

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

ALBANY.

G. WENDELL, PRINTER.

1866.

State of New York.

No. 71.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 2, 1866.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
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STATE OF NEW YORK:

BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD,
ALBANY, February 2, 1866. }

To the Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN,

Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR—Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1864 requires that an annual report shall be made by the Chief of this Bureau as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as the condition of materials will permit. In compliance with this requirement I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY,

Chief of Bureau.

REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD,

ALBANY, *February 2d, 1866.* }

The Bureau of Military Record was created by an order issued by Governor MORGAN in December, 1862, under authority of chap. 477 of the laws of that year. Its powers and duties were prescribed by act of the Legislature, April 8, 1863, which was passed with scarcely a dissent, and was approved by Governor SEYMOUR.

These powers and duties were again recognized and confirmed, and the Bureau was constituted a distinct military office, by the act of March 21, 1864, which was passed with equal unanimity, and approved by Governor SEYMOUR.

In 1865 there was additional legislation recognizing and providing for the further usefulness of the Bureau. Its general scope remained as at first. This was marked by like unanimity, and received the approval of Governor FENNER.

The office, so organized, now submits its third annual report. Responsible for its action to the authorities which created it and defined its duties as above, and seeking in nowise to interfere with or embarrass any other department—or to limit or hinder the full scope of action of any—it recognizes at the same time its own obligations to fulfill the declared will of the people in relation to those records and memorials of the war, specifically referred to below. To perform this duty well, gives full employment for its energies.

The objects of this Bureau are declared by law to be :

I. *To collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or who may hereafter volunteer or be mustered, into the service of the General Government from this State, since April 15, 1861, and the personal history of such person while in such service, as far as the same can be ascertained.*

II. *A record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history; and,*

III. *An account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State.*

The work thus imposed has been prosecuted throughout the past year with no little success. The manner of accomplishing the above objects is submitted in the following pages.

When the suggestion that such an office should be established, was made by a brave and distinguished son of New York,—whose well earned insignia of rank are enhanced by that other badge of honor, a mutilated limb—the idea became a cherished one with Governor MORGAN. His judgment quickly accepted the future value of such a collection, and the result of a prompt conference with Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, the present Comptroller, was the adoption of means to make practicable the conception.

Pursuing its defined duties an ample field of inquiry was entered upon by the Bureau. The sources of information are varied and fruitful. Statistics accumulate incessantly, and interesting facts multiply day by day. The mass of data already gathered is under process of classification. The mine of research is still rich, and cannot fail, when fully worked and properly tested, to furnish the purest ore for future history.

It is the time and place here, now that a return to peace permits a calm retrospect, to allude in congratulation to the wisdom of that policy which constituted this Bureau as one of the working offices of our State, while yet the facts and details to be committed to its keeping were within reach of contemporary seekers. Severe experience in the past had taught this commonwealth the value and necessity of providing for the accuracy and permanency of her future military records and statistics, and it would have been the worst of public neglect had the action of our State throughout the great struggle just closed, been left for record to chance and contingencies, as in the previous wars of our country.

After the war of the revolution, when the gratitude of the new republic sought to establish its defenders in landed homes upon the rich reserves of Central New York, a continued scene of wasteful litigation followed in the effort to ascertain the identity of claimants. This evil was of such magnitude that the calendars of the courts were over-burthened with claims, and it became imperative to institute a commission with arbitrary powers; and only by this means was even doubtful judgment decreed. If, at

the close of the revolution, our State had found itself officially possessed, as it does at the termination of the rebellion, of enlarged official records, and the detailed histories of its soldiery, man by man, as well as of organizations, there would to-day be hundreds of soldiers' families in thrift and competence, and masters of their bounty land. But because no such record existed, these worthy patriots died as they had lived, their claims unrecognized, their services unrewarded.

The extent of the work involved in the creation of this Bureau, was, in the main, foreseen by its early friends, though the almost limitless variety of facts which were to gather around the name of the soldier, could not, indeed, have been fully anticipated. Who the soldier might be was already a matter of record in the existing military departments, but as a volunteer he soon passed away from neighborhood knowledge to be involved in the mazes of field operations, covering all possible varieties of place and event. To search him out and never again to lose sight of him, till the record closed, either with his death in the discharge of his duty, or his return to the enjoyment of peace, was a difficult task; yet such a task the collections of this Bureau will show has been or is being performed.

In old, long established governments, people have been, for centuries, accustomed to supervision by some form of official scrutiny, and to such supervision they respond as to one of the requirements of life. But in this country the whole science of statistics is a new one. As a young people, our life is pressed into the movement forward—active, energetic, resistless. We are ever impatient of details, if they seem in any wise to create delay. Hence, facts that are worthy of preservation must be obtained, with us, by industry and unceasing exertion. The war, it need not be added, which, while in progress, occupied all minds with its varied interests, essentially increased this labor.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL RECORDS.

As required by the act, the names of all officers and men who have entered the service from this State, are being collected for preservation in due order. The books for this purpose are so arranged as to give the name, regiment, company, rank, date and place of muster, residence, parentage, occupation, and a brief account of services, with such other facts as are of most interest, as well as a reference to the personal history, outline sketch,

newspaper notice, letters or other fuller record on file in the Bureau.

The official statistics of martial history, everywhere, except in this country, have been of organizations rather than of men. There are battalions in the British army at this day whose transmitted names commemorate events as remote as MARLBOROUGH'S conflicts, but the brave MAN, the SOLDIER, whose courage and endurance achieved all regimental fame, has perished namelessly.

In this country, however, it is the soldier, individually and integrally, who is looked after. This is especially true in the Bureau of Military Record, and hereafter, under intelligent supervision, the MAN can be traced through all his service as well as the organization. Henceforth, it may be demonstrated to affectionate research that the loyal life of a brave and faithful soldier is not abandoned to oblivion, like the mere animals of burthen, which drew the military train; but that from the hour he entered into the service, to the last moment of his martial life, he was followed by the eye of the commonwealth, his loving mother.

Thus, we repeat, it is the MAN, beyond all organizations of which he may have been a part, that this office has kept under view, through himself, his commanders, his comrades, his neighbors and his kindred.

To accomplish this task of personal biography, therefore, the Bureau invited the coöperation of all who, from friendship, or through ties of kindred, would bring feeling and interest, as well as care, to the work of collecting detail. Amid rejoicings over victories, or anxieties in reverses, it was the business of this office to observe all with the calmness of reflection and with quiet devotion to its duty. The dead soldier was brought home; his friends and his townsmen buried him with all circumstances of honor; and the events of the day hurried on. But there were thoughts busy, and pens active, to rescue his memory from the tomb; and to draw, even from public and domestic grief, the assistance necessary to make a record of the SOLDIER, and a memorial of the MAN.

Mustering-in rolls, and mustering-out rolls, and death lists, touch but the two extremes of military life. Descriptive lists, hospital lists, and pay rolls, are necessarily but episodic in their character. Designations and enrollments are often arbitrarily changed, while detailments and transfers continually complicate individual history. It demands the closest care to disentangle their crossed threads,

and when they are at length unraveled, they reveal only the regimental identity of a soldier. His record of personal services and varied experience remains obscure or unnoted. He is there named but as a cog of the great military machine. Hence the Bureau of Military Record found, and could not fail to find, its duty to extend beyond the field that is covered by war office blanks and army regulations.

It is related of a famous general that he knew every soldier of his army by name; and although this may be a rhetorical flourish, it becomes significant as an illustration of just what the State of New York is accomplishing now, with a knowledge superadded of much more than a name; that is, of the soldier's personal worth and his precise place in the great fabric of our national defenses. If he was a faithful man, his descendants will be able, through the State's record, to prove the fact; and if he faltered, there will be something of warning preserved, as well of recollection. Thus we insure the appreciation of individual merit, as well as the recognition of embodied service.

This is State policy in its best sense. The narratives of deeds achieved, of sufferings borne in our day, cannot fail to inspire, in proper time, the patriotism of generations that shall follow us. They will continue and perpetuate what is now begun.

SERVICES OF REGIMENTS, COMPANIES AND BATTERIES.

Books of printed forms for obtaining a complete account of the service of regiments, companies and batteries, are in use in the Bureau. They comprehend a series of inquiries covering the authority, when and to whom granted, as well as the time, place and circumstances attending the formation; a specific account of each company, where and by whom raised; a record of bounties and other aid received from the State, from counties, cities, towns and individuals; the time when recruiting begun and when completed; the inspection, term of enlistment, account of flags, departure from the State, assignment to duty and movements; specific details of battles, skirmishes, and other services, casualties, sanitary history, and facts connected with termination of service. The inquiries contemplate a statement so full, as to enable each march to be traced upon a map, and to show the post and movements, and the description of their fighting relative to other regiments in the several battles, so precise that the various positions may be traced on a chart.

Books of returned companies and regiments, personal recollections of officers and men, diaries and journals, letters from the army to the Bureau, to personal friends, or to the public through the newspaper press, are possessed. In addition to these are the connected narratives, in manuscript, prepared for the Bureau by officers of about one hundred and twenty regiments, some of which, in exactness of detail, are admirable compendiums, alike creditable to those who prepared them and the regiments to whose services they relate. Similar accounts are promised from nearly every organization.

Less only in interest and claims to the history of the soldier is the record of the company, battery and regiment. Hence no little effort has been made to secure ample materials in this direction, and with growing success. The subjoined sketches of regiments embrace those organized in the spring of 1861, in the hurry and heat of our first levies.

The data of more full and detailed history are accumulating here, growing up under the thought and reflection of returned veterans who now enjoy the fruits of peace secured by their service in the war. Every variety of campaign duty is narrated in these reports.

Regimental pride will not die out. Men will recollect their flags, and all that was illustrious connected with them. The fame so dearly bought and so fondly cherished, they wish to bequeath to their descendants as a legacy of honor. It is worthy, it is ennobling to desire this, and it is natural to the soldier.

One feature in the material furnished is most noteworthy. In the more formal account of the services of regiments, or in letters of officer or private, there is always manifested a readiness to relate all, whether of reverse or victory, that properly belonged to the military annals involved. This secures the truth of history, and gives us a higher sense of the qualities of our men, for frankness and fearlessness are attributes of the true soldier. Another fact is conspicuous. The absence of asperity toward the soldiers of the South. Their courage, to which General GRANT makes allusion in his report, is not unfrequently noted, and incident and anecdote do much to illustrate the feeling that existed between the men of the respective sides. These remarks do not apply, however, to the rebel civil authorities.

STATISTICS BY REGIMENTS.

Under this head are embraced the whole number of men entering each regiment, the number belonging to it at quarterly intervals, the number killed in battle, died of wounds, of accident, or of sickness, number dismissed and discharged, resigned, prisoners, unaccounted for, returned with regiment, and other compilations, which will include all the men from this State.

AID AFFORDED BY TOWNS, CITIES AND COUNTIES.

Record books for preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties, are in use by the Bureau. The information is systematically sought from official and other sources, and embraces as well what has been done by taxation, local and national, and loans as by individual liberality and effort, and by fairs, churches, schools, academies, and through other organized means. The influence of the war upon general business interests is also made the subject of inquiry.

Chapter 690, of the Laws of 1865, made it the duty of county treasurers, city authorities and supervisors of towns, to furnish this Bureau with a detailed statement of the moneys raised and paid by the respective localities for all objects connected with the war; and the last named officers are directed to make a return of the aggregate number of men raised under the several calls. A summary of these financial statistics will be submitted to the present session of the Legislature. No little difficulty is experienced by many local officials in making up their reports in consequence of the fact that but partial data are preserved. Assisted by their own personal knowledge and that of others, however, they can now furnish statements that are essentially correct, while if the matter had been left till a later period, when the data are lost and those who administered the duties are no longer accessible, this could not be done. In the event of reimbursement of localities for expenditures for war purposes, the importance of a correct exhibit is manifest.

The same act makes it the duty of town clerks and city authorities to furnish a complete record of the names of the officers and soldiers who composed their respective quotas of troops furnished the government during the rebellion, with essential facts in their civil and military history. The ready and general compliance with this requirement is securing a neighborhood record, and greatly increasing the value of the public archives.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

UNION WAR PRISONERS.

To carry out the purpose of a special provision of law, requiring an account of the treatment of Union soldiers from this State in rebel prisons, and a record of deaths therein and other pertinent facts connected with such imprisonment, the Bureau has availed itself of the skilled assistance of Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, who was himself a prisoner for more than a year, and who consented to undertake the duty of corresponding with officers and soldiers of the State of New York, prisoners of war at any period of the rebellion. The result of his labors has been the collection of a mass of interesting details of individual experience, reliable data, and "pertinent facts" connected with war prisons and war prisoners, which are now being arranged in a form suitable for future historic reference. Our soldiers, who suffered imprisonment, have cooperated heartily with the object in view, and their personal narratives cannot fail to constitute a valuable addition to the archives of this Bureau.

OUR STATE IN THE NAVY.

The law last above referred to provides for a personal record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war. Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL was asked to undertake this work, and has zealously devoted himself to it. No little success has attended his labors. Officers and seamen appreciate the interest thus manifested by the State in their career, so fruitful in great results. Mr. BRAMHALL'S accompanying report affords valuable information in regard to the navy as connected with this State.

FLAGS AND MEMORIALS.

Already there have been placed in the custody of this Bureau seven hundred and fifty battle-flags of regiments, batteries and ships. These colors were given to our parting regiments as the highest proof of home faith in their high purpose and gallantry, and were accepted as the most sacred trust—a trust that terminated in many instances only with life. To some thus deposited are attached descriptive sketches, many of which constitute brief but thrilling history of heroic service. The duty of providing for the preservation of these colors, and their appropriate arrangement, is a grateful one.

The memorials here collected embrace relics from all the great

fields of contest, flags and weapons won by the valor of our soldiers, and a variety of articles, many of value, commemorative or illustrative of the war.

LITERATURE OF THE WAR.

The importance of the newspaper as a chronicle of current events, useful for official purposes and essential as a source of history, has been fully recognized, and constant effort is made to obtain complete files of daily and weekly journals, which, through the liberality of proprietors of newspapers, and the interest manifested in our work by managers of reading rooms, has been quite successful, so that the Bureau is now in possession of many files running back to January, 1861, including papers of nearly every county of our own State, and leading journals of other States. General orders of military commanders; manuscript sketches and narratives of camp life, pamphlets, patriotic music and songs, minutes of municipal bodies, reports of supervisors' boards, statistics of religious and secular effort, individual and associated, are accumulating. To these are being added military reports of other States, congressional war documents, and speeches and other papers bearing upon the war. The value of all these to the legislator and historian are too obvious to justify remark here.

DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photography has been a useful as well as accurate servant in the camp and field. Writers may exaggerate, but this art, on subjects not living and changeable, is unerring in its records. By it battle-fields and other points of historic interest are placed accurately before us, not only to gratify proper curiosity, but to preserve to the future a distinct knowledge of the places it represents. Portraits, too, of those who died in the war, and of others whose deeds have made their features an object of common interest, are thus perpetuated, which, had not its ready means been accessible, could not have been preserved to friends and others. The engraver, too, has been more than usually busy during the war, while the skillful draftsman has accurately delineated the geography and topography of localities now famous as battle-grounds and lines of operations. The Bureau has been favored with many valuable donations of these several classes, already objects of daily interest to visitors, and which are specified in the appendix.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

THE SUBJOINED RECORD.

Embraces a summary of the more important events of the former part of the year 1861—covering the first period of the war down to the first battle of Bull Run—with a reference to the labors of the Military Board and the Military Departments; outline histories of the first thirty-eight Volunteer regiments; outline of the services of the Militia regiments in the early part of the war; a brief sketch of the part taken by the several counties during the earlier months of the rebellion; some account of the Union war prisoners; an account of New York in the Navy; list of clerks employed in this office; and a list of donations to the collections of the Bureau.

