoners who were captured were afraid to advance or retreat. The color-bearers were both killed. The blood of one can be seen on the large flag. He advanced within twenty paces of the breastwork. The brigade battle-flag is said to belong to Jones' brigade. The regimental banner, as was learned from some prisoners, was a present from the ladies of the district in which the companies were organized. Seven officers were found

on the ground covered by the color and ground. This shows the desperate valor of the rebels and the fearful accuracy of our fire.

"Very respectfully your ob't servant,

"A. GODARD, *Colonel Commanding.*"

The account of the gallant Sixtieth regiment extends over a wide field of active service. Leaving Ogdensburgh, November 1st, and the State, November 5th, 1861, it remained on duty at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Shenandoah Valley, and other points, until September, 1862, when it took a distinguished part in the battle of Antietam, suffering the loss of its brave colonel, Wm. B. Goodrich, as above noticed. At Chancellorsville it had eleven killed and fifty wounded and missing. At Gettysburg, as stated, the loss was thirteen killed and thirty-seven wounded and missing. It served in the Army of the Potomac until the 25th of September, 1863, when it was transferred, with the Twelfth army corps, to the Department of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain (where it lost five killed and thirty-two wounded), and captured Gen. Walthall's sword, his brigade battle-flag, two pieces of artillery, and about two hundred prisoners. At Missionary Ridge, Perine Creek and Ringgold, the regiment won high praise, in the latter battle having four killed and thirteen wounded. It re-enlisted as a veteran command, December 24th, 1863, and served under Sherman in the battles of Resaca, Mount Hope Church (where it had eight killed and fifty-two wounded), and Peach Tree Creek, and it was the first regiment to plant its banner over the court house of Atlanta, contesting for that honor in a race with the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers.

At Chancellorsville, the Sixtieth was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Redington, but in all the subsequent battles above mentioned it was commanded by Col. Abel Godard. On the march from Atlanta to Savannah, it was commanded by Major Thomas Elliot, and was one of the first regiments to enter the city of Savannah, belonging, as it did then, to the Third brigade, Second division, Twentieth corps.

In taking leave of this fine regiment, remembered proudly at home as "The St. Lawrence Regiment," no better tribute can be paid to it, than is embodied in the following letter, addressed to Governor Seymour, by Hon. R. W. Judson, in transmitting its war-worn flags to the Adjutant-General, after the



re-enlisted "veterans" had marched a second time to the defense of their country.

"OGDENSBURGH, N. Y. }  
 "September 8th, 1864. }

"To His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR :

"Colonel Godard, the able commander of the gallant Sixtieth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, at the re-enlistment of his regiment and their departure for the seat of war, confided to my care their tattered and battle-scarred flag, to be transmitted to our capitol and placed in the archives of our State.

"It may not be inappropriate for me to say, that the brave men of the Sixtieth parted with their flag as from a friend indeed. When first they marched with it to the field, they loved it for its brightness and beauty, and the kind feelings that attended its presentation, and, as they bore it home scarred and torn with the hostile implements of war, their love strengthened into sacredness and devotion; it had been their companion through years of hardship and suffering; for its defense many had fallen. It had waved its defiance to rebels on the bloody fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Ringgold and Lookout Mountain.

"The Sixtieth was a regiment of brave and noble men, and their record is without blot. They have borne the blunt of battle and ravages of disease without a murmur of discontent. Many, very many of their original number, sleep with the fallen on the battle-fields of the Union, and the noble veteran remnant of that once large body of men confide to your care this monument of their glory, and record of their honor.

"With feelings of pride and pleasure, I perform my trust, and in the name of those heroic men who have gone again to fight the battles of their country, and stand as a wall of fire between us and those who seek to destroy our goodly land, I now commit, Sir, this war-worn banner to your care.

"I have the honor to be

"Very respectfully,

"Your ob't servant,

"R. W. JUDSON."

## OFFICERS OF THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1861-2.

RANK.	NAME.
Major .....	Abel Godard.
Adjutant.....	Lester S. Wilson.
Quartermaster .....	Edwin A. Merritt.
Surgeon.....	James S. Gale.
Assistant Surgeon.....	William B. Chambers.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Charles H. Burbick.
Chaplain .....	Richard Eddy.
Company A:	
Captain .....	William Montgomery.
1st Lieutenant .....	Norris M. Dickinson.
2d Lieutenant .....	Langdon Clark.
Company B:	
Captain .....	John Snyder.
1st Lieutenant.....	James Hurst.
2d Lieutenant .....	Charles H. Houghton.
Company C:	
1st Lieutenant .....	James Young.
2d Lieutenant .....	Thomas Hobart.
Company D:	
Captain .....	Winslow M. Thomas.
Company E:	
Captain .....	William H. Hyde.
1st Lieutenant .....	P. Shelly Sinclair.
Company F:	
Captain .....	Thomas Elliott.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Delaney.
2d Lieutenant .....	Michael Nolan.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Hugh Smith.
1st Lieutenant .....	Orson M. Foote.
2d Lieutenant .....	John Dundon, Jr.
Company H:	
Captain .....	James M. Ransom.
1st Lieutenant .....	Marcellus L. Fitch.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Jesse H. Jones.
1st Lieutenant .....	Duncan M. Robertson.
2d Lieutenant .....	Thurston Greene.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Abner B. Shipman.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward A. Rich.
2d Lieutenant .....	James E. Kelsey.

## SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixty-first regiment N. Y. S. V., was organized in New York city in 1861, by a consolidation of the "Clinton Guard" and the "Astor Regiment." Companies and portions of companies from various counties of the State were incorporated with this regiment, among others a company of students from Madison University, Hamilton, Madison county. A fine stand of colors was presented to the regiment November 6th, 1861, at Camp Harris, Staten Island. The Sixty-first was evidently a "fighting regiment," and borne a distinguished part in many of the hardest battles of the war.

The Sixty-first left its rendezvous at Staten Island in November, 1861, under command of Col. Spencer H. Corre, to whom had been given the original formation of the regiment under authority of the War Department. After Col. Corre the regiment was successively commanded by Col. H. L. Barlow, Col. Nelson A. Miles and Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Massett. The following report of Col. Miles to the Adjutant-General, N. Y. S. M., gives an account of the services of the Sixty-first from the date of its organization to March, 1863.

"HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., }  
 "CAMP MARS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *March*, 1863. }

"To the Adjutant-General of the State of New York :

"Sir—In compliance with circular from general headquarters, State of New York, Adjutant-General's office, Albany, dated Jan. 21st, 1863, I have the honor to transmit to you the following return of casualties, with a compendium of the services rendered to the government of the United States by the Sixty-first regiment, N. Y. S. V., from its organization up to the 1st of January, 1863.

"The regiment has captured three flags from the enemy, which have been transmitted through the proper authorities, according to orders, to the War Department at Washington, which fact prevents me from having them forwarded to you in compliance with your request.

"The circumstances connected with the capture of these flags you will find related briefly in what follows.

"I have also the honor of tendering you the old battle-flag of the regiment, presented to it in the State before its departure from New York. It is worn and tattered, blackened with the smoke of powder, and pierced a hundred times by the bullets of the foe ; but its folds have never yet been sullied by the touch of a rebel hand. It is loaded with honor and brilliant with an unfading lustre and glory of many a hard-won battle-field. Besides several minor engagements, the following may be written on it in letters of gold :

"Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

"The regiment was organized on the 8th day of October, 1861, being about eight hundred strong, and left its place of rendezvous, Staten Island, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1861 ; arrived at Washington, D. C., on the 10th, and went into camp at Kendall Green the following day.

"On the 27th of November it was assigned to the brigade of Gen. O. O. Howard, and on the 28th it left camp at Kendall Green and marched to Springfield Station, Va., but was ordered back the same day to Alexandria, Va. November 29th marched to Camp California, about four miles west of Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax. While in this camp its principal services consisted mostly of garrison and picket duty.

"On the 3d of February, 1862, a scouting party was sent out, consisting of Co. A, Capt. E. Z. Lawrence, with one company of the Eight Illinois cavalry, the whole under command of Capt. N. A. Miles, of Gen. Howard's staff. It performed a march of thirty-two miles in sixteen hours, and captured the notorious guerilla chief, Burke, of Burke's Station, together with another spy, name unknown.

"On the 10th of March, 1862, the regiment left Camp California to join the Army of the Potomac, in its March to Manassas Junction. The regiment formed the first of the advance of the army, and crossed Bull Run on the ruins of a burning bridge, set fire by the retreating enemy.

"On the 17th of March it received orders to fall back to Fairfax Court House, in order to decoy the rebels, and marched the same night to Manassas by a different route, altogether twenty-three miles, remaining about ten days at Manassas doing picket duty, &c. ; it marched to Warrenton Junction, where it arrived

fatigued and exhausted, on account of the inclemency of the weather and the wretched condition of the roads.

"The brigade, together with the Sixty-ninth N. Y. S. V., and Hazard's battery, were sent out on a reconnoissance under General Howard, March 28th.

"The enemy, over ten thousand strong, was met about ten miles this side the Rappahannock. He was forced to fall back, crossed the river, burned the bridge and abandoned his earth-works on the opposite side.

"We did not lose a man, but took many prisoners. The expedition returned to Warrenton Junction the next day, having fully accomplished its purpose.

"April 1st left Warrenton Junction for Alexandria. Our provisions having run out, it became necessary to make forced marches to Manassas, and for three days subsisted only upon nine crackers.

"Arrived in Alexandria on the 4th of April. On the 5th embarked on board the steamer Spaulding, for Ship Point, which place we reached in the evening of the 6th, when the troops had to wade ashore, as no other landing could be effected. Here we were employed nearly two weeks in building pontoon docks and laying corduroy roads.

"On the 17th we marched to Camp Winfield Scott, before Yorktown, where we remained until May 5th, when the enemy evacuated their works.

"On the night of the 6th of May the regiment marched through Yorktown, to reinforce Gen. Heintzelman pursuing the rear of the enemy. The mud was almost knee deep, and the rain fell in torrents, so that after marching until nearly daylight, it was found impossible to proceed, as the troops were exhausted and the roads impassable.

"The next day we marched about two miles further, when it was perceived the enemy evacuated position after "position." We received orders to return to Yorktown, where we embarked for West Point. We landed five miles above this place and made forced marches until we arrived at the Chickahominy. Here we were employed for three weeks, building Milfer's bridge and laying corduroy roads through the swamps.

"In the afternoon of the 31st of May, after a tedious march to find a place to cross the Chickahominy, which had risen considerably on account of late rains, the regiment finally crossed on the

Grapevine bridge, waded the swamps and arrived on the battle-field of Fair Oaks at 10 P. M.

"That night it slept on its arms. About 7 A. M. the following day, the enemy was seen advancing. The pickets opened, and the regiment, forming in line of battle, at once engaged. It was under a murderous fire for three hours, drove the enemy, who were far superior in numbers, back over the ground he had so triumphantly gained the day previous, and finally forced him to a sudden and disgraceful retreat. On this battle-field the regiment won for itself an undying reputation, for its courage, steadiness and skill. Much of its efficiency, as manifested then and ever since, must be attributed to the untiring energy and soldierly qualities of its heroic commander, Col. F. C. Barlow.

"In brief, the conduct of officers and men in this engagement was so spirited and brave that it would be unjust to particularize.

"Our loss was very large, four officers killed, four wounded, and one hundred and twelve men killed and wounded. The color-bearer, with four of the color-guard, was shot.

"During the month of June the regiment worked on the entrenchments at Fair Oaks, and performed the most arduous duties, while constantly harrassed by the enemy day and night. And in the ever memorable Seven Days' fight on the peninsula, this regiment, from the time it began to fall back until it reached Harrison's Landing, formed a part of those troops which brought up the rear of the centre column, it being known that the Army of the Potomac formed three columns, right, left and centre, as it fell back from its long-extended line of entrenchments before Richmond. The regiment was one of the very last to leave the trenches at Fair Oaks, as well as one of the last to reach James river. I mention this in particular, as you are well aware that none but the bravest, most reliable and most efficient troops are charged with bringing up the rear of a retreating army, and protect it against the attacks of a pursuing foe. On the 29th of June it fell back from Fair Oaks and participated in the engagements at Peach Orchard and Savage Station, principally supporting batteries. Our loss that day consisted of one commissioned officer and about twelve men wounded and taken prisoners; during the night it fell back from Savage Station to White Oak Swamp, where it again supported batteries, and was exposed during the day (the 30th) to a most severe and scathing fire from the enemy's

artillery. At 5 P. M. it was ordered to reinforce General Kearney's division on the left, at Charles City Cross Roads. In the battle here fought the regiment took a most important part in checking the advance of the enemy and securing a safe retreat for the Army of the Potomac; not, however, without paying dearly for its success. It was here that while marching upon the lines of the enemy, one of the latter called out 'What regiment is that?' Being answered, 'Sixty-first New York,' the same voice called out, 'Lay down your arms or we will blow you to h—ll.' 'I'll see you d—d first,' replied Colonel Barlow. 'Fire low, boys,' was his next words, while at the same moment a terrific fire opened upon us in turn, apparently from a whole brigade. On this field the regiment captured a flag from a Georgia regiment, on which was inscribed 'Williamsburg' and 'Seven Pines.'

"But our loss was heavy, six commissioned officers severely wounded and taken prisoners, and over fifty men killed and wounded.

"On the 1st of July, at Malvern Hill, we were again supporting batteries most of the day, changing from one position to another, and constantly exposed to a most galling cross-fire from the enemy's artillery, killing and wounding many of our men. At 5 P. M., at one of the most critical moments of the day, when the enemy again made a bold and desperate move to outflank us on the right, the Sixty-first was brought forward and entrusted with the noble charge to defeat this important move of the enemy, which, if successful, would have been followed with so fearful results. But with the aid of a section of artillery, which I, being assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, prompted by the emergency of the occasion, took and planted immediately on the left of the regiment, and which poured incessant volleys of grape and canister into the opposing rebel ranks. It discharged its high trust most triumphantly, not only thwarting the threatened flank movement, but so completely were the rebel hosts overwhelmed by this artillery fire, and by our musketry, that they were compelled to make a precipitate retreat, and left no traces behind them but their numerous dead and dying. The ammunition being exhausted, ninety rounds having been fired, the regiment held the ground at the point of the bayonet, until it received orders at midnight to fall back to Harrison's Landing, which place it reached the 2d day of July.

“ Our loss at Malvern Hill amounted to about fifty men killed and wounded.

“ When the regiment reached Harrison’s Landing its force consisted only of Colonel Barlow, Captain Brady Mount, Lieut. Keech and eighty men, all of whom were completely exhausted and worn out.

“ On the 5th of August the regiment was ordered out on a reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, and returned the 6th.

“ After having rested and been strengthened by returning officers and men, the regiment evacuated Harrison’s Landing on the 16th of August, and made forced marches through Williamsburg and Yorktown to Newport News, where it embarked for Aquia Creek on the 24th and disembarked on the 28th. After having marched nearly half way to Fredericksburg, it received orders to return and exbark again at midnight for Alexandria, which place it reached the next day, August 29th, 1862. Marched the same day to Camp California, and from there to the Aqueduct bridge, opposite Georgetown.

“ On the 1st of September the regiment received orders to march that night to Centreville, 27 miles. There it remained in line of battle two days, covering the retreat of General Pope’s army; and on the night of the 4th, still bringing up the rear of the retreating army, it fell back to Fairfax Court House; thence it marched through Bailey’s Cross Roads and over the chain bridge to Tenallytown, Md. Thence it marched to Rockville, pursuing the retreating enemy.

“ Performed provost guard one day at Clarksburg; marched thence to Rockland, from there to Frederick city. From the latter place to South Mountain, where it arrived on the evening of the day of the battle; thence it marched to Antietam.

“ On the 15th of September, two days before the battle of Antietam, we were among the first troops which came up with the enemy. That day we were again thrown out as skirmishers, and had the honor of convincing the foe, that we still possessed hearts of fire and hands of steel. As early as two o’clock, on the morning of the 16th, I was ordered out with two companies of the Sixty-first, and two of the Sixty-fourth, on a reconnoissance. We crossed the celebrated Antietam bridge, at which Burnside the day after, met with such an obstinate resistance by the rebels. We advanced nearly one mile on the turnpike towards Sharpsburg, until we came upon the very outposts of the enemy, his



lines of glistening bayonets being but a few rods in front of us, when we concluded it best to march back again, not however, until we had taken one prisoner, and had accomplished the object for which we were sent out. During the remainder of that day, we were supporting batteries which were almost constantly engaged.

“In the bloody engagement of the 17th, the regiment, by desperate fighting, distinguished itself as usual, and added renowned lustre to its previous well earned reputation. It captured two flags of the enemy, and took about three hundred prisoners.

“The most of these achievements will perhaps be enhanced, when it is remembered that the regiment went into action only two hundred strong. But so much glory could not be obtained without paying dearly for it; Colonel Barlow was severely wounded while reconnoitering, with a view to charge on a rebel battery, which was pouring grape and cannister into our ranks. Captain Angell was killed; Lieuts. Greig and Morrison were badly wounded.

“Colonel Barlow was shortly afterwards promoted to brigadier-general for bravery on the field.

“The regiment left Antietam the 22d of September, and reached Harper's Ferry the same day, nineteen miles. Here it encamped on Bolivar Heights, doing guard and picket duty for about five weeks.

“On the 16th of October, it formed a portion of a detachment of four thousand, on a reconnoissance to Charlestown. The regiment even then took an active part; the enemy were met at Halltown, we were immediately afterwards thrown out as skirmishers, and helped to drive the enemy back about five miles, till beyond Charlestown; we occupied and held this point, while thus thrown out, until about midnight, when we were relieved. It returned to camp the 18th, the object being accomplished, which was to find out the strength and position of the enemy.

“The regiment left Harper's Ferry, October 29th, and commenced its march to Fredericksburg. On the 2nd of November, it skirmished at Snicker's Gap; the regiment had the right of the line of skirmishers, and was thus made to perform the most difficult part of the work, as by that means, it was thrown out on the Alleghany mountains, and while climbing these deep, rocky and precipitous ravines, it helped to drive off the enemy, who, although supported by artillery, had to fall back about five miles and evacuate the Gap.

"The merit and importance of this work will perhaps be better appreciated when it is known that General McClellan considered it a most fortunate affair that the Gap had been taken with so little loss of life, and highly commended both his troops which were engaged as well as the manner in which they had been engaged.

"It passed Ashby's Gap, Manassas Gap, and Nov. 8th marched through Salem, reaching Warrenton the same day, where it encamped till November 15th, when it again took up its march southward and arrived at Falmouth, Va., the 17th. Here it has encamped during the remainder of the year, doing heavy picket duty.

"December 13th it was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. It crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th, helped to take possession of the city of Fredericksburg the same day, and early in the morning of the 13th it took an active part in the opening battle, first by being thrown out as pickets and then advancing on the enemy's breastworks.

"The awful carnage of an enflading and cross fire which the enemy poured in every spot of the field, and which made the day so bloody and terrible, found many a victim in the ranks of the Sixty-first. It was the first time it met with an enemy that could not be moved—a foe it could not intimidate. It was under an intensely destructive fire until late in the afternoon, when it was withdrawn from the field.

"It performed picket duty on the night of the 15th, and was one of the last regiments which recrossed the river to occupy the position previous to the battle.

"At the battle of Fredericksburg, Col. Nelson A. Miles was badly wounded as he was leading the regiment to a charge. Besides this our loss was about forty men killed and wounded.

"This comprises in brief the services of the Sixty-first N. Y. S. V., from November 9th, 1861, to January 1st, 1863. I may add, without egotism or boast, that the regiment has won for itself an enviable distinction in that part of the army to which it has always been attached, by its courage, its discipline and its efficiency. It has always been an object of honor to its parent State, and by faithful efforts, by great and noble sacrifices, has merited the praise and affection of its country.

"Strength of the regiment, January 1st, 1862 .....	697
Recruits received during the year .....	144
Killed in battle .....	75
Died from wounds and other causes .....	90

"Actions in which the regiment has participated:

"Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Peach Orchard; Savage Station; White Oak Swamp; Charles City Cross-roads; Malvern Hill; Antietam; Charlestown; Snicker's Gap; Fredericksburg.

"Officers killed in battle:

"Field Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Cary Massett; Captains, Theodore Russell, J. J. Trenor, Eugene M. Deming, M. C. Angell; 1st Lieutenants, Wm. McIntyre, — McDonald; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Coultis.

"Yours very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES,

*"Colonel Commanding Sixty-first N. Y. V."*

The following account of the regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks is by Col. F. C. Barlow, afterwards major general, and late Secretary of State of New York:

"At about 4 A. M. on June 1st, we were roused, and I was ordered by Gen. Howard to form my regiment on what is called 'close column' of division. It was dark and raining. My orders were to take a certain position, and be ready to form in line when ordered, or when the line in front of us should break or retreat, or when, from any cause, I should think it best. After having formed line, I was to advance upon the enemy. My regiment, in column, was on the right of the second line; next on our left was the New York Sixty-fourth, and on their left was the Eighty-first Pennsylvania. The New-Hampshire Fifth was in some other part of the field. In our front, in the woods, in same formation as ourselves, was French's brigade of our division and directly in our rear was Meagher's brigade—only two of his regiments being present. We stood in this position some two hours, hearing occasional firing (musketry) on our left.

"The rain stopped and the men were allowed to make a fire and cook some coffee, and I took some. We had begun to think there would be no fight. About 7 A. M., we heard a tremendous volley of musketry burst out of the woods on our left. We were at once faced by the flank, as it is called (in four ranks formation), and marched into the woods in double quick, mine following the Sixty-fourth regiment. On our way the firing continued, and we saw several men of other regiments crouching under bushes. I spoke to several and asked them why they did not go on; they said they had lost their guns. I pointed them out to my men as examples of what a coward is. The wood was a thick second growth of oak, interspersed with some taller trees. After marching some two hundred yards, we came out on the railroad, when we formed in line of battle, with the Sixty-fourth on our left. The

firing was going on in the woods, on the other side of the railroad, toward which we were facing, but none of the shots struck near us. I then ordered my men to cap their pieces, they having been previously loaded. In a few minutes a volley was fired in the woods, and the balls buzzed close over us. My regiment stood firm and fast. At this time the Fifth New Hampshire and Eighty-first Pennsylvania were at some other point on the railroad, not in sight.

"A moment after, the order was given to move forward, and we and the Sixty-fourth moved in line of battle into the woods. A tremendous firing was going on therein, but we could see no one through the leaves, though the balls came about us very thick. At length we came on the Fifty-third Pennsylvania regiment, one of French's brigade. They were firing briskly upon the enemy in their front. I was riding before the regiment, and do not know whether we had lost any one up to that time. I asked the Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania to stop firing while I went on in advance of him. His men were firing all crouched down. He stopped, and we went over him in good order. We began firing as we went on, and could plainly see the enemy in the woods in front of us; we were close to them, and they fired vigorously. I ordered my men to cease firing, which, much to their credit, they did, and we went steadily on until we got to a kind of clearing on the crest of a hill, where there was a camp. The enemy were firing and falling back before us all the time. When we got to the crest of the hill, I halted the line, got it in order, and the most violent firing began on both sides. The singing of the bullets was awful. In about three minutes men were dying and groaning, and running about with faces shot and arms shot. It was an awful sight.

"In a few moments Captain Russell, Company F, was shot dead; also Captain Trenor, Company D; also Lieutenant McIntyre, commanding Company C. Lieutenant Bain, commanding Company D, and Lieutenant Bergen, commanding Company K, were soon wounded and had to leave the field, leaving the companies without any officers. Lieutenant Coultis, of Company C, was also wounded and left the field, leaving the company without any officer; also Lieutenant Maze, Company A, was wounded, and carried off.

"I rode in advance of the line until we got into our position. My horse went on beautifully and calmly, and was not at all

frightened, and did not once shy. He seemed wholly unconcerned. After we got into our position, I found I could not move readily about in the woods on horseback, and so dismounted. When we had been firing some minutes, General Howard came through our brigade on foot, with his arm tied up. He had led the Sixty-fourth, and now was on his way off the field. His horse had been shot and his arm broken in two places. It was amputated last evening. He goes home to-day. Charles Howard, his brother and aid, is severely wounded in the thigh. Miles is unhurt, except a slight graze of the heel.

“After about ten minutes of firing, the enemy fell back, and we could see them no longer. I stopped the firing, and sent Colonel Massett back to ask for support, as there were no regiments on either of our flanks.

“The Fifty-third Pennsylvania came up, passed in front of us, and a vigorous firing again began. I don't know whether they saw the enemy or not. They soon fell back behind our men, and I stopped firing, not seeing the enemy. Very soon word was brought that a regiment of the enemy had got round between us and the railroad in our rear, and I sent back to see if this was so, and also to notify our people of our position, which was in advance of any one so far as we could see. While gone, Colonel Massett was shot dead through the head. We have buried him and marked his grave. At this time we were in a very ticklish position—we and the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. We were far advanced, and many had been killed and wounded. There was no one supporting our flanks, and it was highly probable that the enemy were on our rear. It was so reported to me by those whom I had sent back to investigate.

“Gen. Howard had ordered me not to retreat without orders, and I should not have dared at any rate to retreat, for the woods were thick, and I should not have dared to fire, lest we should fire on our own men. I got the men quieted and made them lie down, and sent one officer after another to notify Gen. Richardson of our situation. Finding it necessary to change our position slightly, I was moving the men, when we got a tremendous volley from our rear—whether from our own men or the enemy I don't know. I had my men lie quickly down, and the bullets passed over us. If we had been standing, we should have suffered terribly. At length my messenger came back, with order to march out by a circuitous route. The other regiments had been notified

of our coming, and ceased firing. We came out in beautiful order, and were the last regiment out of the woods. We found the rest of the division drawn up on the railroad and in the open field, and have been waiting ever since, bringing in our wounded.

"We have been expecting an attack, but this morning I think the enemy have retreated, as I heard them moving last night. It seems we were opposed to the Third Alabama regiment, over eight hundred strong. We drove them completely out of sight. The enemy had designed to flank this part of the army, but had been repulsed on all sides. My men behaved really admirably. Some, of course, would have backed out, but we drove them all up. Gen. Howard has said that he does not believe there are braver men in the world than this regiment, and that we stood in line and fought like veterans. I give his own words for what they are worth. The men were cool and obedient to orders, and did not break at all. Several times the line wavered and fell back a few paces, but we always brought them up. We were the only regiment of the brigade which did not break and run at some time or other. Col. Miller of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, was shot in the head at the beginning of the fight. Col. Cross is wounded.

"Our loss is four commissioned officers killed outright and four wounded. Of the wounded ones, one (Coutlis) will probably lose his leg; Bain, his face completely shot off, will be awfully disfigured if he should live. Of enlisted men our loss is twenty-two men killed outright, seventy-three wounded, and eight missing—total one hundred and three enlisted men. We went into action with four hundred and seventeen men, and therefore lost one quarter of our number. The staff of our flag is shot away, and it has six bullet holes through it. The New-Hampshire regiment which went in some six hundred and fifty strong, lost one hundred and sixty-five killed, wounded and missing. The Eighty-first and Sixty-fourth lost much less. Our loss is heaviest in proportion, and in officers far exceeds all. The regiment is praised on all sides."

In General Caldwell's report of the engagements of White Oak Swamp; he makes distinguished mention of the conduct of the Sixty-first at Nelson's Farm:

"The Sixty-first New York, Colonel Barlow, formed behind a fence on the border of an open field at the right of the road. Other regiments were firing into the open field from behind this fence.

"After stopping the fire of the other regiments, the Sixty-first, without firing a shot, charged over the fence and through the field, driving the enemy in such haste and confusion before them that they abandoned their colors, which were picked up by Col. Barlow.

"On approaching the woods on the farther side of the open field, the Sixty-first opened fire upon the enemy in the woods, which was vigorously returned. After the firing had continued for some time, I ordered the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers to relieve the Sixty-first New York. Both regiments continued firing until their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they took position on the right of the field near the fence, where they remained until withdrawn, about 1 A. M., of Tuesday. In this engagement, both these regiments behaved with the greatest gallantry, particularly the Sixty-first New York, which lost one-third of its men engaged, and six out of nine officers. Colonel Johnson, of the Eighty-first, was wounded in the thigh.

"On the morning of Tuesday, July 1st, the brigade was formed in line of battle at Malverton, being assigned its position by Capt. Irwin, of General McClellan's staff. Here we were exposed to a severe artillery fire of the enemy, which killed and wounded several of my men.

"About the middle of the afternoon I moved my whole brigade to the support of General Couch's division, and, while lying in reserve, was again exposed to a violent artillery fire.

"Between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., the brigade came into action, the Fifth New Hampshire supporting a battery on the right, and the three other regiments engaging the enemy's infantry. The Fifth New Hampshire remained supporting a battery until withdrawn, on the morning of the 2d. The Sixty-first New York and Eighty-first Pennsylvania I consolidated and placed under the command of Colonel Barlow. They engaged the enemy on the extreme right of General Couch's line, being drawn up in an open field, while the enemy were posted in the edge of a wood.

"These regiments, under command of Colonel Barlow, fought most splendidly. I do not think their steadiness and gallantry were ever surpassed. The Seventh New York Volunteers was on the left of the Sixty-first and Eighty-first, and fought gallantly. All the regiments fought till every round of ammunition was exhausted, and then stood, without flinching, the fire of the enemy when unable to return it."

General Kearney makes similar allusion to the same battle, as follows :

“ I then returned to the extreme left of my line. Arriving there, I found that Colonel Hays had been relieved by Colonel Barlow, of the Sixty-first New York, the head of General Caldwell's brigade, sent to me from Sumner's corps. The Sixty-first New York Volunteers, under its most intrepid leader, Colonel Barlow, had vied with the brave regiment he had relieved, and, charging the enemy, bore of as a trophy one of his colors.”

The experiences of the Sixty-first regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg are detailed in the following extracts from a letter written just after the event, by Richard A. Brown, a sergeant of the regiment (Co. B.), to his friends at Albany:

“ We left camp Thursday morning at daylight, and started for the river. The shelling of the city had commenced long before, and at the time we started was perfectly deafening. Indeed, you cannot imagine anything to compare with the roar of three hundred pieces of heavy artillery, each piece being discharged eight times a minute. Add to that the fact that the rebels were returning shot for shot, the explosion of their shells mingling with the noise on this side of the river, and you will believe me when I say that I never supposed such an unearthly noise possible.

“ We lay under the protection of a high hill on this side while the shelling was going on. During the day, I several times went to the top of the hill, where I had a splendid view of the city and the shelling. It looked hard to see a beautiful city so destroyed, the shell and shot plunging through the houses and exploding, blowing the fragments high in the air. Imagine the hills opposite Albany covered with cannon, the army hid behind. Then imagine the city deserted, and a perfect hail of shot and shell plunging into it. Scarcely a house in the whole city has escaped damage, and some places for whole blocks has the same appearance that Troy had after the fire.

“ Towards night the guns ceased, and shortly afterward, ours also. We immediately moved forward to pretty near the bank of the river, and we all thought to cross that night, but were countermarched into the woods, where we bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning we again started, and General Sumner's grand division advanced in three solid columns to the river bank. The morning was clear and intensely cold, and the bands of the different regiments discoursing martial music were heard from one



end of the lines to the other. Before reaching the river we were obliged to march over a perfectly level plain, about a mile wide and several miles in length; and when the right and centre grand division had all arrived there, it was a soul-stirring sight to see the countless myriads of human beings steadily advancing with their measured and ceaseless tread, tramp, tramp, tramp, over the smooth and frozen ground to the tunes of 'Red, White and Blue,' 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Belle Brandon,' 'The Girl I left Behind Me,' 'Marching Along,' and the other scores of similar tunes. Our brigade marched over the flat to the tune of 'Marching Along,' and it was curious to see the effect the music had on the boys. As the E flat tenor bugle took up the melody of

' Our armies are gathering from near and from far,  
The trumpets are sounding a call for the war,'

they would march straight forward with their eyes apparently staring into vacancy, but their feet moving in exact time, and here and there one of them would be humming the tune in concert to himself. But when the full band of thirty brass pieces and forty drums struck the chorus,

' Marching along, we are marching along,  
The guard of the Union, we are marching along,'

they would start forward with a longer step as if electrified, their frames fairly quivering with excitement, and one by one would take up the refrain, until the whole line had joined in, and were marching to the music of their own voices, entirely drowning that of the band, the war-stained and tattered colors of the different regiments streaming in the wind. Oh, it was a glorious sight, and well repaid me for all the hardships I had undergone in getting there. It was worth traveling thousand of miles to see. Alas, how different our return. But (as the authors say) I am anticipating.

" We marched to the river, found the pontoon bridges constructed and crossed, with cheers, on the double quick, and entered the city, if city it could be called. It looked more like what my idea of Pompeii is; fine large residences with hundreds of holes through and through them, made by the shell from our guns. In some instances shell had entered buildings and exploded inside, and the shattered floors and ceilings and windows, and the cracked and bursted walls bore testimony to the fact; churches with their steeples entirely blown off, and damaged inside beyond all hope of repair. I was in one church, a magnificent edifice, equal to St. Peter's in Albany, where a shell had entered through the front,

passed through the stone wall, through the organ, and exploded in the chancel, blowing the whole back of the church out, and scattering the fragments of the pulpit and desks, with the bibles and prayer books all over. But enough of detail. Suffice it to say that the city was well ripped to pieces. Still, there were many houses that escaped with only a few holes bored through them.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Early the next morning, by the heavy canonading down at the left, we knew the ball had opened. Our regiment was posted on the outskirts of the town as pickets about nine o'clock. At about the same time the rebels on the hills beyond the city opened on us with shell. ‘Fizz, bang,’ they would come, down through the walls of the buildings, and, screaming over our heads, continue down to the centre of the town and burst with a loud “slam.” We kept down close under the protection of the foundations, and waited for the advance, which would relieve us. About ten o'clock we were called in, and our division formed in the cross streets and waited for the result of French's advance.

“Soon the news came back that French's division was cut to pieces and skedaddling. Pretty soon down they came through the streets, some of them without arms, or blankets, or haversacks, or anything. ‘Fall in,’ ran along our lines, and we filed out in the streets that led from the river up to the field. Loud cheers came from the thousands of men, and up we rushed on the double quick. Just at the edge of town we halted, formed by brigades, and advanced again by the flank.

“Our brigade went in first, our regiment being on the left of the brigade—the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania being the first regiment to our right. As we filed into the field we could see our position, and what we were about to attempt to do.

“Imagine yourself on the outskirts of the town; for example, say at the head of Washington avenue. Before us the ground sloped gradually down for a space of about three hundred feet. At the foot of the slope the road makes a turn to the right, and at the turn is a slough, where the mud is literally, and without exaggeration, knee deep—soft, slimy mud. After a space of about fifty feet the road again turns to the left and goes straight up a hill about as steep as Maiden lane, for a distance of a quarter of a mile. At the top is a level plain of about a hundred yards in width; about half the way across this plain was the first line of

the rifle pits that we were to attack; behind that was another line; behind that were several batteries of brass 12-pounder field-pieces for grape and canister; behind them another line of rifle-pits; behind them a steep range of hills extending from right to left as far as we could see. On the summit of the hill was earthwork upon earthwork, and in each a battery of rifled cannon for throwing shell. On either side of these, more brass batteries, raking the field from right and left with a cross fire of grape and canister. Why, a million men could not storm the place with success. What they had beyond the crest of the hill, who knows?

“ Well, the order was given to advance, and advance we did down the slope leading into the ditch. Just as we arrived at the mud hole, where the road turns to the right, a shell from a gun that was ranged upon the spot burst in the centre of the last company of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and eleven men were blown into eternity. We were obliged to flounder through the mud over their mangled bodies, and just as my company got over the place, another came and struck in the same spot; but as it was behind me, I could not see the damage. We turned up to the left and advanced up the hill. When about half way up, we filed out into the field to the left of the road, which was the scene of the battle proper on the right. When we arrived there it was a horrible sight, literally strewn with the dead and wounded; but I cannot describe the sickening sight. At the time, amid the noise and excitement, I neither minded the balls nor the sight the field presented. I had my orders, and devoted my whole attention to obeying them.

“ We formed into the field and formed in line of battle under a terrible fire of grape and canister that cut our men down as fast and faster than we could count them. Up to this time I confess that I felt rather nervous, but as soon as we got into line all fear and nervousness left me, and I felt only a desire to keep the men in their places and to hear the order ‘forward.’ Our colonel (Miles) rode out in front of us as if on parade, turned his horse, swung his sword over his head, ‘Attention, Battallion, Forward, Double Quick, March!’ And, with a cheer that was the last that was uttered by many a brave fellow, we dashed up the hill. Good men dropped one after another, and we would step over them, close up the gaps with our own bodies, and without looking to see who had fallen, continue on our way until we reached the top of the hill, when a simultaneous volley from batteries and

rifle pits was hurled into us, doubly decimating the ranks. At this point the order came to "lie down," and down we all went close to the ground in the soft mud and snow, while the bullets and grape went whistling and screaming over us. After lying there a minute we got orders to get up, and we faced to the right and moved towards the road, tore down the fence, marched across the road, and between some houses that stood across the road, past them and out into a large garden, where we got orders to lie down and hold to that point until relieved, if it took every man. So there we lay with the grape-shot, rifle-balls and shell plunging into us, over us, and all around us, and cracking away at the rebels whenever we saw one. At last, towards night, we were ordered to fall back to the foot of the hill again, and a volunteer was asked for to go and find the best way. At that time I was lying on the ground, and got so accustomed to the noise and whistling that I was very nearly asleep; but when a volunteer was asked for, I jumped up and offered myself. I was accepted and started out. No sooner had I left the garden than a hundred bullets came whistling around me, and a shell burst within ten feet of me. A large piece of it took my haversack and all my rations entirely off, and turned me completely around twice. I ended up by falling plump on the ground on my face. Just as I struck the ground a bullet came and struck the ground within a foot of me, knocked up a chunk of dirt and bounced up and hit me on the end of the nose as gently as I would place my finger there. It lay there in the snow, yet hot from the gun, and steaming away like a good fellow. I picked it up and put it in my pocket, and have got it now. I got up again, picked up the remains of my haversack and 'hard tack,' and from that moment I carried it in my left hand until we got back here on our old camp ground. After going down the hill and finding out the best way, I went back to the regiment. On my way, I stopped two or three times to give water to the poor wounded fellows that lay all over. After I got back to the garden the boys got up and followed me down to the foot of the hill. Soon after we were marched off the field. We got back to the river bank, where we started from that morning, just at dusk, having been in the field five hours, and at about nine o'clock that night all firing ceased."

The Sixty-third Regiment was mustered out of service in July, 1865. The Fifty-seventh Regiment had been consolidated with it, and its last connection was with the First brigade, First division,

Second army corps. The following list enumerates the battles in which this "fighting" regiment participated:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburg, May 5th; West Point, May 6th; Seven days' battles before Richmond, June 26th–July 2d; Seven Pines; Antietam, Md., September 17th; Fredericksburg (under Burnside), December 13th.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1st–5th; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1st–5th; Williamsport, Md., July 13th; Bristow Station, Va., October 13th; Rappahannock Station, Va., October 31st; Mine Run, Va., November 26th–December 1st.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5th–6th; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7th; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8th–9th; Topopotomy Creek, Va., May 20th; North Anna, Va., May 22d; Cold Harbor, Va., June 22d; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7th; Siege of Petersburg, Va., Cemetery Hill, Va., July 10th; Weldon railroad, Aug. 21; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Reams Station; Popular Grove Church, Va., September 29th–30th; First Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27th.

1865—Siege of Petersburg, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, February 4th; assault upon the enemy's works, White Oak Road, Va., March 29th; Five Forks, Va., March 30th, April 1st; Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6th; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 8th–9th; Surrender of Lee's army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9th.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-FIRST NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Nelson A. Miles.*
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	K. Oscar Brody.
Major .....	William H. Spencer.
Adjutant .....	Frederick W. Grannis.
Quartermaster .....	Robert H. Ellis.
Surgeon .....	Hartwell C. Tompkins.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Samuel H. Fee.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Marvin C. Rowland.
Chaplain .....	Henry C. Vogel.

\* Col. Francis C. Barlow afterwards became colonel of the Sixty-first. The following composed the officers when mustered out: Field and Staff: Brevet Brig.-General George W. Scott, (commanding,) Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Brown, Major G. W. Schaffer, Surgeon M. C. Rowland, Assistant Surgeon T. B. Winn. Captains: A. J. Liobenau, H. H. Hart, T. Miller, J. D. Phillips and W. V. Hudson. Lieutenants: George Joyce, J. B. Wilde, — Palmer, M. T. Boss, A. Wilson, R. Reddell and D. Dain.

RANK.	NAME.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Walter H. Maze.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles H. Howard.
2d Lieutenant .....	Lee Nutting.
Company B:	
Captain .....	Willard Keech.
2d Lieutenant .....	Isaac Plumb.
Company C:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Theodore W. Greig.
Company D:	
1st Lieutenant .....	George W. Scott.
2d Lieutenant .....	Peter C. Bain.
Company E:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Thomas G. Morrison.
2d Lieutenant .....	Edgar Belcher.
Company F:	
Captain .....	Cornelius P. Bergen.
2d Lieutenant .....	Albert L. Blowers.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Edward O Kittle.
Company H:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Nathan C. Bull.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Peter C. Bain.
1st Lieutenant .....	William H. Gordon.
2d Lieutenant .....	Lucine Cadwell.
Company K:	
2d Lieutenant .....	George D. Elmore.

### SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixty-second regiment ("Anderson Zouaves") was recruited in and around the city of New York, in the first months of the war. The Zouave feature of drill and uniform was at that time very attractive, and the formation of the "Chicago Zouave" company, and subsequently, for more serious purposes, the "First Fire Zouave Regiment," by Colonel Ellsworth, having familiarized the public with the peculiar characteristics of the appearance, if

not of the discipline required. As is well known, the "Zouave" organization originated in the Franco-African warfare, and the first regiment of the sort in European service having been recruited from the natives of Algiers, under the reign of Louis Philippe. The daring and hardihood of these "Africans" became proverbial, and the hardy drill and free motions of the soldiers proving very efficient, the strength of the force was increased for service against the mountain tribes, and as its numbers became thinned, the vacancies were filled by recruiting not only in Algiers, but in Paris and throughout France. The "Zouave" thus became a constituent of the French army, and that he was a most valuable one was attested not only in Africa, but in the Crimea, and at Solferino and Magenta. After the organization of the "Fire Zouaves" and "Hawkins' Zouaves," the "Anderson Zouaves" were next, their prefix being selected in honor of the defender of Fort Sumter, Colonel John Lafayette Riker, began as early as April 19, 1861, the labors and trials through which, over many obstacles, the Sixty-second regiment became an effective force. During recruitment the men rendezvoused at Camp Lafayette, located on Newark bay, near the village of Saltersville, N. J., about half being quartered in a hotel building, the remainder in barracks outside. The "Advanced Zoos," so called, consisted of a company of French recruits, many of whom had seen service in Europe. The picturesque costume of the original Parisian "Zoo-Zoos" was closely copied by their countrymen in this company, who adopted the red fez cap, with long blue tassel, the red, baggy breeches, with leggins and gaiters, and the tight cloth waistcoats, one armlet—the left—and the long blue scarf about the waist. Thus, with closely cropped hair and bare sunburned necks, and armed with rifle and bayonet, the "Anderson Zouaves" reached here from active service. The bulk of the regiment consisted of young men, although many of the foreign recruits wore the Crimea medals of "Veteran," mounted with the names of "Alma," "Inkerman" and "Sebastopol."

The field and staff of the Sixty-second, previous to the departure for the war, was as follows :

Colonel, J. Lafayette Riker; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. S. Tisdale;\* Major, Oscar V. Dayton.

Staff—Adjutant, J. Norris Maclean; Quartermaster, Jos. J. Yates; Assistant Quartermaster, Jas. Stevenson; Assistant Surgeon, George B. F. Simpson.

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\* Soon after resigned.

The Sixty-second started for the field August 21st, 1861. Of the nine hundred and fifty men mustered, the greater number had joined in New York city, though some of the companies represented by their members several interior counties of the State. Of the companies recruited, the first (Co. A) was raised by Capt. Wm. Anderson; Co. B, by Welson Hobbell; Co. C, by William Hathaway; Co. D, by David J. Nevins; Co. E (Troy, N. Y.), by Miles A. Riggs; Co. F, by George Mosier; Co. G, by Albert V. Meeks; Co. H, by Jacob Duryea; Co. I, by — La Farta; Co. K, Archibald Johnson. There were at one time, during recruiting, two company "C's," two company "F's" and two company "G's" in the camp, but the rivals were afterwards consolidated under the above named officers. The various companies were mustered in at Camp Lafayette, Saltersville, N. J., on the 1st of July, 1861, about ninety-eight men being assigned to each. Capt. Flagman, U. S. A., was the mustering officer. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the same day, at the same place, and by the same mustering officer. The original enlisted men of the Sixty-second received no bounties beyond the one hundred dollars procured by the United States, to be paid at the end of the period of the first enlistment. A few recruits afterwards joining the regiment received State bounty. No aid was received from State, city or county. After muster-in, the general government paid or refunded a portion of the money expended in organization. The Union Defence Committee and a committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Anderson, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and Mrs. Elwen, assisted the regiment, and to the ladies it was mainly indebted for aid and encouragement.

The first set of colors received by the Sixty-second was presented by Dr. Cromfield, of Fort Sumter, at the branch camp, Riker's Island. The second set was received at Williamsburgh, Va., from the city of New York, May 7th, 1862. The third set, presented by ladies of New York city, was received at Culpepper, Va. Another set was received June 1st, 1865, being presented at Fort Schuyler on the part of the New York common council.