HALL OF MILITARY RECORD.

At the session of 1865 the Legislature provided for the permanency of the institution which it had created and fostered, by authorizing the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called the Hall of Military Record, as a suitable repository for the records of the war of the rebellion, and for the collections of this Bureau.

The liberality of the city of Albany promptly provided a site for this hall, and, under the supervision of a commission whose high character needs no words of mine but to name the distinguished gentlemen who compose it, the work of preparation for the building has been actively commenced. The commission comprises Governor FENTON, Lieutenant-Governor ALVORD, MILLARD FILLMORE, ENOS T. THROOP, HAMILTON FISH, WASHINGTON HUNT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, MYRON H. CLARK, JOHN A. KING, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chancellor PRUYN, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, JOHN A. DIX, PRESTON KING, IRA HARRIS, and the Chief of the Bureau of Military Record. In this number death has already left a vacancy. The law only provided that the funds to erect this edifice should be raised by voluntary subscription, appropriating no other means for that object. The people, by contributions of money, and otherwise, have indicated their approval of the object, in a spirit that promises full success.

This action of authorities and people in reference to a repository is timely, not only for the security of official and historical papers, for the battle-flags of a hundred battles, and the rare mementoes here deposited, but with confiding hearts, soldiers and orphans, and friends of soldiers, have brought hither the memorials and trophies most prized by them, as a deposit to be cared for by the

Commonwealth. Local officers, who, possessing no secure depository at home, have shown a desire to place, in the custody of such a building, the evidences of their part in the war, both patriotic and financial.

In receiving and thus providing for the custody of these mementos, New York has taken the initiative in that which will forever be of interest to her citizens. It has been suggested that the collections should not be confined to the war of the rebellion; but that whatever illustrates other American wars, or other important events in our history, is worthy of a place therein; and that as our State annals are illustrious in the noblest triumphs of peace, memorials of these should not be overlooked. And shall they not be added? Money is not needed to accomplish this. A suitable edifice once provided, objects of inestimable value would accumulate to an extent that may be judged of by the interest and contributions already made to this Bureau. Other countries possess similar institutions, and hold them as the chiefest among the public treasures. Our own land is full of objects of rare historic value. This fact is revealed by the collections brought together at the great fairs held during the latter years of the war. And the interest, now so fresh in whatever relates to our immediate past, offers an opportunity unusually favorable for securing the nucleus of such a treasure-house. A simple permission to supervisors to do what they generally seem quite ready to do—to levy the inconsiderable quota asked for by the commissioners as a local tax when not voluntarily raised—will accomplish all that is now expected.

The property given by the city of Albany, for the location of this building, comprises an eligible locality, sufficiently near the square designated for the new capitol, and close by the public offices. This Hall would here be accessible at once to the people and to their representatives. When it shall rise in its beautiful proportions, a solid and commodious edifice fully completed, a safeguard will be placed over the war's closest and most minute histories, and a noble monument will embody the gratitude of the State.

THE WAR.

New York was among the first to respond to the call of the Government. The assault upon Fort Sumter was not wholly a surprise. Indeed our thoughtful men had been alive to signs of the coming storm. Even the gathering of the Peace Congress in

February, 1861, to which this State, at no little sacrifice of feeling, sent a number of its most eminent citizens, was a note of preparation, and left little room for hope of avoiding a rupture. Yet the news of the bombardment of Sumter came upon our people, and the State Legislature—then fortunately in session beyond its usual term—as an event too sad for full belief. But the suddenness of the intelligence was followed by prompt and efficient action in every quarter.

A conference at once called at the Executive Chamber, resulted in the organization of the Military Board. This body, composed of the Governor and State officers, made rapid and energetic progress. To its difficulties, which were formidable, we will hereafter briefly refer, for they involve questions of regiments, officials and men, of which it is the duty of this report to speak, of conflicting powers of appointment, of arms to be provided, of clothing to be furnished, of every detail, even to the minutest item, of a great army to be raised in the midst of embarrassments; among which the marvelous response to the call for men, and the liberality of citizens and corporations, were not the least. Our long slumber of peace, lasting from 1815 to 1861, if we omit the episode of the Mexican war, was not conducive to preparation for war. Manufactories of agricultural implements in our State were many, while we had but a single workshop for fabricating arms. We had been strengthened for peace rather than for war. But communications being severed with Washington, the State, at the very threshold of the conflict, was turned back upon its own resources, and, accepting readily the high duty thus devolved upon it, despatched Agents to Europe and to Canada for arms for the entire force authorized by the law then just passed by the Legislature, and took other measures for meeting the pressing wants at Washington.

Reference will be briefly made to the action of the Legislature on the measures for enabling New York to answer the call of the President, which followed closely on the news of open rebellion, embodying a requisition for seventeen regiments of troops. And, incidentally, it cannot be out of place to refer to the honorable fact that nearly a score of these legislators who thus initiated with their votes the work of preparing the way of our State, followed up the public pledge now given with their swords. The lifeblood of some of these earnest men too soon became the tribute of their patriotism, and they stand conspicuous in the immortal roll, as the representative martyrs of the Legislature of New York to the perpetuity of the Union.

The aspect of affairs, so critical in these first days of war, induced the Governors of several loyal States to invite a meeting of their number in Cleveland. This and other striking evidences of popular anxiety at this period, will be glanced at in the narrative which supplements this report, as showing the weighty cares that pressed, and the necessity there existed for prompt action in moving forward the first quotas of troops.

From every quarter came applications, strongly indorsed, for authority to raise men. The people were sensitively alive to the demands of the emergency. Real or fancied delays, whether inevitable or not, were censured without stint, if not without reason, thereby adding to popular excitement. And, while private liberality knew no bounds, public expenditure, always to be rigidly scrutinized, was watched with singular care. The period of lavish expense had not yet come. An instance of this may be given, which possesses some importance in its present bearing. The disaster of Bull Run had checked the spirit of volunteering, which, after the first call was filled, could not be fostered, though troops were now much needed by the Government. In August, to stimulate recruitment, a proposition for the payment of a specific bounty to each enlisted man was made by the Military Board to the Secretary of War. That officer replied by expressing his high sense of the liberality of this State, but added that "the department doubts the policy of offering any bounty, in view of the increase of regular pay provided for by the act of Congress;" and, he further adds, that "*it will be for Congress to provide for the refunding of such bounties on the part of the State, if deemed advisable.*" The board directed the payment of this proposed State bounty. The rate was then *two* dollars for each man!

The emergency was so great that minute men were necessary to save the national capital from capture, and well was it that even a little of the genuine fire of military spirit had kept alive. A few of our militia regiments responded to the pressing call and with an alacrity that stands to their perpetual credit. A brief sketch of their services will be given in the following pages. But, generally, our militia organizations were few; and, with the exception of some fine uniformed regiments, were deficient in discipline and equipment. MEN we had in all their force and patriotism, but beyond their native bravery, and the national characteristic of self-assertion, we were lacking in essentials for attack or defense. Our militia system had failed, to give us the body of a State

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Militia, and the spirit of popular sympathy had been equally wanting. The use of arms was familiar to but a portion of our citizens, and military education had been bestowed upon the merest few. In effect, the CITIZEN SOLDIER existed mainly in theory.

In the rural districts an efficient organization could not be preserved, and even in our cities the full number of men could not be reported in regiments. That round and complete thousand, which has so often since marched on the way to real battle, through the streets of our State Capital, to return with many a sad vacancy in its roll, that noble regimental complement had no real existence before the war.

SPIRIT OF THE RESPONSE.

But the patriotism of the people supplied every deficiency, and the shelves of this Bureau preserve the record and enshrine the memorials of a zeal unprecedented and a devotion unsurpassed. The reports of officers and of men, of counselors and bankers; the returns of those who collected the tax, and those who paid it; the chronicles of four long years of patriotic exertions, are but attestations to the truth of that history which must demonstrate the gigantic services and uncalculating sacrifices of our loyal State of New York.

The officer drew his sabre, and the private shouldered his musket. Upward, from the Hudson to the Lakes, a martial tide swelled, and rolled to the front of battle. And there was behind, always, the great ocean of loyal popular encouragement. While parents were giving their sons, and wives their husbands, to the cause, it seemed but little for our patriotic citizens to fling their worldly wealth upon the common altar. Cities and counties, villages and hamlets, vied with one another as to which should be foremost in contributing to their country. Finance committees, military aid committees, soldiers' relief societies, sprung up everywhere. Supervisors became administrators of the general liberality; every town resolved itself into a bank of credit for the Union. Figures can never estimate the value of this spontaneous financial support, given by towns, counties and individuals, to the government. No guarantee of repayment, no assurance of compound principal and interest hereafter, can liquidate the vast debt of gratitude which the republic owes to its volunteer indorsers and creditors, whose sacrifices sustained and whose confidence inspired our armies.

Cooperating with the numberless financial agencies of rural

communities, the great fiscal institutions of cities advanced their loans, and proffered their discounts by the hundred millions. A monetary pulse throbbed through the commonwealth, responsive to the blood-heat of patriotism. Never were pecuniary liabilities so generously incurred. Never were burdens of taxation invited with such cheerfulness. The statistics of this uncalculating loyalty are constantly accumulating in the archives of our Bureau. They stand as vouchers for the present and attestations to the future, that New York will never "despair of the Republic."

But there were moral as well as material aids working together unremittingly. The clergymen of every religious faith gave to the cause their best wishes, their warmest words. Blending patriotism with their utterances of religious truth, they made appeal for service to the country, and very many of them were found in self-sacrificing attendance on the army. As attendants at the sick bed—as watchers in the hospital—as teachers—as chaplains—incalculable was the influence of these loyal servants of God. Their prayers, their faith, their devotion and their charities, were fragrant offerings to the nation. And they had noble coadjutors in the academical professors, teachers and scholars of our State, whose representatives were found on every battle-field. The college, the academy, the common school of New York, have contributed their best intellect and their richest blood to the defense of a priceless Union.

And how prompt to the call of government was the response of our MILITIA; its gallant officers, its self-respecting men, enrolled as citizen soldiers in the National Guard of the State! Is it necessary to repeat here what is so familiar to the country, that our nation's capital, when first menaced, was saved from capture and spoliation by the timely arrival to its defense of regiments dispatched by New York? Who does not remember the patriotic thrill that alternated all hearts when the lightning flashed to us from Washington its missive of doubt and despotency, of painful peril, of glad and heart-felt relief.

As one who, through his official labors in the Bureau, has felt its value and interest growing upon him day by day, and who now feels assured, however brief may be his further connection with it, that the State will henceforth never allow it to be neglected, the undersigned respectfully submits the present report to the Legislature.

LOCKWOOD L. DOTY,

Chief of Bureau.

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RECORD.

GENERAL SUMMARY, JANUARY TO JULY, 1861.

The memorable political canvass of 1860 being over, the people of this State, in their usual patriotic spirit, accepted the result. In southern States, however, leading men at once sought to make practical their boldest theories of secession. As an early step, three days after the election, a United States senator from South Carolina resigned his seat. Six weeks later the same State passed an ordinance of secession. A week afterwards Major Anderson, in command at Charleston Harbor, was constrained to transfer the U. S. garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter; and two days subsequently the vacated Fort was seized by the rebellious State. Thus closed the year 1860.

The new year of 1861 opened inauspiciously for peace. The South was stimulated to violence by ambitious men, while the North grew calmer and more determined in loyalty as dangers thickened. But events were fast hastening our country to the threshold of that great conflict which renders this century memorable among the ages.

Still our commonwealth hesitated to believe that civil war might not be averted, although its official papers and proceedings everywhere abound with the record of acts and words pointing to a different result. The Legislature met on the first day of the new year. The Governor's annual message urged the importance of fostering a military spirit, dwelt upon the fact that a well regulated militia is a pledge of domestic security and of safety from external violence, and discussed the attempt at disunion. In considering the latter question it was conciliatory in tone and matter, yet replete with firmness. It claimed that New York was ready, in all honorable ways, to aid in reconciling estrangements, and as willing to guaranty the rights of the Slave States as to defend her own.

In opening the Assembly the Speaker referred to the perils that environed the country, to the duty of the people's representatives in the existing crisis, and to the importance of united councils.

In the Senate on the same day, a leading member of the party which had opposed Mr. LINCOLN'S election, submitted a series of resolutions asserting it to be the religious as well as the patriotic duty of each State and each citizen to make every necessary sacrifice to preserve the Union, and directing that the Governor should tender to the President, in the name of the people, the militia of the State, to be employed, in his discretion, in enforcing the laws and maintaining the Constitution.

On the following day was introduced in the Legislature, a series of resolutions which received large support from both parties. These recognized slavery as a disturbing element in the national councils; and, to the end that this impediment to harmony be forever removed, proposed, after the admission of Kansas then not yet a State, to divide the remaining territories into two States, to be admitted so soon as the inhabitants thereof should adopt a constitution, republican in form.

Pacification in sentiment and preparation in act, were the order of the period. Select committees on federal relations were formed, bills for the more complete enrollment of the militia, bills to prohibit the sale of munitions of war or the loan of moneys to States in rebellion, for defining treason, for providing arms, indeed, for giving form in every way to the sentiment of the times, were brought forward. And these measures were but a prelude to many others of like character recorded on almost every page in the legislative journals of that momentous session. The members of both branches were united in action as to the duty of the hour; and the State officers were in harmony with them. The government of the commonwealth, in all its parts, was substantially agreed as to its duty.

During the second week of the year the complexion of national affairs grew clearer. The hopes of many were strengthened. The united, firm and dignified position of our great State, coupled with changes in the President's cabinet, and a disposition on the part of the administration at Washington to stand by the Union, reanimated public confidence in some degree. The stock market and all branches of trade responded. But the feeling was only transient. Adverse forces were still at work and the country drifted inevitably into civil war.

Traditions endeared to both sections now became inestimable. Public days suggested public duties. The eighth of January, celebrated for the brilliant victory at New Orleans a generation before, was made an occasion of more than ordinary interest throughout the State. Indeed, its importance was heightened by the events then transpiring in Charleston harbor. The people felt that Major Anderson was there reasserting the rights whose maintenance had signalized the administration of Jackson; and the day became a starting point of consolidated northern loyalty. Washington's birth day, too, acquired new significance; and has since become more honored at each anniversary, until, at the close of four years conflict, we find it established, by law, as a holiday of the people.

The South was no longer satisfied with mere secession. She clamored for a rebellion in fact. Her desire soon ripened to fruition. On the ninth of January a rebel battery fired upon the "Star of the West," a United States supply ship sent from New York with provisions and munitions for Fort Sumter. On board this vessel also were some regular troops for strengthening the garrison. The news of this act aroused our State and the whole country. Joint resolutions were promptly introduced and speedily adopted by the Legislature, with but three dissenting voices. They referred to the outrage upon the "Star of the West," to the seizure by the South of national property, to the treasonable avowals of Southern senators, to the value of the Union and the necessity of its perpetuity. They hailed with joy the special message of the President, in which he declared his purpose to use the military power against all who resisted the Federal authorities, and tendered to him whatever aid in men and money he might require to uphold the authority of government. They expressed gratitude for the courage and patriotism of those representatives and citizens at the South who labored to save their States from the vortex of secession. Copies were transmitted to the President, to the Governors of the other States, and to the United States Senators from New York. The resolutions were received in varied temper. While the legislatures of northern States combined to emulate the spirit which breathed through them, they met with no favor at the South. The Governor of Virginia understood them to be a declaration of the readiness of New York to coerce slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority. But the sword, he said, never reconciled differ-

ences of opinion, and military coercion cannot perpetuate the Union; for, he added, when the affections of the people are withdrawn, such a course can have no other effect than to exasperate the people thus threatened. By one or two of the Southern States the resolutions were returned without comment. By Georgia, its convention as a response to them, adopted resolutions formally approving the seizure of Fort Pulaski by troops of the State, and requested the Governor to hold the fort until the relations of Georgia with the Federal Government should be determined.

—Patriotic as was the spirit of the New York resolutions, and truthfully as they reflected the sentiment of the people, we yet were ill-prepared to furnish any considerable force. The report of the Commissary General had then just been presented to the Legislature. This showed that our ordnance supplies were largely deficient in almost every respect. Indeed there were few serviceable military stores for issue; and the organized militia were unprovided with reliable weapons. The Governor, in transmitting this report, particularly referred to these deficiencies, and asked the Legislature to take early measures to supply them. To meet emergencies then threatening, he asked for an appropriation to be used at the discretion of the military department. A bill was introduced providing half a million dollars for the purchase of arms and equipments, but it was not passed until just before the close of the session, when events demonstrated the imperative necessity of the measure.

Nominally the arsenals of our State were not destitute of arms and equipments, but they consisted mainly of those which had been returned in bad condition by disbanded militia companies, or by companies that had been supplied with other arms. So little was that powerful corrective, public sentiment, enlisted on the side of the military authorities, that carelessness on the part of the soldier in this regard had been hardly deemed a wrong, and remonstrances of the State's custodian of the arms had brought no remedy for these abuses. Such, too, had been the general indifference, that an appeal to the courts for redress cost more than the award of damages. The Commissary General gives an instance of this: An attempt had been made to recover some arms unlawfully detained by an officer in one of the river counties. A verdict was granted in favor of the State, but the measure of damages was not sufficient to pay the costs of the prosecution. On another occasion,

in prosecuting a person criminally, the grand jury of a neighboring county refused to indict, although the evidence was conclusive, on the ground that a trial would be an expense to the county.

Our organized militia force, though small, was in no respect inferior to any in the Union; and though favorably situated for local defense, it was not adequately prepared for offensive purposes. Its martial spirit was excellent and its discipline good; the lack was in material of war. The organization comprised eight divisions, twenty-six brigades and sixty-four regiments, and numbered about nineteen thousand four hundred officers and men.

To arm this force there were not more than eight thousand muskets and rifles. A hundred and fifty smooth-bore field pieces of every calibre were all the State could command in that direction. Nor were the national authorities then in a condition to supply our needs. Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, before his overt treason, had sent thousands of muskets from the Watervliet arsenal to the South.

The decadence of the military spirit had been gradual, but was nearly absolute. Public money expended to maintain a militia establishment had come to be regarded by a large portion of the people as thrown away. But fortunately for the nation there was yet in every portion of our State, and especially at the principal centers, a few who did not permit the military spirit wholly to die out. Had this been otherwise the federal capital, in the first weeks of the war would inevitably have been lost.

Experience had long suggested important changes in our militia law, though even had more interest in the matter existed before the war, an efficient State military establishment was not practicable. All laws on this subject must have as their foundation the acts of Congress, and the "exceedingly defective character of the act (of Congress) of 1792" prevented those changes in existing State enactments, which were deemed essential to provide a proper military system.

Of those who wisely regarded the military a necessity a number had formed themselves into a State Military Association. Their annual meeting convened at the capital on the 15th of January. The subject of domestic disorder came early before them; they adopted with unanimity a series of resolutions, which, while deprecating a resort to arms, yet regarded a surrender of the rights of the Government as a far greater calamity; denounced as treason all acts contemplating a dissolution of the Union; pledged all

that was dear to the members of the association to maintain the laws and the Constitution, and appealed to the Legislature to pass without delay an act defining treason and providing for a more thorough organization and equipment of the militia. It is well worthy of remark that nearly every officer elected at this meeting, and those also who took prominent part in its proceedings, entered the war, and several have won high honors, while some have lost their lives in maintaining a pledge there made.

On the 12th of January the First division of the State militia tendered their services for any duty required by the emergency. They were conditionally accepted by the Governor. The disciplined troops of this division embraced seven thousand men. Many of them had been trained as artillerists, and were prepared at once to supply the places of the regulars withdrawn from New York harbor to be sent south.

On the 24th of January, the Governor transmitted to the Legislature the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia. These invited all States, willing to unite in an earnest effort to adjust the existing controversies in the spirit in which the Constitution was framed, and to afford adequate guarantees to the slaveholding states, to appoint commissioners to meet in Washington on the fourth of February following. As a response to this invitation, the Governor recommended the appointment of a commission, to be composed of gentlemen in whose characters and patriotism the people could have full confidence; for, he urged, that no proper effort should be left untried to maintain by peaceful means the American Union as it has existed for almost a century. A few days later the Legislature elected David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amariah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardiner, Greene C. Bronson, William E. Dodge, John A. King, and John E. Wool, to represent this State.

Mr. Gardiner declined, and Thurlow Weed was appointed in his place. On Mr. Weed's non-acceptance, Francis Granger was selected to fill the vacancy, and took his seat in the convention. The proceedings of this body are now a matter of history, but it is honorable to our commonwealth that it responded to this invitation of Virginia to aid in effecting a settlement, if possible, of the momentous question then agitating the public mind.

February came and six states had adopted the ordinance of secession. Great anxiety was now manifested in regard to the

border states; for, on their action, it was felt, hung the destiny of the Union. The leaders of rebellion were equally sensible of this, and labored with unceasing zeal to drag them away. Public meetings, imposing in numbers, as well as in names, were held, and official persons labored to save Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri from rebellion. Legislative action was invoked, compromises proposed, and the questions were discussed in the journals throughout the State, as well as in every household. The men who afterwards entered the field were not inattentive to these signs of the times.

On the fifth of February the Governor of Georgia ordered the seizure, in the harbor of Savannah, of several vessels owned in the city of New York, in reprisal for the detention, by the Metropolitan police of the latter city, of arms consigned to the State of Georgia. Three days later, however, the vessels were released.

On the 21st Governor Brown again ordered the seizure of more New York shipping at Savannah, and directed that the ships be detained until the arms, still in the possession of the police, were delivered over to his agents in New York.

These seizures and counter-seizures were cause of no little solicitude. Details of this early act in the history of the war, constituting a document of rare interest, are to be found in the collections of this Bureau, and may hereafter be published. Large quantities of munitions were being shipped from the North to the Southern States, and, with a view to check this traffic, in the latter part of January, the police authorities of the city of New York ordered the detention of an invoice of arms about being placed on board of a Savannah steamer. Correspondence by telegraph ensued between Mr. Toombs and the Mayor of New York upon the subject, and a formal demand was made by an agent of Governor Brown for the release of the arms. A like demand was also made by telegraph on the Executive of this State by the Governor of Georgia. Governor Morgan responded that the grave character and unofficial form of the missive forbade action until better authenticated information should be received. Letters in due time followed from Georgia, and to the renewed demand of Governor Brown the Executive of this State replied:

"I have received duplicate copies of your Excellency's letter of the 25th ultimo, in relation to the seizure and detention of property of New York and Savannah, respectively.

"Assuming I have authority to do so, you expect me to surrender (or formally to withhold) the property alleged to be in the pos-

session of the superintendent of the Metropolitan police, by a given date.

"Permit me to say, that as Governor of this State, I have no power whatever over the officer who made the seizure; no control over the guns themselves; that I was not consulted about the seizure, and had no more knowledge of the fact, nor have I any more connection with the transaction, than has any other citizen of this State; but I do not hesitate to say that the arms will be delivered whenever application shall be made for them. Should such not be the case, however, redress is to be sought, not in an appeal to the Executive authority of New York to exercise a merely arbitrary power, but in due form of law, through the regularly constituted tribunals of justice of the State or of the United States, as the parties aggrieved may elect.

"It is but proper here to say, that the courts are at all times open to suitors, and no complaint has reached me of the inability or unwillingness of judicial officers to render exact justice to all.

"If, however, the fact be otherwise, whatever authority the Constitution and the laws vest in me, for compelling a performance of their duty, will be promptly exercised.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that, while differing widely with your Excellency, as to the right or policy of your acts and of the views expressed in your several communications, I have the honor to be," &c.

The arms were delivered to the agent of Georgia on the 16th of March by the police authorities.

On the 18th of February the President elect was received at this capital as the guest of the State, and was cordially welcomed by the Governor, the Legislature and citizens. The chairman of the committee on the part of the Legislature pledged him New York's support in the discharge of his Constitutional duties. For this he expressed his gratitude, and added: "While I hold myself, without mock modesty, the humblest of all individuals that have been elected to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them."

In a little more than four years, all that was mortal of Abraham Lincoln rested in its coffin over the same spot in the Assembly chamber where in life he had stood at this reception to receive the popular welcome. How tender were the tokens of regard, how heartfelt the sorrow of the many thousands who for hours pressed

to view the remains of the nation's martyr. Between these two occasions a great cycle of American history had been completed.

Events were daily rendering it more likely that the domestic discord would terminate in open hostilities. The probabilities of this were discussed at every fireside throughout the land, and purposes were conceived during the interim which were to be nobly developed in action at the coming call of the country. The plan of this record is to give only a general summary of those events which more particularly bore upon the raising of men, and the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties. It omits therefore numberless interesting details deposited in the collections of this Bureau.

On the 12th of April fire was opened upon Fort Sumter by order of the rebel authorities. The news of the surrender of the fort reached the State capital on Sunday morning the 14th. A meeting took place in the afternoon at the Executive chamber. There were present, the Governor and other State officers, the Speaker of the Assembly and members of the military and finance committees of the two houses. A committee, consisting of the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, Mr. Blood, of the Senate, and Mr. Robinson, of the Assembly, were appointed to draft a bill to be submitted to the Legislature next morning. As drawn by the committee, the bill invested the Governor with the power of its execution. It provided for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteer militia to serve for two years, and appropriated three million dollars to meet the expense. The Legislature subsequently connected the State officers with the Governor in raising and organizing the troops, and the commission thus constituted formed what was properly known as the State Military Board. The bill, as modified, was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor on the 16th of April.

On the 15th had been received the President's proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States, including three or four States that subsequently passed the ordinance of secession. It designated a muster of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The quota assigned to New York consisted of two major generals, four brigadiers, and aids to general officers, and seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty each, officers and men, making an aggregate force of 13,280. These were to be detached from the militia under the act of Congress of February 28, 1795,

to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. The rendezvous of this State were appointed at New York, Albany and Elmira.

There was no delay. The capital became at once thronged with anxious persons. Ordinary business was mostly suspended and volunteering begun before the authorities were able to accept the services of those who thus promptly responded.

Were we permitted, at this place, to transcribe the telegrams of a single day received by the Governor from all points, while millions of loyal hearts were trembling for the safety of Washington, the revelation would compress a thousand pages of thought and action that are now historic in a single sheet. How startling was the first summons flashing along the wires from the threatened capital of the nation; how incessant the fiery messages thereafter. We may quote a few of these dispatches as indicative of the excited and impatient state of public feeling at that time:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1861.*

“Call made on you by to-night's mail for seventeen regiments of militia for immediate service.”

SIMEON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

“WASHINGTON, *April 15.*

“Send no troops here except by water.”

“NEW YORK, *April 15.*

“Colonel Ellsworth desires to raise a regiment of Zouaves in New York city. Will you accept them?”

“NEW YORK, *April 17.*

“Virginia seceded. Harper's Ferry taken. Washington endangered; ready all night to serve orders.”

“NEW YORK, *April 18.*

“Lose not a moment in issuing your orders for the additional regiments for Washington. The people are impatient of delay.”

“NEW YORK, *April 19.*

“*Post*, third edition, asserts reliable news, Davis being within one day's march of Washington with an army. Our city military seem impatient.”

"NEW YORK, *April 19.*

"The whole city is most anxious to have the militia of the State armed at once ; and instant departure of twenty thousand troops for Washington."

"ELMIRA, *April 18.*

"The Southern Tier Rifles have unanimously resolved to tender their services to the General Government. The Colonel awaits your Excellency's orders."

"NEW YORK, *April 20.*

"Telegraphs state that troops must go on to-night, or Washington is gone."

"NEW YORK, *April 20.*

"The bridges are gone, and communication cut off between Philadelphia and Washington."

"CHICAGO, *April 20.*

"Allow me to suggest the necessity of concentrating troops immediately on the Pennsylvania State Line nearest Washington."

"NEW YORK, *April 20.*

"The impression is here that Washington will be taken before Monday. Com. Vanderbilt and Mr. Aspinwall tender to you all the steamers necessary. Reported that bridges between Baltimore and Harrisburgh are broken down."

"NEW YORK, *April 20.*

"It is most important that Col. Wilson's regiment be ordered off this P. M."

"WASHINGTON, *April 20.*

"Send the first regiment you get ready in fast steamer up the Potomac."

SIMEON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

"NEW YORK, *April 20.*

"Washington is lost, unless Maryland is kept open and bridges repaired. Let five thousand troops march."

Such, in variety, were the multitudinous messages of alarm and counsel which kept the electric wires in constant action. They were throbbings of the great heart of the people—spontaneous, irrepressible ; and on the afternoon of April 20th, 1861, they

became sublimely audible at the immense mass meeting in Union Square, in the city of New York. Then followed the departure of our gallant National Guard, fourteen regiments in all; and the volunteer regiments—first seventeen of them and then twenty-one—which sprung up in all parts of the State. Their transit upon the railroads, their march through the metropolis, the towns and cities, will be recollected as among the most cheering and impressive pageants of the war. They left their homes for the field of duty, bearing with them the prayers of unnumbered hearts.

The voice of a loyal press in our commonwealth was like a bugle-blast during this period. Its thrilling tones penetrated to every household, and gave utterance to the popular enthusiasm. Its representatives threw down the pen and grasped the sword; they hastened to the van of our armies; they prepared to make the history which they were afterwards to chronicle.

Worthily interpreting the spirit of their constituency, our State Legislature prolonged its session and redoubled its labors. Loyal men of all political opinions rallied around the flag of their country; and it will be remembered as one of the noblest manifestations of that period of danger, how enthusiastically the last hours of Senate and Assembly in 1861 were devoted to the duties of patriotism.

The Military Board met on the evening of the sixteenth of April, the day of the passage of the law. The Governor submitted a dispatch from the Secretary of War, stating that the President had made requisition on New York for about thirteen thousand men, to be mustered into immediate service, and that he would be gratified to have one or more regiments march to Washington before the close of that week.

The juncture demanded prompt action, and the board at once responded, by resolving that seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each be enrolled and mustered into service for two years. Provision was also made for the prompt transportation to Washington of such of the militia regiments as were to serve as minute-men, as well as of the volunteers; and also for procuring necessary quarters, hospital and medical supplies, and for incidental objects. There was need of this action; such being the condition of affairs at Washington that the State was left, in most part, to supply transportation for its troops. Indeed everything was to be provided by our own authorities in the way of accommodations for volunteers, sick and well. The Governor's

military staff, fortunately, was composed of men who were fully competent for the new and weighty duties now imposed upon them. No time was given them to deliberate, but the work was pressed at once upon their attention. Soldiers were arriving at the principal depots—even before authority to receive them existed—often, indeed, presenting themselves unannounced; and such was the fervor of the times that many who were obviously unfit physically and by reason of age, came with the able-bodied volunteers. Orders were promptly issued for the rendezvous and organization of men; barracks were provided and hospitals improvised. The details, as well as the general duties of several of the staff departments, were instantly and vigorously entered upon. And there was ample employment for the head and heart of each. An army of forty thousand men, including the militia, were to be prepared for the field, and the records of the period show how ably and efficiently every duty was performed.