On its arrival at Washington, the Sixty-second regiment was assigned to General Peck's brigade, Buell's division. Thenceforward its history is linked in honor and distinction with all the principal campaigns of Virginia, and took part altogether in twenty-four general engagements. By an order of the War De-



partment, issued before Sheridan's last campaign, the regiment was authorized to inscribe its colors with the names of nineteen battle fields; and subsequently to this it shared in five more conflicts. The total loss of regimental books and papers, at three distinct periods of its service, viz: at Fair Oaks, at Fredericksburg, 2d, and at Cedar Creek, unfortunately destroyed many valuable details of its military service, as well as the data of casualties, marches, etc. From imperfect lists, the number of killed has been reckoned at one colonel, one major, and 117 privates; wounded, two field officers, fifteen line officers and 347 privates. Colonel Riker fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, while bravely leading the regiment in a charge. The regiment, at the close of its first term of service, re-enlisted, June 17, 1864. The official report of casualties, made after the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., bears witness to the fighting qualities of this regiment, and its severe losses while in service.

Report of casualties during battle of Fredericksburg, May 3d, and succeeding days, 1863 :

**KILLED**—Austin J. Chapman, private company A; George Parker, private company C; Daniel McVey, corporal company E; George Walker, sergeant company F; Peter Henry, private company F; James Dunnigan, corporal company G; Edward Fahy, private company G; Jerome Callanan, sergeant company I; Adolph Mitzner, private company I; Samuel Reese, private company K.

**WOUNDED**—Theodore B. Hamilton, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel C. Thrait, adjutant; William Ackermann, captain company A; William T. Brady, second lieutenant company A; Michael Doyle, corporal company A; Philip Taggart, corporal company A; Thomas Scott, private company A; Edward Codey, private company A; Hugh Flaherty, private company A; James Smith, private company C; Matthew Kalary, corporal company C; W. P. Alcott, sergeant company D; James C. Husted, corporal company D; John McAuliff, private company D; Wm. L. Hunt, private company D; Edward Tracy, private company D; Lawrence Gafney, private company D; Samuel Skidmore, private company D; Joseph Wright, private company D; Henry Drake, private company D; John H. Ebert, private company E; James B. Schermerhorn, private company E; George Sherman, first sergeant company F; Matthew Ruther, corporal company F; Jacob Birch, private company F; William Crone, private company F; Wm. Gehrie, private company F; Adam Hassemann, private company F; Christian F. Schmidt, private company F; Louis Samuols, second lieutenant company G; Edward Brown, corporal company G; Thomas Burns, private company G; Samuel Johnson, private company G; Frederick Lentmann, private company G; Wm. Meliffe, private company G; Patrick Ryan, private company G; John Rooney, private company G; Thomas Shields, private company G; Philip Whiteman, private company G; John Walsh, private company G; Thomas Judge, first sergeant company H; Hugh F. Coleman, sergeant company H; Joseph C. Smith, sergeant company H; Olney Dean, private company H; Richard Goodsell, private company H; Stephen Willey, first sergeant company I; Louis Hannier, private company I; David Wood, sergeant company K;

James Johnston, corporal company K; John Leaney, corporal company K; Andrew Monroe, corporal company K; Timothy Kelly, private company K; Joseph Kalb, private company K; George Paul, private company K.

MISSING—Louis J. Stuart, second lieutenant company B; Patrick Shields, first sergeant company B; Wm. H. Hines, sergeant company B; John B. Dobnear, sergeant company B; Edward Lafay, sergeant company B; George E. Hopkins, corporal company B; Hiram Newman, corporal company B; Richard Carney, corporal company B; Daniel Mulligan, music, company B; Andrew J. Byrne, private company B; Thomas Crumley, private company B; James Crumley, private company B; Mich. Finnigan, private company B; Michael Farrell, private company B; Gustave Froberg, private company B; James Gale, private company B; Edward Hennessy, private company B; Martin Kennedy, private company B; Edward N. Ketchum, private company B; Charles Kasefiang, private company B; George Middleton, private company B; Michael Matthews, private company B; John Murray, private co. B; Wm. Murphy, private company B; Henry Ostigu, private company B; Joseph O'Neil, private company B; Patrick Shields, 2d, private company B; Christian H. Schmidt, private company F; Edwin H. Morris, first lieutenant company G; Edward Connell, private company G; C. Morse, sergeant company I; Frederick Stevenson, sergeant company I; W. Harmon, corporal company I; Joseph Zeloyoski, corporal company I; John Butler, private company I; Henry Butcher, private company I; Herman Eisenkramer, private company I; Joseph Fugline, private company I; John Gens, private company I; Louis Gerardt, private company I; Henry Gruet, private company I; George Hall, private company I; Chas. Hoffman, private company I; George Hatherer, private company I; Chas. Krauss, private company I; Louis Lamberd, private company I; Wm. Leaycraft, private company I; Henry Rogers, private company I; Alfred Redinger, private company I; J. Shanahan, private company I; J. H. Snyder, private company I; Louis Maurice, private company I; Wm. Madel, private company K; Wm. Hartz, private company K; Nicholas Klasmann, private company K.

The Sixty-second regiment, after remaining in service until the war closed, was mustered out at Fort Schuyler in August, 1865.

## OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK	NAME.
Colonel .....	David J. Nevin.*
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Oscar V. Dayton.
Major .....	Wilson Hubbell.
Adjutant .....	Samuel C. Thwait.
Quartermaster .....	Joseph J. Yates.
Surgeon.....	George B. F. Simpson.
Assistant Surgeon.....	William W. Bidlock.
Chaplain.....	John Harvey.

## Company A:

Captain .....	William Ackerman.
1st Lieutenant .....	William H. Baker.
2d Lieutenant.....	Lewis Samuels.

\* Succeeded Colonel J. L. Riker.

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

RANK.	NAME.
Company B:	
Captain .....	John F. Bisbee.
1st Lieutenant .....	William F. Davies.
2d Lieutenant .....	William Knoblock.
Company C:	
Captain .....	William N. Hathaway.
2d Lieutenant .....	Horace A. Pratt.
Company D:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Joseph L. Meek.
2d Lieutenant .....	John T. Cumming.
Company E:	
Captain .....	Miles L. Riggs.
1st Lieutenant .....	James M. Poole.
2d Lieutenant .....	Frederick Hanson.
Company F:	
Captain .....	George H. Moser.
1st Lieutenant .....	Louis Grimm.
2d Lieutenant .....	James L. Shields.
Company G:	
Captain ..	George H. Eddy.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward H. Morris.
2d Lieutenant .....	William T. Brady.
Company H:	
Captain .....	Andrew J. Redmond.
1st Lieutenant .....	George J. Clarke.
2d Lieutenant .....	Andrew Cusack.
Company I:	
Captain .....	James Magee.
1st Lieutenant .....	Luman S. Clarke.
2d Lieutenant .....	Leon Kissel.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Archibald Johnston.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles R. Stirling.
2d Lieutenant .....	William Moore.

## SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixty-third regiment, called the "Third Irish," or "Independent Irish," was organized in New York city on authorization issued by Gov. Morgan to Col. R. C. Enright. Its rendezvous was at "Camp Kerrigan," at Staten Island, where volunteers were quartered from May, 1861, until the recruiting ended in November

of the same year. With the exception of company K, which was recruited at Albany, and company A and E, raised partially in Boston, Mass., the members of the regiment were enlisted in New York city. Co. A was recruited by Capt. Robert O'Neil; Co. B, by John Warren; Co. C, by John Lynch; Co. D, by George Tobin; Co. E, by James Prendergrast; Co. F, by James McCaffrey; Co. G, by P. J. Condon, Co. H, by Michael Welch; Co. I, by John Cavanaugh; Co. K, by John Brannegan. The companies were mustered as follows: A, August 7th; B, August 14th; C, August 21st; D and E, August 29th; F and G, September 5th; H, September 12th; I, November 21st; K, September 25th. All but company K (which was organized at Albany), were mustered in at New York city by Capt. Larndt. The regiment, when mustered, reported about eight hundred and forty-five men. No bounties were paid to the men on their original enlistment, and no specific aid was received from any source. Dr. Philip O'Hanlon interested himself greatly in the organization, and contributed of his means and influence. A green flag was presented to the regiment, while it was encamped at David's Island, N. Y., about the middle of November, 1861, by Miss Develin, of New York city, and a national flag was presented to it on behalf of the "Young Men's Catholic Association," of New York city, through Mr. William Robinson. Three "green" flags and three national banners were worn out during service.

The Sixty-third left New York for the field, on the 28th of November, 1861; its strength at that date was reported at eight hundred and ninety. On arriving at Washington, it was assigned to the Irish brigade, Brig.-General Thomas F. Meagher, commanding, attached to Major-General Sumner's division. On formation of army corps, it reported in the Second brigade, First division, Second army corps, and so continued during the service. When the Army of the Potomac was organized into grand divisions under General Burnside, the Sixty-third was in Sumner's division. Losses in the regiment were repaired by recruiting from time to time. On September 21st, 1863, Company C was reformed from recruits. On April 10th, 1864, Company D was mustered in at Hart's Island, N. Y., by Lieut. H. E. Noyes, Second N. Y. Cavalry, and joined the regiment, under Captain John H. Gleeson. Company E was formed April 21st, 1864, and Company F under command of Captain W. H. Kennally, on June 10th, 1864. Previous to these accessions, the balance of depleted companies had

been consolidated into companies A and B, at Falmouth, Va. June 10th, 1863.

On the 22d day of December, 1863, nearly all the members of the regiment then reporting for duty re-enlisted under provisions of General Orders, War Department, No. 191, issued June 25th, 1863; Albany veterans to visit their homes on a furlough of thirty-eight days.

The services of the Sixty-third were arduous, and its record a gallant one. It was engaged under Gen. McClellan in the spring of 1862, in the operations on the Peninsula, and was at Bull Run No. 2, and in the battles of General Pope's closing campaign. It participated in the movements in Maryland, September 1862, and served under Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, in 1863. Under General Grant, it shared in all the campaigns against Richmond in 1864 and '5, and was present at the surrender of Lee, April 9th, 1865. It never lost a color, and was authorized by General Orders No. 10, issued from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, March 7th, 1865, to inscribe upon its honored flags, the names of twenty-three battles in addition to those of its spring campaign in 1865.

The following ample "Notes" on the services of the Sixty-third, up to July 25th, 1864, by Captain Michael O'Sullivan, present a graphic picture of the movements and events of this brave regiment :

"On Thanksgiving day, 1861, broke camp at David's island, marched through New York, crossed from pier No. 1 to Amboy, and proceeded by railroad to Washington. December 1, marched to Camp California, a few miles from Alexandria, Va., where we encamped till March 10, 1862. Besides the usual camp duty and battalion and brigade drilling, we performed picket duty at Edson's Hill, Annandale and Springfield Station, alternately with the Sixty-ninth and Eighty-eighth. In the meantime, Colonel R. C. Enright was superseded by Colonel John Burke, who had been Lt.-Colonel of Thirty-seventh Irish Rifles. Major Lynch died, and several officers were dismissed by the Board of Examiners, and others promoted in their stead.

"On 10th March, 1862, broke camp and marched to the front, as far as Bull Run, and occupied the camp evacuated by the rebels on our approach. On 19th March orders from War Department reached us, accepting the resignations of the officers who remonstrated against the reappointment of Col. Enright, who had been

dismissed a few weeks before by the Board of Examiners. The officers deputed Chaplain Rev. J. B. Dillon, Captains Branagan and O'Sullivan to explain to Governor Morgan why we refused to serve under Colonel Enright. On Governor Morgan's communicating with War Department, we were all recommissioned.

"Marched on 20th to meet the rebels at Warrenton, thence back to Alexandria; took shipping to Ship Point, Va., remaining there some days in the fortified camp deserted by the rebels. Here Major R. C. Bentley joined us, transferred from the adjutancy of Thirtieth N. Y. S. V. Marched thence to Camp Winfield Scott, about 7th April, and participated in the military operations at Yorktown. Broke camp and marched with our corps (Second) in pursuit of the rebels towards Williamsburg, marching all night and part of next day, the shocking state of the roads considerably impeding our progress. Arriving within a few miles of Williamsburgh, received orders to halt, that the battle had been fought. Returned to Yorktown, took shipping and disembarked on the Pamunky river; thence, by short marches, to Fair Oaks, from which we were detached to guard the Chickahominy whilst the artillery were being dragged through the swamps; back again to Fair Oaks and participated in the fight in the afternoon of the second day. Encamped at Fair Oaks until the day on which the battle of Gaines Mills was fought, building and guarding breastworks, and in doing picket duty in close proximity to the rebels, and participated in an engagement on the night of 26th June, in which we defeated the enemy and drove them back with great slaughter. Made a forced march on June — to Gaines Mills, rushed between our disorganized army and the rebels, fired a few volleys, and the rebels retreated, leaving us master of the field. Participated in all the battles that were fought during the memorable bloody week, and finally halted at Harrison's Landing. Encamped there, doing picket duty nearly as far as Malvern Hill, and building breastworks, until 17th August, when we marched to Newport News; encamped there a few days, and then took shipping to Acquia Creek; thence by rail to Falmouth, where we encamped one day; thence back by Acquia Creek to Alexandria; thence towards Centreville, halting a night at Fort Corcoran; held Centreville during the second battle of Bull Run; thence to the Potomac, crossing Chain bridge, to Tenallytown, where we encamped for two days. Broke camp, pursued the rebels through Rockville and Frederick City to South Mountain. After the bat-

tle, continued the pursuit through Boonesboro and Keedysville to Antietam. Was under artillery fire for forty-six hours, supporting a battery, without being relieved, until morning of 17th September, when our brigade was ordered to another portion of the field; marched steadily, under fire, to a solid rail fence, tore it down, resumed our arms and advanced; helped to defeat the enemy, leaving about 240 of our regiment dead and wounded on the field. Amongst the dead were Captain Cavanagh, Lieutenants Lydon, Smith, McConnell and Lynch; wounded, Lt.-Colonel Fowler, Major Bentley, Captains Michael O'Sullivan and Condon, Lieutenants Cartwright and Mackey, the latter mortally. Marched thence to Harper's ferry, thence to Falmouth. Engaged in the first Fredericksburg fight, in which Captain John Sullivan was killed, and among the wounded were Major O'Neal, Captain Moore, Lieutenants McDonald, Brady and others.

"Remained in camp near Falmouth, till battle of Chancellorsville, in which many of our men were killed and wounded; among the killed was Capt. Lynch, wounded Col. Bentley. Marched thence towards Gettysburg, and during the march, on June 12th, an order consolidating the regiment into two companies, and the mustering out of the supernumerary commissioned officers and sergeants reached us. The two companies fought at the battle of Gettysburg, in which Lieut.-Col. Bentley was again wounded and Lieut. Conolly wounded and prisoner. Regiment was recruited—participated in all the engagements in the Wilderness and before Petersburg, where the regiment now lies. Amongst the killed in the engagements last mentioned were Capt. Boyle and Adjutant McDonald, and among the wounded were Capt. Brady, Lieuts. Grogan and Maher.

"It is worthy of remark that all the promotions to fill vacancies occasioned by the death or discharge of officers were taken from the ranks, and among those so promoted seven of them were men originally enlisted by Capt. Michael O'Sullivan, namely: Captains Dwyer and Quirk, Adjutant McDonald, Lieuts. Hart, Carroll, Maher, and Chambers."

Casualties of Sixty-third Regiment from Jan. 1st, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1862:

Strength of Regiment Jan. 1, 1862 .....	621
Recruits received during the year .....	60
Killed in battle .....	38
Died from diseases, wounds and other causes .....	44
Officers killed .....	6

Officers wounded .....	1
Officers deceased .....	1

NOTE—Wounded in battle, not included above, officers, 12; enlisted, 222.

Actions in which the regiment has participated:

Yorktown; Fair Oaks; Gain's Hill; Allen's Farm; Savage's Station; White Oak Bridge; Glendale; Malvern Hill; Antietam; Fredericksburg.

Very respectfully,

R. C BENTLEY,

*Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Sixty-third N. Y. S. Vols.*

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1862.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel.....	Henry Fowler.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Richard C. Bentley.
Major .....	Joseph O'Neil.
Adjutant ..	William Taylor.
Quartermaster .....	James J. McCormick.
Surgeon.....	Lawrence Reynolds.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Samuel R. Elliott.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Charles Smart.
Chaplain.....	James M. Dillon.

Company A:

Captain .....	Richard P. Moore.
2d Lieutenant.....	Timothy Murray.

Company B:

Captain .....	Joseph McDonough.
1st Lieutenant .....	James D. Brady.

Company C:

Captain .....	John C. Lynch.
1st Lieutenant .....	William Quirk.
2d Lieutenant.....	William D. Herring.

Company D:

Captain .....	Thomas W. Cortright.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Flynn.
2d Lieutenant.....	John Ryan.

Company E:

Captain .....	John H. Gleason.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry Norton.
2d Lieutenant.....	Patrick Roordon.

Company F:

Captain .....	Michael O'Sullivan.
1st Lieutenant .....	John Dwyer.
2d Lieutenant.....	Miles McDonald.



RANK.	NAME.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Patrick J. Condon.
1st Lieutenant .....	James Mackay.
2d Lieutenant.....	Lawrence Daidy.
Company H:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Patrick Maher.
2d Lieutenant.....	Williams Higgins.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Thomas Tewey.
2d Lieutenant.....	William Dailey.
Company K:	
Captain .....	John Sullivan.
1st Lieutenant .....	John J. Husley.
2d Lieutenant.....	Michael Grogan.

## SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixty-fourth or "First Cattaraugus Regiment" was organized in the counties of Cattaraugus, Allegany, Tompkins and Tioga, seven companies being raised in Cattaraugus county, and one in each of the others. The authorization to recruit, issued Gov. Morgan, by Adjutant-General Hillhouse to Colonel Thomas J. Parker, was dated August 16th. A rendezvous was formed at Elmira about September 7th, and the regiment left for Washington December 10th, 1861. Quarters on enlistment were provided on the farm of Col. Foster, about three quarters of a mile west of the business part of the village of Elmira, on land lying between Water street and the Chemung river. The original companies were recruited as follows:

Company A, at Gowanda, by Captain Rufus Washburne.

Company B, at Randolph, by Captain Timothy A. C. Evarts, assisted by Lieutenants H. L. Jones and J. S. Johnson.

Company C, at Otto, by Captain Julius B. Moltbie.

Company D, at Rushford, by Captain Harvey Bond.

Company E, at Ithaca, by Captain William Glenny.

Company F, at Little Valley, by Captain Wm. B. Battin, assisted by Lieutenants French and Henry C. Fuller.

Company G, at Wellsville, by Captain Joshua S. Pettinger, assisted by Lieutenant Lewis H. Fassett.

Company H, Owego, by Captain Willis G. Babcock, assisted by Lieutenants Barslow and Hewitt.

Company I, at Olean, by Captain Robert H. Renwick.

Company K, at Leon, by Captain William Fancher.

Dr. Gregg was medical inspector at the rendezvous, and Surgeon George W. Barr and Assistant-surgeon Java E. Kelsey, of the regiment.

On arrival at Washington, the Sixty-fourth regiment went into camp in the vicinity of the capitol, till January 2, 1862, when it entered upon active service, subsequently taking part in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the engagements of the following Virginia campaign. It was first brigaded under Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, and in June, 1862, was transferred to the Irish brigade for a few days, after which it became attached to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. French, where it remained until September, 1862, when it was transferred to the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Caldwell. It served in the division of Major-Gen. J. B. Richardson until that general's death, and afterwards under Gen. Hancock. Major-Gen. E. V. Sumner was its first corps commander, subsequently Gen. Couch, and afterwards Gen. Hancock. From the time of its encampment at Bladenburg, one mile east of Washington, and its subsequent picket duty at Camp California, about three miles from Alexandria, from Jan. 7 to March 4, 1862, the Sixty-fourth experienced no lack of arduous occupation. When Gen. Howard's brigade was thrown out to Fairfax, Va., during the first week of March, 1862, in advance of the whole army, a portion of the regiment was assigned to guard a junction of roads and cross roads. From regimental notes of Lieut. Col. Enos C. Brooks, commanding the regiment at that period, we extract the following to illustrate the constant service in which the Sixty-fourth was engaged.

" March 6, 1862.—We advanced our post of junction. Killed a scout of the enemy, named Charles Dillon. March 7th the brigade was relieved by the brigade of Gen. Casey. The Sixty-fourth regiment then was ordered back to Springfield, where it joined the army in its advance of the same upon Manassas; Richardson's division taking the lead of Sumner's corps, then went to Manassas, a part of the Sixty-fourth regiment to Rappahannock river with a brigade, and the balance guarded Manassas Junction,

where it remained till April 5, 1862, when it returned to Alexandria, and took steamer for the peninsula. April 6, 1862, advanced with the army to Yorktown and Williamsburg. Returned to Yorktown. Took steamer to West Point. Then marched to Fair Oaks. Remained there till June 28th and returned to Harrison's Landing, fighting daily. Returned with the army to Alexandria, where it arrived August 28th. August 31st went to Bull Run. Returned to Georgetown September 3d, 1862. Marched through Maryland to South Mountain and took the advance from there to Antietam. September 23, 1862, went to Harper's Ferry. October 31st left Harper's Ferry and marched towards Warrenton, where we arrived and stayed till November 15th. Then for Falmouth, Va., where it arrived November 17th, and remained till December 11th, when it marched to cross the river. Crossed to Fredericksburg December 12th. Fought the battle of Fredericksburg December 13th, 1862, when and where I was wounded."

Besides the battles mentioned above, including all of the "Seven Days" fighting on McClellan's retreat from the front of Richmond, to Harrison's Landing, the Sixty-fourth was present, though not in action, at Second Bull Run, and was at South Mountain at the close, at Antietam, and in all the battles of the campaign of General Grant in 1864. The following account of the operations of the regiment in the Chancellorsville campaign, from April 27 to May 6, 1863, is by Col. S. G. Bingham, of the Sixty-fourth.

"HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLS., }  
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May 10th, 1863.* }

"TO CHAS. P. HATCH, *Lt. and A. A. Gen'l., Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac :*

"SIR—Concerning the operations of the Sixty-fourth regiment N. Y. Vols., from the 27th day of April to the 6th day of May, 1863, I have the honor to report: That in accordance with orders from Major-General Hancock, commanding First division, the regiment broke its camp, below the Lasey House, where it had been supporting Battery D, Eighth New York Artillery, and marched at 2 o'clock A. M., April 18th, having been received by the Forty-second New York. Arrived at headquarters of the First division at daylight, and were formed into the Fourth brigade, by close column by regiment, in front of the Second Delaware regiment. The regiment marched at 7 A. M. with the brigade; halted at 11 A. M. in the vicinity of Bank's ford. The Sixty-fourth was

moved to a new position, and camped for night in a pine wood; the Sixty-fourth in front of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania and in rear of the Second Delaware, its right resting on a road. Two hundred men were detailed from the Sixty-fourth for fatigue, and were sent out under command of Captain Glenny, of the Sixty-fourth, to build corduroy road towards Bank's ford. The detail came in late at night. April 28th, at daylight, by order of Colonel J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth brigade, the whole regiment reported to headquarters of First division as a fatigue party, and were conducted to the work by the engineer in charge, with the detail from the whole division (900 in all), finished the work assigned them, building a part of the corduroy road to Bank's ford in a good, workmanlike manner, the logs being cut and brought by hand from a considerable distance. The Sixty-fourth reached its camp again at 1 p. m., and I was immediately ordered by Colonel J. R. Brooke to report with the Sixty-fourth regiment to Major-General Couch. I did so, and was ordered by Major-General Couch 'to march direct to Hamit's Cross Roads on the Warrenton road., hold that position until the rear of the wagon and ambulance train of the Second corps should pass that point, then to follow on towards United States ford and go into camp with the Fourth brigade,' which order was executed. The rear of the Second corps train passed Hamit's Cross Roads at 5 p. m., and the Sixty-Fourth went into camp with its brigade at midnight. The heavy hospital wagons frequently stuck fast in the mud, and it was necessary to lift them out by hand, causing great delays in moving.

"April 30th, Thursday.—The regiment formed and was ordered to march at 8:20 a. m. Marched with the Fourth brigade towards United States ford—the Sixty-fourth following the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. Halted at noon with the brigade and division, when I mustered the regiment, by direction of Colonel J. R. Brooke; the order detailing Captain P. McCollough, Second Delaware, to muster the Sixty-fourth, having been countermanded. Marched with the brigade and division again at 5 p. m., in the same order as in the a. m., and reached the Rappahannock river, down a steep rocky bluff. At 6 p. m., crossed the river on the pontoon bridges, passed over the entrenchments on the opposite bank, and halted a short time with the brigade and division in the open field beyond. Marched a little before dark until 10 p. m. along a main road, the general course of which was south 5° to 10° east,

and camped with the Fourth brigade, on the left of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, at Chancellorsville, fronting easterly, the right of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania resting on the main road.

“May 1st, in the forenoon, I had an inspection of ammunition, by order of Colonel J. R. Brooke. The regiment marched with the brigade at 1 P. M., the Sixty-fourth leading, about a mile beyond the brick house to the top of the hill along the road running north-easterly to Fredericksburg. The Sixty-fourth formed in the front line at a right angle to the road, the right of the regiment resting on the road.

Immediately Major-General Hancock detached the Sixty-fourth and ordered me to march the regiment across the road, deploy one-half of it as skirmishers, the remainder to form the reserve, and advance the line of skirmishers, the left to rest in the road, and the right to connect with Colonel Miles of the Sixty-first New York. I marched the regiment across the road as ordered, and received additional directions from Major-General Couch, and a variety of orders and directions from Brig.-General Caldwell, as to the position of Colonel Miles, and the point at which to commence the deployment of skirmishers. I was further directed to keep the reserve well sheltered behind a hill indicated. I deployed the right wing of the regiment as skirmishers by the right and left flank, on the right of the right centre company, at a point indicated by Lieutenant Cross, of General Caldwell's staff, leaving the left wing of the battalion as reserve, in close column by division, under command of Major Bradley, and advanced the line of skirmishers in the expectation of striking the left of the Sixty-first with my right. After advancing the line for a considerable distance into the woods, we came upon a line of skirmishers of the Sixth United States Infantry, of whose position or presence in that vicinity I had received no intimation.

“The Sixth infantry fell back as we approached, and my line advanced a little beyond that of the Sixth as first seen. I discovered that the road upon which my left must rest bore away to the left at an obtuse angle to my front, and I was obliged either to continually oblique my line to the left as I advanced or send a detachment to the left from the reserve. Not having discovered the Sixty-first yet, I sent a platoon to the left to fill the opening next to the road as the line should advance. I sent Lieut. Chase, of the Sixty-fourth, to the right and front in quest of the Sixty-first. After being gone half an hour or more, he returned and

reported that he had been over a half mile to the right and front and could find nothing of the Sixty-first or the enemy. I then sent 1st Sergeant McCutchen, of Co. A, to the rear and right, who soon found the Sixty-first some distance in our rear. Colonel Miles brought up the Sixty-first as soon as he learned my position, his left considerably overlapping my right; but soon brought them into position on the right of the Sixty-fourth, so that the line of skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty first formed a single line.

"Our position was shelled at this time by the enemy, endangering the reserve, who were moved forward by Major Bradly, so that the plunging shot fell in their rear. The left of my line of skirmishers had passed over the ground where there had been a skirmish. Several of the dead lay in the woods, and the ground was strewn with knapsacks of friends and foes.

"After remaining for some time in this position, the line of skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-first and the reserves, by an order from Maj.-Gen. Couch, were retired to the edge of the woods, where the Sixty-fourth had deployed, and the battalion reformed and marched towards the brick house, conducted by an aid-de-camp. As soon as the regiment was reformed at the edge of the woods Colonel Miles detached Companies A and C from the Sixty-fourth to operate in the rear as skirmishers. The Sixty-fourth was conducted as far as the open field in front and to the right to the brick house, where it was left without orders. I halted the regiment and was soon joined by Companies A and C. and was then informed that Col. Miles had also detached Company G. After waiting some time with some anxiety, Company G came safely up. At this time an action was commencing in the open field, on the edge of which the Sixty-fourth was halted.

"I marched the regiment with as much celerity as possible, amid the confusion of retreating wagons, droves of cattle, and regiments moving to form in line. I joined my brigade as it was coming on to the open field. The Sixty-fourth was then formed in the brigade, in the second line of battle, where it remained but a short time, and was marched off by the left flank down the road we had lately come up, past part of General Sykes' command, to the foot of the hill, filed to the left out of the road into the woods and were formed into line of battle fronting northeasterly, on the left of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania and on the

right of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, the right of the Sixty-fourth resting about twelve rods from the road.

“By order of Colonel Brooke, I sent Companies I, D, K and E, and a part of G, under command of Major Bradly, to deploy as skirmishers, cover the front of the brigade, and advance through the woods and to the top of a hill beyond, the right to rest on the road, and the left to connect with the skirmishers of General Caldwell's brigade.

“The line of skirmishers got into position a little before dusk. Major Bradley sent frequent reports as to the movements of the enemy on his front, which reports were promptly communicated to Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade.

“The enemy were in force in our front, moving at first to our left and afterwards back to our right. We were shelled after dark, but without injury to the regiment. One charge of grape and canister were thrown through the line of skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth.

“Picket firing commenced on our right, beyond the limits of the First division, and passed around to the front of the left of the Fourth brigade. Although quite-sharp, and the line of pickets or skirmishers well advanced, none of the Sixty-fourth came in. The skirmishers of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, who connected with the Sixty-fourth, broke and retreated, obliquing behind the left of Company I, Sixty-fourth, until their right was nearly behind the centre of Company I, (Sixty-fourth), and about ten rods in rear. In this position they fired at least two rounds to the front. Sergeant Smith, of Company I, was sent to rally them, but failed. After about an hour, Lt.-Colonel Broady, of the Sixty-first New York, brought them to their former position.

“About 8 P. M. I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to cut trees in front of the regiment and form an abattis; but the trees being scattering, a good abattis could not be formed without cutting and bringing trees from a distance. The order was given to build a breastwork of logs and dig a ditch inside. Some entrenching tools were furnished, and the work in front of the Sixty-fourth was finished a little after midnight. An opening was left between the left of the Sixty-fourth and the right of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, for skirmishers to come in if driven back. Logs were cut and laid along side the opening, so that it could be closed as soon as the skirmishers came in. In these preparations Colonel

Bostwick, of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, and myself, acted in concert.

"May 2d, at 3 P. M., I received orders from Colonel Brooke to march with the greatest secrecy and quiet, no orders to be given above a whisper, which order was duly executed—the Sixty-fourth following the Twenty-seventh Connecticut. The skirmishers were not called in; the command of the line of skirmishers being under Colonel Miles, Sixty-first New York. The regiment was marched back near the brick house, and turned to the right through the woods, and was formed into line on the top and behind the crest of a hill, on the left of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and on the right of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania—the Second Delaware being to the left of Fifty-third.

"The position of the Sixty-fourth was northeasterly from the brick house, fronting northeasterly. By order of Colonel Brooke, Company A, Captain Darby, was deployed as skirmishers in front of the regiment, along the crest of the hill. We constructed breastworks and an abattis similar to the one made the night before.

"This new position was in the rear of, and approximatively parallel to the other. The new breastworks were completed by 7 A. M. Companies I, D, K, and E, being relieved by a part of Second Delaware, were assigned the space in the pits left vacant by a portion of the Second Delaware, sent to relieve them. At noon, our new position was smartly shelled for about thirty minutes, during which two (2) men of the Sixty-fourth were wounded—one severely; both skirmishers, one in front of the regiment, the other in the works built the night before, which were occupied by our skirmishers after the regiment evacuated them.

"About dusk, Colonel Brooke ordered me to deploy the whole regiment as skirmishers in front of his brigade, and parallel to the front of the new entrenchments, and advance about six hundred yards to the front, and connect with Colonel Miles on the right.

"The regiment deployed by the right and left flanks on the right of the left center company, and, after the deployment was finished, advanced straight forward—Adjutant Pettit being on the extreme right to give notice when we should connect with Colonel Miles. The line was halted by notice sent from the right, and word was passed that the line was thirty paces too far advanced, and must be so far retired. I faced the line to the rear, and had marched it about ten paces, when the order came from the right :



'Sixty-fourth, double quick,' several times repeated, which hurried the whole line back on the entrenchments.

"The movement, at the time, was entirely inexplicable to me. Colonel Brooke ordered me to deploy the regiment as before, and report to Colonel Miles. The regiment having been deployed again, I went to the extreme right to find Colonel Miles, and found that three right companies of my regiment (C, E, and F), were gone. I met Major Scott, of Major-General Hancock's staff, who informed me that, by General Hancock's orders, the Sixty-fourth were to march out of the woods to the right, and down the road to the rifle pits in front; that he had taken a part of the regiment down there already. As soon as I was satisfied that this change in the orders to the Sixty-fourth emanated from General Hancock, I marched the line of skirmishers out by the right flank, and down the road to the rifle pit, was joined by Companies C, E, and F, and formed into the pit in a single, deployed line, the men three feet apart, the right of the Sixty-fourth resting on the road, and the left connecting with a detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, fronting northeasterly.

"Company A, which had been thrown out as skirmishers in the early part of the day in front of the second line of entrenchments, did not follow the regiment. I subsequently learned that Major Scott, while moving off Companies C, E, and F, *without notifying me*, and giving orders to double-quick at the moment the center and left of the regiment were retiring, which was also in accordance with *his* order, was the cause of our coming back into the entrenchments. No order to halt or face by the right flank was given or passed up. The regiment through the whole moved precisely according to orders passed along the line.

"There would not have been the slightest confusion had Major Scott notified me what he wanted the regiment to do. The regiment lay in the pit during the night, keeping a sharp lookout to the front, the line being under the superintendence of Colonel Miles, who made frequent visits along the line during the night, exercising the greatest vigilance. The enemy were busy in front all night moving artillery and troops. Orders to troops were plainly heard, and sounds of chopping and falling trees, and "owl signals" were passed along the lines in front.

"May 3d, Sunday.—A little before sunrise we heard the order from the enemy 'prepare for an advance,' and immediately after, a line of skirmishers appeared in our front, and advancing with

their peculiar yells, commenced the attack, and after a sharp fight of about half an hour, retired. We were next attacked by a regular line of battle, extending along our whole front with closed ranks. This line held their ground with the greatest stubbornness, advancing to within five or six rods of our breastwork. The men of the Sixty-fourth worked cool and steady, taking good aim, and but few shots were thrown away.

“ After an hour’s hard fighting the enemy gave way and retired in confusion, followed by the cheers of our men. Another line of the same character took their place, and the contest kept on. Our ammunition was being rapidly expended, and, I believe, expended to the best advantage. I sent an urgent request to Maj.-Gen. Hancock for more ammunition, expressing the belief that we could hold the work while we had ammunition. My men began to fall killed and wounded, and it became quite hazardous for a man to show his head above the parapet long enough to aim with certainty. The line of the enemy last mentioned held its ground for about an hour, when it broke, which called out another cheer from our side. But the respite was short. After a few moments the enemy advanced against us again in double columns closed in mass, (for the colors were in the centre of the front subdivision of the masses.)

“ One of the regiments in this line was the Sixteenth Georgia, whose battle-flag was brought up to within two rods of our breastworks and nearly in front of the opening left for the skirmishers to come in, hereinbefore mentioned. This opening had been filled with logs, but no earth had been thrown against them and no ditch had been dug. The abattis was also light and no men behind it. This was our weak point. I was stationed at this point, which was a little to the left of the centre of the regiment. The enemy evidently had discovered the place, and made a strong push to carry it. I ordered the companies on the right and left to right and left oblique their fire, and enfiladed the front of the opening. At the same time Captains Fuller and Crowley fired alternate volleys by company into the flank of the Sixteenth Georgia with great effect. This checked the advance, but did not drive the enemy back. The colors of the Sixteenth Georgia fell twice, and afterwards were placed against a tree, when our men ceased to fire upon it. It was the regular Confederate flag—stars and bars. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted. Some had fired their last round and some had reserved the last cartridge for

the assault. A few men from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania came to strengthen us. I scattered them along the line and directed them to share their ammunition with us. They used the buck and ball cartridges, the ball too large for the Austrian rifle used by the Sixty-fourth. I directed the men to tear off the ball and use the buck shot, which was effective for such short range.

A small amount of ammunition was brought us by the pioneers of the Sixty-fourth, and Lieut. W. Roller was badly wounded while serving it to the men. Our fire slackened on account of the scarcity of ammunition; the men fixed bayonets and were awaiting the assault, which was momentarily expected, when to our surprise the enemy rapidly fell back. One man of Company G, Chas. G. Bingham, sprang upon the parapet, and seeing six men outside ordered them in as prisoners. They came over immediately and delivered themselves up. They were from the Sixteenth Georgia, and said that their colonel had fallen at the first volley received by the regiment, and supposed to be killed. I despatched Sergeant Patterson and two men to the rear with the prisoners. At this time, 9 A. M., the Sixty-fourth was relieved by the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, conducted by Colonel Morris, of the Sixty-sixth New York. After the Twenty-seventh had entered the ditch, I ordered the word to be passed to the right and left for the Sixty-fourth to fall directly back. The order passed rapidly to the left, but was not passed to the right, as I afterwards learned. The left wing soon came together, and not being joined by the right, I marched back towards the second line of entrenchments, supposing that the right wing had filed out of the pit to the right and gone up the road. Lieutenant Miller, of General Hancock's staff, met us and conducted us back to the second line of entrenchments, where I was ordered by General Hancock to pass on to the left, not having ammunition. I sent Sergeant Ingraham, of company K, Sixty-fourth, back to find the right wing of the regiment, and conduct it. I halted the regiment in the open field at Chancellorsville, and was there joined by the remainder of the regiment, at 10 A. M., under command of Captain Glenny, in good order. The regiment joined the brigade in the afternoon, and were formed in the third line of battle, fronting southerly, on the left of what was left of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, and received eighty rounds of ammunition for each man in the ranks. The casualties during the day were fifteen killed

instantly, and eighteen wounded. Among the wounded were Captain Darby and Lieutenant Roller, both gallant and valuable officers.

In reviewing the proceedings of the day, it would hardly be just to particularize cases of meritorious conduct where all, both officers and men according to their station, did equally well. Not a man flinched, none passed to the rear unless wounded or sent on a message. The officers kept themselves continually on the alert, cheering and directing the men, very many tearing cartridges to expedite the firing. The men worked with zeal, heartiness and enthusiasm, combined with coolness and caution, worthy of all praise. The ground in front of the breastworks was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded.

I was obliged to send, through a galling fire of musketry and shells, several messages, which were unhesitatingly and correctly delivered, and the messengers in each case promptly returned and reported.\*

"May 4th.—At 7:30 A. M., I was ordered by Major-General Hancock to report with the regiment to Major-General Howard, commanding Eleventh corps, to support a battery, which order having been executed, General Howard assigned the regiment to support Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. Waterman, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Carl Schurz, commanding division. By 11:30 A. M., with entrenching tools procured from Hancock's division, the regiment had completed a good breastwork and a ditch on the right of the battery by the side of the road, behind part of the entrenchments of the Eleventh corps fronting southerly. More or less sharpshooting from the enemy was kept up along our front during the day, from which I had one man severely wounded. At 10 P. M. a false alarm occurred, by reason of a few shots from the enemy some distance to our right, but which drew the fire from the line of entrenchments in front of the Sixty-fourth, and even from some of the reserves. But not a gun from the Sixty-fourth was fired. Many retreated in confusion to

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\* Since making out this report I have learned from prisoners that the five regiments repulsed by the 64th, May 3d, were the 16th, 18th and 21st Georgia, Cobb's and Phillips Legions, a brigade of Georgia troops. My informants could scarcely believe when I told them that so few men had repulsed so many. They said that they were only prevented from assaulting our breastworks by supposing that a heavy force was massed directly behind us in the woods. They judged that our Generals would not have a work defended so stubbornly unless plenty of troops were on hand to support us; when the fact was, that until the 27th Connecticut was sent to relieve us, we had no supports within a half a mile.

our breastworks, but were promptly driven back to their entrenchments. The remainder of the night was quiet.

"May 5th.—11 A. M., the enemy brought on skirmishing to the left of the battery we were supporting, which soon passed along to the right, and was persisted in till Captain Waterman fired two guns in succession, when the firing from the enemy instantly ceased, and was not resumed. At 2 P. M., at the instance of Major-General Howard, I dispatched a messenger to inform General Hancock that a body of the enemy were moving to the right, past our front, and about three-fourths of a mile from us. General Hancock sent the same messenger to General Couch, who sent a courier with the intelligence to General Hooker. At 2:30 P. M., by order of Colonel J. R. Brooke, I sent for and received at division headquarters, sufficient ammunition to furnish each enlisted man with from 100 to 110 rounds. At 4 P. M. I received orders from Generals Hancock and Couch to hold our position at all hazards, if the battery should be withdrawn; 'that the battery was nothing, the point was everything.'

"At 5 P. M., a violent storm came on, lasting about an hour, filling our ditch with water, which was drained with some difficulty. At dusk, by order of Colonel Brooke, I directed small fires to be built along the front. After dark, General Howard ordered me to follow Battery C, First Rhode Island, immediately, with great secrecy, no orders to be given above a whisper. I sent Adjutant Pettit to inform General Hancock, and followed the battery with the regiment, and reached the pontoon bridge at United States ford about 10 P. M., after fording several streams, one of which was quite deep and rapid from the recent storm. Orders then being received from General Patrick, Provost Marshal General, prohibiting any battery supports from crossing the river until all the artillery had passed, I withdrew the regiment to a secluded ravine and sheltered the men from the cold winds; we also built fires and dried ourselves.

"May 6th.—Marched at 3:30 A. M., and crossed the bridge between two brigades of the First corps, by permission of a brigade commander. When we reached the top of the bluff on the left bank of the Rappahannock, I was directed by Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, of Major-General Couch's staff, to follow a detachment of General French's division, then passing. Having definitely learned on the march that the troops were to proceed to their old camp, I conducted the 64th to the old camp of the Twenty-seventh

Connecticut and took possession of half of it—the Sixty-fourth not having an old camp—the Forty-second New York having taken our camp April 27th, and the Twenty-seventh Connecticut being nearly all taken prisoners, as was supposed. I then reported to Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth brigade.

“During the whole march, from the morning of April 28th, to the P. M. of May 6th, the commandants of companies of this regiment deserve much praise for keeping their commands well closed up, having no stragglers on the march, and permitting no stragglers from *other* regiments to mingle in our ranks. This was particularly noticeable on the return from Chancellorsville, which was a very hard march through deep mud, in the rain, and at a rapid rate.

I am, very respectfully,

“Your obedient servant,

“D. G. BINGHAM,

“*Colonel Sixty-fourth Regiment, New York Vols.*”

The following letters, written by members of the Sixty-fourth to their friends at home, present graphic sketches of various engagements :

GETTYSBURG.

“LINE OF BATTLE NEAR LAPHAM’S CROSS ROADS, MD., }  
 “MONDAY, July 13, 1863. }

“My Dear Wife—It is raining, and while taking refuge under my little shelter tent, improve the time by writing you a few lines—an opportunity or privilege not often afforded me of late.

“This is a period unparalleled in ancient or modern history; the two largest armies ever on this continent fighting to desperation for mastery. The Potomac army, the largest, proudest and best in the world, has been under arms, endured fatigue and hardship for a period of thirty days without cessation; marched from fifteen to thirty-three miles a day, and fought the largest battle known in modern history, and won a glorious victory. But we must fight again, and fight we will. The Second (the old veteran corps) has fought and fought until many of its regiments can muster but from fifty to one hundred men. In the late engagements we lost heavily, but those who live had the pleasure of seeing their enemy bite the dust by scores; at the same time many of our own braves fell.

“As the papers give full and glowing descriptions of the deadly conflict, I will not attempt in my hurry to depict the scene. Not-

withstanding the horrors of war, the late battle was the most splendid scene I ever witnessed; the booming of near two hundred cannon and the rattle of musketry by contending columns was awfully sublime. Our men, weary and foot sore from fatiguing marches of many days, fought with a spirit and a will that never possessed an army before; but 'tis sad to think how many brave and good men gave their life as the price of victory. \* \* We have men enough left of the Sixty-fourth, who are in the field, to fight one more battle at the rate of our usual loss, namely, about one hundred. I am in hopes we shall be able to kill most of the rebel army, and drown the balance in the Potomac. We have followed up rapidly as possible, and I have been afraid we would find the rebels on the Virginia side, but think now they are most all on this side yet. \* \* \* \* \*

“Tuesday Morning.—No fight yet; we are just ordered to pack up and move, whether to change positions or for what purpose I cannot tell. WM. GLENNY.”

“VERSAILLES, *July 13, 1863.*

“While we mourn with those who mourn for the gallant dead of the Sixty-fourth New York, and sympathize with the wounded in its half a score of battles, we feel that it is our duty to honor the courage and extol the bravery of this regiment; therefore, in the name of the loyal men of Cattaraugus, we exultingly proclaim, ‘Well done, good and faithful servants!’ The men of the Sixty-fourth won laurels at Fair Oaks, and in the memorable Seven Days’ fight before Richmond; again at Antietam; again at Fredericksburg under Burnside; and still again at Fredericksburg under Hooker; and now at Gettysburg they have placed a halo of glory about their laurels. It belongs to the famous Third corps, which has never flinched, although usually placed where hard fighting is expected.

“Lieut. J. M. Pettit, of Versailles, the adjutant of the regiment, having returned home badly wounded, furnishes us with a partial list of the killed and wounded at Gettysburg: Colonel Bingham and Major Bradly, slightly wounded; Captain Fuller and Lieutenants Babcock and Lewis, killed; Captain Crowley and Lieutenants Meseway, Lincoln, Soule and Pettit, wounded; Corporals H. Darby and Cayton Gardner, of Company A, killed; Sergeant Darby, leg broke; Sergeant Savage, right arm lost; Smith Reggles, severe, Boardsway, slightly wounded. Adjutant Pettit’s

wound is a severe one, a minie ball striking his neck near the spinal bone, passing behind the artery and behind the left lower jaw, came out at the check. The Sixty-fourth went into the battle at Gettysburg with 20 officers and 185 men, and came out with 10 officers and 84 men; the balance were killed or wounded—not one missing! At one time General Lee massed 6,000 men, determined to break General Meade's line of battle, and hurled that mass against the Third corps. Like a rock they resisted that attack. General Meade ordered the Second corps to relieve the Third. The Second, by a military movement, allowed the Third to pass through, and without stopping after they received General Meade's order, advanced upon the enemy and drove them half a mile. With shot, shell and bayonet they drove the living rebels, while they passed along over heaps of dead ones.