Several officers of the regular army were assigned to temporary duty at Albany about this period to assist the military departments by their experience. Of these were Col. Delafield, since promoted to be Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.; Col. Schriver, for two or three years Inspector General of the army of the Potomac; Col. Keyes, subsequently in command of an army corps; and Maj. Patrick, long Provost Marshal General of the army of the Potomac.

While officials were thus engaged, the people were alive with zeal in preparing to answer the call of the Government. They held public meetings, adopted patriotic addresses, raised money and enrolled men in all parts of the State. Past political differences were forgotten; flags were thrown from church steeples, from public buildings, from school-houses and from private residences. All was animation; a state of peace had been suddenly transformed into a condition of war.

On the 18th the Governor issued his proclamation for seventeen regiments to be enrolled under the act passed by the Legislature.

On the 19th a great meeting of merchants was held in the city of New York. Resolutions to sustain the Government were adopted, and on it being announced that several regiments, then organizing, needed assistance, more than twenty thousand dollars were raised in ten minutes' time. The Seventh Militia regiment left that city on the same day for Washington, amid great enthusiasm.

The next day occurred that memorable meeting in Union square,
[Assem. No. 71.]

where leading citizens, without distinction of party, met to unite their voices in support of the Government. Their action gave direction to popular sentiment everywhere. The meeting was an important one in the best sense. Conventions and meetings were the same day held in Schenectady, Hudson, Utica, Oswego and Rochester, where men were raised and money subscribed. The people of Poughkeepsie, Troy, Auburn, Syracuse and Buffalo also met to counsel together on the best mode of responding to the country's call; and town and village, great and small, were likewise engaged, while Albany and Elmira were changed in a few hours from business centres to military camps.

On the 21st the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments of militia left New York, and the twenty-fifth regiment left Albany, for Washington.

On the 22d the city of New York appropriated one million dollars for fitting out soldiers and supporting the families of volunteers. A patriotic meeting of the bench and bar of that city was organized the same day, at which money was subscribed by the thousand.

The succeeding day witnessed a great meeting in Brooklyn, at which Robert J. Walker, a former cabinet officer and resident of the second State to place itself in open rebellion, spoke. The Thirteenth militia, a Brooklyn regiment, left during the day, and the Eighth and Sixty-ninth militia of the city of New York departed at the same time for Washington.

Fire-arms were now the serious want. On the 24th of April an agent was sent to Europe to purchase twenty-five thousand stand of the most approved pattern, and also a supply of fixed ammunition. The agent carried out a letter of credit for half a million dollars, and a communication from the Governor to Lord Palmerston, asking him to sanction these purchases by the State. The Governor General of Canada, meanwhile applied to for a supply of arms, replied that he was not permitted to allow munitions of war to be taken from that province. In Europe the agent found that large orders had been sent out from America, and that the Spanish government was a heavy purchaser of arms in the British market. He however obtained 19,000 Enfield muskets at a cost of \$335,000. His first shipment was refused passage by the English steamer, though sent to Galway by the house of Baring Brothers.

On the 25th the Governor issued his proclamation for twenty-

one other regiments of volunteers. These, together with those called for on the 18th, made the complement of volunteers under the act providing for thirty thousand men.

Public manifestations increased. Nationalities vied with each other in the work of raising regiments and sustaining the Government. On the 25th an enthusiastic meeting of British residents was held in New York, and two or three days later French residents held a Union meeting. The Germans met frequently in large assemblages; and other nationalities were equally active. Distinctive regiments of Irish, Scotch, German and French were being raised for the war.

The Common Council of Buffalo made a large appropriation to equip a local regiment. Troy established a special depot, and raised money for its support. Other cities were not behind in the work. Collections were made in churches and at other assemblages for furnishing needed supplies for the soldiers and for supporting their families.

On the 26th of April the Secretary of War wrote as follows to the Governor. He had previously expressed himself in the same spirit: "I have to repeat the acknowledgments of this Department for your very prompt and energetic action in sending forward the troops of your State."

It was the glory of New York to be then, as since, in advance of the calls upon her by the Government for men.

Late in April a partly completed machine for making compressed bullets was found in Troy. It was being made on order of a gentleman engaged in the Southern trade, after a pattern copied, as was asserted, by permission of Secretary Floyd, from the official drawings in the Watervliet arsenal. The citizens of Troy at once appointed a vigilance committee who negotiated the sale of the machine to the State, and it was subsequently purchased by the War Department. This work was as ingenious as it was rare and useful. One of these machines had been given to the Japanese ambassadors, a second was in government use at Philadelphia, and the third at the Watervliet arsenal. It was said there were no others of the improved patterns. This incident serves to show how comprehensive was the system of preparation adopted by the leaders of the rebellion.

On the 29th of April the First Fire Zouaves (11th N. Y. V. I.), under Colonel Ellsworth, left New York harbor for Washington. This was the first of our volunteer regiments to quit the State.

They were escorted to the boat by a large assemblage of their brother firemen and by citizens.

On the 1st of May the Board approved a contract with a New York house for twelve thousand uniforms at \$19.50 each. A modification was unfortunately permitted in this contract on the ground that the pattern cloth could not be furnished in sufficient quantity for the whole number of suits. At that time "so limited was the stock of army cloth in our principal markets that, before any large number of uniforms could be furnished, the wool had to be purchased and the fabric prepared." On this contract "a considerable number of suits of very poor quality were delivered to the agents of the State, and, before becoming apprized of their inferiority, they were distributed to the troops." "Restitution was demanded by the Board from the contractors and 2,350 new suits of uniforms of army cloth were furnished by them in lieu of the defective articles." "The circumstance occasioned the greatest vigilance in contracting for and inspecting subsequent supplies of all kinds for our troops." The style of the uniform now first adopted was so well chosen by the board that it continued to be worn to the end of the war, not only by the troops from this but of other States.

On the 3d of May four companies of volunteers left Buffalo for Elmira. They were accompanied to the cars by the Home Guard, of which Ex-President Fillmore was major commanding in person.

This early period was one of active patriotism in business circles. Bankers and commercial men were furnishing money by the tens of thousands; mechanics and manufacturers were vieing with other classes in the work of forwarding men and providing for those at home, while representatives of all professions and pursuits were found in the ranks or were hastening to the rendezvous.

The artists in the city of New York, on the fifth of May, met at Mr. Kensett's rooms and adopted measures for contributing to the relief of families of volunteers.

The first quota assigned to New York embraced two major generals. Under the President's requisition for this force, and by virtue of Constitutional authority, the Governor, on the 8th of May, commissioned John A. Dix a major general of volunteers, and on the 16th of the same month he commissioned Jas. S. Wadsworth to the same position. This authority, however, was not recognized at Washington, where the appointment of all general officers was claimed by the President.

The journal of the Military Board shows how earnestly that body insisted upon the right of the State in this regard. Our volunteers are not regulars, but militia; said they, and they urged that to concede the right to designate general officers for this force as existing outside of the State, tended to destroy the distinctive character of the militia and violated the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Further, this particular force of thirty thousand men had also been enlisted and enrolled into the State service, clothed and armed at the expense of the State, and paid from our treasury until turned over by the State to the Government and mustered by the Federal mustering officers. The selection of Generals Dix and Wadsworth was pointed at as proving how wisely this authority would be used if exercised by the State. But the Government held to its position, and, under the pressure of great and impending danger, the point was left in abeyance, though the right of the State in the matter was not yielded.

The period of blood was now reached. On the 14th of May Colonel Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, Va. The details of his death are too familiar to require repetition here. His remains, after lying at the President's house in Washington, were escorted thence through the country to the capital of this his native State, where they were honored as those of a proto-martyr in such a cause should be honored.

By the middle of May twenty-six regiments of volunteers were organized and fully officered; the officers of two more had been elected, and several additional companies enrolled. A serious embarrassment here occurred. Regiments raised by committees and individuals had been accepted at Washington. By counting these the Government's call was answered, and yet but a part of the volunteers raised under State auspices had been accepted. The Military Board insisted that the latter should be received without regard to those tendered by unofficial persons. The first requisition for seventeen regiments had been filled, so far as the emergency demanded, from the uniformed militia. Meantime the work of raising the thirty thousand volunteers was proceeded with; and by the 25th of May the whole number had been raised and accepted into the service of the State, formed into companies and organized into thirty-eight regiments.

The cost of arms, uniforms and equipments had so far absorbed the appropriation, that the State could not subsist and pay the

unaccepted regiments to the end of the two years; and it was held that the Constitution imposed a barrier to the creation of a debt for such an object. Disbandment was not to be thought of, especially as all parts of the State were not yet represented in the regiments already accepted; besides, the amount spent for equipments must then in part be lost, and the faith of the State to the men would be impaired, while such a course would have seriously repressed the patriotic zeal of the people. In the latter part of April the Attorney General, on behalf of the Board, had procured the acceptance by the Secretary of War of the whole thirty-eight regiments. This agreement had been overlooked by the War Department, but the earnest and influential appeal made by the Governor, which now followed, secured its recognition and an order from Secretary Cameron, under date of the 12th of June, was granted for the muster in of all the regiments or companies that had been enrolled into the State service.

The first requisition for three months' militia had been next followed by acceptances of three years' volunteers. The State law passed before the latter term was designated, fixed the length of service of our first troops at two years, for which period they had been enrolled. This latter term could not, therefore, be changed. At the rendezvous in Elmira, on the first of June, were ten regiments, which had been accepted by the State. These the Adjutant General had ordered to be mustered for two years into the service of the United States; but the Federal officer, after mustering five regiments for three months, declined to go further unless the remainder would volunteer for three years. This occasioned embarrassment, and was cause of no little evil in certain regiments on their reaching the field. After some delay the order of the War Department, in this regard, was modified, and, on the 12th of June, Colonel, afterwards General, Franklin was directed to muster in these regiments for the term of two years.

Many of the recruits for the two years' regiments enlisted in the belief that they would be mustered out at the end of the regiment's term. Recruiting officers, by placards and otherwise, assured them that such would be the case. But their expectations in this regard were not realized, and their retention in the service for three years became a cause of keen disappointment.

Under the patronage of the Union Defense committee of the city of New York the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d volunteer regiments were raised, and sent to the field prior to the first battle of Bull Run.

Some account of the labors of the Committee, in this regard, is embraced in the following pages.

By the 12th of July the last of the thirty-eight volunteer regiments had left the State. Just three months had now elapsed since fire was opened on Fort Sumter. Our State, after sending out nearly ten thousand militia, had, by its authorities, raised and placed into the field thirty thousand volunteers. Who shall measure the spirit and the labor that accomplished this whole work? To this number should be added about four thousand volunteers embraced in the four regiments referred to above.

The tide of volunteering was still at flood when the thirty-eight regiments were accepted. Applications for authority to raise additional companies were as strongly pressed as at any time since the opening of the war; but the government would receive no more men in the field. The Governor therefore asked the privilege of accepting a certain number of companies and sending them to camps of instruction within the State, thus providing a well-drilled force for emergencies. Long Island and the vicinity of Buffalo were two of the points suggested for these encampments; and the latter city had formally tendered an eligible site on the shore of Lake Erie for this purpose. In regard to the former locality a competent officer had made personal examination of several points, and had selected a suitable spot not far from the city of New York. The Federal authorities, however, had not assented to this policy, when the defeat at Bull Run on the 21st of July, 1861, changed the aspect of affairs and gave a new direction to the efforts of our State. This important event opens a new period in the war's progress. Our summary for this year here closes.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT REGIMENTS NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.*

These regiments were enrolled and accepted into the service of the State for the term of two years, pursuant to chapter 277 of the Laws of 1861, entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," and were subsequently turned over to and mustered into the service of the United States.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The First Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was raised in the city of New York by William H. Allen, under the President's proclamation of April 16, 1861, to serve for the term of two years unless sooner discharged. It was recognized and accepted by the State Military Board, April 23, 1861, in the following Special Order, viz: "Pursuant to General Orders, No. 13, of April 18, 1861, and upon the return of Major Henry P. Hubbell, the officer detailed for the mustering of the companies of volunteers in the city of New York, in the first regiment volunteer militia, numbered from A to K inclusive, certifying that the officers named in the several election returns have been elected, and upon the return of Brigadier-General Charles Yates, commanding officer of the depot at New York, the officer detailed to hold the election for field officers of the said regiment, which return is dated April 22, 1861, such regiment is hereby notified that it has been accepted into the service of the State with the following named officers: For Colonel, William H. Allen; for Lieut.-Colonel, Garret Dyckman; for Major, James M. Fuller. Colonel Allen will at once report himself and command to Brigadier-General Yates, commanding the depot of volunteers at New York."

The several companies composing the regiment were mustered into the State service at the following dates, viz: Company A, April 21st; B, C, D, E and F, April 22d; I and K, April 23d; G, May 3d, and H, May 7th, 1861. Companies A and F were mustered into the United States service April 22d; B, C, D and E,

* The sketch of the 18th regiment having been printed in the Report of this Bureau in 1864, is now omitted.

April 23d ; I, April 24th ; K, May 3d ; G and H, May 7th, 1861. Companies B and D were mustered by Captain Cogswell, U. S. A., and the other companies by W. B. Hayman, Captain 7th U. S. infantry.

The regiment received from the State, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, the sum of \$41,240.72 ; from the Union Defense Committee, \$4,500 ; from the Chamber of Commerce, \$1,500, and other sums from private parties. It was furnished with U. S. percussion muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, by Brigadier-General Benjamin Welch, jr., Commissary-General of the State, May 23d, 1861. On the 29th August, 1861, these muskets were changed by the State authorities to Remington rifles, with angular bayonets. On the 24th May, the State issued to the regiment eighty-three common and eighteen wall tents.

The regiment left its quarters on Staten Island, on the 26th of May, 1861, and embarked on board the steamer *State of Georgia* for the seat of war, with 37 officers and 800 men. It was disembarked at Fortress Monroe on the 31st, and went into camp about one mile inland. At 10 p. m. of June 9th, the long roll was beaten, the regiment turned out and formed and was marched rapidly to Hampton Creek Bridge, about three miles, with the intention to proceed to Big Bethel, where our forces were reported to be engaged. At Hampton Creek the bridge was found to be destroyed, and the regiment returned to camp. At 10 a. m. of the 10th, orders were received to advance the regiment to the support of our troops at the front. The creek at Hampton was crossed in batteaux, and a forced march of nine miles brought the regiment to the scene of action about noon, where it was deployed directly in front and within a short distance of the enemy's batteries, and ordered to lie down and await the proper moment to assault the works. This position was occupied, under a severe fire of ball and canister, for four hours. The attack being at length discontinued, the regiment was withdrawn. This action proved it to be composed of excellent material.

On the 3d of July the regiment was ordered to Newport News, Va., about seven miles up the James River, where it remained until the spring of 1862. During the fall and winter it received some 370 recruits.

On the 8th of March, 1862, the regiment was exposed to an attack by the iron-clad *Merrimac*, and was under fire for several hours.

On the 3d of June the regiment was sent to reinforce the army of the Potomac, and joined that army just subsequent to the battle of Fair Oaks (May 31st and June 1st). It was embarked from Newport News on board of transports, and landed at White House, on the Pamunky, on the 4th, and from thence transported to Savage's Station by the York River railroad. Here it was assigned to General Berry's brigade, of General Kearney's division, of the Third Corps, Gen. Heintzelman.

On the 11th of June the brigade moved to the front, and commenced the construction of a line of defenses, consisting of redoubts, rifle-pits, etc. The picket lines of the contending forces were very close to each other, and maintained a constant fire.