"Two regiments of regulars failed to protect the flank of the Second corps, and thus they were compelled to abandon the ground so dearly won. Here it was the Sixty-fourth suffered the most. Here it was that Captain Fuller, of Little Valley, was shot through the abdomen. The next day the Second corps reoccupied that ground, and obtained his body.

D. R. B."

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

"BATTLE-FIELD, *May 19, 1864,* }  
 "NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA, C. H. }

"Dear Brother—I hasten to inform you that I am still spared through another great battle; I wrote you on the 8th instant of our fight at Wilderness Run. Since that time we have been skirmishing with the enemy until night before last, when this corps (the Ninth), left the position on the extreme right, and marched nearly all night to this place on the left wing; closed in mass, and just at, or a little before daylight, we charged on the enemy's works, with orders not to fire a gun until we reached their fortifications. The charge was one of the grandest sights I have ever seen, and was a complete success. Here, for the first time since the war, we had a hand-to-hand fight, using the bayonet on both sides; but the rebels stood no chance before our columns twenty or thirty deep, and they threw down their arms in dismay. I think we took at this point about 7,000 prisoners and thirty-two pieces of artillery. In twenty minutes after taking their works, we had their own artillery turned upon them and hurling their own shells back to them. They left horses, camp equipage, and



everything. The battle continued all day. I know very little about the loss, and I dare not guess. Our regiment (the Sixty-fourth) lost three officers killed and three wounded. Major Bradley is among the wounded. One officer is still missing. I have not learned the casualties in the whole regiment, but the loss is heavy. My lieutenant—Blackmore—has a severe wound through the shoulder, and four of my company have gunshot wounds, but not dangerous; three are still missing. I will give particulars as soon as I can get a moment's time to write. We are now behind the second line of works, and have just received orders to be ready to move.

“L. H. FASSETT.”

#### THE WILDERNESS.

“GAINES MILLS, VA., *June 10, 1864.*”

“On the night of the 3d ult. we vacated our pleasant camp formerly known as camp Willis Wadden, near Germania ford, where during three and a half months we had enjoyed the pleasures of camp life to an unusual degree, far exceeding any part of our term of service. Before dawn of the following morning the grand Potomac army was in motion, and at about 12 m. found our lines of battle on the identical ground where but a year previous we had fought the battle of Chancellorsville. A singular coincidence occurred with me. I was sent out on picket on the same ground as on the first night of our arrival there one year ago. I took occasion to view the ground in front of the rifle pits, where we fought, and the 64th alone repulsed five rebel regiments. • You have often heard me express a desire to have seen the ground after the engagement. But I am satisfied from looking over the ground after a year has elapsed, that the rebels met with terrible slaughter. The woods had been all dug over, and was just one perfect grave-yard, and there was scarcely a twig that was not marked by a bullet.

“The following day (5th) our column not meeting the enemy here as expected, moved on, but before 3 p. m., the advance of our army had met and engaged the enemy in the famous Wilderness. We were soon on the ground, and assigned a position on the extreme left, in open field, where we hastily constructed a breast-work of rails and such other materials as could be most conveniently secured. During this time in the dense Wilderness just to our right, the conflict raged with fury, as successively regiments and brigades moved in to relieve those who had preceded them.

About sundown the order came for us, and after a series of marching alternately by the flank and by the front, we met the enemy, but not until darkness covered the scene, and the direction of our fire was governed by the flashes of the enemy's guns. But a few shots were exchanged, when owing to our close proximity, we, as well as they, became fearful that we were firing upon our own men, and each demanded to know who the others were, and each demanding a surrender, whereupon some of the rebels came into our lines and the rest withdrew under cover of the darkness, and during the night we retired behind earthworks which were being constructed by our Pioneer corps and other troops not otherwise engaged. During the balance of the time at the Wilderness we did not get hotly engaged, but changed positions from time to time as circumstances required, served as pickets, skirmishers, etc. I will here abruptly break off (for want of time) some perilous times and interesting incidents, between this and the ever memorable morning of May 25th, when the Second corps so fearfully and successfully charged the enemy's works at or near Spottsylvania. This was one of the most fearful yet grand scenes I have yet witnessed during the war, and such an one as I never expected to see. Long before day our troops were massed, the 64th being in the front line. Soon as light the order was given to forward, and no earthly power could stand before our massed columns of brave and undaunted heroes. The works were carried before the enemy had time to open their full fire upon us, but then ensued a scene which beggars description. Although most of the rebels surrendered readily, yet bayonets, pistols, sabers, etc., were used in many instances, which would furnish an interesting subject for the pencil, had I time. But the day furnishes also a sad picture.

"Lieutenant Fisk was killed when within three or four rods of the enemy's works. Lieutenant Rumsey was wounded, and four enlisted men of my company.

"The engagement was kept up all day, the enemy making the most strenuous efforts to re-take the works. Our major being wounded, the command fell to me. I collected the remnants together and took them into action the second time. Here I lost too men killed—Corporals Babcock and Empy.

"From that time we have been fighting our way along until the present, and are now on the battle ground where Porter got whipped two years ago, with this difference, the two armies occupy ground vice versa. We arrived here last week Thursday, and one

week ago this morning charged the enemy's works. The troops were formed in two lines, the Sixty-fourth being this time in the second line. The first line carried the works, but the second line not being kept within supporting distance, the first was repulsed, and the second could not be moved forward against both the enemy's fire and our own retiring line, the tide of which for a brief period could not be stayed. The consequence was we lost heavily both in officers and men, and gained no ground except that which we now occupy, and of which I promised to speak before closing my letter, and that you may have a more correct view I enclose a diagram.

"After the charge a few men from the different regiments of the brigade, mostly from the Second Delaware, took advantage of a little rise of ground and gradually worked their way up close to a point of the enemy's works, and with their hands threw up little piles of dirt and sticks until they could secure shovels, when they dug pits and held their ground. About 4 P. M., the Sixty-fourth were sent out to relieve them, and we made the works quite extensive, digging a ditch sufficient for our regiment, and in a little closer proximity to the rebels, the distance being not over four rods. At this distance they fired at each other during the next day, whenever one or the other put their heads above ground. We had two men killed. The works were so close together that tunnelling was commenced for the purpose of blowing up the nearest point of the rebels' works, but it was finally decided the destruction would not be commensurate with the labor, and the project was abandoned. We were relieved after twenty-four hours, and last evening came in for another twenty-four hours' tour, and our men have kept them down all day.

"When we moved out of here the first time, the rifle pits in the rear were all occupied, and we had to take a position a little in the rear of them, and the stray bullets and shot and shell fell so thick that the men had to burrow in the ground.

"There was a spring a few rods from us where there was one man killed each day for three successive days, and for the same number of days each, one wounded just by stray bullets. The fourth day after the charge the rebels displayed a flag of truce, which was met half way by one from our side, and hostilities were suspended for the burial of the dead, who had been lying between the two armies for four days and became so much decomposed and blackened they could not be recognized.

"This war furnishes many a novel and interesting subject for the pen. The first three nights we were here, at about the hour of nine, each army imagining from the brisk exchange of shots that the other was advancing, the consequence was that a fire of artillery and infantry spread along the whole line, which presented a scene awfully grand. The air was perfectly filled with coruscating shot and shell, leaving in their train streams of fire, and the cannon mouth and musket muzzle were spitting forth sheets of flame.

CAPT. WM. GLENNY."

PETERSBURG.

" ON PICKET AMONG THE PINES, }  
     " NEAR PETERSBURG, }  
 " SUNDAY, *June 19, 1864.* }

"Dear Brother—Since writing you from Cold Harbor, we have made another of Grant's grand flank moves, and this afternoon finds us south of Petersburg. Leaving Cold Harbor Sunday evening, the Second corps in advance, as usual, we marched all night and all the next day, reaching the James river at sunset on Monday. We had expected some difficulty on our old battle-field at Fair Oaks, and at the Chickahominy, but were happily disappointed. During the following day and night, our corps (the Second), and Fifth, were shipped to the south side, and were again pushing forward to the assistance of General Butler, who was already engaging the enemy. After marching all night, we came upon the enemy, well entrenched, about two miles south of Petersburg. Here we halted for a short rest, during which time we took a look at the formidable works and heavy pieces of artillery, captured by our colored troops the evening before, which settled the question with us that colored troops can, will, and did fight. At nine o'clock, our corps was thrown to the left—the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth New York, and a part of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania were sent forward as skirmishers, supported by the whole brigade — passing through a thick woods, we found about a half mile in front the extension of those heavy works, taken the day before, with a few ugly-looking pieces of artillery looking over at us—one-half the ground between us and the fort was an old slashing, the other half, next the fort, was a corn-field—all level. We were ordered to move forward, and, if possible, get in rifle range of the men working the heavy guns. It looked a little rough, but we are accustomed to rough work, and we pushed forward without the least protection from

shell and grape, which the enemy commenced pouring into us as soon as we left the woods. Upon reaching the corn-field, we halted, and lying flat on our faces, tried the effect of our little rifles upon their gunners. We could reach them, but not with much accuracy; so, with gun in one hand and shovel in the other, our best men crept carefully between the corn rows, until within a short distance of their works, and, before the 'Johnnies' knew what was going on, our boys were safe in their holes, and it was extremely risky for a rebel to show his head above the works. At five o'clock the Second and Ninth corps were in position, and the charge on the enemy's works was fairly commenced. At first our artillery was heavy, and must have done excellent service, for very soon the wild cheers of our men assured us they had gained the first line on the extreme right, but the lull of infantry was short; their second line was within easy range of the first; and leaving their first, they rallied in the second, thus giving both parties a line of works.

"But this state of things was of short duration. Another charge on their left swept the whole works, and the two armies were brought fighting face to face, without the advantage of works, or the assistance of artillery, and the line of battle extended three times its original length. The sun was soon down, but the steady rattle of musketry was kept up during the whole night. Our corps, making two or three distinct charges during the night, brought us in possession of the whole line before daylight. Our brigade lost, during the night, about one thousand men in killed, wounded, and missing—nearly five hundred of them having been taken prisoners during one of the night charges. The fort in our front was taken just before daylight, in which we captured two pieces of artillery and about five hundred prisoners.

"L. H. FASSETT."

"SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. VOLS., }

"IN BIVOUAC NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., August 28, 1864. }

"N. P. FASSETT—Dear Brother: You have undoubtedly learned of our operations on the extreme left near Ream's Station, and I take the first opportunity to inform you of my safety. When I wrote you last we were doing a wholesale business in destroying the Weldon railroad, some ten miles south of Petersburg; but owing to the presence of A. P. Hill's corps in our immediate front on the morning of the 25th inst., we suspended

operations and withdrew to Ream's Station, where we threw up a few rifle-pits and waited the approach of the enemy.

"Skirmishing continued on all sides, and the country being level and mostly covered with second growth timber, it was quite impossible to tell which way to look for the main attacking portion of the enemy. After working some six hours on the fortifications, our regiment, with the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was sent to the front to support the pickets. We had hardly got in position when we were attacked by a force more than three times our number, with a line of battle in their support. We held them as long as was possible, and then fell back to the fortifications. The enemy moved steadily forward, withdrew their skirmishers and charged with the line of battle upon our works, but were handsomely repulsed with a heavy loss in killed and a few in prisoners. The prisoners told us that we had a whole corps to fight, and that we might expect them at once. A steady fire was kept up on both sides about an hour, when they came down upon our division with overwhelming numbers. We fought them until they reached the very muzzles of our guns, and then we fought them, and fought them hard. But on they came, right over into our line with so much stronger force than our own that there was no way for us only to fall back or be taken prisoners. One of the Johnnies grabbed me by the shoulder, but my attention being drawn in another direction, I do not recollect what he said; in fact, I don't know as he said anything. I was about falling back at the time, which I did in not very good order. Reaching the second line of works, we rallied and held the enemy until dark. During the night we reformed the regiments and brigades and left the battle field for this place in front of Petersburg.

"The loss in missing from our little regiment during the engagements was three officers and thirty enlisted men. Only one of my company succeeded in making his escape. The missing officers are Lieuts. J. B. Morrow, Theo. Sayer and O. B. Hildreth.

"Colonel Beam had just returned to resume command of the brigade, but lost a leg before he had been with us an hour. Col. Broody, next in command, was wounded during the charge. Col. Glenn then took command of the brigade, and is still in com-

mand. We were sorry to lose him from the regiment, but we trust he will not forget us in his upward flight.

"Yours in haste,

LEWIS H. FASSETT."

According to official reports the losses of the Sixty-fourth regiment up to August, 1863, reached 428 in killed and wounded. The commissions issued by the Governor to the regiment numbered: Colonels, 4; Lieut.-colonels, 5; majors, 7; adjutants, 4; quartermasters, 7; surgeons, 3; assistant surgeons, 4; chaplain, 1; captains, 42; first lieutenants, 54; second lieutenants, 66. Total, 197.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1861-2.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel .....	Daniel G. Bingham.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Enos C. Brooks.
Major .....	Leman W. Bradley.
Adjutant .....	George L. Taggart.
Quartermaster .....	Rodney R. Crowley.
Surgeon .....	George W. Barr.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Dana E. Kelsey.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Charles F. Kelsey.
Chaplain .....	Oliver D. Hibbard.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Rufus Washburn.
1st Lieutenant .....	Albert Darby.
2d Lieutenant .....	James M. Pettit.
Company B:	
Captain .....	Harvey L. Jones.
1st Lieutenant .....	George W. Watkins.
2d Lieutenant .....	Orvel H. Willard.
Company C:	
Captain .....	Warren M. Wait.
1st Lieutenant .....	Willis G. Babcock.
2d Lieutenant .....	Charles Robinson.
Company D:	
Captain .....	William W. Woodworth.
1st Lieutenant .....	James I. Miservy.
2d Lieutenant .....	Alfred H. Lewis.
Company E:	
Captain .....	William Glenny.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward C. Marsh.
Company F:	
Captain .....	William B. Battin.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry V. Fuller.
2d Lieutenant .....	Edmund P. Watkins.

RANK.	NAME.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Joshua S. Pittenger.
1st Lieutenant .....	Lewis H. Fassett.
2d Lieutenant .....	Pulaski V. Alton.
Company H:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Frederick Parker.
2d Lieutenant .....	Byron Ketchum.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Theodore Palen.
1st Lieutenant .....	William C. Bockoven.
2d Lieutenant .....	George H. Bascom.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Horatio N. Hunt.
1st Lieutenant .....	Charles Soule.
2d Lieutenant .....	William W. Henry.

### SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The following sketches of the services of the Sixty-fifth regiment, otherwise known as the "United States Chasseurs," from its organization to January, 1863, is compiled from the regimental books and other reliable sources:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS,  
 "(SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,) }  
 "IN CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *January, 1863.* }

"On the 5th inst. there was received at these headquarters a circular, requesting the Colonel to furnish your 'department with a statement containing in a concise form the leading facts in the military history of (this) your regiment since its entry into the service, the actions in which it has taken part, and the names of officers and privates who have particularly distinguished themselves,' the object being 'to obtain reliable data for a record to be appended to the annual report from this department, through which some evidence of the services rendered by the New York volunteers may be perpetuated in the military archives of the State.'

"In accordance with this request, the following brief record of the part taken by this regiment in the service of the United States is most respectfully submitted:



"The First regiment of United States Chasseurs was organized in the city of New York, June 11th, 1861, by order of the War Department, and was mostly recruited during the months of June and July of the same year. The headquarters of the command was established at Palace Garden, on Fourteenth street, and the organization proceeded under the general superintendence of Col. John Cochrane and the immediate supervision of Lieut. Col. Alex. Shaler. The following is the original

## ROSTER OF THE FIELD AND STAFF:

Colonel .....	John Cochrane.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Alexander Shaler.
Adjutant .....	M. A. Stearns.
Quartermaster .....	George W. Ford.
Surgeon .....	John B. Petherbridge.
Assistant Surgeon .....	William O. McDonald.
Chaplain .....	P. H. Burkhardt.

## ROSTER OF THE LINE OFFICERS:

## Company A:

Captain .....	Lewis A. Philipateaux.
1st Lieutenant .....	Samuel Truesdell.
2d Lieutenant .....	James G. King.

## Company B:

Captain .....	David Miller.
1st Lieutenant .....	James Baker.
2d Lieutenant .....	Wm. D. Morton.

## Company C:

Captain .....	William Gurney.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward Little.
2d Lieutenant .....	Robert B. Scott.

## Company D:

Captain .....	William P. Halstead.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry B. Dyer.
2d Lieutenant .....	Robert S. Hathaway.

## Company E:

Captain .....	D. A. Peloubet.
1st Lieutenant .....	J. R. Terry.
2d Lieutenant .....	A. T. Bushee.

## Company F:

Captain .....	H. G. Healey.
1st Lieutenant .....	G. H. Draper.
2d Lieutenant .....	Wm. P. Roome.

## Company G:

Captain .....	E. C. Kittle.
1st Lieutenant .....	G. A. Bernard.
2d Lieutenant .....	A. S. Bogart.

Company H:

Captain.....	Isaac Walker.
1st Lieutenant.....	George W. Selover.
2d Lieutenant.....	David I. Milne.

Company I:

Captain.....	E. Bernard.
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Company K:

Captain ...	Thomas H. Higginbotham.
1st Lieutenant.....	Le Roy Crockett.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF:

Sergeant-Major .....	Henry C. Ellis.
Drum-Major .....	Joseph A. Hart.
Hospital-Steward .....	Evert E. Bedford.
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	Edward C. Welch.
Commissary-Sergeant .....	Warren R. Hedden.

"In regimental orders, dated July 26th, 1861, John R. Terry; 1st lieutenant Co. E, was appointed regimental commissary.

"In addition to the headquarters at Palace Garden, which was at most a rendezvous for recruits, a camp had been established at Willett's Point, L. I., named 'Camp Tompkins.' As fast as the men were mustered into the service, they were sent to 'Camp Tompkins,' and were there daily drilled in the 'School of the Soldier.'

"Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, the regiment left Camp Tompkins for Washington, August 27th, 1861; the tents were struck at 7 o'clock A. M., of that day; marched at 12 M.; took the steamer 'Atlas' at pier No. 1, North river, steamed to Amboy, and there took the cars for Philadelphia, where the regiment arrived at an early hour on the 28th of August, 1861. The men were sumptuously entertained in Philadelphia, after which we proceeded through to Baltimore and Washington, arriving in the latter city at 11:30 P. M., in the midst of a severe rain storm. Were quartered at the 'Soldiers' Rest.' On the following day marched to the site of what was subsequently known as 'Camp Shaler.' The regiment was reviewed by Gen. Butler, September 2d, and by Gen. McClellan, September 3d. The steadiness of the men in the ranks, and the generally creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves on these two occasions, was approvingly commented upon by the reviewing generals. We were then in the Third provisional brigade, commanded by Colonel Baker, of the First California regiment. In consequence were ordered into Virginia on active service. The Chasseurs and First

California were sent forward September 4th to join the forces of Gen. Smith, then in command of all the troops near Chain Bridge. The roads were heavy and the march fatiguing, but the men did well. We reached our bivouac on the margin of Pimmette Run, about 3 o'clock A. M. of the 5th, in the midst of a drenching rain, notwithstanding which the men slept soundly. In the afternoon the regiment was marched by the left flank to a spot about a mile distant, halting at a point in the extreme front in what had been named 'Camp Advance.' In this camp the men were allowed no tents, and erected rude huts. The almost continuous rains rendered the situation extremely uncomfortable, yet few murmured, though all were nightly aroused, sometimes by actual alarm, at others by design, the better to habituate them to any emergency.

"September 6th.—The brigade received orders to be under arms at 5 A. M. On the 8th Lieut.-Col. Shaler was ordered to report to Col. Stevens, of the Seventy-ninth N. Y. S. M., with a force of 150 men for picket service. These pickets were posted in the extreme front, and it was one of the most active and vigilant ever thrown out from the regiment. They were out 48 hours.

"During the 11th occurred the affair at Lewinsville. Lt.-Colonel Shaler was ordered the evening before to report with the regiment for special duty at 4 o'clock A. M. He reported at that hour to Colonel Stevens of the Seventy-ninth, who was A. A. A. Gen'l for General Smith. Lt.-Colonel Shaler was assigned to the command of the rear guard, composed of the Chasseurs and the Seventy-ninth New York. Marched with the detachment, which was composed of four other infantry regiments and Griffin's battery of artillery, to Lewinsville. The rear guard formed line of battle on the road just without the town, and rested on its arms, while a surveying party were prosecuting their work in the neighborhood. Skirmishers were sent to the front about 1,000 yards in the supposed direction of the enemy. When the object of the expedition had been accomplished, Colonel Stevens, who commanded the whole, ordered the skirmishers to be notified, and the troops in the village to be withdrawn. The enemy's cavalry had been observed in a threatening attitude in our immediate vicinity, and the bugles had hardly finished the "recall" for the skirmishers, when a four-gun battery, about 1,500 yards distant, opened upon the rear guard (still standing upon the roadside) a very destructive fire. The movement to the rear was begun and executed (considering this was the first fire the regiment was ever exposed

to) in admirable order. For about half a mile the rear guard was obliged to move by a flank over the road, exposed to a diagonal and enfilading fire of the enemy's battery. Griffin's battery got into position, and opened a well-directed fire in about fifteen minutes from the time the first shot was fired. A few minutes later General Smith appeared on the ground, with four or five more regiments of infantry and Mott's battery of artillery, containing one 20-pound field-piece. This battery also got into action in a good condition. Very shortly the rebel battery was disabled, and the gunners obliged to desert their pieces on account of the accuracy and severity of our fire.

"The object of the expedition was accomplished, the enemy's battery had been silenced, and the whole party quietly returned to camp.

"The conduct of Colonel (afterwards General, and recently killed at Chantilly) Stevens, and his son, Captain Stevens, was characterized by a coolness and bravery rarely equalled. General Smith's early presence gave great encouragement to the men, and their admiration of his conduct was expressed by frequent cheers as he rode along the lines.

"Nothing of unusual interest occurred up to the 15th. The time was employed, when not on drill, in working on the defences.

"On the evening of the 15th the "long-roll" was beaten (the last time in this regiment), and the men got into line. They were in excellent spirits. The command "load at will" was then first given. The alarm ended in nothing, and that night the regiment was quartered in Fort Smith.

"On the evening of the 19th the regiment received orders to march; the command was about to return to Camp Shaler. On the same day the following was promulgated from brigade headquarters:

"HEADQUARTERS BAKER'S BRIGADE, }  
"CAMP ADVANCE, Sept. 19th, 1861. }

"The colonel commanding the brigade learns with regret that Colonel Cochran's regiment of United States Chasseurs is ordered to another brigade. Nothing could have given him more pleasure than to have had the regiment left under his command. Their steady and soldierly appearance, and the very gentlemanly deportment of its officers, call forth from the colonel commanding his expression of extreme approbation.

"He is very sure that he gives utterance to the wishes of his entire command, when he takes this method of offering his sincerest wishes for their welfare and renown.

(By order)

COLONEL E. D. BAKER,

"HARVEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commanding brigade."

"Baker's men gave us many cheers as we passed. It must be added, with extreme regret, that in a few days subsequently their gallant General met with a hero's death while nobly leading his men at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

"The regiment reached Camp Shaler about midnight, and thus ended our first campaign in Virginia. The time was spent mostly in squad, company and battalion drills. We were brigaded with General L. P. Graham. On the 28th the tents were struck and the line of march taken up for Queen's Farm, on the Bladensburg road. This was named Camp Middleton, in honor of Capt. M., who resides close by.

"October, 1861.—On the 25th Lieut. Wm. D. Morton, Company B, was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Graham. During the 28th the regiment went into a new camp, named in honor of the colonel, Camp Cochrane. The reason for the removal was the unhealthy situation on Queen's Farm. Nothing else of interest transpired during this month. Besides the usual drill, there was considerable fatigue duty on Forts Lincoln, Totten and Slocum.

"November, 1861.—On the 10th Brig.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes assumed command of the division, Gen. Don Carlos Buell having been detailed for duty elsewhere. Gen. Buell, in a special order, said: 'The General parts with the division first organized under his command with extreme regret. Though his connection with it has been of short duration, it has sufficed to inspire him with a lasting interest in its future, and with confidence also that its fortitude and good conduct will be equal to any test they may be subjected to. In the history of its future career he will look for the report of each individual with the solicitude of an old comrade.'

"On the 10th a general order was published, prohibiting fires on the outposts. Thanksgiving day (28th) the usual duties were dispensed with, and the men enjoyed themselves highly.

"December, 1861.—On the 20th, Sibley tents were received and put up, in lieu of the wedge tents previously used.

"January, 1862.—'New Year's Day' was observed as one of rest and pleasure. On the night of the 10th, private Carney, of Company A, shot a corporal of the guard while on picket duty near Bladensburg, Va. The homicide was brought to camp under a strong guard. On the night of the 14th, Jacob Leizer, Company E, was frozen to death near the camp; cause—intoxication.

"February, 1862.—On the third the two wings of the regi-

ment had a sham battle, known as the great "Snow Ball Fight," worthy of being chronicled with other matters. On the 7th Adjutant Stearns resigned, and on the 9th Lieutenant Wm. P. Roome, Company I, was detailed as acting adjutant. On the 27th ordered to march with four days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. The order was countermanded.

"March, 1862.—On the night of the 5th, marching orders were received and the men got into line; (broke ranks in twenty minutes.) Similar orders at 2 A. M. on the 10th. The division was put in motion and the column filed past the White House at sunrise. Marched fourteen miles, across Chain Bridge to 'Prospect Hill;' there bivouacked; countermarched on the 14th, and arrived in Camp Cochrane on the afternoon of the 16th. New orders on the 25th; line of battle formed at 8:30 A. M. Lt.-Colonel Shaler rode to the front and addressed the men as follows:

"**SOLDIERS!** We have now formed our line in 'Camp Cochrane' perhaps for the last time. We are to leave this spot so familiar to us all, where we have experienced many pleasant associations, and where we have enjoyed so much happiness. I propose therefore, before leaving a place hallowed by so many pleasing recollections, and around which cluster so many delightful memories, that we give nine rousing cheers for Camp Cochrane!"

"They were given. The column was soon in motion, and bivouacked on the plain north of Alexandria the same night. Embarked on the transport 'Nantasket,' 26th, and were landed at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe on the 29th. The division rested in an adjoining plain, named 'Camp W. F. Smith.'

"April, 1862.—A general inspection was ordered to take place on the 3d. While forming line orders came, and at 6 A. M. on the 4th we marched toward Newport News, having three days' rations. At a point one mile south of Young's Mills, our advance drove in the pickets of the enemy. On the 5th passed two miles beyond Warwick Court House, and formed line of battle in a ploughed field. Graham's brigade pushed on into the next field, bordering on Warwick creek, but were shelled from the position by a rebel battery on the opposite side of the lagoon. Fell back forty rods, halting in what was soon after named 'Camp Winfield Scott,' where we remained during the sieging operations in front of Yorktown.

May, 1862.—On Sunday A. M., 4th, the regiment marched out of Camp Winfield-Scott. The entire rebel lines had been evacuated, and there was no opposition to our crossing Warwick creek.

We soon reached the fortifications of the enemy, in the largest of which the Chasseurs remained an hour, after which they marched on the road to Williamsburg. Reached the battle-field of Williamsburg shortly before the contest closed, forming our line in the rear of the center. We were then advanced to the front, where the men waited the expected conflict of the morrow. On the 22d the Chasseurs crossed Bottom's bridge, deployed as skirmishers, drove the rebel pickets, then rallied and remained during the day in advance, covering a working party in our rear. Pushed on during the 25th, and on the 26th led the advance of a military reconnoissance to a point beyond Fair Oaks, on the Nine Mile road. On the 29th advanced our camp to the memorable 'Seven Pines,' and bivouacked at that point in close column by division. On Saturday, 31st, was begun the contest celebrated as the battle of Fair Oaks."

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, }  
 "CAMP NEAR FAIR OAKS, VA., June 3, 1862. }

"CAPT. URBAN, *Assistant Adjutant General*,

*"Abercrombie's Brigade, Gen. Abercrombie, Com.:*

"Captain: I have the honor to report the movements of this regiment in the engagement of Saturday, 31st ultimo, at Fair Oaks. The regiment, upon a sudden alarm of firing by the enemy at about 1 o'clock P. M., of Saturday, 31st ultimo, was drawn up in line of battle in front of its camp at 'Seven Pines.' By order from the Brigadier-General in command, it proceeded by the right flank to the railroad station at Fair Oaks. There we were directed to support Capt. Brady's battery, which we did; the Thirty-first Pennsylvania resting on our left.

"Having thrown out pickets to the front, and they reporting that the enemy were moving towards our right flank, the regiment was ordered, and accordingly formed line of battle facing outwards to the right, and supported by the Thirty-first Penn. on the left, and the Seventh Massachusetts on the right. Three pieces of Brady's battery were advanced to the front of the line, and the Sixty-second N. Y., (Anderson Zouaves), supported us in the rear. Having been ordered by Gen. Abercrombie to withdraw from our position, we moved by his command along the road leading from Fair Oaks station to the eminence near the Courtnay place. Here we awaited the approach of the enemy, until reinforcements arriving, by order of Gen. Abercrombie, the regiment took position in front of a belt

of woods, through which the enemy's forces were approaching. Our right rested on the left of Col. Sully's Minnesota regiment, and our left on the right of the Thirty-first Pennsylvania.

"The men took their places immediately behind the rail fence by which the wood was skirted, and the enemy coming in sight opened their fire upon them at about twenty-five yards distance. This fire was continued two and a half hours, and until the enemy was effectually repulsed. During this time the fire of the men was steady, continuous and accurate, as I had reason to suppose from the very numerous dead found subsequently in the front of our lines.

"The standard-bearer of the Twenty-second North Carolina regiment was killed by our fire, and during the night the battle-flag of that regiment was found by our men on the field in front of the regiment where the bearer fell. The regiment slept on their arms that night in their position, and at daylight of the following morning advanced in line of battle at right angles with their last position, through the woods previously held by the enemy, to the position which they now hold.

"Lieut.-Colonel Shaler evinced, during the entire action, that presence of mind and military ability for which he is so highly reported. The conduct of Major Hamblin entitles him to great praise. The conduct of the commissioned officers was uniformly good; to distinguish among them is impossible, even invidious. To the rank and file is due the award of superior steadiness and the coolness of veterans and their excellence.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN COCHRANE,

"Colonel Com'd'g.

"WM. P. ROOME, *Adjutant.*"

"In relation to the captured colors, a note was addressed to Brig.-General Abercrombie by Colonel Cochrane, concluding as follows:

"I hope that it will not be thought presumptuous to ask that either the regiment be permitted to retain the flag as a trophy, or to inscribe the name of the battle on their standard."

"In the official correspondence which passed, nothing is said of the subsequent duties after the battle. The regiment was advanced to the edge of the woods, from which the enemy had been expelled,



and erected in front a breastwork of logs. The brigade of General Abercrombie during the battle had become divided, and the Chasseurs and Thirty-first Pennsylvania were the only regiments of the brigade that formed a part of the first line of battle after the actions of the 31st day of May and 1st of June.

"June, 1862.—On the 3d, a detail was made to bring the knapsacks from the former camp. On this expedition, Lieutenant Bogart, Company I, received an accidental gun-shot wound in the knee, causing his death on the 23d. Sunday, 8th, the 'Baxter Zouaves,' who were picketed in front, were driven in by a charge of the rebels, and the Chasseurs left their position on the double-quick and kept the advancing lines of the enemy at bay. Fell back to our old position on the 10th; on the 16th changed camp to the rear and left of 'Seven Pines.' 26th.—The Chasseurs were ordered to the outposts beyond 'Redout No. 5,' on the Williamsburg road. Though occupying the advanced position where our predecessors on duty had suffered severely, we escaped unharmed. Were relieved on the 28th, and the same evening marched to the assistance of General Porter on the right wing. Our support being unnecessary, we countermarched past Savage's Station, and from thence in the direction of White Oak Swamp. A squadron of rebel cavalry on the 29th made a dash at our lines near White Oak Creek, but were driven back with severe loss. 30th.—Had a tedious night's march towards Turkey Bend, emerging from the woods in sight of James river.

#### JULY, 1862—BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS, }  
 "NEAR JAMES RIVER, July 5, 1862. }

"J. C. SLIPPER, A. A. A. G., *Abercrombie's Brigade* :

"Sir—I have the honor herewith to report the part taken by this regiment in the action near Turkey Creek Bridge, on Tuesday, the 1st instant. Early in the forenoon, we were ordered by General Abercrombie to cross the ravine, then in our front, to an adjoining field, and move, in connection with the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the support of a battery (the Sixty-first on the right), which was in position on the brow of a hill behind a large house, to the right of the road leading to Richmond. After waiting in this position about an hour, a rebel battery, stationed in a wheat field to our right, opened fire, and both regiments were moved to the right about two hundred yards, and formed perpen-

dicularly to our first line (the Chasseurs on the right), under the brow of a declivity. This fire of the enemy was answered, and eventually silenced, by one of our batteries in the same field, but considerably to the right of our position.

“About two o'clock P. M., evidence of the approach of the enemy in front of our former position was manifested, and this regiment was ordered to move to the right of the house in rear of the Sixty-second New York, who were lying behind a rough breastwork of timber and brush, parallel to our first line, while the Sixty-first Pennsylvania moved to the left flank in rear of the battery we first supported. We were not long in this position, when sharp picket firing on the right of the woods in front called out the fire of the Fifty-fifth New York, which was lying in a wheat field deployed, and we were ordered to move by the right flank to their support. We moved in on our hands and knees to elude observation, but had hardly entered the field when the battery before alluded to opened upon us a very destructive fire. It was soon discovered that the Fifty-fifth had no considerable force in their front, and that we were only furnishing a mark for the enemy's battery, which we could not reply to. We were then ordered to return to our former position, which we did. About three P. M., we were ordered down into the woods in front to support the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers. Here we lay half an hour, when we were again moved still farther down, and formed a second line of battle outside of the woods, facing the direction of the road before referred to—the Tenth Massachusetts forming the first line. In this position we waited an hour or more, when the firing commenced on our left, and the Tenth Massachusetts was moved in that direction. We conformed to their movements, keeping our line of battle in shape of a crescent. After a brisk fire for some time, which was well returned by the Tenth Massachusetts, the enemy showed themselves moving toward us, near a large house a little to our right, and we were ordered to move in that direction to receive them. I am happy to say that the movement was executed with so much order and celerity, that our fire was opened before the enemy could get into position, very much to their discomfort. For nearly two hours we engaged the enemy in this position—most of the time without support. Half an hour before our ammunition was exhausted, the Seventh New York Volunteers came on the field and formed in our rear. Seizing the opportunity of a lull in the enemy's fire, we retired by the right

of companies, and formed line of battle in the rear, near the woods—the Seventh New York moving forward to our position. The Seventh New York continued the contest until after dark, when all firing ceased. About nine o'clock P. M., we were relieved by a regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, and retired by order of the general commanding to the rear of the open field, and bivouacked for the night. About one o'clock A. M., we were again called to arms, and moved with the rest of the brigade towards this place. In this action we lost the services of a most valuable officer, Captain Edward Bernard, of Company I, who was seriously wounded in the leg early in the action. I am happy to testify to the general good conduct of both officers and men.

“I cannot in justice particularize, when all did so well. Major Hamblin's services were invaluable; he gave renewed evidence of his courage and ability, and deserves the thanks which are herein bestowed.

“I have the honor to be,

“Very respectfully,

“Your obedient servant,

“ALEXANDER SHALER,

“Lieutenant-Colonel Comd'g Regt.

“WM. P. ROOME, *Adjutant.*”

“Wednesday, 2d.—About noon the regiment arrived at Harrison's Landing, during a heavy rain. The rebel cavalry, under Stuart, came round on the left flank of the column, and were at this time hovering in the rear and to the left of Westover. On Thursday, 3d, our pickets were driven in by the rebels, who had with them a light battery of four guns. Numerous shells were thrown in among the improvised camps, including the Chasseurs, and considerable commotion was occasioned in consequence. A force was sent out, which captured the battery and dispersed the enemy, thus ending the fighting of the “Seven Days” before Richmond.

“On the 6th, advanced a mile to the front, and on the 9th, the President of the United States visited the army. He dismounted in front of the Chasseurs, clambered to the summit of their rude rampart, and himself called for cheers for the Army and the Union. He paid Colonel Cochrane the honor of complimenting his command, and then addressed the soldiers in a most felicitous manner, expressing the highest confidence in the Army of the Potomac.

PROMOTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The following was addressed to the Act. Asst. Adjutant General :

“HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. CHASSEURS,  
HARRISON'S LANDING, July 18th, 1862. } ”

“ *Acting Assistant Adjutant General J. A. SLIPPER :*

“ SIR—The officers of this regiment, in both of the general actions in which it has been engaged—Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill—behaved with uniform good conduct, courage and gallantry, so much so that it is impossible to distinguish in these respects any one or more above their fellows. The rank and file on these occasions exhibited a steadiness of discipline, sustained by unflinching courage, deserving the highest consideration, and entitling them to the honors of veterans. But it is also impossible to distinguish any one of them from their comrades for their noble qualities, without injustice to the equally meritorious remainder. What is said of the conduct in the two actions named is applicable also to the whole military experience of the officers and the rank and file, through all the dire vicissitudes of march, battle and bivouac of the army of the Potomac on the peninsula.”

Notwithstanding the above, the following list was sent to headquarters :

LIST OF OFFICERS

*And men recommended for promotion or other rewards, with the promotions :*

MAJOR JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

Full competency, a faithful discharge of all the duties of his office since the beginning of the campaign, and bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Chasseurs.

DR. JOHN B. PETHERBRIDGE.

Unswerving application to his duties and presence on the battle-fields named above.

DR. WM. O. McDONALD, Assistant Surgeon.

Ditto.

GEORGE W. FORD, Quartermaster.

Most earnest and determined zeal in the discharge of all his duties since landing on the peninsula, and rendering invaluable services in removing, up to the last moment, the property of the brigade left in charge at Savage's Station; promoted to be brigade quartermaster.

## ADJUTANT WM. P. ROOME.

Strict and untiring application to the duties of his office, and valuable services on the battle fields of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; promoted in line of staff as A. A. A. General.

## Captain DAVID MILLER, (B.)

Steady and faithful application and success in disciplining his company, and good conduct at "Seven Pines;" since discharged for disability.

## Captain EDWARD BERNARD, (I.)

Faithfulness and efficiency; wounded at Malvern Hill.

*Captains.*—Wm. P. Halstead, (D.); Henry G. Healey, (F.), promoted to the majority; Thomas H. Higginbotham, (K.); Edward H. Little, (H.); Samuel Truesdell, (G.); Gilbert A. Draper; all most excellent conduct in action.

*First Lieutenants.*—George W. Selover; David I. Milne; Andrew T. Bushee; Henry C. Ellis; ditto.

*Second Lieutenants.*—Lewis G. Dudley; Edward Cozzens; Benjamin B. Miller; George S. Raymond; Edward H. Welch; ditto.

*Com. Sergeant.*—Warren R. Hedden; strict attention to duty.

*Non-Commissioned officers and privates.*

Co. A.—1st sergeant, Andrew J. Morris; sergeants Wm. McGirr, Edward Golden.

Co. B.—Sergeant Wm. I. Haverley, (promoted to 2d lieutenant); corporals, Lewis Theiron, Henry Nichols, John Jamison; private, Alexander Kincaid.

Co. H.—Sergeants, Lewis F. Metzger, (promoted to 2d lieutenant,) John I. Wilbour, Reuben Pettemer; corporals, John A. Spencer, George McKenna, Joseph B. Sitley, James Dunnigan; privates, Alfred Appel, Dennis B. Cummings, Charles Holt.

Co. I.—Sergeants, Wm. W. Tracy, (promoted to 2d lieutenant,) C. I. C. Ball; corporals, James Grogan, Sydney Crooks, Daniel Hall.

Co. K.—Sergeants, John Berry, (promoted to 2d lieutenant,) Philip Smuthers; corporals, Steven Robinson, Peter Kirkwood; privates, John W. Walker, Charles Crockett, James C. Hennessee, Andrew A. Jackson, Wm. Loomis, Amaziah W. Jackson, Peter Flinn, Wm. Lightner.

- Co. D.—1st sergeant, Henry Van der Weyde, John D. Giliespy ; corporals, Dennis Flynn, Charles Krom, Wm. Hess.
- Co. E.—1st sergeant, Elisha B. Gregory, (promoted to 2d lieutenant); Wm. D. Macey, Benj. T. Mills, Frederick Driscoll, (promoted to 2d lieutenant); corporal, Simeon Rounds ; privates, Henry W. Brown, John Brett, Wm. H. Short, Henry Rounds, Joseph Kesler, James Calpin, Barney Farrell, Thomas Knight, honorable mention, bravery in battle-field.
- Co. F.—Sergeants John Harrold, Michael Divine, and all the privates.
- Co. G.—Sergeant, John N. Fowler; corporal, Michael McCormick; privates, Richard Hill, Edward Ayres; sergeant Ivan Tailoff (promoted to 2d Lieutenant).
- Co. C.—1st sergeant, Andrew Byrne, Wm. E. Slight, Charles H. Woodward; corporals, George A. Gibson, James P. Hetchings.

“August, 1862.—On the 4th, Colonel John Cochrane was commissioned as a brigadier-general of volunteers. The command of the Chasseurs devolved on Lt.-Colonel Shaler, since confirmed in the position. On the same day the regiment formed part of reconnoitering force to Malvern Hill, which ended with indefinite results. Marching orders came on the 11th; the column was put in motion on the 16th; crossed the pontoons over the Chickahominy on the 17th; and the following day came in sight of York river. The ‘Campaign of the Peninsula’ was a thing of the past, belonging to history. The regiment embarked during 28th on steamer ‘Kenebeck,’ and on the night of the 31st disembarked at Alexandria, marched to the depot, took the cars, and immediately went on picket duty towards Fairfax Court House.

“September, 1862.—During the 1st and 2d, while the battle was in progress at Manassas, this regiment did essential service in protecting the railroad from the depredations of rebel cavalry hovering in the vicinity. Were drawn in 3d, took rail to Alexandria, marching from thence on the 4th towards Chain Bridge, the central point of some of our primitive trials. Crossed Chain Bridge on the 5th (General Cochrane commanding brigade); passed through Tenallytown; bivouacked for the night; started at daylight; marched six miles; halt, rested; got rations and went on picket; off on the 9th; passed through Poolsville 10th; counter-

marched two miles for rations on the 11th; rested, and then drove on towards the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry on the 14th; crossed the battle-field of South Mountain on the 15th; rested in the woods; heard of the capture of Harper's Ferry by the rebels; pushed towards that place on the 17th. Arriving at Maryland Heights, the Chasseurs were detailed to ascend the mountain in order to capture a section of a rebel battery supposed to be on the summit. Ere encountering the enemy, fresh orders came and we were countermarched, and the column being in motion, the regiment got to its post; marched back until past the bivouac of the previous night, a distance for the day of twenty-four miles. Early on the 18th we were on the battle-field of Antietam, expecting the contest to be renewed; went immediately to the front, relieved the troops there, and held the ground all day with brisk skirmishing.

"A 'flag of truce' was sent into our lines by the enemy, requesting permission to bury their dead; granted, and the men of both armies mingled freely together. During this cessation of hostilities, the Chasseurs were principally engaged in conveying the dead of the enemy across the rebel lines. While they were thus employed, some of the officers of the Union Army made themselves too conspicuous with their field-glasses; seeing which, the sharpshooters of the enemy opened fire, the signal for the pickets and reserves of both sides to fly to their arms, many of our men dropping the inanimate bodies of the enemy to do so. The picket firing continued until after dark, at which time the regiment fell back a short distance. During that night the enemy retreated, and on the 19th we passed through Sharpsburg after them. At 4 A. M., 20th, countermarched through the town, filing left on the road towards Williamsport. About two miles from Williamsport our advance encountered the pickets of the enemy. We discovered that there was in our front a force of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and a light battery of artillery. Cochrane's brigade was at once formed in line of battle, in which formation we advanced half a mile, exposed to a galling fire from the guns of the enemy. The Chasseurs continued to advance until gaining the shelter of a ledge of rocks, where we halted and deployed two companies to the right and left as skirmishers. In about half an hour we were ordered to retire in line of battle, which we did, leaving a third company to support the other two, which still remained in the front, and so disposed, that while they could view the movements

of the enemy, they were undiscovered themselves. During this time the rebel battery in our front was worked with considerable energy, but did little harm. In a short time orders came for the whole regiment to be posted, which was immediately executed, the left of our picket line resting on the road to Williamsport, and our right joining the left of General Denver's brigade. The enemy was posting a cavalry picket about the same time we went out, a number of whom we succeeded in capturing. It was very dark, and objects being indistinct at short distances, the rebels not seeing our men, came up, were challenged, disarmed, and sent to the rear. The firing, both musket and artillery, continued until 10:30 P. M. The Chasseurs remained in front on the outposts during that night, and were relieved the following evening. Under cover of the darkness the rebels retreated, and the morning succeeding the skirmish none were to be seen. They had crossed the river, and from the opposite shore their artillery occasionally belched forth a defiant shot.

"During the skirmishing there were a number of men killed and wounded in the brigade. The position held by the Chasseurs on this occasion was a very important one, and to say the least was maintained with credit. Being relieved, we fell back two miles; bivouacked in the woods, and on the 23d, at 4 o'clock P. M., we marched to an open field near Downsville, Md.

"Here, on the 25th, died Henry Bassett, drum-sergeant. The circumstance is set down, as he was in himself a peculiar *character*, a first-class drummer, a good soldier, besides being a man of various fortunes in life.

"October, 1862.—On the 2d, reviewed by the President of the United States. On the 20th, ordered to Hancock, Maryland, arriving there by a forced march on the evening of the 21st, and went on picket. Being relieved the Chasseurs joined the brigade, and at midnight the men were aroused and posted in different parts of the town as a provost guard. The following day this guard was taken off, and the division countermarched, bivouacking at Cherry Run; 27th, continued through Williamsport; 28th, arrived on the site of our former camping ground at Downsville; marched to Rohrersville 31st; were there mustered for pay, and the same night bivouacked in an open field.