On the 25th an effort to advance our lines slightly, produced the engagement known as the battle of Peach Orchard. The right wing of the regiment was particularly engaged, and suffered very considerable loss. At one time our line was thrown in confusion, and driven back, when this wing steadily and obstinately maintained its ground, and afforded time and opportunity for the other regiments to rally and return to the attack.

On the 29th of June, when the army began its movement toward the James River, the regiment was left on picket, with instructions to maintain the line as long as possible, and then to fall back skirmishing and rejoin the army. This order was fully obeyed, and the regiment was engaged with the enemy until it rejoined its brigade, at about 10 A. M., near Glendale.

On the morning of the 30th of June, while the regiment was formed for monthly muster, the corps was attacked by the enemy, and the regiment was moved by double-quick to the scene of action. Passing through a dense growth of woods and brush, it was placed in ambush, for the purpose of flanking the enemy should they succeed in debouching from the Charles City cross road through the forest of pines. The enemy, however, were unable to emerge here, and turning the attack into a feint suddenly moved upon us from another direction, and the sanguinary battle of Glendale was begun. After much manœuvring, the brigade went into the fight at 3 P. M., and as evidence of the intensity of the fire sustained by the regiment, it may be mentioned that of four sergeants carrying the four colors, and eleven corporals comprising the color guard, only one escaped, the remainder being killed or wounded in less than ten minutes time. A Pennsylvania brigade on the right giving way, the regiment was assailed in front, flank and

rear, and obliged to change its position. At this juncture the Irish brigade, of the second corps, appeared, drove the enemy before them, and regained the ground that had been lost.

By the order of General Kearney, the regiment was placed on picket until about 3 A. M. of July 1st, when it was very silently and cautiously withdrawn. A position on the heights, towards the James River, was reached in the afternoon, and here the important and decisive battle of Malvern Hill was fought. In this action the regiment was first placed in the second line and then sent to the support of Thompson's battery. While in this latter position it assisted in repulsing several determined assaults of the enemy to capture the battery.

About 2 P. M., of July 2d, the regiment again took up the line of march. About 6 P. M. rain commenced falling and the roads soon became almost impassable in consequence of the mud. The army passed over fields and through woods, covering a wide lateral space, and arrived at Harrison's Bar about 9 P. M. Here the whole army was indiscriminately crowded together, regiments alone retaining their organization.

Early the next morning a force of the enemy occupied a long low range of hills in rear of the camp, and commenced throwing shot and shell. They were soon driven off, however, by the gunboats, and measures were taken to defend our position. The brigade was now moved a mile or two back from the river, stacked arms, and was obliged to bivouac without tents, knapsacks or rations. On the morning of the 4th the regiment began the erection of earth-works, rifle-pits, etc., and until the 15th of August was engaged almost constantly in constructing defenses and on picket duty, and suffered severely from the heat and from typhoid fever and dysentery.

On the 15th of August the army evacuated Harrison's Bar, and on the 19th the division to which the regiment was attached reached Yorktown and embarked the next day on transports for Alexandria. On the 22d the regiment reached Alexandria, and took the cars on the Orange and Alexandria railroad for Warrenton Junction, which place was reached at 2 A. M. of the 23d. At daylight an advance of two miles was made and the construction of rifle-pits begun. On the 24th the regiment and brigade marched five miles further to the west to Licking Creek and there bivouacked.

On the 27th the regiment marched eighteen miles up the rail-

road to Gainesville; on the 28th marched from near Gainesville to Centreville, passing through Manassas Junction, engaging in some skirmishing with the enemy near Bull Run, and remaining as a picket guard until sunset; reached Centreville at 9 o'clock p. m.

At sunrise on the 29th the regiment was on the march towards Bull Run, and participated in that battle. During the night the regiment was in the reserve, to cover the retreat of the army to Centreville, and also on the 30th.

On the 1st of September the battle of Chantilly was fought. This action commenced three miles from Fairfax Court House, about 3 p. m., and although well contested, the Federal forces were forced to fall back with the loss of the brave and lamented Gen. Kearney. A march of eighteen miles brought the regiment, on the 3d of September, to within a mile of Fort Lyon, where it encamped.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of the defenses of Washington, principally engaged in picket duty, until the 11th of October, when it broke camp and marched to Poolsville, Md., and encamped near Edwards Ferry on the 14th. On the 28th it forded, in heavy marching order, the Potomac river at White's ford, and bivouacked about three miles from the Virginia side of the ford. On the 31st marched eight miles to Mountain Farm, near Leesburgh, and remained until the 2d of November. Then marched eight miles to Mount Gilead; and on the 3d ten miles to Middleburgh, Va. On the 4th remained in camp; 5th, marched seventeen miles to near Salem; 6th, marched to Crane's Farm, near Waterloo; 8th, went on picket and remained until the 10th, when it crossed the Rappahannock at Waterloo, and bivouacked with the division two miles north of the river, for the purpose of supporting a heavy cavalry reconnoissance which had been made in that direction. On the 12th returned to the camp before occupied by the division. On the 16th proceeded to Warrenton, Va.; on the 17th to Liberty; 18th to Morrisville; 19th to Locust Hill, eleven miles from Fredericksburgh, and remained until the 22d, and then marched twelve miles to near Falmouth, Va. Here the regiment remained, exercising in drill and participating in the preparations that culminated in the march across the river and the battle of Fredericksburgh.

On the 11th of December the regiment moved to Falmouth, and bivouacked in a wood near the river and railroad until 5 p. m. of the 12th, when the march was resumed and a point reached in

a wood two miles below Fredericksburgh. Early in the morning of the 13th the regiment moved and crossed the Rappahannock about noon on pontoons. Most of the army had already passed over, and the battle was raging along a line full five miles in extent. The regiment and division moved rapidly to the left, to the support of General Franklin, and in doing so was exposed to a serious flank fire. It arrived upon the field just in time to meet the victorious charges of Jackson's men, drive them back upon their lines, and give General Franklin's command opportunity to rally and reform. In this engagement the regiment and brigade formed the second line until 2 P. M., when it relieved the first, and there remained until 10 P. M., when it was in turn relieved. In line of battle, or two hundred yards to the front on picket, the regiment remained until the 15th, when, at 10 P. M., it was silently withdrawn, and at midnight, with the entire army, recrossed the Rappahannock. On the 16th it returned to its old camp.

On the 20th of January, 1863, the army of the Potomac, under General Burnside, made its second attempt to cross the Rappahannock river and dislodge the enemy. The regiment participated in this movement and shared in the privations and fatigues of a march that was rendered abortive by a sudden change in the weather.

On the 2d of April the regiment and corps moved camp to a point four miles nearer the Potomac Creek bridge, where they established "Camp Sickles." The term of the regiment was now rapidly drawing to a close. A question had been already raised in regard to the period for which two years' regiments would be actually held, and this question was to be determined in the case of the First New York, not only for itself, but for all two years' men. The period of service was claimed to expire on the 22d of April, and considerable effort was made on the part of other regiments to induce the men to refuse to serve for a longer period. On the 21st a communication was received from the War Department, stating that the regiment "would be held in the service until the 7th of May," the date on which its last company was mustered into the service of the United States in 1861. This order was communicated to the regiment on the 22d, and the men enjoined to yield to it a hearty and full compliance. Notwithstanding the appeal of the officers, on the 23d the whole regiment laid down their arms and refused to do duty. A day or two spent

in consideration, however, led them to an admission of their folly, and to a cheerful return to duty.

On the 28th of April the regiment left camp; crossed United States Ford May 1st, and during the day was held in reserve, with the corps, on the plank road near Chancellorsville. On the 2d, at noon, it was seriously engaged, and, at 11 p. m., with the 1st and 3d brigades of the division, made an assault with fixed bayonets through a dense piece of woods, with a view to drive the enemy back from the road recently occupied by our forces. The enemy were driven from two lines of rifle pits and breast-works, and pressed back to the road. Here a hot fire from front and both flanks obliged our forces to fall back to the rifle-pits, which were held during the night. On the 3d the rifle-pits were abandoned, and the regiment assigned to the support of the Fourth United States Battery, where, for two hours, it laid under a tremendous artillery fire. It then participated in a splendid bayonet charge to drive the enemy from our front. At 2 p. m. a new position was assigned to the battery, in which the regiment again sustained a heavy fire from artillery and sharpshooters. On the 6th the army recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to its old camp.

The regiment embarked at Aquia Creek, on the 8th of May, and proceeded to New York *via* Washington, D. C. It arrived in New York on the 10th, and on the 11th was honored with a grand military reception and dinner. On the 25th of May it was mustered out of service.

Roster of the First Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commis- sion.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Colonels.			
William H. Allen	June 20, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Dismissed.
Garret Dyckman	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
J. Frederick Pierson	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 9, 1861	
Lieut.-Colonels.			
Garret Dyckman	June 20, 1861	May 9, 1861	Prom. to col.
J. Frederick Pierson	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	do
Francois A. Leland	Dec. 17, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	
Majors.			
James M. Turner	June 20, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
J. Frederick Pierson	July 29, 1861	July 29, 1861	Promoted.
James P. Clancy	Oct. 19, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Joseph Seamans	Dec. 17, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Adjutants.			
Walter Scott	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
William Wallace	Feb. 17, 1862	Feb. —, 1862	do
John C. White	Jan. 17, 1863	Feb. 16, 1863	

Roster of the First Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commis- sion.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
Quartermasters.			
Robert G. Walmsley	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Promoted.
Moses C. Hagadorn	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
Surgeons.			
J. Lawrence Hicks	July 1, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
E. P. Perkins	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 6, 1861	Declined.
John Howe	Nov. 11, 1861	May 9, 1861	
Surgeon's Mate.			
John Howe	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Promoted.
W. Van Stoenburg	Nov. 30, 1861	May 9, 1861	Pro. 55th reg.
Joseph Carrier	Oct. 10, 1862	Oct. 1, 1862	
Paymaster.			
Philip J. Joachimsen	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	
Assistant Surgeon.			
A. C. Benedict	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	
Chaplain.			
P. Franklin Jones	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	
LINE OFFICERS.			
Captains.			
Co. A, Garret Dyckman		April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Leon Barnard	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Transferred.
Frances A. Silva	Aug. 27, 1861	July 31, 1861	Dismissed.
John C. Campbell	Oct. 25, 1862	July 24, 1862	Deceased.
Norman B. Leslie	May 21, 1863	May 8, 1863	
Co. B, James P. Clancy	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Charles F. Ingersoll	Nov. 2, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Edward D'Hervilly	Oct. 25, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	
Co. C, William L. Coles	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Dismissed.
James C. Shaw	Nov. 17, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Discharged.
Francis A. Silva	Jan. 17, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. D, James M. Turner		April 23, 1861	Pro. to major.
Henry M. Burleigh	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Ap. adjutant.
John C. Horton	Oct. 25, 1862	July 9, 1862	
Co. E, Timothy Waters	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Joseph Yeamans	July 27, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Benjamin Page	Jan. 17, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. F, David Tuomey	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John H. Costor	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Robert G. Walmsley	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
Co. G, William H. Underhill	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Henry S. Hethrington	Aug. 3, 1861	Aug. 3, 1861	do
Ebenezer Van Tuyl	Jan. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1861	
Co. H, Edward Reynolds		April 23, 1861	Resigned.
J. Frederick Pierson	July 4, 1861	May 27, 1861	Promoted.
Francis L. Leland	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Robert Morris	Dec. 30, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	
Co. I, Eli P. H. Balling	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Christian T. Christianson	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 5, 1861	do
Albert Fredborg	Oct. 25, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. K, Warren W. Bjerg	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Nicholas Gronbeck	Dec. 17, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
First Lieutenants.			
Co. A, Charles Rogers	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John C. Campbell	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	do
Benjamin Page	Oct. 25, 1862	July 24, 1862	Promoted.
Austin V. Eastman	March 13, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. B, Henry M. Burleigh		April 23, 1861	do
George W. Duncan	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Dismissed.
Moses C. Hagadorn	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Andr S. Hammatt	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	

Roster of the First Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	Remarks.
First Lieutenants.			
Co. C, James C. Shaw	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	Promoted.
George Hudson	Dec. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1862	
Co. D, Charles F. Ingersoll	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	do
John C. Horton	Nov. 2, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	do
Robert Morris	Oct. 25, 1862	July 9, 1862	do
Henry Ayres	Dec. 30, 1862	Oct. 6, 1862	do
Co. E, Joseph Yeamans	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Robert B. Montgomery	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	
Co. F, James F. Hyde	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	
William P. Allen	May 28, 1862	May 15, 1862	Resigned.
Joseph C. Briscoe	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. G, Leon Barnard .....	.....	April 23, 1863	Promoted.
George S. Melville	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	
Co. H, Henry Rinal .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
William H. Hamilton	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	do
Charles Eyppor	June 14, 1862	May 31, 1862	Dismissed.
Norman B. Leslie	Oct. 25, 1862	July 24, 1862	
Co. I, Christian T. Christianson	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Alfred Fredberg	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 5, 1861	do
Samuel F. Nixon	Dec. 30, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. K, Nicholas I. Gronbeck	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Michael Guerin	Dec. 30, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
Ensigns.			
Co. A, William S. Morenus	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
Charles Eyppor	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Promoted.
Samuel F. Nixon	June 14, 1862	May 31, 1862	do
John Egan	Dec. 30, 1862	Sept. 13, 1862	
Co. B, George J. Melville .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
William T. Allen	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	do
Joseph C. Briscoe	June 10, 1862	May 15, 1862	do
Andrew S. Hammett	Nov. 24, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	do
Francis W. Thompson	May 9, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	
Co. C, David E. Carpenter	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Discharged.
Thomas Lord, jr	Oct. 13, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	
Co. D, John C. Horton	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Charles H. Ellingswood	Nov. 2, 1861	Nov. 1, 1861	do
Theodore More	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	do
Silas Condit	Aug. 28, 1862	July 26, 1862	Deceased.
Frank K. Stevens	Dec. 9, 1862	Nov. 11, 1862	
Co. E, Henry Ayres	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
David E. Carpenter	Jan. 14, 1863	Jan. 14, 1863	Resigned.
Waldemare Bendis	May 9, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	
Co. F, James A. Dolan	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	do
Henry A. Sand	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 20, 1861	Declined.
Robert Morris	Jan. 11, 1862	Jan. 11, 1862	Promoted.
William Collier	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 24, 1862	
Co. G, Henry S. Hothrington	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	Promoted.
Edward D'Hervilly	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	do
Michael Guerin	Oct. 25, 1862	Aug. 19, 1862	do
James Bell	Dec. 30, 1862	Nov. 20, 1862	
Co. H, Charles M. Martin	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Resigned.
William Wallace	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted.
John S. Slosson	Feb. 18, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Resigned.
Charles W. Wright	June 30, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Dismissed.
John S. Brush	Oct. 25, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. I, Walter Scott .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Pro. to adjut.
Alfred Fredburg	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Promoted.
Norman B. Leslie	Jan. 15, 1862	Dec. 15, 1861	do
Austin V. Eastman	Nov. 24, 1861	July 24, 1862	do
John Dixon	March 12, 1863	Oct. 14, 1862	
Co. K, Herman Lipointz .....	.....	April 23, 1861	Resigned.
John Allen	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	
Benjamin F. Page	Aug. 27, 1861	July 31, 1861	Promoted.
Henry Grunstrom	Oct. 25, 1862	July 24, 1862	

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Second regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., was organized at Troy, and the several companies composing it were also organized in Troy. The first company was commenced the 17th of April, 1861, and the others soon after. The companies were accepted by the State Military Board as follows: Co's A, B and C April 20th; D and E the 21st; F the 22d; G and I the 23d; H the 24th, and K the 26th.

As soon as fully organized, inspected and accepted, the companies went into camp near Troy. They occupied the buildings of the Rensselaer County Agricultural Society, just north of the city, and at once commenced to drill, both in the school of the soldier and company, without arms.

The camp was under the personal supervision of George L. Willard, 1st Lieut. 9th Inf., U. S. A., and Joseph B. Carr, Colonel 24th regiment N. Y. S. M.

Although the men had neither camp equipage nor army clothing, they were rendered comfortable by the citizens of Troy and vicinity, who kindly supplied them with blankets, straw ticks, and other articles.

On the 24th of April eight companies having been organized, and the regimental organization being considered sufficiently complete, an election for field officers was held, which resulted in the selection of George L. Willard as Colonel, Joseph B. Carr as Lieut. Colonel, and R. Wells Kenyon as Major. The officers thus elected at once entered upon the discharge of their duties; staff officers were appointed, regular drills instituted, and the theoretic instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers commenced.

On the 9th of May the regiment was formally accepted and numbered by the State Military Board. The United States authorities—much to the regret of both officers and men—refused Lieut. Willard leave of absence for the purpose of commanding the regiment, and a new election was consequently held May 10th, Gen. Rathbone presiding, at which Lieut. Col. Carr was chosen Colonel, Major Kenyon Lieut. Colonel, and Richard D. Bloss Major, each of whom accepted, and were subsequently commissioned by the Governor.

The several companies having recruited to the maximum standard, the regiment numbering thirty-seven commissioned officers and seven hundred and forty-two enlisted men, was mustered into

the United States service May 14th at their camp (then known as "Camp Willard"), by L. Sitgreaves, Capt. T. Eng., U. S. A., for the term of two years.

Arms and uniforms were received, and the men supplied therewith on the 17th; the arms being of the national armory pattern, percussion, bright, and the uniforms of grey cloth, which looked well at first, but proved to be of unserviceable quality. These uniforms were afterwards accounted for on the muster rolls of the several companies, at *full* prices, as determined on by the State authorities, and required by orders from the War Department.

The next A. M., the 18th, at 8 o'clock, the regiment left Camp Willard, and, escorted by the 24th regiment N. Y. S. M., the fire department of the city, and Doring's band, marched through crowds of citizens, who seemed to have turned out *en masse* to the court house, where it was presented with a regimental flag—the stars and stripes—by the Hon. George Gould, on behalf of a few young ladies of Troy. These ceremonies ended, the procession, after marching through several of the principal streets, halted near the steamboat landing, and the regiment went on board two barges which had been provided by the State for its transportation. At 12 o'clock the barges left the dock in tow for Albany. On its arrival there it was placed on one barge, which, with another barge, was made fast (one being placed on each side) to the steamboat "Alida," on board of which was the 3d N. Y. Vols., Col. Townsend, and at about 5 o'clock P. M. started for New York. About four miles below Albany the lines were cut by order of Col. Carr, and the barge with the 2d regiment was towed back to Albany by the "Corning." At Albany the regiment, with its baggage, was transferred to the steamboat "New World," and about 9 o'clock P. M. again started for New York, where it arrived at 9 o'clock the next morning, marched up Broadway to Devlin's building, on Canal street, and there quartered during its stay in that city.

On the 21st the regiment was provided with knapsacks, canteens and camp equipage, and on the afternoon of the 22d embarked on the steamer "James Adger," which immediately left the dock and anchored off the Battery. At about 1 o'clock the next morning the steamer sailed, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th arrived at Fortress Monroe. During the forenoon the regiment disembarked, and at about noon marched across the bridge over "Mill creek" to the mainland, where pickets were thrown out and tents pitched. This was the first encampment in Virginia, outside

of Fortress Monroe, of volunteer troops in the United States service after the commencement of the rebellion. During this day the pickets captured Col. Sewell, Maj. Cary, and another officer of the rebel army, all of whom were taken to Fortress Monroe and delivered to Gen. Butler, who was then commanding the post.

In honor of the home of the regiment the camp was christened by Col. Carr a "Camp Troy," but the name was afterwards changed by order of Gen. Peirce to "Camp Hamilton."

The theoretic instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers and company drills were at once resumed, and drills in the manual of arms and by regiment commenced.

On the 27th two bronze six pdr. field pieces were received from the fortress by Col. Carr, who at once placed them in charge of company F, Capt. Park.

The following named regiments arrived and encamped near the 2d N. Y. as follows, viz: the 1st Vermont volunteers and the 5th N. Y. vols. (Duryea's Zouaves), May 25th; the 1st N. Y. the 29th; the 3d June 6th, and the 10th on the 8th. The Vermont regiment remained but one day, then moved to Newport News.

The troops encamped here were occasionally drilled as a brigade, the first drill of this kind being on June 1st, with Col. Duryea in command, the brigade consisting of the 1st, 2d and 5th regiments New York volunteers. The camp at about this time was under command of Ebenezer W. Peirce, Brig. Gen. Mass. volunteers, although he was never in command of the troops at any of the brigade drills.

During the earlier period of encampment here, alarms were of almost nightly occurrence, at all of which the regiment turned out and formed line. Reconnoitering parties were frequently sent out, generally in the direction of "Back River."

On the 7th of June, Maj. Bloss was detailed with companies "E" and "G" to proceed to Hampton by land on a reconnoitering expedition. In the execution of this order, the detachment, reinforced by volunteers from other companies of the regiment, scouted to and beyond Hampton, and seeing nothing of the enemy, returned to that place and remained over night. On the 8th Maj. Bloss (having injured his ankle), ordered the senior captain, George W. Willson, to take command of the detachment and continue the reconnoissance towards Big Bethel. Soon after breakfast the detachment started. After crossing New Market Bridge and proceeding some mile or two beyond, six or eight

men (supposed to be a scouting or picket party of the enemy), were seen at a house near a cross road, and but a short distance ahead. Rushing out they hastily mounted their horses, and were off before a shot was fired. They soon re-appeared some half mile distant on the road in front, whereupon Capt. Willson ordered details of ten men, each under a commissioned officer, to move, one to the right and one to the left of the road, the main force to move, as soon as the details were well started, directly on the road with the intention of capturing the enemy. The movement of the flankers was in course of execution, when Capt. Willson moved the main body to the rear, at the same time sending notice thereof to the flanking parties, with orders to them to rejoin the command. This movement to the rear was continued until New Market Bridge was recrossed, where a guard of ten men was left, while the main force proceeded on about two hundred yards down the road towards Hampton to a house, where it halted, awaiting the return of the flanking parties. About an hour and a half thereafter, while the men were preparing dinner, firing was heard at the bridge. Capt. Tibbits, of "Co. G," immediately returned then and took command of the little party who were busily engaged with a considerable and constantly augmenting force of the enemy, who made their appearance on the rise of ground beyond the stream. This force of the enemy was a portion of the Hampton Mounted Legion, then serving with the rebel army on the Peninsula under Gen. Magruder, with headquarters at Yorktown. Capt. Tibbits being unwilling to leave the flanking parties, or the bridge, remained there with his party, in the meantime removing the planking so as to make it impassable for cavalry, until the enemy brought a small field piece into position in the road, about two hundred and fifty yards in front, when he slowly retired with his men to the house where the main force had halted. Capt. Willson in the meantime had fallen back with his force towards Hampton, and forming in line of battle awaited reinforcements from camp. In this position he was rejoined by Capt. Tibbits with all the guard left at the bridge, except one private, George Mason of company "G," taken prisoner. On learning the state of affairs, Capt. Willson returned with the detachment to near New Market Bridge, and was soon joined by the remaining companies of the regiment, with the two field pieces hauled by company "F," who had, on the alarm being given, formed line and marched to their assistance, also to their great gratification, by

the flanking parties sent out in the morning. One of these parties had met a small force of the enemy uniformed nearly the same as our men, and doubt being entertained whether they *were* the enemy or scouts from our camp at Newport News, one of our men, Daniel Mooney, of company "E," advanced to ascertain, and was made a prisoner, when skirmishing at once commenced, and the party fell back without further loss. No enemy being visible, the regiment soon moved back to Hampton, and leaving the artillery at the bridge then in charge of a squad of company "F," returned to camp. It is believed that this day's skirmishing was the first which occurred between Union volunteers and the enemy, and that the officers and men of the Second, N. Y., can safely claim the honor of being the first volunteers who met and engaged the enemy, and that, on his own ground. In the hundreds of engagements which have since occurred, some of these same officers and men, who at New Market Bridge first learned to trust themselves and each other, have heroically borne their part, remaining on duty with honor until the close of the rebellion released them from a service they deemed it a pleasure and a duty to perform.

This reconnoissance was followed on the 10th by the attack on Big Bethel, in which the regiment participated.

In accordance with orders, Lieutenant Cross, in command of company F, with two field pieces, left camp at 9 o'clock P. M., June 9th, and proceeded to Hampton, where he left his two six-pounders and a portion of his men, and, at 1 o'clock the next morning, with the remainder—twenty-seven men—of his company, and two light twelve-pounder howitzers, left Hampton, and accompanying the Third New York Volunteers, moved towards Big Bethel. At about 3½ o'clock, when near Little Bethel, they were met, and—being taken for the enemy—fired on, by the Seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Bendix, which, with other forces, and two six-pounder field pieces, had left Newport News to unite with the regiments from Camp Hamilton, in the advance. The fire was returned, but, soon recognizing each other, the forces united, and, with Brigadier General E. T. Peirce in command, proceeded towards Big Bethel. Arriving near the place, they were fired on by the enemy, from artillery, placed behind earth-works and partially masked by trees. Our artillery—all under direction of Lieutenant Greble, U. S. A.—at once took position, in echelon, in a road running to the left of the enemy's position,

and returned the fire. Lieutenants Cross and Harrison, of company F, had, each, the immediate charge of one howitzer, regulars from the fort, pointed them and prepared ammunition, while the remaining duties were performed by the men of company F. The engagement commenced at about 9 o'clock A. M., and continued, with more or less severity, until near 2 o'clock P. M.

The remaining companies of the Second Regiment left camp at about 9 o'clock A. M., June 10th, and, with the First New York Volunteers, moved towards the front.

At Hampton, they were joined by Sergeant Dodge and eight men—all of company F—with one six-pounder field piece, which was hauled by them most of the way to the scene of engagement, where they arrived at about 1 o'clock P. M. The regiment at once formed line near the position of the artillery, where they remained until the retreat of our forces, awaiting orders from Gen. Peirce. The six-pounder brought up with the regiment was at once placed in position by Lieutenant Greble, and three shots fired from it, when he gave orders to cease firing, and moved a short distance from the piece to take observations, where he was struck by a solid shot and instantly killed. Sergeant Dodge soon resumed firing, which was continued until the attack was ordered discontinued, and the order to retreat had been given and repeated, when the gun squads fell back, the regiment, with all our forces, moving at about the same time. The retreat was conducted in an orderly manner, though much indignation was felt and expressed at the mismanagement of our forces and the consequent result of the engagement. The regiment reached camp at about 6 o'clock P. M., the casualties therein being one man slightly wounded.

On the 15th of June the regiment received its first pay, it being from the State, for services commencing with the organization of the several companies, and the regiment, respectively, and ending with the muster into the United States service.

By order of Brigadier General Peirce, the two six-pounder field pieces in charge of company F, with the squads detailed to manage them, served under the direction of Colonel Max Webber, Twentieth New York Volunteers, from June 19th to July 1st, when the guns were delivered over to the "N. Y. Vo. Coast Guard," Major H. D. Whittemore, commanding, and the men returned to their company.

The fact that no medical examination of the regiment had ever been made, having been brought to the knowledge of General

Butler, by his order, a board, consisting of Surgeon Rufus H. Gilbert, 5th N. Y. Vols.; Surgeon — Faxton, of the Massachusetts volunteers, and the regimental surgeon, Read B. Bontecou, convened at the regimental hospital on the 18th of June, and at times thereafter, and made a medical examination of the enlisted men therein. The business of the board performed, some of the men were given the choice to go or stay, and the wishes of company officers, about retaining or rejecting them, were taken into consideration.

Memorandum lists of the "rejected" were handed to their respective company commanders, with verbal orders from Colonel Carr (which were understood to come through him from General Butler) for their discharge. On such orders, 118 men were reported on the 6th of July as discharged, and were soon after sent home. Most of the men, thus discharged, re-enlisted. Those who re-enlisted in the 2d regiment proved, physically, fully equal to the ordinary class of recruits.

Brigadier General Peirce, having left for home with the Massachusetts volunteers, about the middle of July, Colonel Duryea, 5th N. Y. Vols., being senior officer, assumed command of the camp.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., July 25th, the regiment, in obedience to orders, struck tents and fell into line—with one day's rations—prepared to move, but awaiting further orders. The next morning line was again formed, and an order was read for the 2d, 3d and 5th regiments, N. Y. Vols., to get ready at once to move to Washington.

The camp equipage was there taken to the wharf at Fort Monroe to be placed on transports, but it was soon ordered back, and the order for the 2d regiment to move was countermanded; the "California regiment," Colonel Baker, commanding, being substituted in its stead. The next day the regiment again encamped on its old grounds.

Colonel Duryea having left with the 5th N. Y. Vols., Colonel Max Webber, 20th N. Y. Vols., being the senior colonel, assumed command of Camp Hamilton.

On the 5th of August the regiment broke camp, went on board two steamboats, and—with its camp equipage, &c.—was taken to Camp Butler, Newport News, where it arrived at 8 o'clock P. M., went on shore and bivouacked for the night. The next day the camp equipage, &c., was removed from the boats, and the regi-

ment encamped outside of and adjoining the earth-works, on their southeast side.

Camp Butler, at this time, was under command of J. W. Phelps, then colonel of the 1st Vermont volunteers, subsequently brigadier general United States volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon and Major Bloss, having resigned soon after the battle of Big Bethel, Captain William A. Olmsted, company B, was appointed lieutenant colonel, and Captain George H. Otis, of company C, major; their appointments being announced to the regiment on August 7th.

As the term of three months from the muster of the regiment into United States service neared its expiration, the men seemed to become possessed with the idea that as other regiments had left for home at the expiration of that term, they were to do the same; and the fact of their having received no pay from the United States up to this time, so added to the discontent, that notwithstanding the explanations and earnest advice of some of the officers, the morning of August 15th found the arms of the regiment stacked in the company streets, and the men refusing to do duty. About twenty men who had, or were supposed to have, acted as leaders in this refusal, were at once arrested and sent by boat to the "Rip Raps" as prisoners, and of the men detailed for guard duty that morning, eighty-five who utterly refused to do duty, followed them in the afternoon. At the brigade drill the same afternoon, about sixty men of the regiment performed duty. After the close of the drill, Gen. Phelps addressed the men, explaining to them their duty, and the rights of the government, and allowed them until the next morning to make up their minds what they would do. At the morning drill on the 16th, about one hundred and twenty-five men were on duty, including all of company "F," Capt. Park; but in the afternoon two hundred and ten, who still refused to do duty, were sent as prisoners to the "Rip Raps." After having time fully to consider their situation, most of these men signed a request to be allowed to return to their regiment and do duty, and Gen. John E. Wool, then commanding at Fort Monroe, generously granted their request, and on the 23d all but ten or fifteen of the party, who were retained for trial, again joined the regiment.

On the 28th of August, Lieut. Col. Olmsted, with one non-commissioned officer, left camp for Troy, N. Y., having been that day detailed on recruiting service, with orders to proceed imme-

diately to that place and recruit the regiment to the maximum, 1,046. On the 22d of September, Capt. Arts and one enlisted man were sent on to Troy to assist Lieut. Col. Olmsted in his recruiting duties, rejoining the regiment November 21st, having been on duty most of the time in Albany. Lieut. Col. Olmsted and the rest of the recruiting party rejoined it December 13th. During its tour of duty this recruiting party enlisted and forwarded to the regiment, at different times, one hundred and eighty-one men, in addition to "Doring's band" of Troy, consisting of sixteen musicians. This band, one of the best in service, joined the regiment October 20th.