"November, 1862.—The regiment marched over the battle field of South Mountain on the 1st, and halted on the line of the Potomac a mile south of Berlin. On the 3d crossed the pontoons, and



were once more in Virginia; pushed on through Lovettsville; continued the march 4th, 5th and 6th, resting at White Plains until the 9th; marching thence to New Baltimore. At this place (10th) we bade adieu to General McClellan. The Chasseurs, Colonel Shaler, without arms or equipments, saluted the gallant soldier with our tattered colors trailed. Same date Lieut. Frederick Driscoll was put under arrest and guard for the written expression of disloyal sentiments. Sunday, 16th, marched towards Fredericksburg; halted at Stafford Court House on the 18th and went on picket.

"December, 1862.—On the 4th marched at daylight and same night bivouacked near Potomac Creek. Moved on the 5th to a point near King George Court House. Marched towards Fredericksburg on the 10th, and on the afternoon of the next day were drawn up at that point on the Rappahannock, where Gen. Franklin's pontoons were thrown across the river. About sunset the brigade crossed on the pontoons, the Chasseurs being right in front, and during the night were detailed as a guard on the bridges. On the 12th the division was massed on the south side of the river, the regiments being drawn up in close column by division. In that position and order we lay a greater part of the day, until in the afternoon the enemy brought their guns to bear upon the advancing column of the army, when we had to change position by deploying column and advancing in line of battle to a point protected by a gradual rise in the ground, where we lay down in rear of the Seventh Massachusetts, and there remained for the night."

#### THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

"During the forenoon, while the battle raged on the extreme right and left of the line, we remained inactive, awaiting the order to advance. Our lines were much harrassed, at times, by the fire of the enemy from the guns on the heights in our front. At an early hour in the afternoon, we were ordered up to support the left. We moved by the right flank, and during the march were exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries on our right. Some of the regiments lost in killed and wounded ere getting into position, while we had only one man wounded. We were marched by a flank to the front to support the batteries then engaged with the enemy, perhaps five hundred yards distant. The brigade was disposed in line of battle, the Chasseurs on the left, supported by the

First Long Island Volunteers. Our line was uninjured; and though the enemy at one time opened upon us six batteries, their ill-directed fire fell harmless around us. Some of the other regiments suffered in this position; the aim of the enemy was to break our formation, and during the anticipated confusion to charge on our batteries; but the steadiness of our men prevented the former, and the terrible energy of our artillery frustrated the latter design. Darkness put an end to the conflict, and late in the evening we were silently withdrawn, having been under the most terrific fire many hours; though, indeed, it cannot justly be said that we were ever out of easy range since crossing the river; and it may truly be affirmed, that, during three days, we unflinchingly remained in the most exposed situation.

“During Sunday, 14th, we rested on the spot left by us the preceding afternoon, and before daylight on the forenoon of the 15th were ordered to the front. The Chasseurs, for their steadiness and discipline, were selected from the brigade and deployed as skirmishers, relieving the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. Our line and that of the enemy were about fifty yards distant, and it was mutually agreed between the belligerent pickets that there should be no firing. The rebels' compact was sacredly adhered to by both parties; but, during the afternoon, a battery in our rear opened upon the enemy, who were endeavoring to plant a battery in our front, and caused the abandonment of the rebel design. During this cannonading several of our defective shells exploded in the rear and in the midst of our line; fortunately, no one was injured; the enemy did not reply. Our men had frequent intercourse with the rebels during the day, and on either side the most amicable feeling existed. We remained deployed during sixteen hours. After dark the army began to recross the river, which occupied the night. Between one and two o'clock A. M., of the 16th, then intensely cold and dark, the skirmishers rallied on the reserve, and the Chasseurs were the last men to turn their backs upon the enemy. Everything being conducted in an orderly manner, the rebels were unconscious of our movements; and our duty was so well executed, that Division General Newton presented and had granted the request that the First regiment of United States Chasseurs be excused from all guard and fatigue duties during a term of thirty days.

“We recrossed the pontoons as they were about to be taken up, early on the morning of the 16th, joined the brigade the same

day, rested in the woods on the 17th, and on the 18th fell back two miles to our camp near White Oak Church, where we still remain."

ROSTER OF OFFICERS:

Colonel .....	Alexander Shaler.
Lieutenant-Colonel .....	Joseph E. Hamblin.
Major .....	Henry G. Healey.
Acting Adjutant .....	A. T. Bushee.
Acting Quartermaster .....	Edward C. Welch.
Surgeon .....	John B. Petherbridge.
Assistant Surgeon .....	Wm. O. McDonald.
Chaplain .....	P. H. Burkhardt.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A:

1st Lieutenant .....	Edward Cozzens.
2d Lieutenant .....	William I. Haverly.

Company B:

1st Lieutenant .....	George S. Raymond.
2d Lieutenant .....	John Berry.

Company C:

Captain .....	George H. Bernard.
2d Lieutenant .....	Ava R. Peck.

Company D:

Captain .....	William P. Halstead.
1st Lieutenant .....	Abram G. Verplank.
2d Lieutenant .....	Lewis G. Dudley.

Company E:

1st Lieutenant .....	Andrew T. Bushee.
2d Lieutenant .....	William W. Tracy.

Company F:

Captain .....	David I. Milne.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry C. Ellis.
2d Lieutenant .....	Ivan Tailoff.

Company G:

Captain .....	Samuel Truesdell.
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Company H:

Captain .....	George H. Selover.
2d Lieutenant .....	A. F. Rockwell.

Company I:

Captain .....	Edward A. Bernard.
1st Lieutenant .....	Robert B. Scott.
2d Lieutenant .....	Elisha B. Gregory.

Company K:

Captain .....	Thomas H. Higginbotham.
1st Lieutenant .....	Benjamin B. Miller.
2d Lieutenant .....	Edward C. Welch.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary-Sergeant.....	Warren R. Hedden.
Drum-Major.....	William C. Geegen.
Hospital-Steward.....	Thomas Norton.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Original strength, enlisted men.....	871
Original strength, officers.....	33
Total.....	<u>904</u>
Killed in action, enlisted men.....	18
Killed in action, officers.....	..
Wounded in action, enlisted men.....	83
Wounded in action, officers.....	1
Lost by discharge, enlisted men.....	116
Lost by discharge, officers.....	12
Lost by death, enlisted men.....	22
Lost by death, officers.....	2
Loss by desertion, enlisted men.....	104
Total.....	<u>353</u>
Gained, commissioned officers, (by appointment).....	6
Gained, enlisted men.....	58
Total.....	<u>64</u>
Present strength of officers.....	27
Present strength of enlisted men.....	659
Total.....	<u>686</u>
Fit for duty, officers.....	27
Fit for duty, enlisted men.....	378
Total.....	<u>405</u>
Enlisted men absent, sick, wounded, etc.....	<u>288</u>

Prevailing nationality of men—American.

The 83 enlisted men wounded are counted in those absent sick, though some of them may return.

OFFICERS OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, 1861-2.

RANK.	NAME.
Colonel.....	Alexander Shaler.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Joseph E. Hamblin.
Major.....	Henry J. Healey.
Adjutant.....	William P. Roome.
Quartermaster.....	George W. Ford.

RANK.	NAME.
Surgeon .....	John B. Petherbridge.
Assistant Surgeon .....	William O. McDonald.
Assistant Surgeon .....	John H. Rogers.
Chaplain .....	Peter H. Burghkart.
Company A:	
Captain .....	Gilbert A. Draper.
1st Lieutenant .....	Edward Cozzens.
2d Lieutenant .....	William J. Haverly.
Company B:	
1st Lieutenant .....	George F. Raymond.
2d Lieutenant .....	John Berry.
Company C:	
1st Lieutenant .....	William B. Morton.
2d Lieutenant .....	James O. Robbins.
Company D:	
Captain .....	William P. Halsted.
1st Lieutenant .....	Abraham G. Verplanck.
Company E:	
1st Lieutenant .....	Andrew T. Bushee.
2d Lieutenant .....	William W. Tracey.
Company F:	
Captain .....	David J. Milne.
1st Lieutenant .....	Henry C. Ellis.
2d Lieutenant .....	Ivan Tyloff.
Company G:	
Captain .....	Samuel Truesdell.
1st Lieutenant .....	George A. Bernard.
2d Lieutenant .....	Frederick Driscoll.
Company H:	
1st Lieutenant .....	George W. Selover.
2d Lieutenant .....	A. F. Rockwell.
Company I:	
Captain .....	Edward Bernard.
1st Lieutenant .....	Robert B. Scott.
2d Lieutenant .....	Elisha B. Gregory.
Company K:	
Captain .....	Thomas H. Higginbotham.
1st Lieutenant .....	Benjamin B. Miller.
2d Lieutenant .....	Edward H. Welch.

## HISTORY OF FLAGS NOW IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU.

## Colors of the First Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## FOUR FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; much worn. Presented to the regiment by the city of New York.
2. *National Flag*, silk.
- 3, 4. *Guidons*.

The First regiment was raised in the city of New York by Wm. H. Allen. It was mustered into service April 22d, 1861; took part in the action at Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861; joined the Army of the Potomac just subsequent to the battle at Fair Oaks (1862), and served with credit in the engagements at Peach Orchard, Glendale and Malvern Hill. At Glendale, out of four sergeants, carrying the four colors, and eleven corporals, composing the color guard, but one man escaped, the others being killed or wounded. On the 29th and 30th August, 1862, the regiment took part in the second battle at Bull Run; on the 1st of September, in the action at Chantilly; on the 13th, 14th and 15th December, in the attack on Fredericksburg; and on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of May, 1863, in the battles at Chancellorsville—serving in the latter actions after the term of service of most of its members had expired.

These flags were returned by Col. J. Frederick Pierson, and were represented at the presentation by Capt. Norman B. Leslie.

## Colors of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded; with staff.

This flag was received by the regiment at Camp Hamilton, Va., in May, 1862. It was carried to Portsmouth, Fair Oaks and Harrison's Landing, and down the Peninsula to Yorktown, and in the

battles and skirmishes before Richmond, from June 5th to August 20th, 1862. It was then taken to Alexandria and deposited with other property of the regiment. During this period of service the regiment lost only fifteen killed and wounded, while its effective strength was reduced by deaths from disease, and absence on account of sickness, 163 men.

The Second regiment was recruited and organized in Troy, in April, 1861. It was the second volunteer regiment to leave the State, at the commencement of the war, and the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia. On the 10th of June, 1861, it took part in the first battle of the war at Big Bethel, Va. It was encamped at Camp Hamilton and Newport News during its first year's service. It joined the "Army of the Potomac," June 5th, 1862, and took part in the following engagements: Fair Oaks (June 21st and 25th), Glendale and Malvern Hill (June 30th and August 5th). It was subsequently in actions at Bristow Station, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was mustered out May 26th, 1863.

#### Colors of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk. The streamers attached are embroidered as follows: "Fidéla á l'outrance," on the red. The staff is half cut in two by a shot. Presented to the regiment by friends in New York city, through Capt. Cambreling. Was only in action at Big Bethel.

2. *National Flag*, silk. Inscription upon a silver plate on the staff: "Presented by the city of New York, 1862." Was in Peninsula campaign to Chancellorsville.

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of the United States, and "Fifth Zouave Reg't N. Y. V." painted; original staff, with top shot off in battle of Gaines' Mills. Received from General Government by regiment.

The Fifth regiment was organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of Col. Abram Duryee, in April, 1861, and was mustered into service May 9 of that year, for two years. It served in the following engagements, viz.: Little Bethel, Big Bethel, siege of Yorktown, as siege artillerists, Hanover Court House,

Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Manassas Plains or second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackford Ford, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gaines' Mills, Color-Sergeant Andrew B. Allison bore the National flag, (No. 2), which was pierced by eight balls, one of which nearly severed the staff; and Color-Corporal Leon Olivia was killed. At second Bull Run both color-sergeants and the entire color-guard were killed.

Represented at presentation by Lieutenant John F. Burns.

#### Colors of the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### FOUR FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk, with the following inscriptions: "Santa Rosa, Fort Pickens, Nov. 22 and 23, and Jan. 1, Pensacola, Irish Bend, Vermillion." On the staff is a silvered plate, with the inscription: "Presented to the Sixth regiment, Col. Wilson's Zouaves, by several ladies of New York city, June, 1861."

2. *Banner*, blue silk. Presented by the city of New York, bearing upon each side the city arms, inscribed: "Fort Pickens, Nov. 22 and 23, Jan. 1, Santa Rosa, Pensacola, Irish Bend, and Vermillion."

3, 4. *Guidons*. Presented to the regiment by T. C. Burns, Esq., May 8, 1861.

The Sixth regiment was organized in the city of New York, by Col. William Wilson, and was mustered in May 25, 1861, for two years. It was assigned to duty on Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where it rendered valuable service in the defence of Fort Pickens. In November, 1862, the regiment went to New Orleans, and served with great credit in the Department of the Gulf. It returned to New York, June 10, 1863, with 506 of the 770 men who originally went out.

Represented at presentation by Lieut.-Col. Michael Cassidy.



## Colors of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; staff gone.
2. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.
3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted arms of the city of New York. On plate, "Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

The Eighth regiment, or First German Rifles, was organized in the city of New York, under the first call of the President for volunteers (1861), and received about 800 men within twenty-four hours after its rolls were opened. It was mustered in on the 23d of April, 1861, and took the field (July 10) in Blenker's brigade, Miles' division, of Gen. McDowell's army. In the first Bull Run battle it was in the reserve, under Col. Miles, and assisted materially in checking the advance of the enemy. In March, 1862, it was assigned to Sumner's corps. In May following it was placed under Gen. Fremont, in the Shenandoah Valley; was in the engagement at Cross Keys, where 260 of its men were left dead or wounded on the field. It was subsequently transferred to Sigel's corps, and was in the action at Sulphur Springs and the battle of second Bull Run. It arrived on the field too late to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, which was the last principal battle before the expiration of its term of enlistment.

## Colors of the Tenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with staff. Presented to the regiment by Major General Wool at Fortress Monroe, September, 1861, on behalf of the city of New York.

This was the first American flag raised over the Custom House at Norfolk, Va., after the recovery of that place by Union troops. It was borne in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the latter place it was shot from the hands of the bearer. Several of the guard were killed under it.

2. *Regimental Banner*, with staff and spear-head, the latter struck by a shot. Presented by Judge White, of New York, on the departure of the regiment for the seat of war.

At second Bull Run, the Fifth and Tenth New York were sent into a piece of woods, and entirely flanked on both sides by the enemy, and driven from the ground. The color bearer of the Tenth was killed, and the flag here presented was captured by a Georgia regiment and was taken to Milledgeville, where it was displayed in the capitol as a trophy. It was recaptured by Gen. Slocum's column of Gen. Sherman's army, on the march from Atlanta to Savannah. Col. Rodgers, of Gen. Slocum's staff, removed it from the capitol and transmitted it to the archives of the State, through Major-General Daniel Butterfield.

The Tenth regiment sprang from what was called the "Union Volunteers," of the city of New York, and was one of the first regiments of volunteers offered to the Governor of this State, in 1861. It was organized under the command of Col. W. W. McChesney, and served in the following engagements, viz: Big Bethel, Gaines' Mills, Seven Days' battles before Richmond, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Shepardstown and Fredericksburg.

When the regiment was mustered out, it left a battalion of four companies (since increased to six) in the field, under the command of Major George F. Hopper, which participated in the campaign of 1864-5.

#### Colors of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; little worn; original staff. Presented by Laura Keene.

2. *Regimental Banner*, white silk; painted with arms of Fire Department of the city of New York; inscribed, "First Regiment New York Zouaves"—"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave;" original staff, cord, and tassels. Presented to the regiment by John R. Platt, President, on behalf of the Fire Department of the city of New York.

The Eleventh regiment, or "First Regiment New York Zouaves," was sometimes called the "First Fire Zouaves," and the "Ellsworth Zouaves." With the consent of President Lincoln.

Colonel E. Elmer Ellsworth visited New York city, in April, 1861, and laid before the Chief of the Fire Department a proposition to raise a regiment. With the concurrence of the chief, offices were opened in each fire district. This was on Friday. On Saturday 850 men were enrolled, and on Monday 1,300 men presented themselves. Eleven hundred and thirty men were selected, and were armed and equipped by the Fire Department. In the affair at the Marshall House, Colonel Ellsworth was killed. After the battle of first Bull Run, the regiment became demoralized and was disbanded in the spring of 1862.

The flag of the Marshall House, in removing which Colonel Ellsworth was killed, has been deposited in connection with these flags.

#### Colors of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk. Presented to the regiment by the ladies of Syracuse, May 2, 1861, and carried by the regiment through every service in which it was engaged.

The Twelfth regiment was organized at Syracuse in the spring of 1861. It was engaged in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, and at first Bull Run was in the reserve. After spending several months in building and guarding forts in front of Washington, it was sent to the Peninsula, and was subsequently engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, and first Fredericksburg. It returned to the State in the spring of 1863, at the expiration of its term of service.

Represented at presentation by Colonel Henry A. Weeks.

#### Colors of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with staff. This flag was borne in the the first battle of Bull Run only. The holes in its union were made upon that occasion.

2. *National Flag*, bunting; with staff. This flag was carried by the regiment in all its marches and actions.

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; with staff; embroidered on one side with eagle and motto, "God and our country;" on the other, State painted, with number of regiment. Presented to the regiment by the ladies of Rochester.

The Thirteenth regiment was raised in Rochester, under Col. (now General) Isaac F. Quinby, in April, 1861, and, with the Twelfth New York, was the first to pass through Baltimore after the riot of April 19, and the attack upon the Sixth Massachusetts. It participated in the first battle at Bull Run, siege of Yorktown, battles of Hanover Court-house, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam (in reserve), Shepardstown, and Fredericksburg. After an honorable service of two years, the regiment was mustered out, May 14, 1863.

Colors of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; much worn; staff gone. Presented to the regiment on its departure for the field, by Gov. Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, and returned to Gov. Seymour, soiled and tattered, but not dishonored.

The Fourteenth regiment was organized at Albany, from companies raised in Utica, Rome, Boonville, Batavia, Lowville, and Hudson. It joined the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. It has the proud record that it *never had its pickets driven in, and never turned its back to the enemy in battle.*

Colors of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded and worn; with staff and spear-head. Presented to the regiment by Mrs. Colonel Joseph Howland, at Camp Franklin, near Alexandria, in March, 1862.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with shield, &c., but almost entirely destroyed; staff, &c. Presented to the regiment

by Mrs. Colonel Joseph Howland, of Fishkill, N. Y., in June, 1861.

These flags have been borne in eighteen battles, skirmishes and reconnoissances, the principal of which were West Point, Va., Gaines' Mills and the six following days of fighting and marching, Crampton Gap, Antietam, and 1st and 2d Fredericksburg. At Gaines' Mills the color-bearers were three times shot down, and all except one of the color-guard were either killed or wounded. The regimental banner was in every march and in every battle in which the regiment participated. It was struck by a ball, while in the hands of the color-bearer, and the ferule indented so that it could not be moved on the staff. At Crampton Gap, Corporal Charles H. Conant was instantly killed by a minie ball through the head, while holding one of the flags, and Corporal Robert Watson, of the color-guard was shot through the leg. In this action, the regiment, in charging upon the enemy, captured a rebel battle-flag from an Alabama regiment.

The Sixteenth regiment was composed of companies raised in the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton and Franklin. It left the State June 29th, 1861. Upon the expiration of its term of two years, these colors were presented to his Excellency, Governor Seymour—the pledge given by the regiment to the donor, to "Stand by, defend and preserve them," having been faithfully and honorably redeemed.

#### Colors of the Seventeenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; embroidered with number of regiment; much worn; spear-head gone. Presented to the regiment by eight lady friends of Col. H. S. Lansing.

2. *Regimental Banner*, white silk; painted on one side with arms of State of New York, and "Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteers," and on the other, with eagle, shield and number of regiment. Original staff, with plate inscribed: "Presented to the Westchester Chasseurs by the ladies of Westchester county, May, 1861."

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with arms of the city of New York, and figures and words, "17th Regiment, N. Y. V.;" presented by the city of New York." Original staff gone.

The Seventeenth regiment, sometimes known as the "Westchester Chasseurs," was organized in the city of New York, in the spring of 1861. It was composed of four companies from Westchester county, one from Rockland, two from New York, one from Wayne, one from Wyoming, and one from Chenango. It left for the seat of war in June, 1861, and participated in the siege of Yorktown, and battles of Hanover Court House (where it captured the first cannon taken from the enemy by the Army of the Potomac), Groveton (where it lost 13 officers and 250 men killed and wounded), Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was mustered out in the spring of 1863, after two years' service—was immediately reorganized for three years' service, and took the field in September, being the first of the thirty-nine old regiments to report for duty.

#### Colors of the Eighteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with inscription: "Rally around them," "18th Reg. N. Y. V." Presented to the regiment by the lady friends of Col. William A. Jackson, Albany, June 1, 1861, shortly before departure for the field.

The Eighteenth regiment was organized at Albany, from companies enlisted in Albany, Schenectady, Fishkill, Wallkill, (Middletown), and Ogdensburgh. It was engaged in the battles of first Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mills, (where it lost 180 men in killed, wounded and missing), Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Crampton Pass (where it took 100 prisoners and one battle-flag, and lost 58 men in killed, wounded and missing), Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. It lost but 15 men from sickness, but the casualties of war reduced its ranks to 425 men. It returned to the State May 16, 1863, with a most honorable record of arduous and faithful service.

## Colors of the Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; with staff.

This flag was presented to the Twenty-first regiment by the young ladies of the Central School of the city of Buffalo, in the spring of 1861. It was carried by the regiment in the following battles: Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In the second battle at Bull Run, five enlisted men were killed and wounded while carrying it, and the eagle at the top of the staff was shot off.

The Twenty-first, or "First Buffalo regiment," was recruited in Buffalo, in the spring of 1861, under Col. Wm. F. Rogers. It was first attached to Gen. Wadsworth's brigade; subsequently joined the army under Gen. Pope as a part of McDowell's corps; marched through Maryland, under Gen. Hooker; and at Fredericksburg formed part of Reynold's corps of Franklin's division. It lost 64 men killed and died of wounds, and had 173 wounded in battle. Its original strength was 780 officers and men, and it received about 150 recruits.

## Colors of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; forty-six bullet holes in the flag, and on the staff is a break where it was struck by a shot.

This was the second flag carried by the regiment, the first having been lost at second Bull Run, where the regiment lost 266 men killed and wounded. It was carried in the battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

The Twenty-second regiment was principally from the counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton. It was organized at Troy, and mustered into service June 6, 1861. It took part in the battles of Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock Station, Groveton, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Represented at presentation by Captain J. W. McCoy—carried by Private John White.

## Colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk, with original staff.

This flag is inscribed with its own history. Upon one side, "Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Warrenton Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Crossing, Chancellorsville," and upon the other, "24th Regiment, Iron Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps."

This regiment was mostly enlisted in the county of Oswego. It was organized at Oswego, entered the field in 1861, and served during the active campaign of 1862. It was mustered out in the spring of 1863, after participating in the battle of Chancellorsville.

## Colors of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; much worn and torn; no staff.

The Twenty-fifth regiment was organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of Colonel James E. Kerrigan, and was mustered into the service of the United States June 26, 1861. It was in the extreme advance at Yorktown, April 5, 1862; took a prominent part in the action at Hanover, May 27, and in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. It was also engaged at second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

This flag was borne with honor in the engagements named.

## Colors of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting.

This flag was carried by the regiment during its entire term of service. It bears the marks of bullets and of blood. Five good and true men having fallen beneath its folds.

The Twenty-sixth regiment was raised by Col. Wm. H. Chris-



tian. It was organized at Elmira, from companies recruited in Utica, Hamilton, and Rochester, and in Tioga county. It served under Gen. Pope, in Virginia; under Gen. McClellan, in Maryland; under Gen. Burnside, at Fredericksburg; and under Gen. Hooker, at Chancellorsville. It was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Groveton, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Groveton, about 150 were killed and wounded; at Antietam, 30; and at Fredericksburg, 162.

Represented at presentation by Lieut.-Col. G. S. Jennings.

#### Colors of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

##### 1. *National Flag*, silk; much worn.

The Twenty-seventh regiment received this flag, May 22d, 1861, from Company G, and this Company received it the same day from Mrs. Philip Church, of Belvidere. It was borne in the battles of first Bull Run, Mechanicsville, West Point, Gaines' Mills, Goldborough's Farm, Chickahominy, White Oak Creek, Malvern Hill, Crampton Pass, Antietam, and the first and second battles of Fredericksburg. The bearer, James W. Snedeker, at Gaines' Mills, was severely wounded. The flag has been many times struck by the enemy's shot, and the larger holes were made by fragments of shell. The star, in the case appended to the lance, was literally shot out of the flag while the regiment was storming the heights of Fredericksburg, in May, 1863. It was contributed by A. L. Van Ness, of Dansville, N. Y., who was the color-bearer in that assault.

##### 2. *National Flag*, silk.

This flag was presented to Company H, May 16th, 1861, by the ladies of Mount Morris, Livingston county; was returned by the Company to the donors, May 21st, 1863, and by the latter deposited in the State archives.

The Twenty-seventh regiment was organized at Elmira, from companies raised in Rochester, Binghamton, Lyons, Angelica, Albion and Lima, and entered the field under Colonel Slocum, since promoted to the rank of Major-General. Colonel Bartlett, who succeeded, was promoted to the command of a division.

## Colors of the Twenty-Eight Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, John Otto Swan, of Medina, aged fifteen years (enlisted as a drummer, and then acting as a marker), displayed great activity and energy. A soldier of Company E was shot dead, when the boy took this flag from its staff, put it in his pocket, adjusted upon himself the accoutrements of the dead soldier, and fought gallantly in the ranks until, with sixty-five men and three officers, he was taken prisoner. Concealing the flag under the lining of his coat, he kept it with him when taken to Richmond, and managed to bring it away unobserved when exchanged and sent home. The flag has been deposited by the lad's father, as an honorable memorial of the services of a patriotic son.

The Twenty-eight regiment was organized at Albany, May 18, 1861, from companies recruited at Lockport, Medina, Canandaigua, Batavia, Albion, Niagara Falls, and Monticello. Its first service was under General Patterson, at Martinsburg, Va., where Company A lost one man killed. Afterwards, in the campaign under Gen. Banks, it was under fire not less than twenty times, and was in the actions at Point of Rocks, first and second Winchester, and Cedar Mountain. In the latter engagement the regiment distinguished itself, and suffered heavily, having lost 207 in killed, wounded and prisoners, including among the killed the brave and lamented Colonel Dudley Donnelly. The colors of the regiment were lost in this engagement, after being nobly and gallantly defended in a hand to hand conflict with greatly superior numbers. Eleven bullet holes had been made in it, its staff shot nearly off, and three of its bearers mortally wounded, when it was taken by the enemy. In the battle at Antietam the regiment won a tribute to its valor, and it continued to render honorable service until the expiration of its term of two years.

## Colors of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS AND TWO GUIDONS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; much worn and tattered; the service flag of the regiment. Presented by the city of New York.

2. *National Flag*, silk; in good condition; plate on staff, inscribed, "29th Regiment N. Y. Vols., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted arms of the city of New York and inscription, "29th Regiment N. Y. V. Presented by the city of New York."

4, 5. *Guidons*, silk.

Thirty-three men were killed while fighting under these colors.

The Twenty-ninth regiment was composed exclusively of Germans, and was organized in the city of New York under Colonel (now General) A. Von Steinwehr. It was engaged in the battles of first Bull Run, Cross Keys, Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville. It was a part of the First brigade, Second division, Eleventh army corps, and during the active period of the campaign of 1862, served under Gen. Fremont, in the Mountain Department, and in the corps of Gen. Sigel, in the Army of Virginia. It went to the field with 745 men and returned with 339, at the expiration of its term of two years.

## Colors of the Thirtieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; original staff gone.

At the second battle of Bull Run these colors fell, during the engagement, in the hands of ten different men shot dead on the field. Thirty-six balls passed through the Stars and Stripes, and the staff was shot into splinters. Two hundred men, out of three hundred and forty-one, were killed or wounded; fourteen, out of seventeen line officers fell upon the field, among whom was Col. Edward Frisby, of Albany.

The Thirtieth regiment was raised in the counties of Washington, Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Warren, Columbia, and Dutchess.

It participated in the battles of Falmouth, Rappahannock Crossing, Gainesville, Groveton, Bull Run (second), South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. At the battle of Antietam only forty-nine officers and men reported for duty. At the battle of South Mountain it captured three stands of colors from the enemy, and at Antietam four of the enemy's flags rewarded its valor. It left for the field with 800 men, which number was increased to 1,050 by recruits. In January, 1863, only 397 men reported for duty, making a loss to the regiment, in killed, wounded, discharged and absent, of 653.

Represented at presentation by Surgeon F. L. R. Chapin.

#### Colors of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with staff. Plate on staff engraved: "Presented to the 32d Reg't, N. Y. S. Vols., June 28th, 1861, by Mrs. Wm. Laimbier, jr."

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with arms of the city of New York, inscribed, "32d Regiment N. Y. V. Presented by the city of New York." Original staff, cord and tassels. About one half of banner gone.

The national flag was presented to the regiment, June 28, 1861, by the lady of the Hon. Wm. Laimbier, jr., of New York city, and the banner by the city of New York in the fall of 1861. These flags have been borne with honor in seven battles.

The Thirty-second regiment was originally intended to serve under Colonel Baker, of California, and for a time was called the "First California regiment." It was organized on Staten Island from companies enlisted in Johnstown, Amsterdam, Ithaca, Tarrytown, and New York city. It was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, second Bull Run, Crampton Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. During its two years' of service the regiment lost 34 killed and 127 wounded in action. Its colonel, Roderick Matheson, and its major, Charles Hubbs, were mortally wounded at Crampton Pass, where the regiment charged the enemy, and assisted in driving them up and over the mountain with heavy loss.

## Colors of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting ; staff gone.

The Thirty-fourth regiment was organized at Albany in May, 1861. Five of the companies were enrolled in Herkimer county, two in Steuben, one in Clinton, one in Essex, and one in West Troy (Albany county). It was mustered into the service of the United States June 15th, and, soon after being sent to the seat of war, was assigned to duty in Maryland, on the Upper Potomac. It participated in seventeen battles and in numerous skirmishes ; among the former, Ball's Bluff, siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard Station, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Ashby's Gap and Fredericksburg. It never failed in duty to its country or in devotion to its flag.

## Colors of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; richly embroidered with the State arms and motto, and inscribed, "Jefferson County, 35th Regiment N. Y. S. V." "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

2. *National Flag*, silk; worn.

The regimental banner was obtained by subscription on the part of the officers of the regiment. The national flag was purchased by Hons. A. W. Clark and C. B. Hoard and others. They were borne by the regiment in the following engagements: Rappahannock, White Sulphur Springs, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Six companies of the Thirty-fifth regiment were from Jefferson county, one from Lewis, one from Madison, one from Chemung and Steuben, and one from New York, Erie county and Elmira. It was mustered into service July 7, 1861, was placed under the command of Brigadier-General McDowell, and served under Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth from September, 1861, to March, 1862.

## Colors of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## SIX FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; with original staff. Presented to the regiment in July, 1861.

In camp or bivouac, this flag was always placed on the color-line in front of the colonel's tent. It was in the following battles, viz: first Bull Run (in reserve), Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and in several skirmishes before Yorktown and Richmond in 1862.

2. *Brigade Battle-Flag* (red, white and red), bunting, with the number (1) in the centre to designate both the brigade and the ranking regiment of the brigade. Received at Hampton, Va., April, 1862.

This flag was also placed in front of the colonel's quarters. It was in the battles already named except first Bull Run.

3. *National Flag*, silk.

The regiment received a new stand of colors from the city of New York, in February, 1863, comprising a national flag, regimental banner, and two guidons. The national flag belonging to this stand was lost at Chancellorsville during the murderous midnight engagement between the Third corps and Stonewall Jackson's division, in which Jackson received his death wound. It was removed from the staff by Lloyd, the bearer, and wrapped around his body, as it was liable to be torn in passing the tangled brush through which he was obliged to creep. This brave and intelligent soldier was killed, and his body was buried without suspecting that the flag was wrapped around his person under his coat. Repeated efforts were made to find his grave, but without success. This flag replaced the original.

4. *Regimental Banner*, green silk; emblazoned with harp and Shamrock, and the inscriptions: "37th Regiment Irish Rifles, N. Y. Volunteers." "The first Regiment of Irish volunteers in the field." "Williamsburgh," "Fair Oaks," "Glendale," "Malvern Hill," "Fredericksburg." Presented to the regiment by the city of New York, February, 1863.

This banner was with the regiment at Chancellorsville.

5, 6. *Guidons*, blue silk. Presented to the regiment by the city of New York, February, 1863.

The Thirty-seventh regiment was raised in the city of New York, and, as already stated, was the first regiment of Irish volunteers in the field. It was mustered out in 1863, after an honorable service of two years.

Colors of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, bunting.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk: emblazoned with arms of the city of New York and "38th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. Presented by the city of New York."

These colors were presented to the regiment by the citizens and the city of New York. They were not received by the regiment until after its engagement in the battle of first Bull Run, but were borne in all its subsequent services.

The Thirty-eighth regiment was organized in the city of New York in the spring of 1861, and was known as the "Second Regiment Scott Life Guard." It was composed of seven companies from New York city, one company from Horseheads, one from Geneva and one from Elizabethtown. It participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It left New York with 829 men, and returned with 279, and during its term of service traveled nine hundred and ninety-seven miles, principally in the State of Virginia.

Colors of the Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; much worn; original staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment, July 3d, 1861, at Yonkers, N. Y., by Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York, on behalf of the Union Defense Committee. It was borne in the sieges of Yorktown and Richmond, (1862), and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Robinson's Field, Glendale, White

Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Hay Market, Bull Run (second), and Chantilly, besides several skirmishes. Color-Sergeant Joseph Conroy carried this flag into action at Fair Oaks, and was killed on that field. Color-Corporal Charles Boyle then took the colors; was wounded and ordered to the rear; refused to go, and was killed soon after. Color-Corporal George Miller bore it at Robinson's Field, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Hay Market, Bull Run and Chantilly. He died of disease. Color-Corporal Alfred Conklin carried it at Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. He died of disease at Harrison's Landing. Color-Corporal Edwin Howard carried it at Bull Run and Chantilly; was distinguished in all the battles of the regiment, and wounded at Fredericksburg. Color-Corporal Oliver P. Bisbing carried it at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and was killed in the last named battle. Color-Corporal John Brundage carried it at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill and Bull Run, and was killed in the latter battle. Private Joseph Browne carried it at Hay Market, Bull Run, and Chantilly; was distinguished in eight engagements, and was promoted color-sergeant. Color-Corporal Robert Grieves carried it at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; was wounded and promoted at Fair Oaks. Color-Corporal Thomas Read carried it at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bull Run and Chantilly; was always distinguished, and was afterwards killed at Fredericksburg. Color-Corporal Thomas Braslin carried it at Fair Oaks, and was dangerously wounded. Color-Corporal Horatio N. Shepherd carried it at Malvern Hill, Bull Run and Chantilly. Color-Corporal Jacob D. Bennett carried it at Williamsburg. Color-Corporal William Moyne carried it at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; and Color-Corporal Joel Slatterly carried it at Malvern Hill, Bull Run and Chantilly; was afterwards badly wounded at Fredericksburg. Whatever may have been the fortunes of the field, in the face of the enemy, the course of this flag, in the hands of the color-guard named, was always *forward*.

The Fortieth regiment was organized in the city of New York, in April, 1861, under the synonym "Constitution Guard." It was accepted by the Union Defense Committee, and its name changed to "Mozart Regiment." It left for the seat of war, July 4, 1861, with about 1,000 men, splendidly armed and equipped, with two pieces of artillery, etc. It subsequently absorbed, by consolidation, the Fifty-fifth, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and First regiments, and the three years men of the Thirty-seventh and



Thirty-eighth. It was one of the fighting regiments of the war; bears on its record, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' battles, Bull Run (second), Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Orange Grove and Kelly's Ford; was honorably mentioned by McClellan, Heintzelman, Porter, Kearney, Sedgwick, Pope, Burnside, Birney, Berry, Hooker and Ward, and sealed its devotion to the nation whose emblem it carried, by the loss of 936 men in battle.

Colors of the Forty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting.

This flag was obtained from the General Government, and was carried by the regiment until about the middle of September, 1862, when it gave place to a silk flag presented by the ladies of the city of New York. The new flag was carried until the 6th of May, 1864, when, with its bearer, Sergeant Hackett, it was captured by the enemy. Sergeant Hackett concealed the colors on his person, and, after his death in Andersonville prison, they were buried with his body. In July, 1864, the regiment was presented by the Albany Burgesses Corps with a flag and guidons, which were carried until the close of the war.

The Forty-third regiment was recruited in the counties of Albany, Montgomery, Washington and Otsego, and in New York city. It left Albany September 16, 1861, under command of Col. (afterwards Brig.-Gen.) Francis L. Vinton; arrived in the field September 21, 1861, and from that time until it was mustered out was constantly in the face of the enemy, skirmishing, reconnoitering and taking part in all the great events of the war. It went out with 706 men, and with the recruits which it subsequently received (including five companies recruited for it at the close of the Peninsula campaign in 1862), had a roll of 2,327. It returned with 291 men and 13 officers. It was first assigned to Gen. Hancock's brigade, in which it served until February, 1863, when it was selected as one of the five regiments, distinguished for dash and courage, to form a light division in the Sixth army corps. It served in this division at Marye's Heights, Salem Church and Banks' Ford, and was the first regiment that planted its colors on the enemy's works on Marye's Heights. After the Chancellors-

ville campaign the light division was discontinued, and the regiment was assigned to the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps, in which it subsequently served. It was mustered out June 27, 1865, with the following battles, actions and sieges inscribed on its banners: Lee's Mills, April 29, 1862; Warwick Creek, April 30, 1862; siege of Yorktown, 1862; Golding's Farm, June 27, 1862; Seven Days' battles, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12, 13, 14, 1862; Marye's Heights, May 3, 1863; Salem Church, May 3, 4, 1863; Banks' Ford, May 4, 1863; Fredericksburg, June 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2, 3, 1863; Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863; Locust Grove, November 27, 1863; Mine Run, November 29, 1863; Wilderness, May 5, 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 12, 18, 1864; North Anna, May 23, 1864; Coal Harbor, June 1, 2, 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 28, 1864; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864; Charlestown, August 21, 1864; Opequan, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Petersburg, March 25, 1865; Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

#### Colors of the Forty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded, and ragged; letters and words in gilt, "P. E. R. 44th Reg. N. Y. V." The following inscription is engraved on the plate attached to the staff: "Presented by Mrs. Erastus Corning, Albany, Oct. 21, 1861; returned to the donor, Jan., 1863, in exchange for a new flag, and by her deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics."

This flag was borne by the regiment in all its engagements up to January, 1863, viz.: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House,\* Gaines' Mills, Turkey Island Bend, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam (in reserve), Shepardstown Ford, and Fredericksburg.

2. *National Flag*, silk; much worn. Presented by Mrs. Erastus

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\* At the battle of Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862, Corporal James Young, of Company F, twice raised the fallen flag of the regiment, which had been shot down by the terrible cross-fire which swept the field. He fell pierced by a rifle ball in the head while waving his hat and shouting defiance to the enemy.

Corning, January, 1863, in exchange for the original flag of the regiment, and deposited by her in the Bureau.

This flag was carried by the regiment in all its engagements during the years 1863 and 1864, and was brought home by it in October of the latter year. In the action at Spottsylvania Court House, about eighteen inches of the staff was taken off, and also the eagle and top of staff, by shot.

The Forty-fourth regiment was organized by the *Ellsworth Association* in the fall of 1861, and was composed of representatives from different towns, villages and cities. It was mustered into service September 24, 1861, and served in the following engagements, viz.: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mills, Turkey Island Bend, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run or Groveton, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Jones' Cross Roads, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Bethesda Church, and through the series of battles and skirmishes before Petersburg and on the Weldon railroad, up to September 24, 1864.

The heroic General Rice, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, went out as lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, and General Chapin, who was killed at Port Hudson, was its original senior captain.

#### Colors of the Forty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; bears the following inscription on the staff: "Presented to the 46th Regiment N. Y. S. V., Viele's brigade, by Mrs. E. L. Viele, of the Union Defense Committee, New York, through their commander, Colonel Rudolph Rosa, Oct. 12, 1861."

2. *Regimental Banner*, silk; with arms of the city of New York painted upon each side. Presented by the city of New York.

3. *National Flag*, silk; much worn. The streamers bear the following inscriptions: "Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va.; East Tennessee; second Bull Run; Chantilly, Va.; South Mountain, Md.; Port Royal, S. C.; Pulaski, Ga.; James Island, S. C." Presented by the ladies of Washington, D. C., while the regiment was encamped at Annapolis.

The Forty-sixth regiment was organized in New York city, by Col. Rudolph Rosa, and left the State September 16, 1861. It was in the Port Royal expedition in November, 1861; served in the siege of Fort Pulaski; was transferred from the Department of the South July, 1862, to the army under Gen. Pope; was in engagements, viz.: Silver Spring, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fairfax Court House, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; from thence transferred to Kentucky, and served under Gen. Grant at Vicksburg; thence to Gen. Burnside's command, in the operations around Knoxville, until date of re-enlistment and muster out.

At Jackson, Miss., the regiment captured a large Texas flag; red, white and blue bars, and large white star in field, which has also been deposited in the archives of the State.

Represented on presentation by Colonel G. W. Travers.

#### Colors of the Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; completely riddled; part of original staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment by Mrs. General Viele, October, 1861, at Annapolis, Md. It was in a shower of bullets for three hours, and completely riddled. Part of the staff was shot away at Fort Wagner. It was borne in action at Port Royal Ferry (January 1, 1862), Pocatigo (October 22, 1862), Morris Island (July 10, 1863), and Fort Wagner (July 18, 1863). Of its bearers, Sergeant George G. Sparks was wounded and transferred to Invalid Corps; Corporal George Vredenberg was wounded and discharged; Corporal James W. Dunn was wounded, promoted captain, and killed at Fort Fisher; Corporal Alonzo Hilliker was killed; Corporal Alexander Hyers was killed, and Corporal Sidney Wadhams was killed.

The Forty-eighth was Colonel Perry's regiment, the "Continental Guard." It was organized in Brooklyn, and embraced volunteers recruited in that city and in New York, in Monmouth, N. J., and in towns and villages along Hudson river, the Erie railroad, &c. It left the State September 17, 1861, and was first assigned to Viele's brigade. It was present at the taking of Hilton Head; took part in the battle of Port Royal Ferry; built batteries on

the Savannah river for the reduction of Fort Pulaski; was in battle at Pocotaligo, and captured one of the colors of the enemy; made several raids during the winter of 1863-4, and destroyed extensive salt works &c.; formed part of the assaulting force on Morris Island, where it lost 53 in killed and wounded; and in the assault on Fort Wagner, where it lost 13 officers and 230 men in killed and wounded; in the battle of Olustec, where it lost two officers and 212 men in killed and wounded; joined the Army of the James in May, 1864, and was in the following engagements, viz: Chester Hill (lost 39 men), Drury's Bluff (lost 3 officers and 76 men), Cold Harbor (lost 6 officers and 75 men), Petersburg (lost 1 officer and 20 men), Mine explosion (lost 2 officers and 27 men), August 14th (lost 1 officer and 3 men), August 16th (lost 4 officers and 50 men), Chapin's Farm (lost 1 officer and 2 men), Fort Fisher (lost 3 officers and 11 men), Wilmington (lost 1 officer and 15 men). It took the field with 910 men, and received 1,008 recruits. In the winter of 1864-5, 350 men re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

#### Colors of the Forty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

##### 1. *National Flag*, bunting; staff gone.

This flag was presented to the Forty-ninth regiment by Governor Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, in September, 1861. It was used for a few months (in skirmish at Lewinsville, October 14, 1861), until the presentation of a silk banner to the regiment by the ladies of Buffalo, in the spring of 1862, when it was laid aside. In September, 1864, the original officers and privates (98 in number), were mustered out and took the silk color with them. The re-enlisted veterans and the recruits were then organized as a battalion, and a pole was cut and the old bunting again raised. Two days after, it was in the battle of Opequan (September 19), at Fisher's Hill (September 21, 22), and at Cedar Creek (October 19). In December, the battalion returned with the corps (Sixth) to Petersburg, was engaged (March 25th and 27th) at Fort Fisher, near Petersburg; formed the center of the assaulting column on the 2d of April, and planted this flag, "the first Union color on the South Side road." The battalion followed General Lee to Clover Hill, then returned to Burkesville Junction,

where this flag was replaced by a new regimental banner. Eighty-five officers and men were killed or wounded under this flag, including Colonel E. D. Holt, who was wounded April 2d and died the 7th.

2. *National Flag*, silk; worn; original staff with plate inscribed with names of presentors—Mrs. Abbey P. Heacock, Hon. Wm. G. Fargo and eighteen others.

This was the battle-flag of the regiment from the spring of 1862 until October, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out. It was borne in the following engagements, viz: Watt's Creek, Young's Mills, Wyndi Mills, siege of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Garnett's Farm, Golden's Farm, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, first Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, skirmishes of June 5th and 6th, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Funckstown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness (two), Spottsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Gurley's House, Fort Stevens (Washington), Charlestown and Opequan Creek.

The Forty-ninth regiment was organized at Buffalo, in the fall of 1861, under the command of Col. (afterwards Brig.-Gen.) D. D. Bidwell. Companies B, D, E and F were raised in Erie county; companies A, G, I and K in Chautauqua county; company C in Westchester, and company H in Niagara. It was brigaded in the Third brigade, of Smith's division, afterwards Second division of Sixth army corps. It was with the Army of the Potomac until July 9th, 1864, when it went with the Sixth corps to the defence of Washington, and to the field under Sheridan.

#### Colors of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded; half gone; rent by bullets and shell.

The Fifty-seventh regiment was organized in the city of New York in the fall of 1861, and left for Washington November 28th of that year. During the year 1862 it was engaged in the following actions, viz: Cedar Run, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and in subsequent active service.

## Colors of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## TEN FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; much worn; original staff gone. Presented to the regiment by ex-Mayor Kingsland, on behalf of the city of New York, Oct., 1861.

2. *National Flag*, silk; worn and faded; original staff.

3. *National Flag*, silk; worn; original staff. Presented to the regiment by the city of New York, April, 1863.

4. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; emblazoned with arms of the city of New York, number of regiment, &c. Presented to the regiment by the city of New York, October, 1863.

5, 6. *Guidons* (two), blue silk; emblazoned with arms of the State of New York. Presented to the regiment by the city of New York, April, 1863.

7. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.

8. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; emblazoned with arms of the State of New York; original staff.

9, 10. *Guidons* (two), bunting; original staff.

The Fifty-ninth regiment has returned three series of flags. Flags 1 and 2 were carried in all the battles and skirmishes in which the regiment participated, up to and including Gettysburg (July 3, 1863), where seven of the eight color-corporals were either killed or wounded. Out of twenty-one officers and three hundred and sixty men, thirteen officers and two hundred and thirty men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners at Antietam.

In the charge on Marye's Heights, a shell from the enemy exploded directly over the second series of colors, shattered the top of the staff of the regimental banner, and tore both flags (3 and 4) into shreds. The guidons were only used on dress parades and drills.

The flags of the third series were presented to the regiment by Col. Wm. A. Olmsted, November, 1864. They have not been much worn, although marked by bullets received in the siege of Petersburg; and in the numerous engagements which eventuated in the surrender of Gen. Lee.

The Fifty-ninth was originally a mixed regiment, composed in part of recruits enlisted in New York city, in Jefferson, Lewis, Putnam, and Westchester counties, and in Ohio. It was organ-

ized in the city of New York in October, 1861, and left the State in November of that year. It re-enlisted as a veteran command in the spring of 1864. By general orders the regiment is entitled to have the following named battles inscribed on its colors and guidons, viz.: Blackburn's Ford, first Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Nelson's Farm, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Po River, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Jerusalem Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, Armstrong's Mills, Dabney's Mills, Amelia Court House, High Bridge, Farmville, surrender of Lee and his army at Appomattox Court House.

#### Colors of the Sixtieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental banner*, blue silk; painted arms State of New York, with Washington's headquarters (Newburgh), and other Hudson river views in back ground; inscribed, "60th Reg't, N. Y. S. V." The words "Jehovah Nisi" (the Lord our banner) embroidered; original staff, spear-head gone.

2. *National Flag*, silk; faded; worn.

Flag No. 2, was borne at Chancellorsville, in which battle the regiment lost eleven killed and fifty wounded and missing; at Gettysburg, where the regiment lost thirteen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and had the honor of capturing two rebel battle-flags (one belonging to Jones' brigade) and fifty-six prisoners; and in the battles of Chattanooga, viz.: Lookout Mountain, where the regiment lost five killed and thirty-two wounded (among the latter Major W. M. Thomas, severely), and captured Gen. Walthal's sword, his brigade battle-flag, two pieces of artillery, and two hundred prisoners; Missionary Ridge, Peavine Creek, and Ringgold. At the latter place the regiment lost four killed and thirteen wounded. At the battle of Lookout Mountain, Sergeant Leahy, who bore it, being twice hit, fell to the ground. Sergeant Buck sprang forward and seized it, and with a coolness and bravery undisturbed by the whiz of bullets, steadily bore it in advance of the regiment, and planted it at last on that part of the mountain where the enemy had boasted that the Stars and Stripes should



never wave again. He has since been promoted to the rank of Captain.

The Sixtieth regiment was raised in St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton counties, and is known as the "St. Lawrence County Regiment." It left Ogdensburgh November 1st, and the State November 4th, 1861, and was on duty at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, Shenandoah Valley, and other points until September, 1862, when it participated in the battle of Antietam, and suffered severe loss in the death of Colonel Wm. B. Goodrich. It remained in the Army of the Potomac until the 25th September, 1863, when it was transferred, with the Twelfth army corps, to the department of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles above mentioned. It re-enlisted as a veteran command, December 24, 1863, and under General Sherman participated in the battles of Resaca, Mt. Hope Church (where it lost eight killed and fifty-two wounded), and Peach Tree Creek, and was the first regiment to plant its banner over the court house at Atlanta, contesting for that honor in a race with the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers. At Chancellorsville, it was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. C. O. Redington; in all the subsequent battles mentioned, by Colonel Abel Godard. During the march from Atlanta to Savannah, it was commanded by Major Thomas Elliott, which latter place it was one of the first to enter, belonging as it did to the Third brigade of the Second division of the Twentieth army corps. It is at the present time commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Lester S. Willson, who has been promoted from the ranks for soldierly conduct and gallantry.

Represented by Lieut.-Colonel Lester S. Willson.

#### Colors of the Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### FIVE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with piece of original broken staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the city of New York, in 1861. It was in the battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Charlestown, Snicker's Gap, and Fredericksburg. At the battle of Fair Oaks, the color-bearer and four of the color-guard were killed. At Antietam, the color-

bearer, Frank Aldrich, was killed, and flag-staff shot in three pieces.

2. *National Flag*, silk; with original staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the city of New York, in 1861. It was used as the parade flag until the Peninsula campaign, when it was laid aside. In the spring of 1863, it was brought into service, and was carried through the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, and Mine Run. At Gettysburg, the color-bearer and two of the color guard were wounded.

3. *National Flag*, silk; field all gone and three-fourths of stripes.

This flag was carried by the regiment during the campaign of 1864, and waved triumphantly over the bloody fields of Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po River, Cobbany Bridge, Tolopotany Creek, Coal Harbor, Petersburg (three), Deep Bottom (two), White's Tavern, Spottsylvania, South Anna, Reams' Station.

4. *National Flag*, silk; original staff. Inscribed on plate, "61st Reg't N. Y. S. V., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

5. *Regimental banner*, blue silk, emblazoned with arms and motto of the United States, and "61st N. Y. Vol. Regiment, Infantry." Presented by the city of New York.

These flags were in every action in which the Second corps took part from October, 1864. They were first unfurled on the ramparts of Fort McGilvery, in front of Petersburg, and from thence in the following engagements: Hatcher's Run, Petersburg to March 25th, Boydtown Road (two), Sutherland's Plantation, Sailor's Creek, Cumberland Church, and the surrender of Lee. During this campaign, four of the color guard were disabled (two killed).

The Sixty-first regiment was organized in the city of New York, October 8, 1861, by consolidation of the "First regiment, Clinton Guard," and the "Astor Regiment." One company was from Albany, and one from Hamilton, and portions of several companies were from different parts of the State. The majority of the regiment, however, was recruited in New York. It took part in the following actions: Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard and Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Po

River, Cobbany Bridge, Tolopotamy Creek, Coal Harbor, Petersburg (three), Deep Bottom (two), White's Tavern, Spottsylvania, South Anna, Reams' Station, and the closing battles of the war in the vicinity of Richmond. At Antietam it captured the flag of a Georgia regiment, inscribed "Williamsburg," "Seven Pines," and also about three hundred prisoners. It has given to the nation devoted service, and to history a noble record of its honored dead.

Colors of the Sixty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; almost entirely destroyed ; original staff ; inscribed on plate, "63d Regiment, N. Y. S. V., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

2, 3. *Guidons*, blue silk ; "63d" in center.

The Sixty-third regiment was organized in the city of New York in the fall of 1861, from recruits raised in that city and in Boston and Albany. It was first called the "Independent Irish Regiment," and subsequently the "Third Irish Regiment." It arrived in the field on the 1st of December, 1861, and was assigned to the Irish brigade under command of Gen. Meagher. In the spring of 1862 it was made a part of the Second brigade, First division, Second army corps, and continued in that position during the whole history of the Army of the Potomac. It has served under McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant ; has never lost a color, and, by general orders No. 10 (March 7, 1865), is entitled to write upon its banners the names of twenty-three battles, in addition to those in which it has taken part since that time. In consequence of losses in the service, the balance of all the original companies were consolidated into "A" and "B," June 10th, 1863, and four new companies were added in 1863-4.

Represented by Col. R. C. Bentley and Capt. M. O'Sullivan.

## Colors of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; worn; staff gone.
2. *National Flag*, silk; much worn, and field and stripes disfigured and destroyed; name of regiment, &c., inscribed; staff gone.
3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; two-thirds gone; arms of State of New York originally painted in center, over which were the words, "64th Reg. N. Y. Vols.;" under arms the words, "Presented by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county."

The flags here presented have been almost destroyed in the service. The first was in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. The second and third were presented to the regiment by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county, and were in actions at Gettysburg, Williamsport, Snicker's Gap, Manassas Gap, Auburn Hill, Bristol Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotamy, South Anna, Guiney's Station, Coal Harbor, Petersburg (four), Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom (two), Reams' Station, and Hatcher's Run. In each of these engagements the regiment lost men in killed or wounded.

At Gettysburg the national color, No. 1, was carried by Chauncey McKoon, of Company B, who was severely wounded in the thigh. It was then taken by Edmund Stone, of Company D, who was killed. It was then raised by Sergeant Blackmore, who carried it through the remainder of the battle. Thomas J. Zibble, corporal of Company F, and Albert Empsey, corporal of Company E, were wounded in the same battle while carrying the national color No. 2.

The organization of the Sixty-fourth, or First Cattaraugus regiment, was formally commenced on the 16th of August, 1861. It was composed of seven companies from Cattaraugus county, and one each from the counties of Allegany, Tompkins, and Tioga. It left Elmira for Washington, Dec. 10, 1861; remained in camp in the vicinity of Washington until Jan. 7, 1862, when it entered

upon the campaign of that year. The engagements in which it has participated have been stated. In the battle at Chancellorsville, while imperfectly intrenched, the regiment repulsed three successive charges by a brigade of Georgia troops, and captured a number of prisoners, who were astonished to find that they had been repulsed and captured by a single regiment of New York men. In front of the intrenchments, after the battle, 120 men of the Sixteenth Georgia were found dead and were buried there, besides several of other regiments. The Sixty-fourth lost thirty-three men in killed and wounded. At Spottsylvania (May 12), the colors of the Forty-fourth Virginia were captured by Sergeant Marsh, of Company B.

#### Colors of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed "Jackson Reg't, N. Y. V.;" with original staff.

This flag was borne in the battles of Stafford Court House, Fair Oaks (June 1st, 12th and 25th), Charles City Cross Roads (June 29th, 30th), Malvern Hill (July 1st and August 4th), Bristow Station, second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg.

The Seventy-first regiment, or "Jackson Light Infantry," was the second regiment of the "Excelsior (Sickles') Brigade." It was organized in New York in the summer of 1861, and was composed of volunteers recruited in New York, Newark and Orange, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Olean, N. Y., Colchester, Mass., Kingston, N. Y., and in other places. In bayonet charges, in hand to hand conflicts, in valor on the field and in privations and sufferings in trenches and in marches, this regiment—as well as the noble brigade of which it was a part—has a history of the highest honor.

#### Colors of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; three-quarters gone; original staff, broken by bullets; original cord and tassels.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; embroidered with coat of

arms of the State of New York, and "75th Regiment, N. Y. S. V.;" original staff, cord and tassels. Flag and staff shattered and marked by bullets. Presented to the regiment by the ladies of Auburn.

"Returned from the field, shivered, torn and riddled, but with honor," is the brief but eloquent record of these flags. They have never fallen in the face of the enemy. At Port Hudson, the gallant color-bearer, who received the national flag from the ladies of Auburn, was killed, a bullet from the enemy piercing his heart. As he fell, the colors were snatched from his death grasp by a corporal, who waved them in defiance.

The Seventy-fifth regiment was organized at Auburn, N., Y., November 14th, 1861, from volunteers recruited principally in Cayuga and Onondaga counties, and was known as the "Second Auburn Regiment." It constituted a part of the expedition sent to Pensacola, and occupied Santa Rosa Island during the bombardment of Fort Pickens. It was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, then under command of General Butler, and served in several important expeditions. It formed part of General Weitzel's brigade on the Red River and before Port Hudson, and was the first regiment to enter the latter place after its surrender to General Banks. On the Sabine Pass expedition, two companies (B and G), acting as sharpshooters, were captured on board the gunboat Clifton, when she grounded in front of the rebel batteries. On its return to New Orleans it was converted into mounted infantry and took part in the second expedition through Northern Louisiana. It re-enlisted January 1st, 1864, as veteran cavalry, to serve in the Department of the Gulf.

#### Colors of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; in tatters; original staff gone.

This flag was presented to the regiment, on the steps of the Capitol in Albany, on its departure for the field, by Mrs. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills, Oneida county, with public ceremonies. It was carried until December, 1863, during which time it was borne in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Upperville, first and second Fredericksburg, Chancel-

lorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run. It received fifteen musketballs and one twelve-pound shot through it in action. The color-bearer, Sergeant Champ, was killed at South Mountain. At Gettysburg, the color-bearer was wounded just as the regiment was falling back, and came near being captured, but was rescued by Private John Stephens, of Company H, who left the ranks under the fire of the enemy and recovered the flag in safety.

In the campaign of 1864-5, it was in all the battles of the Fifth corps. About 100 men re-enlisted in January, 1864, and the regiment was made up by transfers and conscripts, having had over 2,000 names on its rolls. In January, 1865, its veterans were consolidated with the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, and subsequently with the Ninety-first, and came home with the latter regiment.

The organization of the Seventy-sixth or "Cortland Regiment," was commenced at Cortland village, N. Y., and embraced volunteers from the counties of Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga and Madison. Its headquarters were removed to Albany, Dec. 18th, 1861, where two of its companies were transferred to other organizations, and the balance consolidated with volunteers for the Thirty-ninth Otsego or Cherry Valley regiment, raised in the counties of Otsego, Chenango and Schoharie. It left Albany, January 17th, 1862, but did not enter into active service in the field until August 9th, when it joined the forces under General Pope at Culpepper Court House. The battles in which the regiment was engaged, up to the close of the campaign of 1863, we stated above.

Represented by Captain Ed. B. Cochrane.

#### Colors of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### SIX FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; original staff. The design, painted upon each side (now torn and defaced) was the number of the regiment, and arms of the State and motto, at the side of which was represented the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, upon which occasion the American stars and stripes are said to have been first displayed. Presented to the regiment by the sons of Saratoga county, resident in New York, upon its departure for the field, November 29th, 1861.

This flag was carried in the battle of Lee's Mills, the siege of Yorktown, battles of Mechanicsville, Golden's Farm, Garnett's Hill, White Oak Swamp, Crampton Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights and Gettysburg. The bearers were Sergeant Isaac Bemis and afterwards Corporal Michael McWilliams. In the charge up Marye's Heights one of the color-guard was killed and the flag torn into shreds by a shell.

2. *Guidon* ; staff gone. Two guidons were presented with the regimental banner and were used during the same period. That on the right side of the line was crimson, and that on the left blue. The crimson guidon is returned.

3. *National Flag*, silk ; about half gone ; end ragged ; the field in ribbons and but little left ; bears the inscriptions, " Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864 ; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864 ; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864." Original staff, the top of which was shot off in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Temple Grove Seminary, Saratoga Springs, November 29, 1861, and was carried during three years' service. The lettering was placed upon it after the regiment left the field, in accordance with an order from Gen. Sheridan to the Army of the Shenandoah. In the battle of Chancellorsville the field was torn out by a shell from the enemy's cannon. Among its bearers in battle Corporal Joseph Murrer was instantly killed at Antietam ; Corporal Michael McWilliams was killed in the Wilderness (May 6) ; Corporal Horriگان, of the color-guard, was killed at Cedar Creek (Oct. 19) ; and Corporal Henry Myres was shot through the right hand in the Wilderness (May 10). It was in every battle in which the Sixth corps took part, up to November, 1864, including Fort Stevens (Washington, D. C.), Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

4. *National Flag*, silk ; " 77th Reg't, N. Y. S. V.," embroidered.

5, 6. *Guidons*, blue silk ; faded ; corps badge of Sixth corps in center in white, on which is " 77."

These colors were in service in the battalion which the Seventy-seventh left in the field, from November, 1864, to the return of the battalion in July, 1865. They were in the charge at Petersburg (April 2), and were the first colors on the enemy's works.

The Seventy-seventh regiment was organized in Saratoga county, and, while forming, was known as the " Bemis Heights Regiment." It had upon its rolls 1,463 men, of whom 73 were killed in action,



40 died of wounds, and 148 died of disease. It was under fire for fifty-six hours at Lee's Mills; was in reserve at Williamsburg, but advanced in double-quick to complete the victory; was in battle at Mechanicsville, where it captured a guidon belonging to a Georgia regiment; was at Gaines' Mills, Savage's Station, and the movements before Richmond in 1862, terminating with Malvern Hill. Returning from the Peninsula, it was at second Bull Run, Crampton Pass, and Antietam, and closed the service of that year at Fredericksburg (Dec. 13). In 1863, it was in the mud campaign of January 21; at Marye's Heights (May 3), where it captured the flag of the Eighteenth Mississippi; at Fredericksburg, May 4; Gettysburg, July 3; Rappahannock Station, October 20; and at Robinson's Tavern in November following. In the campaign of 1864, it was engaged in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The regiment was then mustered out (November, 1864), but left a battalion in the field, which was engaged in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. The battalion was mustered out in July, 1865. The Seventy-seventh followed the entire fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, having been with it at its organization and present at its disbandment.

Represented by Colonel W. B. French, on behalf of the regiment, and by Lieut.-Colonel David J. Caw., on behalf of the battalion. Carried by members of the regiment.

#### Colors of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; nearly all gone; flag-staff has been twice broken by bullets; the lower break has been mended; the upper one is still unrepaired. On silver plate on the staff, "78th Regiment N. Y. V., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

This flag was presented to the regiment in the summer of 1863, at Fairfax Court House, Va. It was carried in several skirmishes in Virginia, and accompanied the regiment to the west, where it was borne in the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Pine Knob, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and siege of Atlanta; was carried through the campaign to Savannah, and was the first to enter that city; was also carried in the

late Carolina campaign. One color-bearer was severely wounded at Resaca, and one at Lost Mountain.

The organization of the Seventy-eighth regiment was commenced in the fall of 1861, by Colonel S. McKensie Elliott, of New York, under the synonym of "Cameron Highlanders." It was subsequently consolidated with companies recruited by General G. A. Scroggs, at Buffalo, and by Colonel Daniel Ullman, for the Eagle Brigade, and took the field, under the officer last named, in the spring of 1862. Its regimental organization was continued until July 12, 1864, when it was consolidated with the One Hundred and Second New York Veteran Volunteers. In addition to the engagements and services stated in connection with the flag here presented, the regiment was in action at Harper's Ferry, May, 1862, and at Cedar Mountain, Sulphur Springs, Centreville, South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On every field in which it has been engaged, the services of the regiment have been highly honorable.

Colors of the Eightieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. (Twentieth N. Y. S. M.)

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; "20th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.," in gilt; original staff gone. Presented to the regiment the by ladies of Poughkeepsie.

This flag was in the battles of Norman's Ford, Warrenton Springs, Gainesville, second Bull Run, (where Colonel Pratt was mortally wounded), Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. The regiment lost 35 killed and 232 wounded, in the campaign of 1862, while fighting under these colors. Its color-bearers were repeatedly shot down, and some of its officers were shot while holding the colors.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; embroidered with eagle, and arms of the State of New York; "20th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Ulster Guard," in scroll above arms; "Excelsior," in scroll below. Also the words, "Washington, April, 1861, Warrenton, Manassas, Norman's Ford, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam." Below all, the words "Presented by the ladies of Saugerties, N. Y." "Fredericksburg," affixed on paper in gilt letters. Marked by bullets; staff gone.

While carrying the flag here presented, Color-Sergeant Edward

Becket was shot through the hand, the ball shattering the flag-staff. The gilt eagle was shot from the top of the staff on the third day of the engagement at Gettysburg. It was borne in the battles named in connection with the national flag of the regiment, and also at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. In the latter battle the regiment lost 145 officers and men in killed and wounded, and at one time was under the fire of seventy-five to one hundred of the enemy's artillery.

The Eightieth regiment, known as the "Ulster Guard," went out originally as the Twentieth Militia, under the command of the late lamented Colonel George W. Pratt. The Twentieth Militia was one of the oldest militia organizations in the State. In February, 1861, it tendered its services to the general government, in case of an outbreak, and was ordered to the field in April of that year, for three months' service. At the expiration of that term it reorganized for three years or the war, and left for the field in the latter part of October. After the battle of Gettysburg it was assigned to duty with the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, and, having re-enlisted, remained in that department. It has never (except officially) recognized the title of "Eightieth regiment," regarding its old designation of "Twentieth Militia" an honor to itself and to the State which it has so nobly represented in all the reverses and in all the triumphs of the war.

#### Colors of the Eighty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

##### 1. *National Flag*, bunting.

This flag was used as the storm flag of the regiment. It was flying from the colonel's tent at Seven Pines when the regiment fell back with Casey's division to the second line, May 31, 1862. It was left behind, but being remembered, was returned for and recovered. The colonel's tent took fire at Northwest Landing, Va., March, 1864, and burned the flag somewhat.

2. *National Flag*, silk; accompanied by the original staff, which was broken in four places by shot and shell.

This flag was presented to the regiment, December 3, 1863, by Mrs. E. C. Ingersoll, of Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., and was in service from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865, in the following en-

gagements, viz.: Violet Station, Drury's Bluff, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison, and Fair Oaks (second), and in several skirmishes. The staff was broken in four parts by shot and shell, one of which (a minie ball) struck between the hands of the color-sergeant, Evan Michaels, and passed through his body, inflicting a mortal wound. The eagle surmounting the staff was carried away by a shot and not recovered. The flag shows thirty-six bullet holes, and in its field are two holes made by cannon shot. In carrying this flag four of the color-guard were killed and fifteen wounded. It is replaced in the regiment by a flag awarded by the major-general commanding the department, for gallant services in the battle at Fort Harrison, where the regiment captured a redoubt with a battery of artillery, a large number of prisoners, and two battle-flags.

The Eighty-first was known as the Second Oswego regiment, and was principally from Oswego and Oneida counties. It left the State March 5, 1862, and was in active service until the close of the war. It lost in the last campaign alone 418 men.

Represented by Col. Jacob J. De Forest.

#### Colors of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### SIX FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, merino; lower red, white, and part of second red stripe gone, and also ends of stripes; has about twenty bullet holes in it.

This flag was presented to Company B by the ladies of Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., and was regarded as the property of that company until the battle of Chancellorsville, when its captain, William N. Angle, was killed, while gallantly leading his company in a charge on the enemy. It was then adopted by the regiment. It was always used as the battle-flag of the regiment until the campaign of 1864, and was in the following engagements, viz.: second Bull Run, Manassas Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Orange Grove, and Mine Run. Four color-sergeants were killed while carrying it in battle.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; in tatters; painted with arms and motto of the United States, and number of regiment; original staff, cord, and tassels.

This flag was obtained from the General Government in March, 1864, and was carried in the following battles and skirmishes, viz: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Silver Creek, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Coal Harbor, and Weldon Railroad—in all, twenty-two engagements.

3. *National Flag*, silk; with staff.

4. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; with eagle and motto of United States; staff, &c.

5, 6. *Guidons*, with staffs.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General.

The Eighty-sixth regiment was organized by Colonel B. P. Bailey, in the summer of 1861. Eight companies were from Steuben county, one from Chemung, and one from Onondaga. It left the State November 23, 1861, with a full complement of officers and about 950 men. It re-enlisted December, 1863.

#### Colors of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk, somewhat worn and faded; staff entire, spear-head gone. Inscribed, in needle work, "87th Reg., N. Y. S. V." Presented by the city of Brooklyn.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk, painted with the arms of city of New York; beneath which, in scroll, the words "Presented by the City of New York;" above arms, in scroll, the words, "87th Regiment, N. Y. S. V.;" staff and tassels entire; spear-head gone.

3. *Regimental Banner*, white silk, large and rich; in center, in blue and gold, the arms of the city of Brooklyn, and underneath, in scroll, the words, "Presented by the City of Brooklyn;" immediately over the arms, in scroll, the words, "Col. Stephen A. Dodge;" above the latter, in scroll, the words, "87th Regt., Brooklyn Rifles, N. Y. S. V.;" staff and spear-head, the latter broken off.

The Eighty-seventh regiment was recruited in Brooklyn, in the fall of 1861, under the auspices of the officers of the Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., on the return of that regiment from three months' service. It was mustered into the service of the United States, November 20, 1861, and left for Washington on the 2d of December, following. Participating in the siege of Yorktown, and in the skirmish at Peach Orchard, it was subsequently in severe

action at Williamsburg and at Fair Oaks, and in several minor engagements. On the withdrawal of the army before Richmond, it joined in the campaign under General Pope, suffered severely in the second battle of Bull Run, and was soon after consolidated with the Fortieth regiment, N. Y. V., by order of the War Department. A brief but honorable career.

#### Colors of the Ninetieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; original staff, cord and tassels. Inscription on plate, "90th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., 1863. Presented by the City of New York."

This flag was carried by the regiment from September, 1864, to March, 1865. It bears the marks of many bullets and one piece of shell, and the staff is shattered by some flying missile. The flag is marked with blood from the death-wound of Sergeant John Foley, of Company C, color-bearer, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

The Ninetieth regiment was recruited in New York and Brooklyn, and was organized by the consolidation of the "McClellan Chasseurs" and the "McClellan Rifles." It left New York in December, 1861, reënlisted in the summer of 1864, and subsequently served as the Ninetieth battalion. The regiment (or parts of it) has participated in the following battles, viz.: siege of Port Hudson, La., Pleasant Valley, La., Pleasant Hill, La., Cane River, La., Avoyelles Prairie, La., Cox's Plantation, La., Opequan, Va., Fisher's Hill, Va., Cedar Creek, Va.

#### Colors of the Ninety-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded, torn. Inscribed, "Irish Bend, April 14th, 1863; Vermillion Bayou, April 17th, 1863; Port Hudson, May 25th, 27th and June 14th, 1863; Cox's Plantation, July 13th, 1863." Original staff, broken, and brass ornament gone.

This flag was presented to the Ninety-first regiment, by Mrs. Col. J. W. Harcourt, of Albany, on its departure for the seat of war, December, 1861. At Port Hudson (May 27) it was torn in two and the top of the staff carried away, while being borne by Corporal James E. Jones, of Company D, who was wounded in the face by a splinter. Corporal Patrick H. Garrity, of Company H, picked up the piece and the spear, and, being wounded in the foot, they were taken by him to the hospital. Subsequently they were returned to Mrs. H., by Colonel Van Zandt. The remainder of the flag and staff were carried by the regiment until its re-enlistment, in 1864, when they were also returned to Mrs. H. In the battle of Irish Bend, the flag was borne by Sergeant Gill, of Company C, and it was also borne by him at Port Hudson until he was wounded. It was then taken by Corporal Jones; and when he was wounded, by Private Townsend, of Company K. Private Townsend joined the regiment at Pensacola, having deserted the rebel service (into which he had been pressed) at Mobile. He carried the flag until the 14th of June, when, in the last battle at Port Hudson, he fell, pierced with seven balls, one of which, as was ascertained after the surrender of the rebel forces, was from a gun in the hands of his brother, who was a member of the Tenth Alabama, and who recognized him at the instant of discharging his piece. Townsend subsequently died of his wounds. Corporal Garrity took the flag from Townsend, and carried it until it was returned to its donor, in 1864.

The Ninety-first regiment was organized in Albany of volunteers enlisted, in part, for the "Fredendall Regiment" and for the "Columbia regiment;" the former under orders issued to Captain J. Fredendall, of Albany, and the latter under orders issued to David S. Cowles, of Hudson, N. Y. It left Albany December 20, 1861; was on duty for some time at Pensacola, and subsequently, under General Banks, in Louisiana. After its re-enlistment, it was in the campaign against Richmond, and was in battles on the South Side railroad (March 28, 29, 30, 31, April 1, 2, 3, 4, 1865), and at Five Forks (May 2). Its last engagement was a skirmish under the tree under which General Lee's command was subsequently surrendered to Lieutenant-General Grant.

## Colors of the Ninety-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; embroidered with name of regiment and the words "Excelsior Rifle Battalion." Returned by the regiment May 11, 1864.

This flag was used by the regiment until it was so torn by bullets that it could not be unfurled.

The Ninety-second regiment was organized in St. Lawrence county. It left the State February 17, 1862, and that portion of it which remained to be mustered out, returned January 10, 1865. It was engaged in sixteen battles, and in several skirmishes and reconnoissances, and repeatedly received the special commendations of its commanding generals for the gallantry of its men.

## Colors of the Ninety-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.

This flag is returned by the Ninety-third battalion, and is presented by Lieutenant Berthold Emisch, acting adjutant.

The Ninety-third regiment, or "Morgan Rifles," was composed of companies recruited in the counties of Warren, Washington, Essex, Albany and Columbia. It was organized at Albany, January, 1862, and left for the seat of war under the command of Colonel John S. Crocker, mustering 38 officers and 983 men. At various times it received recruits to the number of 684, making the aggregate of men upon its rolls, 1,705. On the 29th of June, 1865, near Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., it was mustered out, its rolls embracing the names of 23 officers and 515 men, of whom only 2 officers and 85 men went out with it originally. On the 18th of March, 1862, the regiment was attached to Casey's division, Palmer's brigade, with which it remained during the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. On the 19th May it was detached and sent to White House Landing, on the Pamunkey river, for provost and guard duty; and on the 21st of May, four companies were detached as headquarters guard. The regiment remained at White House Landing until the evacuation of that



place, when it rejoined the army at Harrison's Landing—the headquarters guard meanwhile performing very severe duty during the movements on the Peninsula. The command was united at Meridian Hill, Sept. 3d, and commenced the Maryland campaign, still serving as guard, in which capacity it was present at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the movements of the Army of the Potomac, up to January, 1864, when it came home on furlough, having reënlisted. The campaigns of 1864–5 it passed in the field, and was in actions at Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, second Boydton Plank Road, Jettersville, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, and at the surrender of General Lee, at Clover Hill, Va., April 9, 1865. For its gallantry in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, it received the thanks of Generals Hancock and Birney in general orders—praise awarded to no other regiment in that gallant corps. In the responsible duties of headquarters guard, as well as in the field, its record is without blemish.

#### Colors of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with silver band on staff, bearing the inscription, "95th Regiment, N. Y. S. V. Presented by the City of New York."

This flag was sent to the regiment by the authorities of New York city, August 1, 1863. It was borne through the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Bottom's Bridge, Bethesda Church, Coal Harbor and Petersburg, when it became too dilapidated for further use. In the various fights in which it was borne, six color-bearers were shot.

The Ninety-fifth regiment was organized in the city of New York, under the synonym of "Warren Rifles." It was in action at second Bull Run, at South Mountain, at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, at Gettysburg, in the Wilderness, at Coal Harbor, and in several other actions and skirmishes. The brave and lamented Colonel Edward Pye, of Rockland county, died of wounds received while leading this regiment at Coal Harbor.

## Colors of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, bunting.

The flag here presented was in service until the 23d of November, 1862. In presenting new colors to the regiment at that time, Colonel Gray remarked, "That *old flag* has passed through every conflict in which the regiment has participated; at Fair Oaks, Chickahominy Swamp, White Oak Swamp, Railroad Bridge, Bottom's Bridge, Long's Bridge, Jones' Ford, Charles City Cross Roads, Harrison's Point. It has fired the hearts of the weary and worn soldiers who have marched and fought beneath it; and as not a single star is injured, so may it be with the States they represent." In the next battle in which the regiment was engaged, Colonel Gray was killed, and this flag accompanied his remains to his former home.

The Ninety-sixth was organized at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was composed of companies raised in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Warren and Washington counties. It left for the seat of war, March 11, 1862, served on the Peninsula in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, in Casey's division; in the battles of Chickahominy Swamp, White Oak Swamp, Railroad Bridge, Bottom's Bridge, Long's Bridge, Jones' Ford, Charles City Cross Roads and Harrison's Point, in Peck's division; was sent to Suffolk, Va., in September, 1862, and from thence to Newbern, N. C., and was engaged in that department in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. It re-enlisted in the spring of 1864, and on taking the field was assigned to the Eighteenth corps, Army of the James; subsequently to the Twenty-fourth corps. The services of the regiment on the Peninsula were accompanied by great peril and hardships, and won from General Peck a fitting acknowledgment in his general orders. Colonel Charles O. Gray, one of the most brave and accomplished officers in the service, was killed in the action at Kinston, N. C. (December 14, 1862), while in the act of planting the colors of the regiment on the enemy's position, on the bridge over the Neuse river.

## Colors of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed "Colonel Wheelock, 97th Conklin Rifles, N. Y." Accompanied by original staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Boonville, March, 1862, and was carried in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run.

The Ninety-seventh regiment was organized at Boonville, from enlistments in Oneida, Lewis, and Herkimer counties, and was the first of the three regiments from Oneida county. It left for Washington in April, 1862, under the command of Colonel (afterwards Brevet Brigadier-General) Charles Wheelock, now deceased. It has been engaged in the following battles and skirmishes, in addition to those already stated, viz.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and through to Petersburg and the final triumph over the rebellion.

## Colors of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; worn. Bears the name of the regiment in gilt letters.

This flag was presented to the regiment at Albany, in 1861, on its departure for the seat of war, and was carried by the regiment during the first two years of its service.

2, 3. *Guidons*, silk.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General.

The Ninety-eighth regiment was raised in the counties of Franklin and Wayne. It served in the peninsular campaign, and formed the advance guard of the Fourth corps in the preliminary occupation of Seven Pines, suffered severely in the battle of Fair Oaks, and was engaged in the Seven Days' fight. In December, 1863, it accompanied the expedition under Gen. Foster to South Carolina. Here it was consolidated into five companies. It re-enlisted in the winter of 1863-4, and came home with Gen. Led-

lie's brigade, received several new companies and recruits, and again took the field in the campaign against Richmond as a part of the Army of the James. It was in action near Fort Darling (May 16), at Coal Harbor (May 1, 2, 3), and in several minor engagements, and was the second regiment that entered the city of Richmond on its capture.

Colors of the One Hundred and First Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with original staff.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the Union Defence Committee of New York city. It was borne in the battles of Seven Pines (May 31st and June 1st), Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, Chickahominy Swamp, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg.

The One Hundred and First regiment was organized by the consolidation of regiments recruiting in the counties of Onondaga and Delaware, and left the State, March 9th, 1862. In the winter of 1863-4, it was consolidated with the Twenty-seventh regiment, N. Y. S. V. In his report after the battle of Fredericksburg, Brig-Gen. Berry said: "I have also to mention the good conduct of the One Hundred and First New York volunteers, Colonel Chester commanding. They nobly performed their duty during the fight; also as pickets on the night of the retreat. This regiment, though small in numbers, did good service; and its conduct, together with that of all its officers, was unexceptionable."

Colors of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed in gilt, "102d Regiment, N. Y. S. V." "Cedar Mountain, the Rappahannock, White Sulphur Springs, Antietam." Original staff, with plate inscribed, "Presented by the friends of Colonel W. B. Hayward, in the employ of Stone, Stark & Co."

This flag was borne in the engagements that are inscribed upon it.

The One Hundred and Second regiment was organized in the city of New York, by the consolidation of the "Van Buren Light Infantry" and the "Von Beck Rifles." It was composed of volunteers enlisted in the counties of New York, Suffolk, Yates and Ulster, and left for the field, March 10th, 1862, under the command of Colonel Thomas B. Van Buren, who soon after resigned on account of illness. During the greater part of the time that the regiment was in the field, it was under the command of Colonel J. C. Lane, who originally went out as its major. Lieutenant Colonel William B. Hayward was in command a short time at Harper's Ferry. At Cedar Mountain it was under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry for five hours, and lost 141 officers and men in killed and wounded. At Antietam it was under fire for four hours. At Chancellorsville it lost seventy-four men, and captured three officers and forty men, together with the color-sergeant and the battle-flag of the Twelfth Georgia. At Gettysburg it was one of the New York regiments that successfully resisted Ewell's corps, and left more of the enemy's dead outside of the rifle-pits than there were defenders in them. In September, 1863, the Regiment accompanied its corps (the Twelfth) to Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas (where it was seven days and nights in the trenches, and expended 20,000 rounds of ammunition), Allatoona Bridge, Ackworth Village and Pine Hill. In this campaign the regiment lost over one-fourth of its whole number of fighting men. On the 12th of July, about two miles from Atlanta, it was consolidated with the Seventy-eighth N. Y. S. V. (the new organization retaining the old number (102), united in the siege of Atlanta, marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and served in the subsequent movements of the army under the command of General Sherman.

Colors of the One Hundred and Third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; one-third gone; shield in center, surmounted by eagle, over which, in scroll, "103d Regiment, N. Y. S. V.;" under shield, "Excelsior," in scroll; in upper corner, near the staff, are the words, "Presented by William H. Seward, March 1, 1862;" the whole embroidered.

2. *National Flag*, silk; worn; union rent in several places; portion of middle gone; inscribed, "103d Regt., N. Y. S. V."

These colors were presented to the One Hundred and Third regiment by Hon. William H. Seward. They were carried by the regiment on the expedition under Gen. Burnside to North Carolina; from thence, on transfer, to the Army of the Potomac, were under Gen. McClellan at South Mountain, Sharpsburg, and Antietam, and in the terrible charge on Stone Bridge. They were in the engagement under Gen. Burnside at Fredericksburg; under Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville; under Gen. Meade at Gettysburg; under Gen. Gilmore in the capture of Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg; under Gen. Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley; and under Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred.

The One Hundred and Third was a German regiment, and was organized in the city of New York under the synonym of "Seward Infantry." It left the State, March 5, 1862, with 1,183 men, under command of Col. F. Von Egloffstein, and at muster-out in March, 1865, left 285 re-enlisted men in the field.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; embroidered with "Wadsworth Guard, N. Y. S. V.," and State arms and motto; on ferrule, "Presented to the 104th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Wadsworth Guard, by Mrs. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, May 22d, 1862;" original staff.

This flag was carried through the actions of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. One of its bearers was severely wounded at South Mountain, and another at Antietam. At Gettysburg, seven of the sergeants and color-guard were killed and wounded, and the flag barely saved by great vigilance—the national flag (its companion) having been torn from its staff and stamped in the ground to conceal it from the enemy's notice.

The One Hundred and Fourth regiment was organized at Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., by Colonel John Rorbach. Seven companies were from Livingston and three from Reusselaer county.

It left for the seat of war March 22, 1862. It lost 94 officers and enlisted men at second Bull Run; at Antietam, 76; at Fredericksburg, 53; at Gettysburg, 219; and on the 1st of January, 1864, had 315 men on its rolls out of an original total of 917.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

**ONE FLAG.**

1. *National Flag*, silk; on one side of field arms of United States painted, inscribed "105th Regt., N. Y. S. V.," and "Justice shall triumph," in embroidery. "Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9th, 1862;" "Rappahannock Station, Aug. 23, 1863;" "Thoroughfare Gap, Aug. 28th, 1862;" "2d Bull Run, Aug. 30th, 1862;" "Chantilly, Sept. 1st, 1862;" "South Mountain, Sept. 14th, 1862;" "Antietam, Sept. 17th, 1862;" "Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862," painted.

This flag was in the principal battles, the names of which are inscribed upon it. Seven color-bearers were killed or wounded while carrying it; it is marked by thirty-four bullets and a piece of shell, and its staff was cut in two by a ball. It was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Le Roy, Genesee county.

The One Hundred and Fifth regiment was recruited in the counties of Madison and Genesee in the fall and winter of 1861-2. It left the State March 31, 1862, and was in nine battles before it had been in the field nine months. By active and meritorious service, it became greatly reduced in numbers, and was consolidated with the Ninety-fourth New York State Volunteers.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

**TWO FLAGS.**

1. *National Flag*, silk; in tatters; original staff broken.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; in tatters; originally painted with arms and motto of United States and number of regiment.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General.

The One Hundred and Seventh regiment was recruited in Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben counties, and was organized at Elmira. It was the first regiment that left the State under the calls of July and August, 1862, and received from Governor Mor-

gan one of a series of prize flags which he awarded. It reached the field a few days previous to the battle of Antietam, in which it took part, as well as in the subsequent battles of the Army of the Potomac, in the campaign of 1863, including Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It was then assigned to duty in the West as a part of the Twentieth corps, and was in all the battles and marches of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Raleigh, N. C. The flag of this regiment was the first to wave over the Georgia State House at Milledgeville.

Colors of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

FOUR FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; very little left; originally painted with arms and motto of United States and number of regiment; top of staff broken and part of it gone.

This was the first flag which the regiment carried. It was received by the regiment, from General Arthur, Quartermaster-General, while on its way to Washington, August 21st, 1862. At the battle of Antietam it was pierced by 69 bullets, and its center was rent in twain by a shell.

2. *National Flag*, silk; almost entirely destroyed; staff broken and held by splints.

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk, double; on one side arms of United States and "108th N. Y. V., Monroe Co., N. Y.;" on the other, arms of the State of New York, and "Presented by the ladies of Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y." "In God we trust." Staff broken by bullets. Received by the regiment at Harper's Ferry, October, 1862.

4. *National Flag*, silk; nearly new; with staff.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General. They are entitled to have inscribed upon them the following battles, viz.: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Po River, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boyd-town Road, Strawberry Plains, Reams' Station.

The One Hundred and Eighth regiment was recruited in Monroe county, between the 10th of July and the 15th of August, 1862, and was the second regiment organized under the calls of that



year. It was assigned to the Third division, Second army corps, and in its first battle (Antietam) captured one battle-flag and 168 prisoners, including nine commissioned officers, and lost 196 in killed, wounded and missing. At Fredericksburg it lost 53, and in every engagement in which it subsequently participated, it sustained the reputation which it won in those hard-fought battles.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

**FOUR FLAGS.**

1. *National Flag*, silk.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; emblazoned with arms and motto of United States; original staff.
- 3, 4. *Guidons*, silk.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General.

The One Hundred and Eleventh regiment was recruited in the counties of Wayne and Cayuga, and was mustered in at Auburn, in August, 1862. It was included in the surrender by Colonel Miles, at Harper's Ferry, and was not again in the field until January, 1863. It joined the Second corps in June, 1863, and fought in the battles of Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Robinson's Tavern, Mine Run, Wilderness, and in all the marches and battles of the Second corps to the disbandment of the Army of the Potomac.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

**ONE FLAG.**

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; almost entirely destroyed; staff broken and top gone; originally painted with arms of the State of New York and motto, and number of regiment.

This flag was presented to the regiment at Suffolk, Va., in the name of the ladies of Chautauqua county, and was carried by the regiment until the fall of 1864, when, having become badly worn, it was returned to its donors.

The One Hundred and Twelfth regiment was recruited at Chautauqua as a part of the quota of that county, under the calls of July and August, 1862, and left the State on the 13th September,

of that year, with 1,013 officers and enlisted men. It was at Suffolk, Va., during the winter of 1862-3, and participated in many skirmishes and battles in that department. In August, 1863, it was transferred to the department of the South, and participated in the operations on Morris Island, which resulted in the capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg and the demolition of Fort Sumter. In February, 1864, it was transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., and in April following, was made a part of the Second division of the Tenth army corps of the Army of the James. In May, the Second division was transferred to the Eighteenth corps, fought in the battle at Coal Harbor, and subsequently returned to the Tenth corps. In November, it accompanied General Butler to New York city, and in December, formed part of the expedition to capture Fort Fisher. It accompanied the second expedition against Fort Fisher, under General Terry, and claims the honor, in common with the Third, the One Hundred and Seventeenth and the One Hundred and Forty-second New York, of being the first to enter the fort, under General Curtis. Thence to Wilmington and Raleigh, and the subsequent surrender of General Johnston. It was mustered out June 14, 1865, with an honorable record of services performed in some of the most brilliant operations of the war.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

**ONE FLAG.**

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; with name of regiment and the United States arms and motto painted on each side.

This flag was one of the five prize banners presented by Gov. Morgan to different regiment in 1862, and was placed in the hands of the regiment August 20th of that year. Immediately after reaching Washington the regiment was divided up and sent to garrison eight different fortifications. It was subsequently changed from infantry to artillery, and is now known as the "Seventh New York Heavy Artillery." The flag here presented was never used in the field.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment was recruited in Albany, in the summer of 1862, and went out as the "Albany Regiment." In the campaign against Richmond, just closed, it was

ordered to the front as infantry, May 15, 1864, and performed important service in the Wilderness, where it suffered severely, at Coal Harbor, at Reams' Station and before Petersburg. Under the banner of this regiment two noble sons of Albany, Col. Lewis O. Morris and Major Edward A. Springsteed, exchanged their lives for national immortality.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; a large portion gone; was inscribed with names of battles of which only "Bisland, April," and "Port Hudson, May 24th and 27th," remain; original staff.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; in good condition; arms of the State of New York and number of regiment painted; original staff.

These colors are returned by Capt. Jas. F. Fitts, by whom they are presented.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment was raised in the counties of Chenango and Madison, in August and September, 1862. It left the State September 8th and remained at Baltimore until November 8th, when it proceeded to Fortress Monroe and joined Gen. Banks' expedition. It disembarked in Louisiana in January, 1863; participated in Banks' and Franklin's western Louisiana campaigns of that year, and in the reduction of Port Hudson. It was in the battle at Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863, and in the second assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, where it lost eighty in killed and wounded—among the former, Colonel Elisha B. Smith. On the Red River expedition it was engaged in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, and Mansura. It returned to Washington with the Nineteenth corps (July, 1864), and assisted in the defence of the Capitol. It was attached to Sheridan's army during the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and took part in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, New Market and Cedar Creek. At Opequan it lost 190 officers and men, out of 350 engaged; and at Cedar Creek it lost 119 officers and men, out of 250 engaged. It took the field with an aggregate of 1,017, and received about 100 recruits. About 360 were mustered out with the regiment, June 8th, 1865.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## SIX FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; no staff; much worn and tattered; three-fifths gone; lower third of union wanting; lower half and end of stripes gone.

2. *Regimental Banner*, silk; no staff; rent in centre; torn from side to side; eagle and shield in centre, with national motto in scroll beneath, and thirty-four stars in field above. It bears the inscription, "115th N. Y. Vol. Regiment, Infantry," in scroll.