The ranks of the regiment were still further increased by the transfer thereto of one hundred and thirty men, who had originally enlisted in volunteer regiments as follows, viz: in the 2d Maine, sixty-six; 13th New York, one; 19th New York, twenty-three; and twenty-first New York, forty.

At the expiration of three months from their respective musters into United States service, these men had refused to do duty, and had been ordered, without trial, to be sent to the Dry Tortugas "for mutiny," but while temporarily stopping at the "Rip Raps" they were induced by Gen. Wool to sign an agreement to return to duty and serve out the balance of their time, and they were then, by his orders, transferred to the 2d New York Vols. Those from the 2d Maine, and 13th and 21st New York, were transferred October 3d, and those from the 19th New York November 21st.

On the 11th of November the cutting of timber for barracks and officers' quarters commenced. The barracks—one for each company—were completed and occupied in December, 1861, and the officers' quarters in the latter part of January, 1862. General Phelps having been assigned to duty with the "Butler expedition," General J. K. F. Mansfield was assigned to and assumed command of the forces at camp Butler, November 24th, 1861. On the 1st of January, 1862 (the regiment at this time numbering nine hundred and eighteen enlisted men), Captain Wm. McConihe, Lieutenant James A. Cross and four enlisted men were detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to Major J. T. Sprague, superintendent volunteer recruiting, at Albany, N. Y., for orders. Of this party Lieutenant Cross rejoined the regiment April 14th, and the remainder May 23d, having enlisted and forwarded thereto, during its time of service, seventeen men.

On the 17th of January, 1862, Colonel Carr, in command of

seven companies—about five hundred men—of the regiment, made a reconnoissance about six miles up the James river, on the north east bank, arrested and brought into camp one man wearing the uniform of the enemy, drove in his pickets and gained much valuable information relative to the topography of the country. During this reconnoissance two of the men, who were deployed on the flank, coming to a swamp, took the side-cut, which led to the lines of the enemy, by whom they were taken prisoners.

The arms in use by the regiment not being deemed serviceable for sharpshooting, those in possession of the flank companies, E and F, were, during the winter, exchanged for Remington rifles, as they could be obtained.

The troops at camp Butler, being brigaded together, were, on the 7th of March, designated by the General commanding as the "1st Brigade, 1st Division, Department of Virginia."

At about 1 o'clock p. m., March 8th, the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, followed by two small vessels, rounded Craney Island on her first appearance from Norfolk, and moved direct for Newport News. Passing the frigate *Congress*, she attacked the *Cumberland*, which lay about one eighth of a mile off shore, at the mouth of the James river. After ramming into the *Cumberland*, and firing shot and shell through her hull, she backed off, smashed into her again, continued firing, and then, leaving her in a sinking condition, moved slowly up the James river about a mile. The *Congress* had fired on the *Merrimac* as she passed, the *Cumberland* had been nobly fought, and the battery on shore had poured a continuous plunging fire of eight inch shot and shell into her, but all had not made the slightest perceptible impression. The *Merrimac*, accompanied by the *Jamestown* and *Patrick Henry*, from Richmond, soon returned and attacked the *Congress*, which had slipped her cables and started towards Fort Monroe. After a short encounter the *Congress* surrendered.

A small steamboat was soon sent alongside the *Congress* (which had now ran aground) by the enemy, to remove the officers and crew, but the sharpshooters who lined the shore, acting under General Mansfield's orders, opened upon it with such a severe fire that it was soon driven away. Then the *Merrimac* again opened on the *Congress* with shot and shell, setting her on fire, after which she moved slowly away. Most of the officers and crew of the *Congress*, including the wounded, were brought on shore soon after, but about fifty having been taken off as prisoners.

She continued burning until 11 o'clock, P. M., when her magazine exploded. The *Cumberland* had been gallantly fought to the last, refusing to surrender, but going down with all her killed and wounded, and with her colors flying at her mast-head. About one half of her officers and crew escaped by swimming to the shore.

At about half past one o'clock P. M., of this day, on the *Merrimac* arriving off Newport News, the long roll was beaten and the regiment formed line on its parade ground, where it remained until evening, no one being injured, though many shot and shell from the enemy's guns passed through and over the camp. Acting under standing orders, Lieutenant George Gould, of Co. B, and a detachment of about twenty-five men of the regiment, who were detailed and had served as artillerists, were engaged during this action in serving a light field piece, and the large guns at the water battery. The *Merrimac* and the other vessels of the enemy lay off Sewall's Point the next morning, and at 9 o'clock the engagement with the *Ericsson Monitor*, which had arrived the night before, commenced, and continued until about noon, when the *Merrimac* and her consorts returned towards Norfolk. A land force of the enemy advanced to, and remained this day, within about one and a half miles of our picket lines, but made no attack.

Owing to the strong probability of active service at this post, on the 12th of March Gen. Mansfield ordered all officers whose wives were with them, to "send them off to their homes or a place of safety;" and on the 18th, by direction of the War Department, all persons not necessary to the command were ordered to leave without delay, and all officers and soldiers having valuable baggage or other articles with them, were ordered to send it out of the way, or to a place of safety.

During the latter part of March the muskets and Remington rifles in possession of the several companies were all turned in, and "rifled muskets, model 1822, brown bands," issued to all the companies of the regiment. These arms, the homeliest in the service, were retained during the balance of the term of service of the regiment.

On the afternoon of the 6th of April nine companies of the regiment (company F being left behind as camp guard) started for Young's Mills. After proceeding about eight miles they bivouacked for the night, and the next morning moved on to the Mills, which were found to be about thirteen miles above Newport News, and near Warwick Court House. At this place was found an evacuated

Confederate camp, which, by order of Col. Carr, was designated as "Camp Mansfield." Here the regiment was posted to prevent the enemy, who occupied Mulberry Island, from landing to attack Gen. McClellan's forces in the rear, they at this time occupying the lower portion of the peninsula, the works at Yorktown not having been taken possession of. The regiment remained at this point, doing picket duty, until the 17th, when, being relieved by a regiment from Casey's division, it returned to Camp Butler.

The 24th of April—the anniversary of the organization of the regiment—was celebrated by a full dress parade and review by Gen. Mansfield, an address by Quartermaster McArthur, and speeches by Gen. Mansfield, Col. Carr, and others.

From the time the regiment arrived at Newport News the officers and men therein were drilled (there being usually two drills each-day) at the bayonet exercise, as skirmishers, and at company, regimental and brigade drills. Details from the regiment were also drilled in both light and heavy artillery.

Immediately after the occupation of Yorktown by the forces under Gen. McClellan, in accordance with orders received preparations to move were made by the forces at Newport News, and on the 10th of May, by order of Gen. Wool, the 2d New York and 29th Massachusetts volunteers broke camp and marched to Camp Hamilton. Here the 2d New York was quartered in the hay lofts over the stables of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. The 29th Massachusetts, with other forces, all under the command of Gen. Wool, moved on toward Norfolk, which was taken possession of by them the same afternoon.

At about 5 o'clock next morning, May 11th, the notorious "Merrimac," which had often made her appearance since her engagement in March, and had created considerable consternation at times, was abandoned and blown up by the enemy while lying near the Craney Island batteries.

On the 13th the regiment went into camp, occupying the quarters but recently vacated by the 16th Massachusetts volunteers.

This narrative ends with the first year's service of the regiment.

Statement of gains and losses in the Second Infantry Regiment, New York Volunteers, during its first year's service in the United States Army, being in camp most of the time.

OFFICERS.

Mustered into United States service with regiment May 14th, 1861.....	.....	37
Appointed from civil life.....	10
Appointed from enlisted men of regiment.....	4	19
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		56

Promoted out of regiment.....	2	
Resigned.....	19	
Belonging to regiment May 14th, 1862.....	35	
		<u>56</u>
ENLISTED MEN.		
Mustered into United States service with regiment May 14th, 1861....	742	
Enlisted—others before regiment left New York State.....	59	
Enlisted October 11th, 1861 (band) in New York State.....	16	
Enlisted by recruiting parties in New York State.....	198	
Enlisted with regiment in Virginia.....	6	
	279	
Transferred from 2d Maine and 13th, 19th and 21st New York vols....	130	
		<u>1,151</u>
Appointed commissioned officers of regiment.....	9	
Transferred to 10th infantry and 1st mounted rifles New York vols....	6	
Discharged July 6th, 1861—result of medical examination.....	118	
Discharged at other times for physical disability—caused by disease ..	67	
Discharged by special order—musician.....	1	
Discharged for incompetency—musician.....	3	
Discharged for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.....	9	
Discharged for crime, and by sentence of court martial.....	4	
	202	
Died—accidentally killed.....	1	
Died of disease.....	7	
	8	
Deserted before leaving New York State.....	39	
Deserted after reaching Virginia.....	13	
	52	
Belonging to regiment May 14th, 1862.....	874	<u>1,151</u>

Roster of the Second Regiment Infantry, N. Y. V.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Colonels.				
Joseph B. Carr.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Ap. to Brig. Gen. Vol.
Sidney W. Park.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Carr.....	
Lieutenant Colonels.				
R. Wells Kenyon.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William A. Olmsted.....	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Kenyon.....	
Majors.				
Richard D. Bloss.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George H. Otis.....	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Bloss.....	Resigned.
George W. Willson.....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Otis.....	Resigned.
William B. Tibbits.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Willson.....	
Adjutants.				
Timothy Quinn.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Resigned.
LeGrand Benedict.....	Dec. 2, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Quinn.....	Ap'ted A. A. G. U.S. Vol.
Jacob H. Fratt.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Nov. 12, 1862	Benedict.....	
Quartermasters.				
Charles L. Mac Arthur.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Ap. Q'master U. S. Vol.
William T. Shear.....	Oct. 3, 1862	Oct. 17, 1862	Mac Arthur ..	
Surgeons.				
Reed B. Bontecou.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Ap'ted Brig. Surg. U.S.V.
LeRoy McLean.....	Sept. 30, 1861	Sept. 15, 1861	Bontecou.....	
Assistant Surgeons.				
LeRoy McLean.....	July 4, 1861	May 13, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Henry B. Whiton.....	Nov. 23, 1861	Sept. 30, 1861	McLean.....	Promoted to Serg'n 60th N. Y. Vols.

Roster of the Second Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Benjamin S. Catlin.....	Aug. 13, 1862	Aug. 12, 1862	.....
Nathan H. Camp.....	Feb. 25, 1863	Feb. 25, 1863	Whiton.....	
Paymaster.				
William Kemp.....	July 4, 1861	June 7, 1861	.....
Chaplains.				
Valentine R. Lewis.....	July 4, 1861	May 17, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Gustavus Mettinger.....	.....	July 14, 1861	Lewis.....	Resigned.
John Knoch Chesshire.....	April 10, 1863	April 10, 1863	Mottinger.....	Resigned.
Edgar T. Chapman.....	Mar. —, 1863	Mar. 2, 1863	Chesshire.....	
Captains.				
Co. A, John W. Armitage...	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George V. Boutelle....	Aug. 2, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Armitage....	
Co. B, William A. Olmsted..	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted to Lieut. Col.
T. Clement Haddock..	Aug. 10, 1861	July 27, 1861	Olmsted.....	Resigned.
Joseph J. Hagen.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Haddock.....	
Co. C, George H. Otis.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
John H. Quackenbush..	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Otis.....	
Co. D, Michael Cassidy.....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John Maguire.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 13, 1861	Cassidy.....	Resigned.
Wm. G. McNulty.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Feb. 9, 1863	Maguire.....	
Co. E, George W. Willson....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
S. Leo Perkins.....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Willson.....	Died wounds received in action.
James A. Savage.....	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 13, 1862	Perkins.....	Dismissed.
Thomas Sullivan.....	April 23, 1863	Mar. 13, 1863	Savage.....	
Co. F, Sidney W. Park.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	Pro. to Col.
Henry Harrison.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Park.....	
Co. G, William B. Tibbits...	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	Pro. to Maj.
Edgar T. Wilson.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Tibbits.....	
Co. H, Joseph G. McNutt....	July 4, 1861	April 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph Lafaire.....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	McNutt.....	Resigned.
James A. Cross.....	Aug. 30, 1862	July 29, 1862	Lafaire.....	
Co. I, William McConibo....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861	.....	Hon. disch'd by War Dep. on acc't of wounds rec'd in action.
Co. K, John Arts.....	July 4, 1861	April 26, 1861	.....
Joseph Egolf.....	Jan. 23, 1863	Nov. 10, 1862	Arts.....	
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, Calvin W. Link.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
LeGrand Benedict....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 27, 1861	Link.....	Promoted.
Francis Temple.....	Dec. 13, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Benedict.....	Hon. disch'd by War Dep. on acc't of wounds rec'd in action.
Joseph W. Carnell....	Jan. 23, 1863	Nov. 10, 1862	Egolf, Co. F..	
Co. B, T. Clement Haddock..	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph J. Hagen.....	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Haddock.....	Promoted.
George Gould.....	Dec. 13, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Hagen.....	
Co. C, S. Leo Perkins.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas Sullivan.....	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Perkins.....	Promoted.
Co. D, John Maguire.....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
William M. Ostrom....	Sept. 19, 1861	Aug. 13, 1861	Maguire.....	Resigned.
Henry Harrison.....	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1862	Ostrom.....	Promoted.
Wm. G. McNulty.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Sept. 18, 1862	Harrison.....	Promoted.
James F. Hill.....	Mar. 5, 1863	Feb. 9, 1863	McNulty.....	
Co. E, John H. Quackenbush..	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Edgar T. Wilson.....	Sept. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Quackenbush..	Promoted.
Charles T. Otis.....	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Wilson.....	Resigned.