In transmitting these flags to the archives of the State, Colonel Sammons writes as follows: "The colors deposited in your department, belonging to the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment, New York Volunteers, which I had the honor to command, were carried by the regiment, and I may say gallantly supported, in the following battles, to wit:

"Maryland Heights, September 13, 1862; Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864; Chester Heights, Va., May 7, 1864; Keer Bottom, May 10, 1864; Proctor's Farm, May 12, 1864; Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864; Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864; Darbytown Road, September 29, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865; Wilmington, N. C., February 22, 1865.

"The national flag (No. 1) was presented to the regiment by the ladies of the fifteenth senatorial district, August 20, 1862. The regimental banner (No. 2) was presented by the State authorities while the regiment was organizing at Camp Fonda, Montgomery county.

"The foregoing list of battles, in which the One Hundred and Fifteenth was engaged, number thirteen (13)—the number of the original thirteen States of the Union of 1776. The regiment has also been engaged in very many 'skirmishes,' as they are called in the great Army of the Potomac, in which the losses were greater than in engagements which other armies have often dignified by the name of battles. The regiment also manned the works and rifle-pits in front of Petersburg, Va., during forty-five consecutive days and nights in the months of June and July, 1864, under a constant fire of musketry, shot and shell, and suffered a loss in

killed and wounded, averaging, at least, three per day during that entire period.

"These banners, tattered, soiled and blood-stained, bear just evidence of the toil, danger and privations through which this regiment has passed."

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; in good condition; arms of United States, and number of regiment painted; original staff.

4. *National Flag*, silk; new; inscribed with names of battles; original staff.

5, 6. *Guidons*, bunting; with staffs.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General. They are represented by Lieut.-Colonel N. J. Johnson, and are carried by Private James English, in the presentation of flags.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### FIVE FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; nearly all gone but fringe; original staff broken.

2. *National Flag*, silk; all good but fringe; original staff.

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; new; emblazoned with arms and motto of the United States; original staff.

4, 5. *Guidons*, silk.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth regiment was recruited in Oneida county, in July and August, 1862. It returned from the field June, 1865, with 350 men.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; only a fragment left; original staff; spear-head gone.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; only a fragment remaining; original staff.

3. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed in gilt, "118th Regt., N. Y. Vols.," and "Suffolk," "South Anna," "Coal Harbor," "Fort Harrison," "Bermuda," "Swift Creek," "Petersburg," "Fair Oaks," "Drury's Bluff," "Crater," "Richmond."

The national (1) and the regimental were with the regiment during its entire term of service. The new national was received under orders issued by Gen. Butler, with its inscriptions. They were returned by the regiment, after its muster out of service, June 13, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth, or "Adirondack Regiment," was organized at Plattsburgh, and mustered into service August 27, 1862. It was composed of three companies from Warren, four from Clinton, and three from Essex county, and had an aggregate of 986 men. It received about 350 recruits, and returned home with only 323, including officers and men. It was on duty at Suffolk, Va., at Gloucester Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, until April, 1864, when it joined the Army of the James, and remained in that command until the close of the war. At Drury's Bluff, Chapin's Farm, and Fair Oaks, it lost one-half the men with which it entered each fight. It was selected by Gen. Devens to be armed with "Spencer's Repeating Rifle," and subsequently formed the skirmishers covering the advance of the Third division, Twenty-fourth corps; was acting as such when Richmond was finally occupied, and was *the first organized Federal infantry in that city*. It was on the Deep Bottom raid, in Heckman's brigade, and marched thirty-eight miles in one day in heavy marching order. In a letter to Gov. Fenton, on the muster out of the regiment, Gen. Devens writes:

"The One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteers came into the service of the United States in August, 1862. After a few months of provost duty in the City of Washington, it was transferred to the Department of Virginia, and has always remained with the troops of this department. It bore its part in the siege of Suffolk and in the expedition of Gen. Dix up the Peninsula, and subsequently in the command of Gen. Getty at Newport News, in the year 1863. Its principal and most severe campaigns have been since the spring of 1864, when it was assigned to the Eighteenth corps, then commanded by Gen. Wm. F. Smith, and forming a portion of the column under Maj.-Gen. Butler. Participating in several affairs previously, at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, this regiment distinguished itself for great valor and pertinacity, and won the reputation it has since enjoyed, of being one of the most resolute regiments in the service. Out of about 350 men engaged, it lost in this conflict, in casualties, 198 men and

thirteen officers, and it is a most noteworthy fact that, having taken 200 prisoners from the enemy, *the regiment had considerably more prisoners at the close of the action than it had men fit for duty.* At the important action of Coal Harbor, the regiment was again engaged, losing seventy men and four officers; again at Petersburg, where Major Pruyn, then commanding, was killed; at the successful assault on Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864, where its commanding officer, Col. Nichols, was severely wounded; and at the affair on the Williamsburg road, Oct. 27—in all these actions suffering heavily. At the affair on the Williamsburg road, the regiment, being partially armed with Spencer's rifles, distinguished itself by its services in skirmishes. Only a few of these weapons being in the possession of the division, and being distributed unequally among the various regiments, I ordered them to be collected and issued to this regiment as being thoroughly competent to use with vigor and efficiency this destructive weapon. With this weapon they will return to your State armed, and it is a most appropriate testimonial of their efficiency."

The regiment is here represented and its flags carried by Sergeant Potter W. Kenyon.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### SEVEN FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; very little remaining; original staff broken.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; only a small portion remaining; originally painted with arms of the city of New York, number of regiment, &c.; original staff.

3. *National Flag*, silk; new; inscribed, "119th Regt., N. Y. S. V."

4, 5. *Guidons*, blue silk; new; inscribed, "N. Y. S. V., 119th Regiment."

6. *National Flag*, silk; new; inscribed, "119th Regt., N. Y. S. V.," and with the names of the following battles: Gettysburg, Wahatchie, Missionary Ridge, Relief of Knoxville, Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Hill, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Bentonville. Presented by the city of New York.

7. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; new; arms of the State of New York on one side, and of the city of New York on the other. Presented by the city of New York.

The flags *one to five*, were delivered to the mustering out officer at Hart's Island, New York harbor, June 21, 1865, and by him returned to the adjutant-general. *Six and seven* were returned to the Bureau by Col. J. T. Lockman, who represents them on this occasion. They are carried by Color Sergeant Schaffner. The new national is inscribed with the names of sixteen battles, sieges and triumphs in which the regiment participated, from Gettysburg to Raleigh.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth was from New York city, and went out under the command of the late Col. Elias Peissner, who died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with staff.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment, June, 1865, without history.

The One Hundred and Twentieth regiment was recruited in the counties of Ulster and Greene, under the July and August calls of 1862. It was a part of the famous Sickles' brigade, and participated in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, James City, Strawberry Plains, Mine Run, Kelly's Ford, Raccoon Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Topopotomy, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Siege of Petersburg, Po River, Guinness' Station, Poplar Grove Church, Boydtown Plank Road (two battles), Deep Bottom (two battles), Hatcher's Run, Amelia Springs, and the surrender of Lee's army.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; end and top ragged; lower and outside upper corner gone; and also about one-eighth of flag farthest from staff; inscribed in needlework, "123d Regt., N. Y. V." Original staff; spear-head gone.



This flag was presented to the regiment, by the ladies of Washington county, before leaving for the field in September, 1862. It was used by the regiment until February, 1865.

2. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment, June, 1865.

3. *National Garrison Flag*, bunting; used by the regiment while on garrison duty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third regiment was recruited in Washington county, and was mustered into service Sept. 4, 1862. It participated in the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church or Dallas, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Kulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Montieth Swamp, Savannah, Columbia, Chesterfield Court House, Averysborough, Bentonville, Moccasin Swamp, Raleigh.

Represented by General James C. Rogers.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; with arms and motto of United States, and number of regiment; original staff, &c.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment June, 1865. It was received by the regiment from the Quartermaster-General.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiment, sometimes known as the "American Guard," but more generally as the "Orange Blossoms," was recruited in the county of Orange, under the July and August calls of 1862. It was in the following actions: Manassas Gap, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Jones' Cross Roads, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Boydtown Road, Hatcher's Run, 25th March, Sailor's Creek, and surrender of Gen. Lee. The battles of the campaign of 1864-5, thus briefly stated, embraced the actions of May 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 24, and 30; June 1, 4, 9, 16, 18, and 19; July 30; August 14, 16, and 20; two engagements at Deep Bottom; the siege of Petersburg, and the final assault on the enemy's works. From the time

of entering the service, until the disbandment of the army, it was in active duty, and lost severely in killed and wounded. Its colonel, A. Van Horne Ellis, and its major, James Cromwell, were killed at Gettysburg. Colonel Cummings, who succeeded Colonel Ellis, was compelled to resign from wounds; and its colonel by brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. Weygant, was several times wounded, and received balls through every article of his clothing. Captains Nicoll, Jackson, Crist, Finnegan, and McCormick, were killed in battle; Captains Murray, Bush, Benedict, and Mapes, disabled by wounds; and a long list of subordinate officers and privates have fallen under its banners.

The first color-bearer of the regiment was Thomas Foley, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. The second was Hiram Ketchum, who took the colors after Foley's death, and was wounded in the same battle. The third was Wm. H. Hazen, who carried the colors until June 7, 1863. The fourth was Samuel McQuoid, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. No other color-bearers were injured. The following color-corporals were killed or wounded: W. L. Fairchild, killed at Chancellorsville; Andrew Armstrong, wounded at Gettysburg; James P. Moulton, wounded in the Wilderness; Austin Lamoreux, wounded June 18, 1864, and again in the assault on Petersburg, and died of his wounds; John Acker, who took the colors on the morning of the 18th of June, and was shot through the head in the afternoon of the same day; Archibald Freeman, wounded May 12th, having previously captured the colors of the Seventeenth Louisiana; and John Scott, killed at Gettysburg.

Two flags were presented to the regiment by the ladies of Orange county, and were returned to them.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States; original staff.
2. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, June, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment was recruited in the Twelfth Senatorial district. It was mustered into the service at Troy, August 27, 1862; was sent to Harper's Ferry, and took

part in the defence and surrender of that place under Col. Miles. It re-entered the field June 25th, 1863, and was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, Second army corps. It was in battle at Gettysburg (where it lost 26 killed, 104 wounded and 9 missing), Auburn Hills, Bristow Station (where it captured a battery of five guns), Blackburn's Ford, Robertson's Tavern, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Po River, North Anna, Coal Harbor, three engagements before Petersburg, Reams' Station, Hatcher's Run, Southside Railroad, and the pursuit of Lee. It went out with 1,040 men, and returned (June 8, 1865) with 240.

Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; in good condition ; arms and motto of United States and number of regiment ; original staff, &c.

2. *National Flag*, silk ; faded ; inscribed, "Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station," and "126th Regt., N. Y. S. V."

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General in June, 1865, and are here carried by private Leonard Seitz.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiment was organized at Geneva, under the calls of July and August, 1862, and was composed of volunteers from the counties of Yates, Seneca and Ontario, and a few from Monroe. Its first service in the field was at Harper's Ferry, where it shared in the surrender by Col. Miles. It was exchanged and returned to the field in November, 1862, and performed duty as a part of the Third corps, in the vicinity of Washington, until June, 1863, when it was made a part of the Third brigade, Third division, Second army corps, Army of the Potomac, and remained with that army until its disbandment. At the battle of Gettysburg its fighting career commenced, and there it lost 40 killed, 181 wounded and 11 missing. Among the killed was Col. Sherrill and Capts. Wheeler, Herendeen and Shimer, and among the wounded were two captains and six lieutenants. One color-bearer was shot dead and one severely wounded. It was on the move for thirty-eight days prior to August 1st, 1863 ; marched

430 miles, laid in line of battle eight days, and fought three days. This baptism of blood and toil it wore with honor in all its subsequent history.

Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; name of regiment painted on; only a portion remaining; staff gone.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment was raised in the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, during the months of July and August, 1862. It was mustered into the service of the United States September 4th, and left Hudson for Washington on the 5th of that month. It was sent to New Orleans in December, 1862; was in the assault on Port Hudson, May 23d, 1863; was engaged May 17th at Slaughter's House, where the gallant Colonel Cowles fell mortally wounded, and was in the final assault of June 14th. Subsequently it was in service in the important battles of the Shenandoah Valley, under Sheridan.

Colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States, and number of regiment; staff gone; belt accompanying.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General June, 1865. It was the flag of the regiment while acting as infantry.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment was organized at Lockport, and left the State, Aug. 23d, 1862. On the 19th December following, it was changed to the Eighth regiment, N. Y. V., Heavy Artillery. (See Eighth Artillery.)

Colors of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with the arms of the United States and motto, and also number of regiment; original staff.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment was organized by the senatorial committee of the Thirtieth district, at Portage, and was recruited in Livingston, Wyoming and Allegany counties. In the autumn of 1862, it was sent to Fortress Monroe, and was engaged in the operations near Suffolk, as a part of the Seventh army corps. On the 11th August, 1863, it was changed to the Nineteenth New York Cavalry; and since September 10th, 1863, it has been known as the First Regiment Dragoons, N. Y. V. These colors were bore by the regiment only during its service as an infantry organization.

Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

FIVE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; almost entirely destroyed; original staff gone.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States; "131st N. Y. Vol. Regiment, Infantry," in scroll below.

3. *Regimental Banner*, red silk; embroidered with arms of State of New York; "Deus Justus," in scroll; "1st Regt. Metropolitan Guard" and "Excelsior" on and over escutcheon; in scroll below, "As our fathers for us, 1776—1862, we for our children."

4, 5. *Guidons*, silk; embroidered with "131st Regt., N. Y. V."

The national (1) and regimental (2) were received from the General Government. The regimental banner (3) and the guidons (4, 5) were presented by citizens of New York, through Horace H. Day, Esq., at Annapolis, Md.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first, or "First Regiment Metropolitan Guard," was recruited in the city of New York, under the auspices of the Metropolitan police. It was mustered into service September 9th, 1862; was stationed at Annapolis, Md., until November 18th, 1862, when it joined the Banks expedition, and was assigned to the First brigade, Fourth division, Nineteenth army corps.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## FOUR FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with arms of the city of New York, "132d Regiment, N. Y. V. Infantry," and "Presented by the City of New York;" original staff.

2. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed, "Jackson's Mill, N. C., June 21st and 22d, 1864;" "Bachelor's Creek, N. C., February 1st, 1864;" "Southwest Creek, N. C., December 11, 1864;" "Kinston, N. C., March 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1865;" original staff.

3, 4. *Guidons*, bunting.

The regimental banner was received by the regiment while at Bachelor's Creek, May, 1863. The national flag and guide colors were drawn from the Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C., October 2d, 1862. They are all much worn by service, but not particularly injured in battle, the color-bearers having been especially enjoined not to wantonly expose them to the enemy's fire. The lettering (black) on the national flag, was placed there in the field by a private soldier of the regiment, who cut the letters from black cloth and sewed them on.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second, or "Second Regiment Empire (Spinola's) Brigade," was recruited in part in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in the summer of 1862, and finally organized by the consolidation with it of 180 men of the Fifty-third regiment. It left the State, September 27, 1862; served in the Eighteenth army corps until April, 1865, when it was transferred to the Twenty-third corps. It was engaged in the following battles: Blackwater, Franklin, and Zuni, N. C., 1862; Pollocksville, Street's Ferry, Newbern, White Oak Creek, and Blount's Mills, 1863; Bachelor's Creek, Jackson's Mills, and Southwest Creek, 1864; Kinston, March 8-10, 1865. It was almost continually on outpost duty. From March, 1865, it was on garrison duty at Salisbury, N. C., at which place it was finally relieved from service.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## FIVE FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; originally embroidered with eagle and flag of United States ; "Union," "Constitution," in scroll, and "133d Regiment, N. Y. V.," to which has since been added, "Port Hudson, May 27, June 14, 1863 ;" "Bisland, April 12, 13, 1863 ;" "Mansura, May 16, 1864 ;" original staff, etc.

2. *National Flag*, silk ; inscribed with number of regiment and also with the names of battles ; original staff, etc.

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; new ; emblazoned with arms of the city of New York ; "133d Regiment, N. Y. V.," and "Presented by the city of New York."

4. *National Flag*, silk ; only a small portion remaining.

5. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; only a small portion remaining.

The regimental banner (No. 1), and the national flag (No. 2), were presented to the regiment by Captain Mount, of the Metropolitan Police, in behalf of citizens of New York city, September, 1862, at Camp Arthur, Staten Island. They were carried in the battles of Bisland, La., April 12, 13, 1863 ; Port Hudson, May 23 to July 8, 1863 (including two grand assaults, May 27 and June 14) ; skirmishes at Vermilion Bayou, La., and Carrion Crow Bayou, La. ; battle of Mansura Plains, La. ; skirmish at Snicker's Ford, Va., July, 1864, and battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864. Flags 3, 4 and 5 were returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment, June, 1865.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third, or "Second regiment Metropolitan Guard," was recruited under the auspices of the Metropolitan Police. It was in service in the Louisiana campaigns of 1863-4, and subsequently under Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; arms and motto of United States, and number of regiment ; original staff.

2. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth regiment was recruited in the counties of Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady, and was mustered into the United States service on the 22d of September, 1862, at Schoharie C. H. It joined General Sigel's corps (the Eleventh) at Fairfax C. H., about the 2d of October following, and served with that corps during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In September, 1863, it left for Tennessee as a part of the Twentieth corps under General Hooker, and assisted in opening the "cracker line" through Lookout Valley to Rosecrans' army. It lay in that valley until the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in which latter engagement the regiment participated in the charge and drove the enemy from their works. It then moved to the relief of Knoxville, assisted in raising the siege, and then returned to Lookout Valley. During this march, in common with other regiments, it suffered terribly, having moved on a "dog trot" all the way, with nothing to eat but a little flour and pork captured from the enemy. It came back fatigued and in rags. It remained in Lookout Valley until May 4th, 1864, when it broke camp and started on the memorable Atlanta campaign. It was in every battle on this march, the principal of which were Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob, Lost Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and entered Atlanta September 3d. It garrisoned that city while Hood was being driven North, and on the 15th November started on the Savannah campaign. It entered Savannah on the 21st December, and remained until the 27th January, 1865, when it started on the march through South Carolina, crossed almost impassable swamps, and arrived at Goldsboro', N. C. It afterwards moved to Raleigh, and remained in that section until the surrender of General Johnston, when it marched to Washington and took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. It was mustered out of service on the 10th of June.



## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; emblazoned with arms of United States and motto, and "135th N. Y. Vol. Regiment, Infantry."

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment, or "Anthony Wayne Guard," was recruited in the Eighth Senatorial district, (composed of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland), and was mustered into the service of the United States, Sept. 2d, 1862. By order of the Secretary of War, (Oct. 3, 1862), it was transferred from the infantry to the artillery arm of the service, and designated as the "Sixth Regiment, New York State Artillery." The flag presented was received from the General Government, and was carried by the regiment during its service as infantry.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## FOUR FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; worn; with staff.
2. *National Flag*, new; inscribed, "Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Gilgal Church, Kulp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Turner's Ferry, Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah, Charleston, Averysburgh, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh."

3. 4. *Guidons*, silk; with staffs.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General in June. The old national was in all the engagements in which the regiment took part from Chattanooga to Raleigh. The new national was obtained from the War Department, and was inscribed, by the direction of Col. Wood, with the names of the battles in which the regiment was engaged.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment was organized at Portage Falls, N. Y., and mustered into service September 25th, 1862. It was composed of five companies from Livingston county, two from Allegany, and three from Wyoming. On the 10th of October, 1862, it was assigned to the Eleventh corps under General Sigel, and participated in the movements of that corps until the 14th April, 1864, when it became a part of the Third brigade, Third division, Twentieth corps.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; much worn ; with staff.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment was mustered into service at Binghamton in September, 1862. It was recruited in the counties of Cortland, Broome and Tioga. It was attached to the Third brigade, Second division, (White Star), Twelfth army corps, at Harper's Ferry, October, 1862, and remained in that command until the organization of the Twentieth corps (by the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth), April, 1864. It was in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and in the battles and marches of Sherman's army from Lookout Mountain to Raleigh.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## FIVE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; with staff.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; arms and motto of United States and number of regiment ; staff, &c.
- 3, 4. *Guidons*, silk ; "139" in center.
5. *National Flag*, silk.

These flags were received by the Adjutant-General in June. They are here represented by Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts. The national flag (5) was carried in fifteen engagements, including Drury's Bluff, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Fair Oaks, Fort Harrison, &c., and was one of the first to enter Richmond. It is here borne by color-bearer George W. Smith, who was wounded while carrying it in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment was recruited on Long Island, and was organized at Brooklyn in August, 1862. It served in Virginia and North Carolina.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; almost entirely destroyed ; with staff.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; on one side " God help the Right," arms and motto of the United States, and " 140th Regt., N. Y. S. V.;" on the other, " Presented by 34 Young Ladies of Rochester, N. Y., to the Monroe County Regiment," and arms and motto of the State of New York ; original staff, &c.
3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk ; arms and motto of United States and number of regiment ; original staff.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General.

The One Hundred and Fortieth regiment was recruited in Rochester, N. Y., in twelve days. It was organized Sept. 1st, and mustered in Sept. 13, 1862. It was assigned to the First brigade, Second division, Fifth army corps. It was in actions at Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Beverly Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Robertson's Tavern, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and in all the actions in which the Fifth corps took part. Cols. O'Rorke and Ryan, Lieut.-Col. Randall, Major Starks and other officers fell in battle.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk ; with staff.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General.

The One Hundred and Forty-first regiment was organized at Elmira under the July and August calls of 1862, and left the State on the 15th September of that year. It was in service at Suffolk, Va., and on the Peninsula until July, 1863, when it was assigned to the Eleventh corps, and accompanied it to Tennessee. By subsequent consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps it became part of the Twentieth corps, in which it remained until the disbandment of the army. It was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Relief of Knoxville, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and the subsequent movements of Sherman's army from Atlanta to Raleigh.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; embroidered on both sides with the State motto and military arms, and the words, "Sullivan County," also, the words, "Presented by the citizens of Sullivan county, Oct., 1863;" original staff, and belt of color-bearer.

2. *National Flag*, silk; worn; inscribed as follows: "Nansemond, May 30, 1863; Lookout Valley, Oct. 28 and 29, 1863; Chattanooga, Nov. 23, 24, 25, 1863; Relief of Knoxville, November 29 to December 16, 1863."

These flags (in addition to the engagements inscribed upon them) have been borne by the regiment through as many States as formed the Union in 1776.

The One Hundred and Forty-third regiment was recruited in Sullivan county in August and September, 1862, and was mustered into service Oct. 8 and 9 of that year. It has taken part in the following engagements, viz.: Nansemond, Lookout Valley (two), Chattanooga (three), Relief of Knoxville (two), Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Ridge, and Atlanta. It shared in the march under Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, and the subsequent movements of that command.

## Colors of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with arms of United States and motto, and inscribed, "Halleck Infantry," "146th N. Y. Vol. Regiment Infantry;" original spear and cord and tassels; staff gone.

This flag was carried by the regiment in the campaigns of 1862-3.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment was organized at Rome, under the direction of the Senatorial Committee of the Nineteenth District, and left the State September 27, 1862. It has been frequently designated the "Fifth Oneida," but its original synonym was "Halleck Infantry," in honor of Gen. Halleck, whose birth-place was in the county where it was raised. It was

engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Williamsport, Wapping Heights, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run (two), Hicks' Ford, White Oak Road, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House, Lee's surrender. It lost two field officers and four line officers, killed in battle; two by disease, five by resignation on account of wounds, and one by transfer. Sixteen of its officers and 525 of its enlisted men were wounded in battle. One hundred and sixty-two of its enlisted men were killed in battle, 125 died of disease, 550 were discharged for wounds and disability, 324 were transferred, and 427 mustered out of service.

Colors of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; original staff.
- 2, 3. *Guidons*, silk; staffs gone.

These flags were drawn from the General Government in March, 1864, and were returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment in June, 1865. They were carried in the following actions, viz.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Pettle's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, Gravelly Run, Laurel Hill, North Anna, Bottom's Bridge, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Bellfield, Five Forks, and Lee's surrender.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh was recruited in Oswego county, in the summer and fall of 1862. It took part in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and in the campaigns under General Grant in 1864-5.

Colors of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk; outside end of flag ragged and fringe gone; staff broken near spear-head; eagle with national motto in scroll; stars in field over the eagle. Inscribed "148th

N. Y. Vol. Regiment Infantry," in scroll beneath. No history accompanying.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment was organized at Geneva, in the autumn of 1862, and left for Washington in September. It was composed of companies from Seneca, Yates and Ontario counties. It was on garrison and provost duty until the campaign of 1864, when it was sent to the field and was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, the battle of Drury's Bluff, the battle of Coal Harbor, and others.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States, and "150th N. Y. Vol. Regiment Infantry;" original staff.
2. *National Flag*, silk; in tatters; original staff; spear gone.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, on the muster out of the regiment in June last.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment was recruited in the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, and organized at Poughkeepsie in October, 1862. It was in the campaigns of Gettysburg, and Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah and Raleigh, N. C.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

FIVE FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, with United States arms and motto painted upon each side.
2. *National Flag*, silk; four-fifths gone.

These flags were received by the regiment, from the State, about the 1st of October, 1862. They were borne in the following engagements, viz: Wapping Heights, McLane's Ford, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, and Mine Run. At Locust Grove the color-bearer, Sergeant H. E. Earl, jr., was wounded three times.

3. *National Flag*, silk; with staff.

- 4, 5. *Guidons*.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first regiment was organized in the Twenty-ninth Senatorial district, and was composed of companies from the counties of Niagara, Genesee and Orleans.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

THREE FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; with arms and motto of United States, and "153d N. Y. Vol. Regiment Infantry."

2, 3. *Guidons*, white silk; "153" in center; without staffs.

The guidons were presented to the regiment by Mrs. Joseph Strain, Albany, N. Y., November, 1862. They were carried on the Red River expedition, and were in the battles and skirmishes at Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Marksville, Cane River Crossing and Alexandria, La.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third regiment was recruited principally in Montgomery, Clinton, Essex and Fulton counties, in the fall of 1862. It was on guard and police duty in the vicinity of Washington until February, 1864, when it was sent to New Orleans, and, as part of the First brigade, First division, Nineteenth army corps, was engaged at Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River and Mansura. It returned to Washington in July, 1864, and served in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Gen. Sheridan.

Represented by Lieut.-Col. Alex. Strain.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; without staff.

This flag was furnished to the regiment by the State; about three-fifths of the flag is gone; the union and the stars and stripes below the union remaining. It was gallantly borne in the engagements at Bisland and at Port Hudson, La.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth regiment was organized at Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., under the synonym of "The Mountain Legion." It was mustered into the service of the United States November 17, 1862, and left the State for New Orleans December 4th of that year. It served with credit in the cam-

paign terminating in the capture of Port Hudson. It performed provost duty at Baton Rouge during the winter of 1863-4, and in the spring was engaged in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks. It returned to Washington with the Nineteenth army corps, in the spring of 1864, and served with credit under Gen. Sheridan at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. By order of the corps commander the names of Bisland, Port Hudson, Mansura, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek were inscribed on the banner of the regiment.

Colors of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; with staff.

Returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment was organized at Hamilton, N. Y., and was mustered into service September 19, 1862. It was composed of five companies recruited in Madison county, and five companies recruited in Cortland county. It was first assigned to a provisional brigade, and subsequently to the First brigade, Third division, Eleventh army corps. In August, 1863, it was transferred, with the First division, Eleventh corps, to the Department of the South. It was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fort Wagner, John's Island (two), Honey Hill, S. C., and Dingle's Mill. At Chancellorsville, the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York and the Sixty-first Ohio, were the only regiments of the Eleventh corps that stood their ground and retired in good order at the word of command. At Dingle's Mill, S. C., it had the honor of driving the enemy from a strongly entrenched position, and of capturing two pieces of artillery, one battle-flag and many prisoners.

Colors of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; union torn out by a charge of grape.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; in the centre of which is painted the national coat of arms.



These flags were presented to the regiment October 18, 1862. They were borne at Bisland and Port Hudson, La. At the latter place the union was torn from the national flag by a charge of grape shot. In the Red River campaign the Colors were present in the following engagements, viz. : Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill (where Colonel Lewis Benedict, commanding brigade, was killed) and Cane River Crossing. Four times have these colors been shot down in battle; two of their bearers have been killed and two wounded.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Second regiment was organized in the city of New York, in the fall of 1862, under the synonym of the "Third Metropolitan Guard."

Colors of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; in good condition.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; with arms and motto of United States, and "168th N. Y. Vol. Regiment Infantry."

These flags were furnished to the regiment by the Federal Government. The regiment was organized at Newburgh, Orange county, in the fall of 1862, for nine months' service. It was composed of men recruited in Orange, Westchester and Broome counties. It was principally engaged in guard duty at Baltimore and Norfolk, Va.

Colors of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk.
2. *Regimental Banner*, silk.

These flags were presented to the regiment by the State in September, 1862. They are injured in every part. Each has at least one hundred holes from bullets and shell, and the holes have now run into each other and appear like rents. The staff of the regimental banner was so shattered by bullets as to be useless, and was replaced by a staff captured from the enemy near Petersburg at the time of the mine explosion. Ten different bearers have been killed or wounded while carrying these colors. They have

been in the following engagements, viz.: Edenton Road, Carrsville, Blackwater Ford, Blackwater Bridge, Zuni, Nansemond or Providence Church, South Anna, Siege of Forts Wagner and Gregg, Rantoul Bridge, Cedar Creek or King's Road, Walthall Junction, Chester Station, Drury's Bluff, Foster's Plantation (two), Coal Harbor, Petersburg (three), Dutch Gap, second Malvern Hill, and Chapin's Farm or Fort Harrison; also in several brisk skirmishes.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth regiment was organized at Troy, N. Y., under command of Colonel Clarence Buel, and was mustered into service October 6, 1862. In addition to the engagements in which the flags here presented have been under fire, it has participated in the following, viz.: Darbytown Road, October 7, 1864; Fort Fisher, December 25, 1864; and Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865; on which last occasion it was the first to reach the shore, and, in the explosion of the magazine of the fort, suffered severely—one hundred and twenty-seven enlisted men and thirteen officers being killed or wounded. Colonel Buel was the first person belonging to the regiment who was wounded. Colonel John McConihe, his successor in command, was killed at Coal Harbor; and Colonel (now Brevet Brig.-General) Alonzo Alden was blown up by the explosion of the Fort Fisher magazine and seriously injured.

Colors of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk.
2. *Regimental Banner*, silk.

Those flags were furnished to the regiment at New Orleans, La., on the 4th of July, 1863, by the Quartermaster Department of the Department of the Gulf, to replace colors captured by the rebels and since recaptured. There is very little of the flags remaining. The staff of the regimental banner was lost at Cedar Creek, Va. where the color-bearer, Sergeant Albert Gherkin, was killed. A portion of the flag was saved by the members of the color-guard, and both colors placed upon one staff. They were carried by the regiment during the Red River campaign, in the spring of 1864; in Gen. Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in the summer and fall of the same year, and during the service of the regiment in Georgia and North Carolina in the winter and

spring of 1865. They were under fire at Mansura, La., May 16, 1864, at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. At Opequan, Va., three of the color-guard were wounded; at Fisher's Hill one was killed, and at Cedar Creek, the bearer of the regimental banner was killed, and one of the guard wounded. The national color was borne in all actions by Color-Sergeant Luke B. Casey, who always proved himself worthy of the trust. At Fisher's Hill, these colors were the first of the Nineteenth corps that were carried into the enemy's trenches, and the regiment captured four pieces of artillery. At Cedar Creek, although the regiment was the first of the Nineteenth corps to be attacked, these colors were the last to leave the trenches when the corps was, for a time, compelled to retreat. These facts, which are communicated by Chas. Lewis, Major commanding, are fully sustained by official report.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth, or "Ironsides" regiment, was organized at Brooklyn in Dec., 1862, having received, by consolidation, two hundred and seventy-two men recruited in Orange county for the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiment, and a number recruited for the Fifty-second National Guard in Brooklyn. It served as a part of the Nineteenth corps, from July 20, 1864, to April 10, 1865, and is now a part of the Tenth corps.

Colors of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V. (Tenth N. Y. S. N. G.)

#### TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; torn; original staff in part. Presented to the regiment at Bonné Carré, La., by Mrs. Lieut. Edward H. Merrihew, of Albany, N. Y.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; painted with arms of United States and motto, and number of regiment.

The Tenth regiment National Guard was organized at Albany, under Col. Ira W. Ainsworth, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, and performed guard duty and other service, in aid of the General Government, by order of Gov. Morgan. Under a special order of the War Department accepting volunteers for nine months, it tendered its services for the third time to Gov. Morgan. In September, 1862, it was accepted and assigned to Gen. Banks, under the name of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Volun-

teers, and sailed with the expedition in December, for the Department of the Gulf.

On its arrival at New Orleans, it was attached to the Third brigade, Second division, Nineteenth corps, and served in holding the defenses of New Orleans until March, when the campaign of Louisiana was commenced. It served with the brigade in two campaigns on the Amite river, each time being sharply engaged by the enemy, and lost its first man in action. It then participated in the campaigns from New Orleans to Port Hudson, and arrived in front of the enemy's works on the 23d of May. On the 25th, Gen. Banks, wishing to ascertain the position of the enemy, and to open communication with the fleet, ordered the regiment to cut its way through to the river. This service was gallantly performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's main works. The regiment approached so close to the fortification that the guns of the forts over-ranged, thus saving the regiment from great loss in killed and wounded. The first blood at Port Hudson was drawn from the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh on this reconnoissance.

The regiment was actively engaged during the entire siege of Port Hudson, taking part in the battles of May 27th and June 14th. It also served as the supporting column in the hand grenade assault on the citadel, on the nights of June 27th and 29th, and suffered severely. On the fall of Port Hudson, the time of the regiment having expired, it returned home by way of the Mississippi river, the route originally promised by Gen. Banks to the troops of his expedition. After being mustered out of the United States service, it resumed its original position in the Ninth brigade, National Guard.

#### Colors of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.

##### FOUR FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; nearly new; inscribed, "Petersburg; June 17th and July 30th, 1864; Weldon Railroad; Poplar Spring Church; Hatcher's Run; Petersburg, April 1st and 2d, 1865."

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States and number of regiment; original staff.

3, 4. *Guidons*; inscribed "179th Regiment, N. Y. Vols."

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth regiment was organized at Elmira in 1864, from companies recruited in different parts of the State. It was principally composed of veterans, and hence was put in active service. It was in some of the most important battles of the closing period of the war, as the inscriptions on its flag indicates.

**Colors of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States, and number of regiment; original staff.
2. *National Flag*, silk; original staff gone.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The One Hundred and Eighty-sixth regiment was recruited principally in Lewis and Jefferson counties, and was mustered into service, September 8th, 1864. It went out 980 strong, lost 130 in killed and wounded, 120 by disease and discharge, and returned with 730. It was in battle of South Side Railroad, October 27, 1864; formed part of Warren's command in his raid to Nottaway, December 10; was in the charge on Fort Mahone in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and then joined in the pursuit and capture of General Lee. It was among the first to enter the rebel fortifications at Petersburg, and was highly complimented by its brigade and division commanders for the gallantry shown in its charge on "Fort Mahone."

**Colors of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.**

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; faded; original staff.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; original staff.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The One Hundred and Eighty-ninth regiment was organized at Elmira, October 3, 1864, and was composed of companies recruited in different parts of the State.

## Colors of the First Regiment Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *Guidon*, of Battery M.
2. *Guidon*, of Battery K.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

Battery K was organized at Fort Plain, N. Y., in September, 1861, and was known as the Fort Plain Battery. It was mustered at Elmira, Oct. 4, 1861—Lorenzo Crounse, captain; Solon W. Stocking, first-lieutenant; Angell Matthewson, second-lieutenant. It was in battles as follows: Harper's Ferry, Cedar Mountain, Beverly Ford, Rappahannock Station, Chantilly, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Mine Run; was in the defenses of Washington from April 1, 1864, until muster out of service.

Battery M was organized in October, 1861, at Lockport, N. Y., under command of Capt. Cothran. It was known as "Cothran's Battery," and was in service in the campaign under Gen. Sherman.

## Colors of the Second Regiment Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

## THREE FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; much worn.
2. *Regimental Banner*, yellow silk; design, cannon crossed in center, with name of regiment; much worn; original staff gone
3. *National Flag*, silk; small, with the letters "N. Y. S. V.," embroidered; original staff gone.

This regiment was organized on Staten Island in 1861, and was known as the "Morgan Artillery." It participated in the following engagements: Second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Nye, May 19, 1864; North Anna, May 23 and 26; Tolopotomy, May 31; Coal Harbor, June 2 to 12; Petersburg, June 16 to 21; Williams' Farm, June 21 to 30; Deep Bottom, July 29; New Market Road, August 14; Charles City Cross Roads, August 17; Reams' Station, August 25. It lost 841 in killed, wounded, and missing. Major George S. Dawson, of Albany, is among its heroic dead.

## Colors of the Third Artillery, (formerly Nineteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.)

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk.

This flag is inscribed, by authority, with the names of battles in which it was carried, viz.: Lovettsville, August 18, 1861; Fort Macon, April 26, 1862; Washington, September 6, 1862; Rawle's Mills, November 2, 1862; Southwest Creek, December 13, 1862; Kinston, December 14, 1862; Whitehall, December 16, 1862; Goldsboro, December 17, 1862; Newbern, March 14, 1863; Washington, April, 1863.

2. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed with name of battery in black letters.

This was the flag of "Howell's Battery," company M, Third artillery. This battery was originally organized in Albany. It was reorganized, as a veteran command, on the first of January, 1864. It served in Virginia and North Carolina; was engaged in thirty-eight regular engagements, and was one hundred consecutive days under the enemy's fire.

The Third Artillery was organized in the spring of 1861, as the Nineteenth N. Y. S. V. Infantry. It was changed, December 11, 1861, to Third N. Y. S. V. Artillery. It was known by the synonyms of "Seward Infantry," "Cayuga Regiment," and "Seward Artillery." It was organized at Elmira, and was originally composed of six companies from Auburn, one from Seneca Falls, one from Moravia, one from Weedsport, and one from Union Springs. Five new companies were added to it in the winter of 1861-2, and one in March, 1862. Four new companies were added in 1863-4, giving a total of men on its rolls, of 4,408. In May, 1863, 532 men were mustered out by expiration of period of enlistment. It lost 217 killed in action; 233 wounded, 247 died, and 355 deserted. The following is a list of the engagements in which the regiment, or some of its batteries, participated: Martinsburg, Va., June 11, 1861; Lovettsville, Va., June 11, 1861; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Washington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1862; Rawle's Mills, N. C., Nov. 5, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kinston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsboro, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Springbank, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1863; Deep

Gully, N. C., May 13, 1863; Blount's Creek, N. C., April 9, 1863; Gum Swamp, N. C., May, 1863; Cove Creek, N. C., May, 1863; Bachelor's Creek, N. C., May, 1863; Seabrook Island, S. C., June, 1863; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, S. C., July 18, 1863; Siege of Fort Wagner, July 18 to Sept. 5, 1863; Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 22 to 30, 1863; Camden Court House, Va., Nov. 3, 1863; Dismal Swamp, Va., Nov. 3, 1863; Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Nov. 2 to 5, 1863; Newbern, N. C., Feb. 1 to 4, 1864; Bachelor's Creek, N. C., Feb. 1, 1864; Beech Grove, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864; Brice's Creek, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864; Folly Island, S. C., Feb. 9, 10 and 11, 1864; Fort Clifton, Va., May 9, 1864; Harrison's Church, Va., May 11, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 14, 15, 16, 1864; Harrison's Plantation, Va., May 15, 1864; Springfield, Va., May 18, 1864; Fort Powhattan, Va., May 21, 1864; Wilson's Wharf, Va., May 24, 1864; Siege of Petersburg, Va., to taking of Petersburg; Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; Walthall Farm, Va., 1864; Friends' Fields, Va., 1864; Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29 and 30, 1864; Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29 and 30, 1864; Fort Burnham, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Fort Harrison, Va., Oct. 7, 1864; Ironclads, James River, Oct. 22, 1864; Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864; Devereaux Neck, S. C., Dec. 7, 1864; Camp Halley, Va., Dec. 10, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Mills, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 12, 1864; Wise's Forks, N. C., March 7, 8, 9, 10, 1864; Richmond, Va., April 5, 1865; Plymouth Siege, N. C., April 20, 1864; Tarboro, N. C., July, 1863; Ruffin's Farm, Va., 1864; Siege of Charleston, S. C., 1863; John's Island, S. C., 1864; James' Island, S. C., 1864; South Mills, Va., ———; Pocataligo, S. C., 1864. Total, 61.

Colors of the Seventh Regiment Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, yellow silk; cannon crossed in centre; inscribed "U. S.;" "7th N. Y. Vol. Regiment Artillery;" original staff; spear-head gone.

2. *National Flag*, silk; almost entirely destroyed; original staff; spear-head gone.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, in accordance with general orders of War Department, June, 1865. Out of nine colors that were in the brigade in the charge of June 16,



1864, the national color (2) was the only one that returned. In that charge the brigade commander was wounded; the next in command was taken prisoner, and Colonel Hastings, who succeeded to the command, directed the colors of the Seventh to be brought out. One of its bearers was killed and two were wounded in the charge.

The Seventh Artillery was organized in the city of Albany in 1862, as the One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry. It was mustered into service August 18th, 1862, and on the 17th of December, of the same year, was changed from infantry to heavy artillery. It was on garrison duty in the vicinity of Washington, until the 12th of May, 1864, when it was sent to the field, as infantry, as a part of the Second division, Second army corps. From that time up to the last of February, 1865, it was in all the marches and battles of the Army of the Potomac, as follows: Spottsylvania Court House, Wilderness, Milford Station, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, the 16th, 17th and 22d, and during the whole siege, Deep Bottom (two engagements in July and August), and Reams' Station. It was recalled from the field February 22, 1865, and has since been on garrison duty at Baltimore. Three hundred and eighty-one officers and men (volunteers of 1862) have been mustered out. Three hundred and twenty-two (recruits) were left on duty. Colonel Lewis O. Morris, under whom the regiment took the field, was killed by a sharpshooter, at Coal Harbor, on the 4th of June, 1864.

Represented by Colonel Hastings, of regiment, and Major Anable, of battalion.

#### Colors of the Eighth Regiment Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed "Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydtown Road, Hatcher's Run, Lee's Surrender."

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry was recruited

under the auspices of Colonel Peter A. Porter, whose wealth, influence, and untiring energy were freely given to the work. It was composed of four companies from Niagara, three from Orleans, and three from Genesee, and was mustered into service at Lockport, August 22, 1862. On the 17th December, 1862, it was changed, by order of the War Department, from infantry to heavy artillery, and designated as the Eighth regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery. It was assigned to the Second brigade, Eighth Army corps, and remained in Baltimore, garrisoning Forts Federal Hill, McHenry, and Marshall, until May 16, 1864, with the exception of duty on Maryland Heights, from July 10 to August 3, 1863, and for a short time at Green Spring Run and Romney, in February, 1865. During this time it had raised recruits sufficient to bring the regimental number to 1,923. It was then (May 18, 1864), assigned to the Fourth brigade, Second division, Second Army corps, as infantry. In this capacity it was engaged in the battles inscribed upon its flag. Its gallant commander, Colonel Porter, gave his life to his country in the battle of June 3, 1864.

Colors of the Seventh Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk; was torn from staff by a shell at Fair Oaks, and staff broken.

The Seventh battery was raised in Newburgh and Cornwall, under Captain Peter C. Regan, and originally formed a part of the "Tenth Legion," or Fifty-sixth regiment, N. Y. S. V., from which it was detached and made an Independent battery. It served on the Peninsula, with the Seventh Army corps, in Southeastern Virginia, and subsequently in the movements culminating in the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and the surrender of General Lee.

## Colors of the Eleventh Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## FOUR FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk.
2. *Regimental Banner*, yellow silk; painted with portrait of General Havelock, and inscribed, "Havelock Battery, N. Y. S. V.;" "Jehovah Nisi."
3. *Guidon*; inscribed by authority with the names of the battles in which the battery had participated, up to the close of December, 1862, viz.: "Manassas, Chantilly, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock and Fredricksburg."
4. *Guidon*, silk; originally inscribed with number of battery in field. Returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the battery.

The Eleventh, or "Havelock Battery," was raised in Albany, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It went out in the fall of 1861, re-enlisted in 1864, served in all the principal campaigns of the war, and was mustered out in June, of the present year.

## Colors of the Twelfth Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk; new; with staff; inscribed in field, "12th N. Y. Battery;" on stripes, "Petersburg," "Reams' Station," "Kelly's Ford," "Mine Run," "North Anna," "Tolopotomy," "Coal Harbor."

Returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The Twelfth battery was organized at Albany in January, 1862, from recruits raised in Albany, Troy, and Niagara county. It re-enlisted as a veteran command in December, 1863, and in February, 1865, received thirty-two men from the Twentieth battery by consolidation. With the exception of the campaign from May, 1864, to April, 1865, it was in the artillery reserve. The battles in which it took part are inscribed on its flag.

## Colors of the Nineteenth Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk; inscribed, "Spottsylvania, Suffolk, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run."

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General, without history.

The Nineteenth, or Stahl's battery, was organized at Lockport in the fall of 1862, and was mustered out in June of the present year.

## Colors of the Twenty-sixth Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; upper red stripe and portion of field gone; original staff.

2. *Guidon*, national, silk; field and upper portion gone; original staff.

These flags were drawn by the officers of the battery from the Quartermaster's Department. They are much worn by continued service, and were in the actions of Cane river, and Avoyelles Prairie, La., and sieges of Spanish and Blakely Forts, Ala.

The Twenty-sixth battery was recruited at Rochester, under the synonym of "Barnes' Rifle Battery." It left for the field in December, 1862, and was in active service until the close of the war.

## Colors of the Twenty-seventh Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk; one-third worn; embroidered with wreath and and letters and figures, "N. Y.," "27"; accompanied by original staff; spear-head gone.

This flag was presented to the battery by Col. J. W. Brown, at Camp Morgan, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1862. It was in engagements in the Wilderness, at Coal Harbor, and before Petersburg, from June 17, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

The Twenty-seventh, or "Eaton's Battery," was recruited in Buffalo in 1862, and rendered good service in the field.

## Colors of the Thirtieth Independent Battery, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk.

This flag was returned to the Adjutant-General. It was furnished to the battery by the Quartermaster-General.

The Thirtieth battery was recruited in the city of New York in 1861. It was a part of First New York Light Artillery battalion, known as "Brickel's German Artillery," afterwards the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second independent batteries. It served in the Peninsula campaign, at Antietam and at Fredericksburg, and in the Shenandoah Valley.

## Colors of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

## TWELVE FLAGS.

*National Flag*, silk; worn, and a portion gone; plate on staff inscribed, "1st Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V. V., 1863. Presented by the city of New York."

2. *National Flag*, silk; new; inscribed, "1st Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V. V."

3. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; new; on one side, arms of the State of New York; on the other, arms of the city of New York; inscribed, "1st Regiment, N. Y. S. V. V. Cavalry." Presented by the city of New York."

4, 5. *Guidons*, blue silk; inscribed, "1st N. Y. S. V. V. Cavalry."

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. *Guidons*, silk; national; nearly new.

The colors here presented were carried by the First Cavalry during its service as a veteran command.

The First, or "Lincoln Cavalry," was organized in the city of New York, in the summer of 1861, under command of Colonel Andrew T. McReynolds. It was composed of seven companies (three of which were Germans) recruited in the city of New York; two companies, mounted and equipped, recruited in Ohio; and three companies, mounted and equipped, recruited in Pennsylvania. It left for the seat of war Aug. 26, 1861, with over 1,200 men. It re-enlisted as a veteran command in February, 1864, at which time it received from Brig.-Gen. James C. Sullivan, the testimony that "the gallantry and zeal" which had been displayed

by its officers and men, "on all occasions, and the promptitude with which they had discharged their duties, had been excelled by no other cavalry regiment in the United States service."

Represented by Col. A. W. Adams.

Colors of the Second Regiment "Harris" Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; embroidered with likeness of Judge Harris, "Harris Light Cavalry," and "In God is our Trust;" part of original staff.

2. *Guilon*, silk.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General on the muster out of the regiment.

Two flags were presented to this regiment at Arlington Heights, December 5, 1861.\* One, a national standard, by Judge Ira Harris, in whose honor the regiment was named; and one, an embroidered banner, by Judge Henry E. Davies, whose son, J. Mansfield Davies, was its first commander. The former was worn out in the field; the latter, the banner here presented, was borne by the regiment in all its wanderings and many hard fought battles.

On the 19th of July, 1861, Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, made the following order:

"J. Mansfield Davies, as Colonel; Judson Kilpatrick, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Henry E. Davies, jr., as Major, are authorized to enlist and muster into the service of the United States, at its expense, a regiment to be called and known as the 'Harris Light Cavalry.'"

The organization of the regiment was immediately commenced in the city of New York, and was at first composed of two companies from Indiana, two from Connecticut, one from New Jersey, one from Pennsylvania, and two from New York. On the 15th of October twelve companies had been recruited, armed, uniformed and mounted. The President commissioned the officers above named, and on the 20th of October the War Department made an order that the regiment should thereafter be known and recognized as the Seventh regiment of United States Cavalry. Congress having authorized only six regiments of cavalry, however, it was found that the assignment by the War Department could not

\*See N. Y. Herald, Dec. 5, 1861, and Russell's Diary "North and South," page 215.

be legally continued. An arrangement was then made by the War Department with Gov. Morgan, of New York, by which the regiment was transferred to this State and entered on the roster as the Seventh New York Cavalry, and as such the officers were commissioned by Governor Morgan. In December, 1862, it was changed to the Second New York Cavalry, but it has been generally known by its synonym, "Harris Light Cavalry," which it took in honor of the distinguished Senator from this State, and as an acknowledgment of the interest which he had always manifested in its welfare.

Colors of the Fifth Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk.

This guidon was presented to the regiment by the city of New York, in January, 1864, and was carried in the following engagements: Wilderness, Po River, Bowling Green, Hanover Court House, Ashland, Wilson's raid, Reams' Station, Winchester, Fisher's Hill (back road), Cedar Creek, November 12 (back road), and Cedar Creek, October 19. Inscription, "N. Y. S. V., 5th Cavalry."

In the battle of October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., the 5th Cavalry captured twenty-two pieces of artillery, fourteen caissons, one battery wagon, seventeen army wagons, six spring wagons and ambulances, eighty-three sets of artillery harness, seventy-five sets wagon harness, ninety-eight horses and sixty-seven mules.

The Fifth Cavalry, or "First Regiment Ira Harris Guard," was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Scott, Staten Island, October 1, 1861. It was composed of six companies from New York city, one from Massachusetts and Connecticut, one from Allegany county, one from Wyoming, one Tioga, one from Essex, and one recruited in part in Orange county, New York city and Plainfield, N. J. Its first service was in the Provisional brigade, Department of Annapolis. In March, 1862, it was assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, under General Banks, and in September of that year to General Heintzelman, commanding defenses of Washington. On the 23d of June, 1863, it was transferred to the Third Cavalry division, Army of the Potomac. It entered the service with 1,064 men, and received 1,125 recruits at various times.

## Colors of the Eighth Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, silk ; embroidered arms of the United States, and "8th N. Y. Cavalry ;" original staff, upon which, on silvered plate, is inscribed the names of officers killed in battle, and of battles in which the regiment was engaged, viz.:

Col. B. F. Davis, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863 ; Capt. B. F. Sisson, Belle Plains, Feb. 11, 1863 ; Capt. B. F. Foote, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863 ; Capt. B. C. Efner, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863 ; Capt. H. C. Cutler, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863 ; Capt. C. A. Follitt, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863 ; Capt. Richard Taylor, Richmond ; May 12, 1864 ; Capt. Charles McVean, Stony Creek, June 29, 1864 ; Capt. James P. Serayne, Stony Creek, June 29, 1864 ; Capt. James McNair, Nottaway C. H., June 23, 1864 ; Capt. James A. Sayles, Nottaway C. H., June 23, 1864 ; Capt. T. S. Farr, Fisherville, Sept. 23, 1864 ; Capt. A. L. Goodrich, Namazine Church, April 3, 1865 ; 1st Lieut. Jas. Reeves, Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863 ; 1st Lieut. Carl V. Smith, Oak Grove, Oct. 14, 1863 ; 2d Lieut. Jos. Atwood, Roanoke Station, June 25, 1864 ; Color-Bearer John Kehoe, Waynesboro, March 2, 1865 ; Color-Bearer Nathan Bowen, Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Snicker's Gap, Phillimont, Union, Upperville, Barber's Cross Roads, Amisville No. 1, Amisville No. 2, Freeman's Ford, Beverly Ford, Middlebury and Upperville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Boonsboro No. 1, Boonsboro No. 2, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Chester Gap, Brandy Plains No. 1, Brandy Plains No. 2, Culpepper, Raccoon Ford, Jack's Shop, Germania Ford, Stevensburg, Brandy Plains No. 3, Oak Hill, Bealton Station, Muddy Run, Locust Grove, Barnett's Ford, Craig's Church, Yellow Tavern, Richmond Defenses, Meadow Bridge, Hawes' Shop, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill 2d, Nottaway C. H., Roanoke Station, Stony Creek, Winchester, Summit Point, Kearneyville, Opequan, Front Royal, Milford, Fisherville, Tour's Brook, Cedar Creek, Middle Road, Lacey Springs, Waynesboro, Five Forks, Namazine Church, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox C. H., Lee's Surrender, Danville Raid, Grand Review.

This flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of Roch-



ester, May 2, 1864. It was returned to the Adjutant-General, without other history than that inscribed.

The Eighth Cavalry was organized at Rochester, November, 1861, under command of Col. Samuel J. Crooks. It was composed of volunteers from the counties of Monroe, Genesec, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Jefferson, Seneca, Oneida, Otsego and Livingston.

**Colors of the Ninth Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.**

ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; worn, embroidered with arms of the State of New York, motto, &c. Presented by Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, in March, 1863, on behalf of the ladies of Chautauqua county, and carried by the regiment until July, 1864.

The Ninth Cavalry was organized at Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in the fall of 1861. It was composed of companies recruited in Chautauqua, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and St. Lawrence counties, and in the cities of New York and Albany. It took the field with 940 men, and subsequently received 1,591 recruits. During the campaigns of 1863-4, it captured the battle-flag of the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, at Trevillian Station; the battle-flag of Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, at Deep Bottom; the battle-flag of the Twenty-third Virginia Infantry, at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; the battle-flag of Kershaw's division, at Middleton, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. It also captured 984 prisoners during the same period; and, in Sheridan's brilliant valley campaign, brought in forty-seven pieces of the enemy's artillery. Up to July, 1864, it had participated in over thirty fights.

This flag is accompanied by the flag of the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, captured by the regiment at Trevillian Station, March, 1863.

**Colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.**

ONE FLAG.

1. *Battle-Flag*, silk; all gone but the fringe and a few tatters hanging from the staff.

This flag was carried in the following actions, viz.: Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Coal Har-

bor, Petersburg (June 17, 18, and July 30), Yellow Tavern (Aug. 19 and 20), Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Boydton Plank Road, and in every general engagement of the Army of the Potomac from May 6 to October 20, 1864.

The Twenty-fourth cavalry was organized at Auburn in March, 1864, under command of Col. Wm. C. Raulston.

#### Colors of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

##### TWO FLAGS.

1, 2. *Guidons*, blue silk; arms and motto of United States.

These colors were returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The Twenty-fifth Cavalry was organized in the city of New York in the spring of 1864 by companies recruited in different parts of the State. A portion of the regiment was from Hancock, N. Y., and was recruited under the synonym of "Sickles' Cavalry."

Represented by Lieut. F. J. Eaton.

#### Colors of the First Regiment Dragoons, N. Y. S. V.

##### ONE FLAG.

1. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; emblazoned with eagle and motto, "Semper Paratus," and "1st New York Dragoons;" inscribed, "Deserted House, Blackwater, Siege of Suffolk, Manassas Plains, Culpepper, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Old Church, Howe's Shop, Coal Harbor, Darbytown, Kearneyville, Trevillian Station, Newtown, Cedar Creek, Smithfield," and several names of battles so obliterated by wear of flag: that they cannot be deciphered—in all, twenty.

Returned to the Adjutant-General without history.

The First Dragoons was recruited in the counties of Livingston, Wyoming and Allegany. It was organized as the One Hundredth and Thirtieth Infantry, August, 1862; changed to the Nineteenth Cavalry in August, 1863, and to the First New York Dragoons in September of that year. The inscriptions on this flag include the battles in which the regiment was engaged while acting as infantry.

## Colors of the Second Regiment Mounted Rifles, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Guidon*, silk; all gone, but part attached to staff and the fringe.

This flag was carried by the regiment while acting as infantry, in the following actions:

Battle of Spottsylvania, May 21, 1864; battle of North Anna River, May 23, 1864; battle of Tolopotomy Creek, May 31, 1864; battle of Bethesda Church, June 2, 1864; battle of Coal Harbor, June 6, 1864; battle of Gaines' Mill, June 8, 1864; battles of Petersburg, June 17, 18, 1864; assault on Petersburg, July 30, 1864; bombardment of Fort Rice, August 17, 18, 1864; capture of Weldon Railroad, August 19, 20, 1864; battle of Pegram Farm, September 30, 1864; battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864.

It was carried during the campaign until July 30, by Corporal Keith T. McKenzie, Company I. On the 30th July, it was carried by Sergeant Wm. Hunt, Company K. At the battle of Pegram Farm, Corporal McKenzie was wounded and the flag was carried from the field by Sergeant Willard Carney, Company E. At Hatcher's Run, it was carried by Corporal Joshua B. Smith, Company I.

The Second Mounted Rifles was organized at Lockport, in March, 1864, under command of Colonel John Fisk. In addition to the battles in which it was engaged, stated above, it served in the trenches before Petersburg, and was under fire night and day from June 16th to August 15th, 1864.

## Colors of the Second Company Sharpshooters, N. Y. S. V.

## ONE FLAG.

1. *Banner*, silk; inscribed "New York Sharpshooters."

This flag was presented to the company by John Clark, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Albany. It was the first color in the Army of the Potomac that was planted on rebel breastworks, viz., at Mill Spring, 1862—this company being in the advance from Hampton to Yorktown.

The Second Company of the First regiment New York Sharpshooters was organized in the city of New York, and left the State

September 5, 1861, with 80 men. It participated in the following engagements, viz., Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Coal Harbor, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, and in several engagements before Petersburg. It was discharged from service August 29, 1864.

Colors of First Regiment of Engineers (Serrell's), N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; about one-fifth gone from end, center of nearly half of stars worn away; inscribed "Vol. Engineer Reg.;" staff and cord and tassels complete; on ferrule are the words, "Presented by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, Oct., 1861."

This was the first national flag that floated over Fort Pulaski, and also over Fort Wagner, after the surrender of those forts to the Federal arms.

2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; coat of arms of the city of New York painted in the center, over which are the words, in scroll, "1st Engineer Reg't N. Y.;" under arms, in scroll, "Presented by the City of New York;" several rents across and a portion of center gone; staff and cord and tassels complete; spear-head broken off.

This regiment (which is composed of representatives from almost every county in the State), was organized in the city of New York in the fall of 1861, by order of the President. In October of that year five companies reported to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman, and proceeded to Port Royal, S. C., where, after the capture of Hilton Head, they were engaged in repairing and erecting fortifications. Five additional companies reported for duty in November and December, 1861, and in the fall of 1862, the regiment was raised to twelve companies, embracing a force of 1,864 men. The several battalions of the regiment have participated in the following sieges and battles, viz: Siege of Fort Pulaski; battles of James Island, Pocatigo, and Morris Island; sieges of Fort Wagner, Fort Sumter, and of Charleston; battle of Olustee; siege of Petersburg; battles of Drury's Bluff, Proc-

tor's Creek, Bermuda Hundred and the James, Honey Hill, and Coosawhatchie. The principal service of the regiment, however, has been in the line of its duties as engineers, and in this respect it has performed an invaluable part and reflected high honor upon the State.

Colors of the Fifteenth Regiment Engineers, N. Y. S. V.

EIGHT FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, silk; worn and partly destroyed; staff, &c.
2. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; embroidered with arms of the State of New York and motto, and "15th Regt., N. Y. S. V.;" original staff.
- 3, 4. *Guidons*, blue silk.

The national flag and guidons of this series were presented by the common council of New York city. The regimental banner was presented by Mrs. Colonel Bradford.

5. *National Flag*, silk; new; inscribed, "15th Regt., N. Y. S. V."

6. *Regimental Banner*, blue silk; on one side arms of the city of New York, and on the other, arms of the State of New York; inscribed, "15th Regt., N. Y. S. V. Presented by the City of New York;" staff, &c.

- 8, 8. *Guidons*, blue silk; new.

These flags were returned to the Adjutant-General, and are here represented by Major Timothy Luby.

The Fifteenth regiment was organized in the city of New York in the spring of 1861, by Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, under the synonym of "New York Sappers and Miners." It was mustered in as infantry, and served as such from June to October, 1861, when it was ordered to report to Colonel Alexander at Washington, for instruction as engineers. In March, 1862, it was assigned to General McDowell's command, and performed duties as engineers in the brigade commanded by General Woodbury. It was subsequently fully recognized as the Fifteenth New York Engineers, with pay as such from October 25th, 1861. On the 25th of June, 1863, the two years portion of the regiment was mustered out, and the three years men organized as a battallion. During the years 1863 and '64, it was recruited to a force 1,832 men, and reorganized as a regimental command. It participated as engineers in every campaign of the Army of the Potomac, besides fur-

nishing detachments to the Army of the James, and to the army under General Schofield. It built bridges, felled trees, dug intrenchments, built redoubts, opened new roads, laid miles of corduroy, laid pontoon bridges, and performed duties that in the highest degree contributed to the success and to the safety of the army.

Colors of the Fiftieth Regiment Engineers, N. Y. S. V.

TWO FLAGS.

1. *National Flag*, bunting; with staff.
2. *National Flag*, silk; inscribed, "50th N. Y. S. V. Engineers;" with staff.

These flags were returned to Governor Fenton, and are here represented by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Ira Spaulding.

The Fiftieth regiment was recruited in the middle and western parts of the State in July, August and September, 1861. It was organized at Elmira, under the command of Col. Chas. B. Stuart, and left the State on the 18th September. After a short service as infantry at Hall's Hill, Va., it was detailed to the duty of "Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers" (Oct. 22d), with orders to report to Col. Alexander, of the U. S. Army, at Washington. It remained at Washington under instruction until March 19th, 1862, when it took the field with the Army of the Potomac. In July, 1862, it was fully recognized as a regiment of engineers on the same footing as the engineers of the regular army of the United States. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, and was then broken up into detachments with duties at different points in the Peninsula campaign, and in front of Richmond, and was with the Army of the Potomac in all its subsequent services. It laid all the bridges of the campaign of 1864, except the one across the James River, near Point Powhattan, in which work it was assisted by the Fifteenth New York Engineers. This was the longest military bridge ever laid. It consisted of one hundred and one pontoon boats, and was 2,010 feet in length. The regiment was twice recruited prior to June, 1863; and, in 1864, it was again filled to its maximum of 1,800 men, with a surplus of over 200 men, who were assigned to the Fifteenth New York engineers with which it was brigaded. It left the field with a record as honorable as that of any regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

NOTE.—For list of flags in charge of Bureau, see the Fourth Annual Report. Colors received since Fourth Annual Report are registered on books of the Bureau.

## PERSONAL NARRATIVES OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
BUREAU MILITARY RECORD, COL. L. L. DOTY, CHIEF OF BUREAU,  
OFFICE OF WAR PRISONERS' DIVISION,  
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, 1865. }

Sir—At the last session of the State Legislature, provision was made that the Bureau of Military Record shall “procure a detailed account of the treatment of Union soldiers from this State in rebel prisons, and a record of the deaths in said prisons, and other pertinent facts connected with such imprisonment.”

Pursuant to this order, the undersigned has been designated and empowered to correspond with officers and soldiers of the State of New York, who have been prisoners of war at any period during the Rebellion, and to request of them details of their personal experience, as material for a future history.

To simplify the matter of collecting this interesting information, a series of questions is herewith printed which you are requested to answer, in your own language, briefly as you may find convenient.

The details gathered will be arranged in historic form by the undersigned, and all the valuable data furnished will be deposited in the Bureau of Military Record, at the State Capitol, for future disposition as the Legislature shall instruct.

In replying to the questions, please write out your facts in the blank space following each one, and add such further remarks as you may proper, on the blank pages of this paper.

A directed envelope is herewith enclosed, in which you can return this blank, when filled up with your replies,

Address,

COL. A. J. H. DUGANNE,  
*Historian of U. S. Prisoners of War.*

## CAPTURE AND PRISON EXPERIENCE OF S. C. JUDSON, CAPTAIN IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Were you ever a prisoner of war? Yes, from May 6, 1864, to Dec. 9, 1864.

Where and how captured? When confined? (Giving the several places, and the length of time confined at each.) Captured evening 6th May, 1864, at Wilderness, Va., by Georgia troops; was immediately marched to the rear. During my imprisonment, I was confined at Lynchburg, Macon, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta. I was captured while on my way to report back to my commanding officer, after delivering an order.

What marches did you make as prisoner? Marched from the Wilderness battle-field to Orange Court House; distance, I believe, is sixteen miles, and afterwards was transported from place to place by rail.

What treatment on the march, and in barracks, camp or prison? Miserable and starving treatment at all times.

How many New York prisoners, and of what regiments, were imprisoned with you? There were in June, 1864, 1,600 officers in prison at Macon, Ga., and a great number from New York.

Was any officer of your regiment or company captured or confined with you? Yes; William A. Merry, Lieutenant, 106th N. Y. V.; A. M. McDonald, Colonel 106th N. Y. V.; and Lieutenant Munson, of Co. E, were confined at Richmond in hospital.

What fare was provided for you? Usually, corn meal and rice; while at Macon, Ga., corn bread and poor bacon.

What medical attendance and stores? Very little of either.

Did you ever escape, or attempt to escape? Give the incidents connected therewith. Yes; I escaped from the prison at Columbia, S. C., on the 4th of November, 1864; traveled on foot to Augusta, Ga., 75 miles; was out 12 days, and was alone all the time, except first three days; negroes were all friendly, true friends of Union soldiers; they assisted us a great deal; furnished us with food; acted as guides, &c.; never found a treacherous negro; was recaptured in the city of Augusta, Ga., and sent back to prison at Columbia, S. C.

Did any other New York volunteer officer or soldier escape or attempt to escape? Give names. Yes; a great many escaped, but a majority were recaptured.



Give an account of your life in prison, treatment by Confederate authorities and guards. Harsh, bitter treatment by authorities and guards.

State about your own health. 'Twas quite good, with these exceptions: I suffered some from diarrhœa, caused by eating so much coarse corn meal; that was a very common disease in prison. I was also sick with fever when in Charleston, S. C.

What were the manner and treatment of the rebels in regard to the burial of the dead? They covered them over with dirt decently, but it was a distasteful job to them.

Did any of the citizens that assisted you suffer punishment for so doing? Give their names and punishment inflicted. I heard of some persons in Columbia and Charleston that assisted some of our prisoners, but I cannot speak from my own knowledge. I think Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, was friendly to us and aided Union officers.

Did you keep a journal, or diary of events? No, not a complete one.

Did any of your comrades keep such journals? Yes; and have published books since; Lieut. Abbott's work, for instance; also, a book by Lieut. Glazier.

Did you or any comrade suffer any particular acts of cruelty from the rebels? If so, give names and facts. Some of our officers were cruelly murdered by treacherous guards; don't recollect names; Abbott's book will tell.

Did you ever meet with Southern loyalists or Union men? No, except they were negroes, which I met at the time I escaped.

Did they assist you or your comrades in any way? Yes; the negroes did in every way.

Do you know where your comrades who died in prison are buried? Please give any facts that you have. At Columbia, S. C., they are buried near the prison line, north.

Did any New York volunteers take the oath of allegiance, or non-combatant oath? Yes; I saw at least fifty when I was recaptured and put in prison at Augusta, Ga. They were all privates, They came from Andersonville; said they did it to save their lives. Great promises were made to them, and they enlisted in the Confederate army. They were mostly ignorant men, that had been imprisoned a long time, and gave up all hope of being released or exchanged. They wore Confederate uniform, but were of little use to their cause.

If you prefer doing so, please give a statement of your capture and prison experience in your own language, without reference to the foregoing questions, except so far as to include whatever information you may have in regard to your associates.

I was captured on the morning of the 6th day of May, 1864, when Gordon's brigade (rebel) turned the right flank of the Sixth army corps. I was sent by the General commanding the brigade to deliver a verbal order. I delivered it, and in returning to that part of the field where the General was, mistaking the direction, I was captured by Georgia troops; can't tell number of regiment. I was taken to the rear of the enemy's lines. (A great number of officers and men were captured at the time of this flank attack; I should say, fifty officers, including Brig.-Gens. Truman, Seymour, and Alexander Shuler.) That night we marched to Robertson's tavern.

The next morning (7th May, 1864) we were started on foot and under a heavy guard to march to Orange Court House—distance sixteen miles, I think. They marched us humanely, and we arrived at Orange Court House at about four p. m. At Robertson's Tavern we left a great number of our men, prisoners of war and wounded. They were suffering terribly. They wanted their wounds dressed and also wanted food. The rebels showed them no attention at all, and although there was a United States army surgeon on the ground who offered to dress the wounds of the men if he was provided with instruments, still he could obtain none. We remained at Orange Court House about twenty-four hours and then started by rail for Lynchburg, Va., via Gordonsville and Charlottesville. At Lynchburg we remained about a fortnight. Rations fair, quarters very poor, illy ventilated and much over-crowded.

We remained in Lynchburg, I think, about a month, or nearly so. Then we were all started for Macon, Ga. We took the train to Berks' Junction; remained there a few hours; thence to Danville, where we were confined in the prison houses for a day or two. Thence by cars we went to Greensboro, N. C., over a new railroad, just completed by the rebels, and which their necessities required, from Greensboro to Charlotte, N. C., passing through Salisbury, where from the car windows we could see our prisoners filling every window in their jail, and in their rags looking sorrowful enough. At Charlotte, N. C., we were allowed to get out of the cars and remain all night in an open lot at the side of

the railroad. The ground was very low and damp. We slept on boards that we found there. From Charlotte to Columbia, S. C., by cars; thence to Augusta, Ga., and finally by the way of Millen to Macon, Ga., where we were put into permanent quarters. The whole distance from Lynchburg, Va., to Macon, Ga., was traveled generally in cattle cars, poorly ventilated and very dirty. Occasionally the officers were given a second class passenger car. The journey was accomplished in eight days, and without rest worth mentioning. We traveled constantly day and night. They placed on an average about forty men in a car with four guards. We were literally packed, and it was impossible for any one to lie down. We were in charge of different squads of guards during the journey, and they were of as many different tempers and disposition.

At Augusta, Ga., a detachment of Georgia militia, under an Irish captain (I think his name was Moriarty) took charge of the prisoners' train. That officer was very severe and grossly insulting in his manner, and shot one man in the shoulder with his revolver because he did not get on the train as quick as he desired. His guards also offered a great indignity to General Seymour by cutting every button off from his coat while he was asleep in the night. Our rations on that journey were poor, but we had the privilege of buying cakes, etc., from the hucksters at the stations that we stopped at. Our train ran off the track near Columbia, S. C. Two cars were demolished, but no one was seriously injured, and the train was delayed but a short time. We arrived at Macon, Ga., about the 24th of June. There we met all the old Libby prison men, and they looked very ragged and starved. I there met the orderly sergeant of my company, William A. Merry, company A, One Hundred and Sixth, N. Y. V., who had been in "Libby" nine months, and had the scurvy badly.

At Macon we were all searched before entering the prison enclosure. Our entire person was searched in the rudest manner; pockets turned inside out, etc., and all money and other valuables found were taken from us. I concealed a twenty dollar greenback, and it was not discovered in the search. With that I relieved the sufferings of Sergt. Merry, and had him sent to the hospital. The grounds at Atlanta were about three and one-half acres in size. A high stockade enclosed the grounds, and guards walked on top of it. Artillery was planted on elevated platforms at the corners of the grounds. Rude sheds were erected that would accommodate about three-fourths of the number of prisoners within the ground.

These sheds had no boards at the side. They were merely roofs supported on a lot of posts, and acted as a shade and protection from rain. We had meal issued to us, and also rice and salt, and sometimes an infinitesimal quantity of bacon. Sometimes the rations were of baked corn bread. There were 1600 officers, of all grades, then in prison. Our rations were slim and dirty enough. On the 4th of July we all assembled together in one part of the grounds, and an officer drew a small silk flag (U. S.) from his bosom, that had been presented to him by a young lady, and that had escaped the vigilant and searching eyes of the rebels, and while he waved that through the air we all sang the Star Spangled Banner, with great effect and feeling. The old sheds rattled with the sound, and the notes swelled out on the pure morning air and startled the disloyal citizens of Macon.

After Sherman took Atlanta, the rebels imagined that there was danger of a cavalry force cutting through to Macon and setting us free, and consequently about the latter part of August, I think, they moved us to Charleston and Savannah, in detachments of 600 at a time. At Macon there were many attempts to escape by tunneling, etc., but through the watchfulness of the enemy, or the betrayal of one of our own number, they were always discovered before made useful. Before we started for Charleston, a regular organization, with officers, had been formed, their object being to seize the first opportunity to escape. I was not a member, as I had not much faith in any thing of the kind. A certain Captain McKibben, of the Fourth U. S. infantry, I think, was at the head of the plot, and when it was found that the first detachment of 600 was to be moved to Charleston, arrangements were made to include in the 600 all the members of the escaping organization and officers, and the plan was, at a signal to seize the guards, overpower them, destroy the train and make our way to the coast with the guards in custody. The signal was to be given when near Pocatigo bridge, on the Savannah and Charleston railroad. The most ample preparations were made and everything was in readiness. All night long we watched for the signal, which was to be three cries of fire or a red light thrust out of the first car door. But morning found us in Charleston city. Our plot failed. It was said and believed that Captain McKibben was entirely responsible for the failure; that he failed to give the signal through cowardice, as he believed there were guards posted on the tender of the engine ready to fire into his car (the first one) as soon as any signal was

displayed. He was shunned afterwards by the entire camp, and the indignation against him was great. During that night we were on the cars, after many were convinced the signal would not be given, they jumped from the cars while in motion, so anxious were they to get free. About eighty escaped in this way, but after wandering around for some time through the swamps near the coast and suffering greatly, they were most all recaptured. I don't think many succeeded in escaping North, and no doubt many lost their lives in the swamps. We were put into the Charleston jail yard, the dirtiest, filthiest place imaginable, and kept here for some time, when we were sent into the next building, Charleston work-house. After a few weeks we were removed on giving our parole not to attempt to escape, to another building (Roper hospital), and there we were quite comfortable. The guards were lenient and quite friendly. Many of the officers obtained money here in exchange for bills of exchange, which they drew on friends of the North and negotiated with rebel brokers. We bought food from hucksters outside the prison fence. We were under fire from our own guns on Morris Island all the time we were in the city, and two or three times our building was struck with fragments of shell that did no serious damage. After a while the yellow fever broke out in Charleston and several of the prisoners died. We were all removed to Columbia, S. C., 15th Sept. At Columbia our quarters were in the open field, without shelter of any kind or description. Many of the officers dug holes in the ground, which they used as huts. Our food was vile and scanty, consisting of one pint corn meal and a little sorghum syrup each day. We were obliged to carry all our wood one quarter of a mile on our backs, and were allowed to go out under guard for that purpose. Some of the officers built huts from pine logs split into boards. The fall rains were heavy and the cold was severe at night. We were really hard up. Attempts to escape were made each day and great numbers did escape. I escaped on the morning of the 4th of November. Took a westward direction and traveled the main road to Augusta, Ga. I suffered greatly from soreness of the feet; traveled always on foot and in the night, laying by in concealment during the day time. I met many negroes, and always depended on them for food and information. They were true in each case. I would always tell them who I was, and they comprehended the entire situation as if by instinct. I met great numbers of them and always found them reliable and honorable, understanding in

a greater or less accurate degree the object of the war and secretly hating their masters. Foot sore and tired out I entered Augusta, Ga., but was soon picked up by a parole guard, as the city had been garrisoned by Longstreet's troops to defend it against Sherman moving south from Atlanta. I was discovered to be a Yankee and confined in the barracks at Augusta for five days, and then sent back by rail to the old prison at Columbia.

On the 9th of December I was paroled, and started that night for Charleston by train, where we arrived the next day, and in the afternoon was transferred to our own United States steamer *St. John* or *New York*, under direction of Gen. Mulford, who was conducting the exchange, and after a pleasant sail arrived at parole camp, Annapolis, Md., on 15th Dec., 1864, after suffering an incarceration of over eight months. During my sojourn in prison, I saw many instances of shooting by rebel guards, not less than four where the officers were killed, but cannot remember names and dates sufficiently to give any reliable accounts.

It is impossible to describe their treatment of prisoners, so horrible was it at times, and it will ever remain as a curse against them.

EXTRACTS FROM DIARY OF EDWARD E. SILL, CAPTAIN IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Chief Bureau Military Record* :

Colonel—I am glad to comply with your request for some of the incidents of my experience while a prisoner with our late enemy, and during my escape therefrom. Personal incidents of this character may now (to borrow a phrase from the Admiralty lawyers) be termed "flotsam," and unless soon gathered in will become "jetsam" and be lost forever. The minor incidents and events of the late struggle constitute the real woof, wherewith to complete the historical fabric. We may indulge a high feeling of gratification and true State pride, in the present and future historical record of our State, as preserved and perpetuated through the instrumentality of your bureau.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* My regiment, the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, New York Volunteers, formed a fractional part of that grand army, which on the second day of May, 1864, moved out of Chattanooga

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to meet the enemy. During the previous winter I had been detached to service on the staff of our brigade commander, Gen. James Wood, jr.

Before the movement of the army began, I received an order to immediately report for duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Major General Daniel Butterfield, commanding our division, the third, of Hooker's (Twentieth) corps.

I will not speak of the battles, marches, and victories, which ensued, as the army under the guiding will of Sherman hurled itself against the enemy, beating him back from his entrenched mountain fastnesses in Northern Georgia, until at last the portals of the "Gate City," opened to its victorious tread. One after another succeeded the actions at Buzzard Roost Gap, and Rocky-faced Ridge, at Resaca, where on that bloody Sunday, the Third division, chosen by General Hooker for the work, and led by General Butterfield in person, who as usual in action was at the hottest front, stormed the rebel centre, broke their line, and planted the flag on their boldest work; at Cassville, where after two days of fighting, the enemy was compelled to retreat; at Burnt Hickory and New Hope Church, at which latter place I was taken prisoner. At daylight on the morning of May 25th, the bugles on the field of Burnt Hickory sounded the march. The columns were soon in motion in pursuit of the retreating foe. Reaching Pumpkin Vine creek about noon, a crossing was made upon a bridge hastily constructed from the timbers of an old mill torn down for the purpose. Moving on through a heavy timber until three P. M., we struck the skirmishers of the enemy, forcing them back we discovered their main line covered by rude but heavy breastworks. The troops being hastily deployed a general action soon began, and continued until darkness closed upon the scene. During the action I was as usual engaged at carrying dispatches to different parts of the field. Toward evening I was sent to a distant point on the line. Before my return a heavy storm of rain set in, followed by pitchy darkness. From the nature of the ground, our line like the enemy's was very irregular. A dense growth of underbrush obstructed passage through the woods; this with the darkness and storm rendered travel very slow and difficult, I could only direct my course by the light of the vivid and constantly recurring flashes of lightning. Reaching a forked trail I dismounted and tied my horse to a tree, in order to go a short distance on the trails on foot, and learn their bearings, I had gone

about fifty yards on one of the forks, when suddenly I was greeted with the command, "halt!" which was immediately followed by a rush from the bushes, and in a moment I was surrounded by bayonets and rebels. "Surrender" came next. Escape was impossible. Resistance was useless. My sabre was taken from me and I was threatened with instant death if I made a sound. My captors proved to be a party of the Seventh Mississippi Infantry, consisting of a lieutenant and twenty men, who were lying in ambush for the purpose of making captures. We immediately started (they willingly, but I quite unwillingly) for their line, which proved to be about half a mile distant. Observing that my captors had not discovered my revolver which hung at my side, I dropped my arm to cover it, hoping to have an opportunity to use it and effect my escape.

While crossing a low piece of ground in the direction of the enemy's lines, the chivalrous lieutenant of the capturing party, suddenly stepped behind me on the path, and without a word of provocation or warning inflicted a severe sabre cut upon my head. This was immediately followed by a thrust in the side. Partially stunned by my blow, and faint and weak from loss of blood which was warmly trickling down my back, I staggered forward as well as able until I again received a severe blow upon the side of my head, which brought me to the ground. As I fell one of the soldiers discovered my revolver, of which, of course, I was promptly relieved. With threats to kill, and with oaths too vile for print, the brutal officer ordered me forward. Two of the soldiers more humane than their commander, lifted me up and supported me along. Reaching the rebel works we clambered over, and were then fully within the rebel lines. There all was bustle and movement, strengthening and preparing for the fight of the coming day. I was taken to the rear of an old log house, in which General Hindman had located his headquarters, and was placed in charge of the provost guard. There I met a number of the enlisted men of our division, who had been captured in the fight.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* My diary of June 16th, reads: "To day had the intense satisfaction of hearing that Bishop and Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, had received 'Southern Rights' through the agency of a federal shell, at Kenesaw, Mountain."

\* \* \* \* \*

On the morning of July 29th, we reached Charleston, S. C. Disembarking from the cars we marched to the jail yard. There

we were again huddled together like cattle in a pen. In the jail we found a number of our colored soldiers who were captured at Battery Wagner, and had for months been here confined, being denied exchange and the ordinary treatment of prisoners. Many of them had lost either an arm or leg, but the brave fellows were patient and hopeful of the future. A good portion of them had enlisted from New York, in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the balance from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Among the prisoners confined in the jail, I made the acquaintance of a noble son of New York, Mr. H. G. Cole, formerly of Guilford, Chenango county. He had resided at Marietta, Georgia, for a number of years previous to the war, and was a gentleman of wealth and influence. By his unswerving fidelity to the Union, he had incurred the hostility of the rebels and had been confined for a number of months here and elsewhere. He had repeated offers of release and freedom from military duty, if he would espouse the cause of the "Confederacy," but his loyalty could not be shaken. His property was confiscated, his family left homeless, and himself, an old man, compelled to dwell among the thieves and cut-throats of a southern jail,

"What has the gray-haired prisoner done?  
Has murder stained his hands with gore?  
Ah! no his crime's a fouler one—"

he is loyal to his country, and for that he suffers.

\* \* \* \* \*

At midday of Tuesday, 29th November, two of my old prison comrades, Lieutenant A. T. Lamson, One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant W. H. Shelton, First New York Artillery, and myself made our escape from the prison at Columbia, S. C., by means of a forged pass, purporting to have been issued by the commandant of the prison, and authorizing my comrades and myself to pass outside the guard for the purpose of procuring wood. Fictitious names were inserted in the body of the pass, which with due appearance of formality, was countersigned with the signature of the proper rebel official. The scheme was thus far successful. Hundreds of miles of skulking travel through the enemy's country was yet before us.

\* \* \* \* \*

Just before night we heard the sound of an axe. Leaving my comrades, I crawled through the pines to the edge of the thicket to reconnoitre. Across a cleared opening I discovered a negro

engaged at burning charcoal. Another with a team was crossing the field and coming toward a woodpile near where I stood. As he neared the spot I whistled, thereby attracting his attention, and beckoned him toward me. On his approach we shook hands and I then told him of our circumstances and begged some food. He having never before seen a Yankee was somewhat hesitating, but finally being assured, told me he belonged to Mr. Hicks, of Lawrence C. H., three miles distant, that he and "Andy" his fellow were burning charcoal for their master, and that they would return to town soon, when they would procure and bring us some provisions. I now returned to my comrades to await with them the result of the interview. About midnight they returned, bearing a bag containing some sweet potatoes and corn bread. Roasting the potatoes in the fire of the coal pit, we made a scanty supper, reserving the balance of our limited supply for use on the coming day.

Though a slave, Andy had managed to pick up many odds and ends of learning. He could read his Bible, which ability elevated him to a high dignity among his fellows. He at times also essayed preaching among his fellow slaves. His religion was of that earnest enthusiastic nature so common to his race. Before starting anew on our night journey, both because it was consonant with our own feelings, and because we knew it would gratify the faithful friends who had succored us, we requested Andy to deliver a prayer. All reverently kneeling on the ground together, the pious and simple-hearted slave, poured forth his inmost soul to the Maker alike of white and black. On the wings of faith that prayer went direct to the throne of the Father. First reciting our Lord's prayer, at its close he began a strain of original, extemporaneous prayer, which for fervor, unction and beautiful simplicity, I never heard surpassed. He prayed for the freedom of the slave, for God's blessing upon the Northern arms, and for our deliverance from the perils before us. Many a rhetorical prayer have I heard enunciated over the velvet upholstery of a fashionable pulpit, yet, never did I hear a prayer, which seemed to go more direct to the ear of Him who "heareth in secret." than did the utterances of this faithful Christian slave. The moonbeams as they glimmered through the pines of the thicket, cast a dim and holy light over the kneeling worshipers, and, save by the words of prayer, the silence was unbroken.

Early in the evening we started for Oconee station. Owing to the darkness we missed our road, and ere aware, found ourselves in the outskirts of a village. While debating our course, we heard shouts and the approaching tramp of horses. We had barely time to drop behind a bush, when a squad of cavalry rushed past us. Seeing a light and hearing considerable bustle a little to the left, we made a careful reconnoissance, discovering a railroad depot, and some men engaged at unloading a freight car. The thought flashed across our minds that we were in the place we most dreaded—Walhalla. Just then we heard a cart approaching the spot where we were standing. Stopping, it we asked the name of the place; "Walhalla" was replied, and the question put to us, "Who are you?" An evasive answer was given, and we rushed away through the darkness. Regaining the road we commenced a retreat. On nearing a large white house the dogs began a furious barking. Moving softly along the road we had nearly passed the premises, when suddenly a couple of figures arose from behind the fence at our left. Being unchallenged we kept on, from their silence deeming them unhostile. Lieutenant Shelton fell behind the others of our party, when immediately from the fence corner rushed a couple of wenches exclaiming, "We know what ye is; we'll take ye to a good place."

From them we learned that by means of that underground telegraphic communication extending from plantation to plantation, among the slaves generally, they had learned of the secret presence of some runaway Yankees in that section, and that hearing the dogs bark at us when we passed the house an hour before, they came out to watch for and succor escaping prisoners, if such they might chance to see.

The more demonstrative one of our new found friends told us to follow them, and we would get something to eat. They led the way across a field to a rude log cabin. Our leader-in-chief "Susannah," after cautioning us to lie hid outside, went within to ascertain the situation. Soon a white man came out of the cabin, passing very close to where we were lying but without discovering us. Our kind friend Susannah, soon came out telling us that the coast was clear, and escorted us within the cabin. The occupants proved to be a family of "poor white trash."

The wife and mother between her spasmodic jerks at a corn-cob pipe, informed us that her husband, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of Joe Tow, had been conscripted in the rebel

army, taken prisoner, and was now a government boarder in the military prison at Elmira, New York.

The opinions she ventured to express were not at all complimentary to the "Confederacy." Susannah now went back to the house of her master, an old Dutchman by name of "Schroder," but soon returned accompanied by a negro to act as our pilot. She also brought with her a number of slices of bacon, some matches, and a bottle of wine, all of which she had procured in her master's cellar. Deeming the wine "too good to keep," we drank it before leaving the cabin.

With our new pilot we went back until we struck the road leading to "Oconee" an old Indian station ground.

\* \* \* \* \*

The original plan was, when assembled to make a midnight raid upon the dwellings of the prominent rebels in the vicinity, confiscate their firearms and a quantity of provisions, and then strike for the mountains, hoping before daylight to place a number of miles between us and any pursuers. As says old Scotia's gifted child of sorrow and of mirth,

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men  
Gang aft ngloy."

And so did ours. As Heddon's cabin was in a secluded place, it was thought best for us to go there and remain until the time of starting. From Hooper's to the Georgia line was but a few miles and there Heddon went to recruit some deserters from the rebel army. After dark guided by our faithful friend old Tom. Hancock, we set out for Heddon's cabin, which we reached about midnight. After a little parley we were admitted. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, Mrs. Heddon was busily engaged at spinning. She was a withered, gaunt, and attenuated specimen, strongly addicted to the use of the pipe, and when under sufficient provocation, could use language like that attributed to the "army in Flanders." To the post of the spinning wheel, hung a long strap as the symbol of maternal authority. Hardly an hour of the day passed without some one of her numerous offsprings receiving a vigorous application. Even now, I can hear that melodious voice screaming to her tow-headed eldest boy, "Manuel! Manuel! come here and I'll line ye."

Many were the ludicrous incidents witnessed during our four days sojourn in that mountain cabin. If my pen could do justice to the subject, I would repeat her narrative of her journey to

Walhalla, and the sale of a steer which she led with her; and her wrangle with the purchaser for the ownership of the bell which hung at the steer's neck.

To use her own words: "I jest walked up to that steer, and tuk the bell, I told that ar' feller to jest keep out of my way. Ye ought'er seen me then. I had my money in here (placing her hand on her bosom) and I went and got some apple brandy, and then I tuk the bell in my hand and set it a ringing, and then I jest went up and down them are streets a cussin' and swearin'. Ye ought'er seen me then."

#### EXPERIENCE OF ANGUS M. SHOEMAKER.

ALBANY, N. Y., *November 2, 1867.*

COL. A. J. H. DUGANNE:

Sir: In response to your circular, asking all discharged soldiers to furnish your Bureau with a full statement of prison experience, etc., while in the hands of the rebel authorities, I beg leave to submit the following:

I, Angus M. Shoemaker, twenty-three years of age, shoe-cutter, formerly sergeant E Company, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, post-office address, care of Busley, Myers & Co., Albany, N. Y., was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864, and was released April 28, 1865, at Baldwinville, Fla.

#### *Treatment at Petersburg.*

While marching through the streets we were subjected to gross abuse—the *ladies* condescending to hoot at us and spit in our faces. We were confined one night in a tobacco warehouse, so crowded that it was impossible to sleep, and many nearly died from suffocation. The next morning we were robbed of all valuables, and part of our clothing was taken. We were then put on the cars for Andersonville, Ga.

#### *Treatment en route to Andersonville.*

We were placed in filthy cattle cars, crowded, and supplied with food barely sufficient to sustain life, during the seven days of the journey. We arrived at Andersonville June 23, 1864.

#### *Treatment at Andersonville.*

When I entered the prison enclosure, such a scene of wretchedness was presented to me as I had associated only with the idea of hell. It was a hell on earth—only no *fire*. There were twenty-

seven thousand men, without shelter, day or night, in all degrees of emaciation, with hardly a vestige of clothing. The enclosure for that number of men included about eleven acres, about one and a half acres being inside the dead-line, leaving nine and a half acres for the prisoners. A creek and swamp still further lessened the habitable ground.

#### *Food.*

A day's ration consisted of a pint of corn meal, (raw or the amount in bread), or a pint of mush, or one-half pint of rice, or one-half pint of beans. About one-third of the time, three ounces of bacon or fresh beef in addition to the regular ration. The quality of all these articles of food was wretched. The meal was of corn and cobs ground together. The mush always abounded in large maggots. The bacon and beef always maggoty. It was a usual occurrence, for the same wagon that had carried away a load of filthy, naked corpses of men, who had died of dysentery, etc., to return with a load of bread or beef placed on the uncleansed floor. The above is an imperfect description of our food in the summer and autumn of 1864. The ration in the winter averaged not more than one-half the ration above described.

#### *Water.*

The water for the camp was supplied by a small creek, about six feet in width and six inches in depth, which ran through swampy ground dividing the enclosure. The swamp was used as a sink by the prisoners. The creek before entering the enclosure was defiled with the offal from the cook house, and also with the filth of the garrison. Every rain storm washed immense quantities of refuse matter, excrement, etc., from the enclosure into the creek. The nature of the water can, under such circumstances, be better imagined than described.

#### *Shelter.*

No shelter was provided by the authorities. A few of the men dug burrows; but the greater portion slept on the open ground, winter and summer. In winter many froze to death. Frozen limbs were common. The enclosure was in a pine forest, so that material for shelter was convenient, but no entreaty could obtain it.

#### *The Sick.*

The effect of the treatment above described was to break down



all but the strongest constitutions. Diarrhœa, scurvy, chills and fever, and gangrene spread rapidly. The sick generally lay on the ground uncared for. I have seen men whose feet or legs or stomachs burst with the scurvy, entirely neglected. A small proportion of the worst cases of chronic diarrhœa, fever and ague, and wounds were taken into the hospital.

*General Treatment.*

The guard, from Wirz down, were cruel in the extreme.

*Instances of Suffering.*

I saw a man of my company, named John Wendell, driven by famine to eat excrement, and myself pulled him from it. I have seen men, who, from weakness, fell inside the dead line, shot dead by the sentinels. I have seen sick men, unable from weakness to care for themselves, choked by vermin crawling down their throats. I have seen men, crazed by suffering, deliberately walk over the dead line, and deliberately shot by the sentinels. Such instances as these could be multiplied.

*Times and Places of my Imprisonment.*

Andersonville, June 23, 1864, to October, 1864; Millen, October, 1864, to November, 1864; Savannah (two days), November, 1864; Blackshear, Fla. (two weeks), November, 1864; Thomasville, November, 1864, to December 24, 1864; Andersonville, December 24, 1864, to March, 1865; Thomasville, Ga., (one night), March, 1865; Andersonville, to April 7th, 1865; Baldwinsville, April 7th to April 28, 1865. The description of treatment at Andersonville applies nearly to the other prisons.

No one, who witnessed what I did during nearly eleven months, could for a moment doubt that the rebel authorities deliberately murdered thousands of helpless prisoners by intentional, systematic starvation and exposure.

Respectfully submitted,

ANGUS M. SHOEMAKER.

To Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics.*

F. E. WHALEY.

AMBER, NEW YORK, *Nov. 14th, 1867.*

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics, Albany, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir—In compliance with the order of Gov. Fenton, regarding information of prisoners of war, I have the honor to state I was a sergeant in "D" Company, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Vols. Was with the regiment up to the Wilderness fight May 6th, 1864. I received in this fight four wounds, one of which disabled me for life, and was immediately made a prisoner by the rebel forces, and was held by them until the general exchange, when I was paroled at Savannah, Georgia, Nov. 25th, 1864, making nearly eight months of prison life. To give the details of my experience would require much time and some patience to read. Language is too feeble, and pen cannot portray the ghastly record.

I was held respectively in Lynchburg, Va., Anderson, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Millen, called Camp Lawton, and know something of prison life.

Our treatment was cruel, barbarous and inhuman. To accuse them of murder is mild and no fit way to mention it.

I will here state, without reserve, that it is impossible to magnify the horrors of prison life among the rebels during this war. Imagine, sir, 30,000 men in an enclosure of 25 acres; without shelter, stripped of clothing, or worn out; a pint of poor meal and a spoonful of rice, the average day's ration, with a stick of green pine, about the size of your arm, to last two days, with which to cook it; exposed to all kinds of weather—dews of night and the scorching sun; disease of every type and nature among them, sick, helpless and forsaken; hundreds prostrate with a loathsome disease, vermin by the quart actually writhing and crawling in scores in their eyes, mouth and ears, literally covered, powerless to pick them off; water filthy, sluggish, insufficient; mind harrowed, fearing death (such a death), yet almost wishing it; many praying for it to end their miseries, and who could blame them; offal of all the camp deposited in a narrow space, above ground, by those able to walk, and in places most convenient for the sick; maggots by the millions breeding in this filth, in every part of the camp crawling and existing; a sickening stench of malaria constantly arising, and inhaled at every breath (rank poison); comrades dead and dying on every hand, inhumanly loaded like logs of wood into

wagons, drawn a distance, unloaded and interred in a shallow depth of earth; those yet alive and expecting death, agonizing from thoughts of such burial; hunger in all its severity, hundreds, yes thousands, actually starving; intellects strong, utterly and hopelessly ruined from long suffering, and you have a very faint idea of that hell upon earth, Andersonville prison; and to add to this long train of miseries a fiend—a devil in human form for keeper—known as Capt. Wirz.

Such men of known severity were universally given commands over prisoners of war throught the South. I ask your attention particularly to this fact.

Whenever Capt. Wirz came among us he was brutal, insulting and cowardly in the extreme, often committing violence upon some poor, weak, starved, sick prisoner.

*Our sufferings might have been much less, by being permitted to go out in squads into the heavy timber close at hand, and collect fuel to warm us, and brush and poles to shield us from the direct rays of the sun and pelting storm, but no such permit could be obtained from any of the keepers we were ever under.* When in transit the majority of the people were indifferent to our forlorn appearance, and when appealed to for a mite to eat, they refused indignantly and with scorn. Some sympathized and administered secretly, but such were Union people.

Upon whose head the responsibility rests, it is mighty, and investigation ought to be had. I know not for what purpose we are asked to give information of prison life, but if it goes to the world we ask none to believe us; and here let me add, but a hasty, incomplete record is made, and which will fail to convey but a weak idea of the reality. I refer you to the report of Miss Clara Barton, printed in the New York Tribune and other papers, last year. The few miserable survivors of those days will testify to my statements, and the spirits of dead comrades, who miserably perished there, call out to me, you have truthfully given to the world the death we died.

Respectfully submitted by,

Yours truly,

F. E. WHALEY,

Amber, N. Y.

FRANCIS A. HOPPING.

HAVANA, SCHUYLER CO., N. Y., *Nov. 2d, 1864.*

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir—I have the honor, in accordance with the circular from the Executive Department of this State, to mention some facts in connection with my prison life. I was a member of the Seventy-fifth regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and at the time I was taken prisoner, serving with the rank of captain.

I was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., 19th September, 1864, under General Sheridan. The most of the men and officers were robbed of their money, watches, and portions of their clothing. We were sent direct to Libby, nothing of particular or unusual interest occurring on the line of march. Many of the men, being robbed of their shoes, were compelled to march barefooted over the rocks until their footsteps could be traced by their bleeding feet. If they asked for the privilege of riding, the usual reply was, "Close up, you damned 'Yank,' or I will put this bayonet through you." We remained at Richmond a few weeks. Our rations while there were about one-half the bulk of our army rations. We were sent from Libby to Salisbury, N. C.; they only traveled by day. Stopped the first night out on the Danville railroad at Clover. We were compelled to leave the cars and occupy as small a space as possible upon the bank without shelter of any kind or blankets. The last of October, night rainy, and all thinly clad, we suffered severely from cold. The next day arrived at Danville, where we were again taken from the cars and herded by the side of the street, and compelled to stand there for several hours through a drenching rain. After the rain ceased, we were packed into tight box cars, fifty or sixty in a car. The heat from our bodies soon generated a steam from our wet clothing, which filled the cars almost to suffocation. The officer in command of our guard seemed determined to render us all as uncomfortable as possible. The next day we arrived at Salisbury, where we remained a few weeks. While there we suffered greatly for the want of food. Many thousand men were here without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness, no blankets, and barely food enough issued to them from day to day to keep them alive; and nearly all without shelter, exposed to chilling winds and rains. Stout, healthy soldiers, by this process, were reduced to

skeletons and the grave in a short time. I saw here Lieutenant Davis, from one of our New York regiments, murdered; I saw the guard deliberately raise his gun and shoot him down. They had what they called a dead line ten feet from the stockade. The guards were mounted upon a platform upon the outside. Entirely outside the dead line stood a large tree from two to three feet in diameter. The lieutenant stood several feet from the tree, at least six feet from the line. The occurrence created no little excitement, but we were powerless in their hands and compelled to submit. From Salisbury we were sent back to Danville, Va., where we were put in close quarters. Here we suffered beyond description on account of cold—naked as we were, and almost all without blankets; some had been able to purchase of the guards. Our food here was still worse than at either of the other places, always limited in quantity, not more than one-third the bulk of our army rations; in kind, frequently unhealthy. Our corn-bread was made of musty meal (ground cob with the corn), and our soup, called beef soup, made from refuse pieces of meat, including the head without being skinned, and often the entrails of the animal were found in our soup.

Our treatment in other respects were inhuman, besides breaking our constitutions and rendering us forever unfit for the army again, if fortunate enough to get north.

We were placed in the second and third stories of the building, and at night only two persons could descend at a time to the privy, and they must return before others could go. Nearly all were afflicted with incontinence of urine, caused by unhealthy food and inhuman treatment. Many were compelled to go down every hour. The consequence was, from one to two hundred would be in line at a time, waiting their turn to attend to the calls of nature. Our officer was shot while pouring some water in his canteen for spilling some upon the window sill and running down the outside of the house. This continued system of treatment reduced every one in flesh who survived. I consider myself a fair average of what their treatment accomplished. I was reduced in a few months from 140 lbs. (my average weight) to 91 lbs., from the best of health when I was captured. I am a specimen of poor health and a broken down constitution. The above is but a faint description of rebel barbarities inflicted upon Union prisoners.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS A. HOPPING.

STEPHEN BABCOCK.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, }  
NEW YORK, *Nov. 4th, 1867.* }Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics :*

Dear Sir—I learned from a recent number of the *New York Tribune*, that you have issued a circular calling upon soldiers and citizens generally to communicate to you any information with reference to the treatment of Union prisoners during the war.

Of my own knowledge I know nothing; but I have a friend who was an orderly sergeant in the Eighty-fifth regiment of New York volunteers, who was captured by the rebels at Plymouth, N. C., was taken to Andersonville, Ga., and kept there as a prisoner about a year.

For the first four or five months of his imprisonment he was confined within the stockade, and was detailed to distribute rations to a certain number of the prisoners. At the end of that time he obtained permission to visit his brother, who was dying from starvation in the hospital outside the stockade. He was then detailed for duty as a clerk for a rebel surgeon, which position he held until the end of his imprisonment.

During his entire imprisonment he kept a daily journal, and his diary contains many thrilling accounts of cruelty practised upon our soldiers. While he was in the hospital department, he had ready access to all of the records of the prison, and when he left, which was near the close of the war, he brought away with him quite a quantity of the prison records.

His name is Edgar W. Irish, and P. O. address is Farina, Ill.

The fact that Mr. Irish kept a daily journal while a prisoner, and brought away with him many of the prison records, makes him peculiarly well fitted to give information on that subject, and I have no doubt but what, if you request it, he will cheerfully give you information upon that subject.

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN BABCOCK,

*N. Y. Inst. for the Blind, 34th-st. and 9th av., N. Y. City.*

BURTON B. PORTER.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December 12, 1867.*A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Colonel and Chief of Bureau :*

Sir : I have the honor to report that I, Burton B. Porter, late captain of Company G, Tenth New York Cavalry, was taken prisoner on the 24th day of June, 1864, at the battle of St. Mary's Church. As soon as I was taken I was stripped of boots, hat and money,—in fact everything, and kept on the skirmish line until one of my guards was killed and another wounded, then taken to the rear, kept over night with a number of other officers and men, and started on the march for Richmond barefoot; the bottoms of my feet blistered from toe to heel, the sun burning my head, and occasionally pricked with a sabre to keep along. At dark we reached Savage station, and were allowed to lie on the ground until morning, when we were put on board of the cars, and reached Libby prison at noon the second day after we were taken, not having had a single mouthful to eat since we were taken. My case was but one out of fifty as bad. While in Libby we got just enough to keep from starving. After five days we were moved to Lynchburg, Va., and from there 1600 of us were marched to Danville, Va., seventy-two miles, in less than four days, then crowded into box cars, fifty-five prisoners in each, and not allowed any water all night long, though the weather was exceedingly hot. In this way, with but very little to eat, we were taken to Macon, Ga., and the enlisted men went to Andersonville. About the first of August we were moved, 600 of us, to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire in the city jail and work house. Our rations were very small, but better than they were at Macon. The yellow fever broke out in our prisons, but only a few died. The first week in October we were moved to Columbia and marched into an open field. About 1600 of us were here kept with a strong guard about us, until, on the 24th of November, myself and Lieut. Meyers, of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, escaped, and after eighteen nights' travel reached Grahamsville, S. C., near Broad river, having traveled about 200 miles, and passed the rebel pickets for eight nights in succession, and experienced many hair breadth escapes, besides being almost starved a portion of the time. On the morning of the 12th of December, we gave ourselves up to the advanced outpost of the rebels, supposing they were our troops; our troops occupied the same post the night before. We were taken back to

Charleston, kept in jail for three days with scarce nothing to eat, and then sent to Columbia, S. C., again. The prisoners had been moved into the lunatic asylum yard. We were kept there until the 14th of February, with but a small quantity of wood and just rations enough to keep soul and body together. We did not have a single ration of meat issued to us from October to the time we were moved. On the night of the 14th, myself with five others made our escape from the cars, and after dodging the rebel army and almost starving for seven days and nights, reached Sherman's army on the morning of February 22d, 1865. We came to Fayetteville with his army, and thence to Washington, where I was mustered out, having served three years and five months. I was a perfect wreck of my former self, and am not well yet, and never expect to be, from my treatment in rebel prisons. This is but a mere outline. My present address is Baltimore, Md., corner Eastern avenue and President street; my age, thirty-five; rank in service, enlisted as a private, promoted to sergeant, thence to lieutenant, then to captain; all in the Tenth New York Cavalry.

Yours respectfully,

BURTON B. PORTER.

NATHAN LANPHEAR.

NILE, *November 4th*, 1867.

Colonel—I learn that information is wanted in your department in regard to the treatment of Union prisoners in the late rebellion. I will give you my experience as a prisoner for about eight months. I was commissary-sergeant of the Eighty-fifth New York volunteer regiment, infantry; was captured April 20th, 1865, at Plymouth, N. C.; was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where I arrived about the first of May, having been crowded into box cars all the way, without any chance of getting rest. We were marched from the depot to the stockade, about one-half mile, by the detested Captain Wirz. He was a very abusive man, threatening to put a ball and chain on every man if they did not stand up and march in four ranks. He said we were damned pretty soldiers, and he could whip a regiment of us with a broomstick, and all this time he had his revolver in his hand cocked and ready for action. We were drove through the gate of the stockade just at dark, and told to take care of ourselves. We asked the sergeant where we should go, as we could see nothing but a crowd of beings, not looking human, black with smoke and dirt, and such a stench,



enough to take a man's breath. He, too, told us to go where we damned pleased, but if we went near the dead line we would be shot. Where the said line was we knew not, so we lay down on the ground near the gate, and this motley crowd came around us begging for something to eat, but we had nothing to give. Thus passed my first night in a rebel prison. I remained there until the 11th of September, and during that time I saw more suffering, misery, degradation, death, starvation, etc., than I ever supposed it was possible for human beings to endure. We got a small ration of coarse corn meal, and a small piece of bacon at first; but this was soon reduced smaller as the number of prisoners increased. Frequently days without anything at all. I never was furnished anything to cook my meal in, or anything to protect myself in any way from the elements, and I never knew of any that were furnished anything to help themselves with. Some eat their meal raw, others mixed it up with stuff called water and eat it, some managed to get wood and bake it. Under this treatment men soon became diseased, and for want of proper food died by thousands. After all that has been said and written about this place, the facts are yet a secret—language cannot express them. The rules of the prison were very tyrannical and unjust; men were shot down in cold blood, perfectly innocent of any crime, by the carelessness of the guards shooting at men near the dead line, but killing men a number of rods away. A man's life was not safe in any place within that stockade, aside from starvation and disease.

On the 11th of September I was sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed on the old race course ground under guard and kept about one month. The ladies of the city were disposed to give us something in the line of clothing and provisions, being ashamed of our condition, I suppose. But the officers soon stopped them, and would not allow them to do any thing for us. I will give one day's rations that we received here, it being more of a variety than common, but the quantity about the usual amount, to wit: one-quarter pound of bacon, one-half pint of meal, one gill of flour, two spoonfuls of molasses, two spoonfuls of vinegar, one gill of rice, one spoonful of lard, one spoonful of salt, all raw and no wood to cook it with; but we managed to find sticks enough to make small fires, and, by great economy, to cook it so that we could devour it. We had the best quality of rations here of any place I was, in the confederacy; but our camp was a low, flat piece of ground, and in wet weather was completely submerged by water,

so that a man could not lay down without laying in water, and to stand up was impossible in our weak state long at a time. On the 6th of October I was sent to Florence, S. C., about 100 miles north of Charleston, and placed in a stockade. The commander was Colonel Iverson, and the stockade manager was a lieutenant by the name of Barrett, and the most overbearing and abusive man I ever saw; he could not say or do anything bad enough for the Yankees. At one time, about the first of November, he allowed us to go out at the gate to get some wood that was outside near by under guard. He stood on the top of the frame over the gate, and had his revolver in his hand, and said if we went out faster than one at a time he would shoot us. There was a large crowd waiting for their turn, and they got crowded up towards the gate somewhat, and he commenced shooting at the crowd, one ball coming very near me, striking the ground in front and throwing mud in my face, but no one was killed at that time, I believe. But I have known at that place poor, weak and sick men to be shot down dead by the guard, because they came near the dead line. Our rations here were the smallest of any place I was while a prisoner. It was reduced down to one-half pint of meal per day and nothing else, and frequently not anything, at one time three days in succession, I believe. There was, about the first of November, clothing come there from our government, and those that were entirely destitute got one garment each, but those that had anything to cover their nakedness could not get any thing. It was getting cold weather, and I was weak, but not very much diseased, but I thought I could not stand it on such fare through the winter; and as I learned that they wanted carpenters to go outside to work about two miles away, at the village of Florence, I offered my services and was received, with the promise of better rations and clothing. Accordingly I went out and took the oath not to run away, etc. But they told me I could not have any blanket or clothes until our government should send some more, as there was none on hand. This was at the headquarters of Col. Iverson, and around the room that he was in was a row of beds for the officials, and on every one of them was a U. S. blanket, but none for a destitute Union soldier.

This is but a little of my experience, but if it will be any benefit I will give it freely and more. My residence is at Nile, Allegany county, New York. I am 42 years old.

Yours,

NATHAN LANPHEAR.

J. M. WILSON.

SHORTSVILLE, *Feb. 15th, 1868.*

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE :

Dear Sir—As I picked up an Albany paper to-day, I saw the word Andersonville. The word looked so familiar, I stopped to peruse the paragraph, and on reading it, I saw a request to those who had been prisoners, to send in their names, and a statement of their treatment, &c. My name is J. M. Wilson, formerly of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth regiment, N. Y. S. V. Enlisted July 28th, 1862. First our whole regiment, with others, were captured under the traitor Miles at Harper's Ferry, September 15th, 1862; exchanged December 4th, 1862; was at the battle of Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, and was wounded three times in that engagement, once in left hand, and twice in right limb, in the knee, by a ball, and in the calf of the same leg by buckshot; was captured and taken to Richmond, where all the prisoners, including myself, were searched. I secreted twenty dollars in my cap, and hid my watch in a loaf of bread, said loaf costing me a dollar in silver. This was on the ground floor of Libby; we were removed from there to Scott's building, and thence to Belle Isle, where we had some hard fare. We had two and a half inches square of corn bread, hard enough to knock a beef down, with six pails of bean soup—or rather one quart of beans and fill the pails up with James river water—for 100 men's rations per day. I saw upwards of forty men frozen to death during the winter, on account of being robbed of their clothing and being without tents; saw four men shot by guards for getting too near the breastworks which surrounded the prison. Left Belle Isle Feb. 22d, 1864; put in a rude building one day and night, and then sent to Andersonville, Ga.; arrived at the latter March 1st; found 900 prisoners here; five men shot while trying to escape on the way; prisoners coming in all the time until I left, which was the 8th of September; the mortality was upwards of fifty, as near as I could ascertain; was over 30,000 prisoners there some of the time; counted 178 bodies, July 29th, at dead house; saw six prisoners hung, July 11th; one was Fairchilds, from Rochester, N. Y., I think of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York. Started for Savannah, Ga., September 8th, and arrived there on the 9th; was used rather better here than at Andersonville. Left Savannah October 12th and arrived at Camp Lawton, near Millen, in the evening; fared very well here as long as we were well, but had

no medical care when sick. About 1,700 prisoners took the oath of allegiance and enlisted as Johnnies, out of this prison. During our stay, November 8th, we were furnished ballots and voted; A. Lincoln got 934 majority. November 14th and 15th we got no rations; 16th got half bushel sweet potatoes to the 100 men; November 21st left Lawton for Blackshire, Ga.; was five days without rations, then got one pint of shelled corn; I bought two chickens, and paid \$20 in Confederate money for them; November 26th, paroled for Florence, S. C.; got to Florence 29th of November; 30th, Lieut. Barrett shot in amongst the boys, and killed one and wounded two more. December 10th and 12th, some seventeen or eighteen prisoners sick; froze to death. February 15th, left Florence for Wilmington, N. C.; got there the 17th; 19th, went to Goldsboro'; 20th, come back to Wilmington; escaped and was captured again, and shackled and handcuffed; taken back to Goldsboro; 27th, was paroled; 28th, came on cars to Wilmington; March 4th, got on board propeller California; laid inland until the 8th, got to Annapolis the 10th; got clothing, commutation for rations and received furlough on the 17th, but was five days getting home, on account of the freshet; was charged \$9 in the city of Albany, at Farmers' House, for four meals and two night's lodging. I was confined in ten prisons south, and escaped twice, but was captured both times; the last time I was ironed, for doing what I supposed was a prisoner's privilege.

The prison keepers' names, that I can remember, are as follows: Keeper of buildings in Richmond, Lieut. Roos; Belle Isle, inside, Sergeant Marks; Andersonville, Captain Wirz; Savannah, Lieutenant Davis, afterwards hung as a spy; Lawton, Captain Sutherland; Blackshire, Captain Sperry; Florence, Lieutenant Barrett.

I was discharged at Elmira, May 30, 1865, but did not get my three months' extra pay for being a prisoner. The War Department says I am not entitled to it. My claim has been pending over twenty months for \$100 additional bounty, and I don't know but what they will cheat me out of that yet. Major C. A. Richardson, of Canandaigua, is my attorney. Now if you can help me in any way, if you have any authority to do so, I wish you would please do so, and oblige,

Your humble servant,

JOHN M. WILSON.

SHORTSVILLE, ONTARIO CO., N. Y.

N. B. I could write ten sheets of foolscap and not inform you

of all that transpired under my own observation; but I think I have written enough at present. If you want any more information, I will write again, on receipt of a letter from you. Please direct as above.

LEE S. BREESE.

CATON, STEUBEN CO., N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1868.

Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE,

*Chief of Bureau of Military Statistics, Albany, N. Y.:*

Colonel—I herewith have the honor to submit, for your consideration, a few facts concerning the capture and death of Niles D. Breese, a member of Company H., Third regiment New York cavalry.

Was enlisted on the 2d day of February, 1864, at Rochester, N. Y., in Captain Wilson's Company, H, Third regiment New York Cavalry. Was captured while fighting with Sheridan in front of Richmond, October 7th or 8th, 1864, and died from exposure and want of food, December 31st, 1864, at Salisbury, North Carolina.

We are informed by Mr. Frank Griswold, a member of the Third Cavalry, who was confined in the same prison with Niles, and was acquainted with him, and a witness to his death, that "he died of starvation and exposure."

Mr. Griswold's address was, when he wrote us concerning the death of N. D. Breese (my brother), Middleport, N. Y., on the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Griswold tells us that "he died like others, insensible of his real condition," reduced so low that he was rendered incapable of comprehending his real situation.

I should be glad to submit any information concerning the young "martyr to his country" at any time.

Many who were captured with him, and were offered "liberty," by joining the confederate army, did so; but Niles refused, with others, saying "let us die for our country, brothers, if die we must, but never lift an arm against her." He was in the seventeenth year of his age when he enlisted—a noble boy, weighing 165 lbs.—large of his age, but not strong enough to endure confederate barbarity.

I was a member of Company D, Twenty-third regiment, N. Y. Vols., serving about fifteen months, and discharged by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability.

If you will communicate with me in regard to the kind of information that you desire, I shall be most happy to comply.

I have the honor to be, colonel,

Most respectfully, &c., yours,

LEE S. BREESE.

GEORGE H. CASLER.

CAMILLUS, *Nov. 8th*, 1868.

Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE:

Dear Sir—I noticed your circular in the *Tribune*, asking for information in regard to the treatment of Union soldiers in southern prisons. I would say that I was formerly a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, N. Y. S. V. My name is Geo. H. Casler; age at the time of enlistment twenty-one years; by occupation a farmer. Held the rank of a sergeant in the army; received a commission as lieutenant, but did not muster on account of not being able to return to duty until near the close of the war. Was captured the 6th day of May, 1864, in the wilderness; was confined at Andersonville, Ga., until September 15th; then taken to Florence, S. C.; finally paroled on or about the 26th day of February, 1865.

Our treatment at Andersonville was very bad—scanty rations, hot weather and a swampy camp, with no medical attendance, made the ravages of scurvy, dysentery and diarrhœa terrible. Men were shot without cause or provocation. I was witness to the shooting of two men on June 21st, 1864; one shot through the hip and another through the head. They were running along near the dead line, on their way back from getting some water. When they were wounded, they did not touch the dead line at any time. I was just behind them in the same path, June 22d; saw another man just after he was shot, heard the report of a gun, saw the man wounded in the hip so that he could not live, saw several others after they were shot, but did not witness the shooting. Sometimes we suffered very much with hunger. A sanitary cup full of cooked rice, bitter with pitch, often made our rations for twenty-four hours; a pint of meal was our usual rations.

When we left Andersonville, we received a piece of corn bread about four inches square, and a piece of bacon, to last us until we arrived somewhere, which proved to be Florence, S. C., four days and nights on the road. When we arrived at Florence, we were most starved to death. They promised us something to eat,

but it came in so small quantities as to not appease our hunger at all. Tried to escape, but escape was impossible—could not run or walk fast to save my life. Cold weather came on soon, and then we suffered for want of something to keep us warm. Clothing was sent us, we knew by our guards appearing in new Yankee hats and caps; we received a few shirts, drawers and stockings as our share. Express boxes came with nothing in them, showing the brutality of our keepers. Saw a man shot one day during the winter, and the sentry would not allow any one to approach the man to help him. When the guard shot a man, no notice was taken of it. Col. Iverson was commandant of the post, and he deserves hanging as much as Wirz ever did. Heard him remark in a sneering manner as some sick men were passing by, "They want a little beef-tea," &c. Men were frozen to death, while others had their limbs frozen, the flesh all dropped off up to their knees—a horrid sight to behold. Any quantity of wood near by, but they would not let us get it. Men were taken outside and tied up by the thumbs, to make them give up their greenbacks, and many other things equally brutal. As this is all I have time to write, I will close.

Yours truly,

GEO. H. CASLER.

JAMES R. LANGHAM.

AUBURN, N. Y., *November 4th*, 1867.

Dear Sir—In answer to your advertisement, I would say my son, John C. Langham, enlisted in the Third New York Veteran Artillery, Battery I. Enrolled 29th September, 1862, as private; was taken prisoner at the battle of Kinston, N. C., on the 8th of March, 1865, and was marched to Libby prison, Richmond, where his rations was one pint of meal per day. Arrived in Richmond on the 23d of March, 1865. Was in prison a few days, and fed three ounces of bread and the same of rotten ham, dug out of the ground after being buried a spell to make it palatable, he says; but, as luck would have it, the poor boy was paroled and sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., by reason of general orders, and was discharged on the 21st day of June, 1864. He was in his fifteenth year when he enlisted. He was a driver, and had two horses shot from under him. They took all his clothes off, and he marched into Richmond with nothing on but shirt and pants. He said it was an awful sight to see the poor soldiers in

prison, almost starved to death. He thought he was one of the lucky ones, and I think so too.

JAMES R. LANGHAM.

P. S.—He has gone sperm whaling now to the Indian ocean, and so I answered the advertisement for him, knowing the circumstances.

J. R. L.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, *Colonel and Chief of Bureau :*

William Johnson, Montgomery, O. Co.—I am thirty-four years of age ; was private in Co. H., Fifth New York Heavy Artillery ; belonged to Sheridan's army ; was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Creek, on the 19th of October 1864 ; was taken from there to Richmond by the provost guard of Early's army ; was robbed on the way of overcoats and blankets, and anything valuable we had. If a man had a pair of boots on the rebel officers ordered them taken off, and took them or gave them to one of their soldiers ; this I have seen them do in the streets of Richmond ; so many of us as were left barefooted were turned into the Libby prison ; they took any money, watches, knapsacks, haversacks and canteens ; anything we had secreted the prison authorities took from us. We got about one-third of a ration of corn bread and black pea soup daily. About the fifth of November we were taken out and crowded into box cars, so we could not sit down ; several of our men died on the way ; we were sent to Salisbury, North Carolina.

There were about nine thousand men in the prison ; all the clothes we had was one shirt, one pair of pants, and a blouse and a piece of shelter tent, then we begun to feel the horrors of that place ; we got no tents ; there never was one tent to the hundred men ; we got railroad spikes and dug holes in the ground ; there we lived all winter ; the bare ground to lie on, no blankets to cover us ; when we got chilled on one side we had to turn over on the other, and so freezing by night and starving by day, we spent miserable weeks and months too horrible to tell, in a civilized country ; the mud was three to five inches deep ; hundreds of us were barefooted ; our rations were one pint of corn meal, or that amount baked in bread, and one half pint of rice water ; seldom ever got any meat ; had to drink muddy, filthy water out of holes dug in the yard. We had to tear our shirts or some



other clothing into strings, to draw the water out some thirty feet, although there was a large stream of water running past the stockade. I have gone seventy hours without anything to eat, then got one pint of corn meal. In January and February, 1865, once every week, we would not get anything for forty-eight hours to eat, then the rebel officers would come in when they thought we were starved out, and ask us to enlist in the rebel service, but, to the honor of our men, death was preferred to such dishonor. Then I have seen the officers on the stockade order the guard to shoot among us to gratify their fiendish hate, then laugh and say "I reckon I killed a Yank that time." There was no medicine, nor more than two doctors. Men got sick, lay on the ground, and died; would be thrown on a mule wagon, about twenty at once, taken out and dumped in a hole; as it was easy carting twenty of them, they were reduced to skeletons. We were paroled on the second of March, 1865.

About one-half of all of the men died in four months. This is a part of my prison experience among the rebels; none but those who suffered can realize the horrible suffering of Union soldiers in the winter of 1864 and 1865. I am prepared to testify to all that is here written.

Address WILLIAM JOHNSON.  
MONTGOMERY, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

JONAS H. KOCHER.

HAMLIN, *November 10th*, 1867.

Colonel DUGANNE:

Dear Sir—In accordance with your order, I write you, and will try and give you as correct a statement as I can.

I was a sharpshooter in the Fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, at the time of my capture. It was on the 19th day August, 1864, at the capture of the Weldon railroad, by General Warren. I furnished my own gun, and when taken, threw it under a brush heap; it was a telescope rifle. They took us to Petersburg, and kept us all night on a small island in the river. The next morning we were examined, and all our tents, rubber blankets and extra clothing taken from us—canteens, knapsacks and everything that would have been of service to us. Then we were shipped by rail to Richmond, and put into an old tobacco warehouse opposite Libby. Here we were stripped of our clothing and again searched, and all our money taken from us with the promise that it should

be paid back when exchanged, but we never saw it again. After the third day of our stay in Richmond, we got some rations in the shape of a little bacon and corn bread. Sunday, August 21st, we were sent to Belle Island. Here, I will mention, my bunkmate was taken with me, and shared all my hardships. On Belle Island we sometimes had wheat, but mostly corn bread, about one-fourth the rations in our own lines, with a little stinking bacon. Every morning we were marched out and counted back one by one; there were about 2,000 of us at that time. It was a common thing for somebody to get shot by the guard every day we were there, although the deaths were few, for the men had not got reduced by short rations yet. Three weeks we were there without any shelter whatever. Then we got some old tents issued to us, and on the fifth day of October we were marched out and sent by rail to Salisbury, where we saw hard times. Here we lay six long weeks without any shelter and with a small allowance of wood, and we had some very cold nights of it. We were 10,000 strong when we went there, but death soon thinned our ranks. At last we got one Sibley tent to every one hundred men, and into these we crowded and shivered. By-and-by we got more tents. Then we had a gang of men out after wood; they had to go thirty miles by rail after it, and by drawing one load for the engine house, we had the rest for our camp. Then each hundred men were allowed what four of us weak men could bring in at once for one day, which was a very small allowance. On the 25th of November we tried to break out, but failed by being in too much of a hurry; we lost sixteen killed and fifty wounded, which all but three or four died before we left. Our camp was one complete mud-hole of mire and filth. The men became like so many dumb brutes, they were so badly demoralized by hunger. At that time we had had no rations for forty-eight hours, and got none that night. Then commenced the scene of death in our midst; from ten to twenty at first, but, as the winter advanced, the number increased to sixty or seventy, until the 22d day of February, when we were less than 5,000 strong, the rest having died. A very few escaped, and among those was Richardson, of the *Tribune* correspondents, and Davis, of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. We left on the 22d of February for Richmond by rail, and was three days in going; we lost some twenty men in that time from our train. After we got to Richmond we were sent to the old tobacco house again, and there kept for three weeks more, where we lost many more of our men, and

I have seen them lay around in the dead house until the rats would eat their faces all off. From there we were sent down the James river to our lines, and on our passage to Annapolis, out of 1,500 we lost twenty-four men. I arrived home in March, weighing 124 lbs., and when captured weighed 185 lbs.

I was a private of the First battalion, New York State Sharpshooters, and Sixth company. I am twenty-eight years old, and a farmer by occupation.

JONAS H. KOCHER.

My present post office address is,  
CLARKSON, MONROE CO., N. Y.

WILLIAM HUNTLEY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1867.

A. J. H. DUGANNE :

Dear Sir—As you are filing a record of the brave men of this State, who left their homes to fight for the cause of liberty, the freedom of those held in bondage, and the maintenance of our republican form of government and the "Star Spangled Banner," I send you a short account of one of our *brave* and *true heroes*, who deserves to be classed among the BRAVEST of the *brave*.

In May, 1861, William Huntley, a printer and engineer, born at Hartford, Conn., and a nephew of the late Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, enlisted in the Twentieth regiment, Ulster Guard, Col. Pratt, at Kingston, N. Y., and went to work in the surrounding towns of the county and raised seven hundred men for that regiment; but a part of them were placed in another regiment. On a bright Sunday morning in May, they left the village for New York, where the men were examined, and Mr. Huntley, not being able to pass the examination of the physicians, was thrown out; but Col. Pratt told him he might go, and when the regiment arrived in Washington his services were accepted, and he remained in the army acting as a scout till February 14, 1863, *without one cent of pay*, when he was appointed an engineer in the navy on temporary service. Previous to this appointment he had been promoted to the grade or rank of major, and had been twice taken prisoner, and five times wounded, slightly. After he entered the navy he was taken prisoner at Bermuda Hundred, and was conveyed to Richmond, where he managed to escape, and gave some *most important* information to our officers and the government, and then again in March 1865, he was taken prisoner on the James river and came near being hung, (as he was suspected of

being a spy), the rebels who captured him having put a rope around his neck for the purpose of hanging him, when he by a sudden spring seized a revolver from a rebel officer and dashed off at full speed, shooting several of the rascals as he ran, who stood in his way. He served two years in the Mexican war, and Gen. Scott said in a letter to Mrs. Sigourney that he (Scott) found Mr. Huntley one of his "*bravest and most trusty men.*" Gen. Wadsworth said there was "*no soldier like him in the field.*" Col. Pratt wrote home that "Mr. Huntley was the most reliable man in the Twentieth regiment," and many other officers have also testified to his bravery and daring deeds. He is now about thirty-eight years old or more. He has suffered many hardships and privations since he was discharged on October 28th, 1865. He has a wife, and last winter, in New York city, they suffered for the most common necessaries of life, while he lay sick with lung disease. On the first of May last, they came to reside in this city, where he has had work for the greater part of the time; but he is now out of employment, and is running in debt for groceries, etc. They are very deserving people and worthy of assistance, and only require to be known to be appreciated.

Hoping that you will make a record of this brave man's service in your military record, I remain yours respectfully,

LOUIS ACTON, *Asst.-Adj.-General*,

MARTIN PARKER.

FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1867.

My name is Martin Parker, twenty-two years old December 22d next; farmer; private Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, Company E. My post office address is Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y. I was taken prisoner June 2d, 1864, at Coal Harbor; taken from thence to Richmond, and sent to Libby prison. I remained there two weeks. My rations were a piece of corn bread two inches square and three long, one tablespoonful of boiled beans, a piece of pork two inches square and three-quarters of an inch thick; the beans were sour. The above was my allowance each twenty-four hours. At the end of two weeks I was taken to Andersonville. On arriving at Andersonville all of our clothing was taken from us, excepting our pants, shirt and cap. We had no shelter; were exposed by night and day to the storm and sunshine. It rained incessantly the first twenty-two days I was there. Our rations were about the same as in Libby; sometimes instead

of pork we had beef; sometimes molasses. Our rations for twenty-four hours were not enough for one meal. Our water was obtained from the stream that ran through the stockade; it was as filthy as it could be; all the refuse of the cook-house were thrown into it. I was there when the prisoners hung six of their number for robbery. I think I remained at Andersonville about three months, but I was so demented by starvation that I cannot tell exactly how long. From Andersonville I was taken to Savannah. Our treatment at Savannah was some better. My appetite was so poor that I could not eat my rations; so I would trade two days rations for a loaf of wheat bread, sufficient for one meal. I think I stayed at Savannah about four weeks; then I went to Millen, Ga. Our treatment about the same as at Andersonville, we were kept in a stockade. The water was better than at Andersonville. I remained there until the 19th of November, when I was paroled and sent to Savannah, and thence to Annapolis. I should have been perfectly destitute of clothing had I not stripped one of our soldiers that died of his sufferings. My starvation produced a chronic diarrhœa that still follows me.

Your humble servant,

MARTIN PARKER.

HAMILTON N. HEWITT.

Age, twenty-nine years the 20th day of last February. Occupation, iron moulder. Rank, corporal, D Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment, New York State Volunteers. Taken prisoner, October 14th, 1863, at Auburn, Va. Released, April 20th, 1865, at Baulden, Fla.

I was taken prisoner about nine o'clock in the morning on the skirmish line, by Stewart's Cavalry. They charged on the right of our line, and took myself and one more Yank. After taking us they run us about three miles through the fields up the same road, and there halted long enough for a few of them to see my watch and capture that. Then they started again double quick for I should say nearly two miles farther, and halted again; this time they went through me for my money, found it and took it, about fifty-two dollars. I supposed then they had got through with me, but we find it is the easiest thing in the world to be mistaken, they drove us on about a mile further and halted us about twenty or thirty rods from Gen. Stewart's headquarters. Here they took my boots and another young fellow's that belouged to a cavalry

regiment from Good Hope, Fayette county, Ohio. His name is Jacob A. Harper. We first made some noise about giving them up, and the officer in command hearing it, road up and inquired what was the matter. We told him, and he said they should not take them as long as he had charge of us. The sergeant that was with them said it was orders from Gen. Stewart. He said he would see Gen. Stewart then, and took three Yanks with him to see how it was. He asked Gen. Stewart if their soldiers was agoing to be allowed to take the clothing of the prisoners. He said he gave them orders to take any thing we had that they wanted, and if they could not get it any other way to shoot us and take it away from us. They got our boots. They gave me an old pair of shoes, and Harper an old boot and shoe with the heels out of both. Then we was drove on to Warrenton and there put in jail; was two days there without rations; then they gave us one cracker and a-half a piece; we was there I think three or four days; we then started for Culpepper Court House; before we started they gave us three crackers a piece; this was in the morning; that night we got one ear of hard corn a piece; this was our supper; there was about five hundred of us then together; in the morning we got a half pound of raw beef without salt or anything to eat with it, and started on again for Culpepper; there we was put in a church, and was crowded so that we could not lay down. About nine o'clock that night we got about a-half pound of bacon and five crackers each. The next day I think it was we started for the Rapidan station; got there that night, drawed rations about ten o'clock, left for Richmond at one, and did not get any more rations until the next day after we got there. We was put in I think what was called Scott's prison. By this time Yankee rations had about run out of us, and we were getting very hungry, and rations there looked very slim. We were in this prison three or four days, and then they took us over on Belle Island, where I think there was about as much suffering, considering the number, as there was in any prison south. What I saw there and in other prisons during the time I was a prisoner (eighteen months and fourteen days), would take me a month, and write every evening in the week. I will say I work for my living and do not have a great deal of spare time. I will name the different prisons I was in: was taken 14th October, 1863; was in three of the different prisons in Richmond and on Belle Island, and in the hospital, until along in February, 1864; then we left for Andersonville; arrived

there the 1st day of March, 1864, and got in our lines on the 20th day of April, 1865.

I saw your notice and send you this.

Yours, &c.,

HAMILTON N. HEWITT.

WATERFORD, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

R. McCLERMONT.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, STAR CO., TEXAS, *Dec. 7th, 1867.*

Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE:

Sir—My attention was attracted towards an advertisement in a newspaper (name forgotten) lately, in which you request all or any late New York soldiers, who may have been prisoners during the late rebellion, to send you an account of their captivity. In compliance with this request, I make the following statement:

I was mustered into the United States service as quartermaster-sergeant, Company B, Eleventh New York Volunteer Cavalry, on the 2d of December, 1861, in New York city. In March, 1864, the Eleventh New York Volunteer Cavalry, left Alexandria, Va., for New Orleans, La. In September, same year, we moved to Baton Rouge, La. From thence we often went on scouting and raiding parties into Mississippi. On one of the many raids, I was captured near the Louisiana line. On the 14th of November, 1864, was taken to Jackson, Miss., and kept there in a stockade prison. At the expiration of six weeks, I was brought to Baton Rouge, along with twenty others, for special exchange, which could not be effected at the time; but we were paroled and sent to New Orleans. I was exchanged for an officer of my rank, second lieutenant, in Mobile, on the 4th of March, 1865. During my imprisonment in Mississippi, I was treated much better than I expected to be. I drew my rations regularly, which consisted of a certain amount of corn meal and fresh beef—the precise allowance I do not remember—and one ounce of salt and one ounce of tobacco daily, drawing a week's rations at a time. I can also state with pleasure, that in many ways I was treated very kindly. Citizens visited the prison and made us presents of pickles and such other edibles as were allowed to the confederate prisoners; there were some such there. The guard frequently shared, or offered to share their nick-nacks of eatables with me. I was even offered money on three or four different occasions. And such of us as had

money were permitted to go into the town and purchase such things as we liked, always having a guard with us at the time. It is possible that the very kind treatment I received as a prisoner, may be owing to the fact, that on my being captured I had a Master Mason's and Knight Templar's diplomas with me, which were taken from me on entering the prison, and returned to me on leaving, along with my watch and money, &c. I am happy to state that during the short time I was a prisoner of war, I experienced none of those sufferings or cruelties so many others of my unfortunate countrymen suffered elsewhere. If this slight record can be of any use to you, well; if not, throw it aside.

Sir, I have the honor to remain, your obd't serv't,

R. McCLERMONT,

*Captain Com'd'g Co. A, Forty-first Reg't, U. S. Inf.*

J. P. SPOFFORD.

BROCKETT'S BRIDGE, N. Y., *Nov. 4th, 1867.*

Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE :

Sir—At your request I send the following statement: I was taken prisoner on the first day of July, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. I was then lieut.-colonel of the Ninety-seventh New York volunteers, Second brigade, Second Division, First army corps; was taken to Richmond; entered "Libby" July 18th; I escaped through the "Tunnel," got 28 miles from Richmond, and was captured near New Kent C. H.; was taken back and confined in a dungeon six days on bread and water. In May following I was sent south to Macon, Ga.; stayed there until about the 10th of June; was then (as one of the fifty officers to be placed under fire by order of the rebel government) sent to Charleston, S. C., and placed under the fire of our own guns, and remained there until the 3d of August, when we were exchanged.

I suppose the above is about the amount of information you want of me. My experiences during the thirteen months I was a prisoner, were very varied, and if properly written out might be interesting to some, but I have not the faculty of doing it as it should be, therefore it has not been done.

Any information I can give you, I shall be pleased to do it.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,

J. P. SPOFFORD,

*Late Col. 97th N. Y. V., and Brv't Brig. Gen.*



The following lines were composed by Thomas J. Hyatt, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers :

WILL YOU LEAVE US HERE TO DIE.

When our country called for men, we came from forge, and store and mill,  
From workshops, farm and factory, the broken ranks to fill;  
We left our quiet, happy homes, and dear ones we loved so well,  
To vanquish all the Union foes, or fall where others fell.  
Now in prison drear we languish, and it is our constant cry:  
O! ye who yet can save us, will you leave us here to die?

The voice of slander tells you, that our hearts were weak with fear,  
That all, or nearly all of us, were captured in the rear.  
The scars upon our bodies, from musket balls and shell,  
The missing legs and shattered arms, a truer tale will tell.  
We have tried to do our duty, in the sight of God on high,  
O! ye who yet can save us, will you leave us here to die?

There are hearts with hope still beating, in our pleasant northern homes,  
Waiting, watching, for the footsteps that may never, *never* come;  
In southern prisons pining, meager, tattered, pale and gaunt,  
Growing weaker, *weaker* daily, from pinching cold and want;  
Their brothers, sons and husbands, poor, hopeless captives lie,  
O! ye who yet can save us, will you leave us here to die?

From out our prison gate, there's a graveyard near at hand,  
Where lie twelve thousand Union men beneath the Georgia sand;  
Scores on scores are laid beside them, as day succeeds to day,  
And thus it will be ever, 'till they all shall pass away,  
And the last can say, when dying, with upturned and gazing eye:  
Both love and faith are dead at home—they have left us here to die!

PRISON HOSPITAL, CAMP SUMTER, }  
ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA. }