Roster of the Second Regiment N. Y. V. I.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, William H. Shook . . .	Mar. 13, 1863	Feb. 28, 1863	Otis	
Co. F, James A. Cross	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph Egolf	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Savage, Co. G	Promoted.
Robert B. Dickie	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 24, 1862	Temple Co. A	
Co. G, James A. Savage	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas H. Fisher	Oct. 1, 1862	July 29, 1862	Cross, Co. F..	
Co. H, Thomas O'Brien	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William McFeeters	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 3, 1861	O'Brien	Resigned.
Co. I, Joseph Lafuira	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George Taffee	Sep. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Lafuira	
Co. K, Henry Jansen	July 4, 1861	Apr. 26, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George Merrill	Sep. 12, 1861	Sep. 3, 1861	Jansen	Resigned.
James Johnson	May 22, 1862	Apr. 29, 1862	Merrill	
Ensigns.				
Co. A, George A. Hitchcock .	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Edward Merritt	Aug. 1, 1861	July 18, 1861	Hitchcock	Never rep'ted for duty.
Charles O. Davis	Sep. 20, 1861	Sep. 20, 1861	Merritt	
Wm. G. McNulty	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Davis	Promoted.
Nathan F. Hodgman	Oct. 30, 1862	Sep. 18, 1862	McNulty	
Co. B, Lee Churchill	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph J. Hagen	Aug. 9, 1861	June 20, 1861	Churchill	Promoted.
George Gould	Sep. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Hagen	Promoted.
Joseph W. Carnell	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 23, 1861	Gould	Promoted.
James Merrill	Jan. 23, 1863	Nov. 19, 1862	Carnell	
Co. C, William H. Pitt	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Charles G. Otis	Nov. 1, 1861	July 26, 1861	Pitt	Promoted.
Daniel D. Maguire	Oct. 30, 1862	Oct. 13, 1862	Otis	
Co. D, John McCaffrey	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph Egolf	Sep. 19, 1861	Sep. 16, 1861	McCaffrey	Promoted.
James F. Hill	Oct. 1, 1862	Aug. 31, 1862	Egolf	Promoted.
James O'Brien	Mar. 3, 1863	Feb. 9, 1863	Hill	
Co. E, Edgar T. Wilson	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Thomas H. Fisher	Sep. 19, 1861	July 27, 1861	Wilson	Promoted.
William H. Shook	Oct. 1, 1862	July 29, 1862	Fisher	Dismissed, but order of dismissal revoked.
James H. Fonda	Jan. 15, 1863	Dec. 13, 1862	Shook	
Co. F, Lemuel Huribert . . . . .	.....	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Henry Harrison	July 4, 1861	May 14, 1861	Huribut	Promoted.
William G. Taylor	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1863	Harrison	Resigned.
Robert B. Dickie	Aug. 30, 1862	July 29, 1862	Schlaefel, Co. K	Promoted.
John H. Pierce	Jan. 28, 1863	Nov. 29, 1862	Dickie	
Co. G, Thomas Sullivan	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Cornelius A. Kirker	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Sullivan	Resigned.
Henry Marcotte	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 21, 1862	Kirker	
Co. H, William McFeeten	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Donald Gillies	Nov. 11, 1861	Nov. 3, 1861	McFeeten	Resigned.
John H. Preston	May 22, 1862	Apr. 29, 1862	Johnson, Co. I	
Co. I, George Taffe	July 4, 1862	Apr. 23, 1861	Taffe	Promoted.
James Johnson	Sep. 19, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	Gillies, Co. K	Promoted.
John Fairchild	May 15, 1862	Apr. 23, 1862	.....
Co. K, Augustus Kolbe	July 4, 1861	Apr. 26, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John J. Schlaefel	Sep. 21, 1862	Sep. 3, 1861	Kolbe	Resigned.
John F. Johnson	July 21, 1862	July 7, 1862	Taylor	Dismissed.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Third regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Albany regiment," was organized at Albany. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A.	Williamsburgh, L. L.	Capt. Abel Smith, jr.	Order 13, April 20, 1861.
B.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Capt. S. W. Fullerton, jr.	Order 15, April 20, 1861.
C.	Albany, N. Y.	Capt. Elbridge G. Floyd.	Order 14, April 20, 1861.
D.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Capt. John G. Butler.	Order 69, April 21, 1861.
E.	Albany, N. Y.	Capt. Justus W. Blanchard.	Order 41, April 20, 1861.
F.	do	Capt. Henry S. Hulbert	Order 98, April 22, 1861.
G.	do	Capt. J. H. Ten Eyck, jr.	Order 148, April 23, 1861.
H.	Owego, N. Y.	Capt. Isaac S. Catlin.	Order 158, April 24, 1861.
I.	Albany, N. Y.	Capt. Edward S. Jenny.	Order 179, April 27, 1861.
K.	Havana, N. Y.	Capt. John E. Mulford	Order 232, April 25, 1861.

On the 24th of April, Capts. Smith, Fullerton, Floyd, Blanchard, Hulbert, Ten Eyck and Butler were directed to meet and elect field officers, and on the 25th the election of Frederick Townsend as colonel, and Samuel M. Alford as lieutenant colonel, was confirmed. These proceedings, however, were set aside. At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 7th, it was, on motion of the Treasurer, "*Resolved*, That the ten companies commanded by the following captains, to wit: S. W. Fullerton, jr., Abel Smith, jr., E. G. Floyd, John G. Butler, Justus W. Blanchard, Henry S. Hulbert, Isaac S. Catlin, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, jr., E. S. Jenny and John E. Mulford, be and they are hereby accepted and organized into a regiment, to be designated as regiment No. 3, and that the officers of said companies be authorized to hold an election to elect the field officers for said regiment." Under this resolution the election was held by Brig. Gen. Rathbone on the 8th, at which Frederick Townsend was elected colonel, S. M. Alford, lieutenant colonel, and George D. Bayard, major. The State Board confirmed the selections made, with date from the 8th. On the 14th of May the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A., and on the 16th (Special Orders No. 192) Col. Townsend was directed "to proceed with his regiment to New York May 18, and report for duty to Gen. Dix. Arms and equipments to be issued upon their arrival at New York."

The regiment left Albany for New York on the 18th May, and arrived in that city on the 19th, and took quarters in the Park barracks. It was armed with 720 muskets, pattern of 1842, caliber 69 (May 27), which were changed (May 29) for Enfield rifles,

caliber 57. Equipments were also furnished, and (May 28-30) 100 common and 24 wall tents issued to it by the State. On the 31st of May it left New York for Fortress Monroe. The expenditures by the State in behalf of the regiment up to August 15th, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, was \$55,624.81.

The regiment reached Fortress Monroe on the 3d of June. On the 9th it was ordered to move in support of the 5th regiment in an attack on Little Bethel. The 1st, 2d and 7th regiments were also ordered to join in this movement. While the 3d was *en route* it passed in the vicinity of the 7th, and the latter mistaking it for a force of the enemy, opened with artillery and musketry upon Col. Townsend's column. The fire was irregularly returned by the 3d, and fearing that it had fallen into an ambuscade, it immediately retreated to an eminence near by. The true state of facts having been ascertained, the regiments effected a junction and resumed the line of march. Little Bethel was found to have been evacuated by the enemy, and the command moved forward to Big Bethel, where, after a short engagement, a retreat was ordered. In this movement the 3d lost two men killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The following is Colonel Townsend's report of the participation of the regiment in this affair, viz :

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, June 12, 1861.

To Major R. A. PEIRCE, *Brigade Inspector, etc.*:

Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of Brigadier General Pierce, that on Sunday evening, June 9th, I received orders from him to have my command in readiness, with one* day's rations, to move that night to form a part of a column composed of two regiments from Newport News, Colonel Duryee's and my own, intended to make a reconnoissance in force towards Yorktown. In obedience to these orders, with the concerted sign of a white badge upon our left arm (at midnight), I marched my regiment to Hampton, where the general met the command and accompanied it.

On approaching a defile through a thick wood, about five or six miles from Hampton, a heavy and well sustained fire of canister and small arms was opened upon the regiment while it was marching in a narrow road, upon the flank, in route step, and wholly unsuspecting of any enemy, inasmuch as we were ordered to rein-

* Quartermaster Chase supplied three days' rations.

force Colonel Duryee, who had preceded us by some two hours, and who had been ordered to throw out, as he marched, an advance guard two miles from his regiment, and a sustaining force half way between the advance and the regiment; therefore, had Colonel Duryee been obliged to retreat upon us before we reached his locality, we should have heard distant firing, or some of his regiment would have been seen retreating.

The force which fired upon us was subsequently ascertained to be only the regiment of Colonel Bendix, though a portion of the Vermont and 4th Massachusetts regiments were with it, having come down with two six-pounder field pieces from Newport News to join the column. These regiments took up a masked position in the woods at the commencement of the defile. The result of the fire upon us was two mortally wounded (one since dead), three dangerously, and four officers and twenty privates slightly, making a total of twenty-nine. At the commencement of the fire the General, captain Chamberlain, his aid-de-camp, and two mounted howitzers, were about two hundred and fifty paces in advance of the regiment. The fire was opened upon them first by a discharge of small arms, and immediately followed by a rapidly returned volley upon my regiment and the field-pieces. My men then generally discharged their pieces, and jumped from the right to the left side of the road, and recommenced loading and firing. In a few minutes the regiment was reformed in the midst of this heavy fire, and by the General's directions retired in a thoroughly military manner, and in order to withdraw his supposed enemy from his position. On ascertaining that the enemy were our friends, and on our providing for the wounded, we joined Colonel Duryee and Colonel Bendix. The former having returned and proceeded on the reconnoissance to Big Bethel.

Some seven or more miles on we found the enemy in force, well fortified with a battery said to be of twenty guns in position, some of them rifled cannon. The information in reference to the guns in position at the Bethel battery was given to me on the ground by Colonel Duryee, who informed me that he received it from a reconnoitering officer whom he had sent to the front to ascertain the position of things. On arriving at this point, in order to feel the enemy, battle was immediately given by the orders of the General. We were ordered to take up a position in a field about eight hundred paces from the battery. I was then directed by the General to advance to a position in a road at right angles to

the main road leading to the battery, and about two hundred paces from it on the left of Colonel Duryee. I was then directed to send out skirmishers to ascertain the strength of the enemy's right, for which purpose I detailed captains John G. Butler and Edward S. Jenny, with their companies, to cross the field immediately in front of the right of the battery, and so to skirmish as to draw the enemy's fire, which they gallantly performed. The enemy's fire was delivered vigorously almost immediately upon these companies.

Entering the field and crossing it myself, and considering that there might be a possibility of our capturing the battery, I moved the regiment up to the point where our skirmishers were engaged, a movement which the regiment performed in line of battle, as if on parade, in the face of a severe fire of artillery and small arms, and in a manner entirely to my satisfaction. By the time the regiment had arrived at its position, it became evident that the right portion of the battery had been strongly reinforced by men from the enemy's left, and that an effort to take the battery there was useless; besides, a company of my regiment had been separated from the regiment by a thickly hedged ditch, and as the regiment moved forward towards the skirmishers, this company marched in the adjoining field in line with the regiment.

This was not known to me until after the engagement. I supposed that when the regiment approached, that it was the entire regiment; consequently, upon seeing among the breaks in the hedge the glistening of bayonets in the adjoining field, I immediately concluded that the enemy were outflanking us, and conceived it to be my duty to retire and repel that advance. I resumed, therefore, my original position on the left of Colonel Duryee. Shortly after, all the forces were directed to retire, the design of the reconnoissance having been accomplished. I am not of course, speaking of the movements of other corps, excepting as immediately connected with my regiment, and it were especially gratuitous, inasmuch as their General was upon the field and directed the movements of the various commands in person.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,

Colonel Third Regiment.

The regiment returned to Fortress Monroe, and from thence (July 30th) to Baltimore, where it remained in camp at Fort McHenry, until April 1st, 1862, when it was sent to Fort Federal Hill. From Federal Hill it was transferred to Suffolk, Va., where

it remained until September 12th. It then returned to Fortress Monroe, where it performed guard duty until the expiration of its term of service.

The regiment lost eleven by death and fifty-five by desertions; one captain and sixteen subalterns were promoted; two captains and two subalterns dismissed; forty-six were discharged for disability; twenty-two by order of the Secretary of War, and two by court martial. On leaving the service it received the following complimentary order.

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, 7TH ARMY CORPS, }
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 12, 1863. }

To the Third New York Volunteers (Infantry):

The Major General commanding cannot withhold the expression of his deep regret that the term of service, for which a large number of the men of the Third New York Volunteers enlisted, is about to expire, and that he is compelled to part with them.

In discipline, good conduct, and a faithful discharge of their duties, under all the circumstances in which they have been placed, he ventures to say that they are not surpassed by any other regiment in the service.

Through the care, vigilance and fidelity of their officers and their able commander, and through their own just sense of all their obligations, under the military laws by which they have been governed, they have earned a most enviable reputation.

To those who have re-entered the service, with an unshaken determination to uphold the cause of their country against its faithless enemies, he tenders his sincere thanks; and if those who are about to return to their families and friends for a while, should rejoin their comrades whom they leave behind, they will receive as warm a welcome as that which awaits them at home.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General Commanding.

Official: WILSON BARSTOW, *Aid-de-Camp.*"

The regiment took the field with 796 officers and men. During its period of service it received 162 recruits, who, with about two hundred re-enlisted men, and the re-enlisted men and recruits of the 9th regiment N. Y. V., who were consolidated with it, remained in the field and continued its organization under Col. Alford, who had been promoted to the command of the regiment

on the resignation of Col. Townsend (July 2d, 1861.) It commenced its service, as a veteran command, with about 800 men, and subsequently received 700 conscripts and about 200 recruits, as well as a number of men by the consolidation with it of the 112th New York Vols.

The re-organized regiment was sent to Folly Island, where it participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and Charleston. In April, 1864, it visited Gloucester Point and West Point, and made a reconnoissance to within a few miles of King William Court House. It then moved up the James river, under Gen. Butler, as a part of the first brigade (Col. S. M. Alford), second division (Brig. Gen. J. H. Turner), tenth corps (Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore.) It was actively engaged and suffered severely in the advance made by Gen. Butler, May 12th, 14th and 16th, and lost fifty wounded, five killed, and seven missing, out of about two hundred and eighty-five engaged. About the 31st of May it was temporarily assigned to the third brigade, third division, eighteenth army corps, and moved to Coal Harbor where it remained until the 12th of June, when it returned to Bermuda Hundred. On the 15th it started for Petersburg, and reached a point within about two miles of the city, where it encountered the enemy, charged his works, captured 250 men of Wise's brigade, the battle-flag of the 26th Virginia, and some nine or ten pieces of artillery. It fell back on the 12th and resumed its old position in the tenth corps. It was subsequently in action at Bermuda Hundred, in front of Petersburg, Petersburg Mine, Fort Gilmer, Chapin's Farm, Darbytown Road, first and second Fort Fisher, and Wilmington, N. C. At Fort Fisher, the State color which it carried was the first regimental color which was hoisted on the enemy's works. It was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Colonels.				
Frederick Townsend.....	June 20, 1861	.....	.....	Resigned.
Samuel M. Alford.....	Aug. 22, 1861	July 2, 1861	Townsend.....	To enter reg. s
Eldridge G. Floyd.....	June 29, 1864	June 14, 1864	Alford.....	.....
John H. Edson.....	Dec. 31, 1864	Dec. 31, 1864	Floyd.....	Declined.
John E. Mulford.....	Feb. 27, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864	Edson.....	.....
Lieutenant Colonels.				
Samuel M. Alford.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Prom. to Col.
Henry P. Hubbell.....	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 23, 1861	Alford.....	Resigned.
Eldridge G. Floyd.....	June 10, 1863	May 23, 1863	Hubbell.....	Promoted.
John E. Mulford.....	Aug. 24, 1864	June 14, 1864	Floyd.....	.....
George W. Warren.....	Mar. 11, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864	Mulford.....	do

Roller of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Majors.				
George D. Bayard.....	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Declined.
Abel Smith, jr.....	Aug. 22, 1861	July 2, 1861	Bayard.....	Promoted in 165 N. Y. V.
John E. Mulford.....	June 10, 1863	May 23, 1863	Smith.....	Promoted.
Eldridge G. Floyd.....	Oct. 31, 1864	June 14, 1864	Mulford.....	do
George W. Warren.....	Nov. 29, 1862	Sept. 20, 1861	Floyd.....	do
T. Ellery Lord.....	Mar. 11, 1865	Dec. 20, 1864	.....	.....
Adjutants.				
J. Owen Moore.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Wm. E. Blake.....	.....	Oct. 3, 1861	Moore.....	Resigned.
T. Wellington Weaver.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 10, 1862	Blake.....	do
Dwight Beebe.....	Aug. 22, 1864	May 26, 1864	Weaver.....	do
Quartermasters.				
Jackson H. Chase.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Cap. & C. S. N. Y. V.
Thomas C. O'Brien.....	May 26, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Chase.....	.....
Surgeons.				
Alexander H. Hoff.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Brig. Surg.
William J. McDermott.....	Sept. 14, 1861	Aug. 26, 1861	Alex. H. Hoff	Declined.
Charles W. Stearns.....	Oct. 29, 1861	Oct. 28, 1861	McDermott..	Resigned.
Leonard M. Johnson.....	Dec. 15, 1863	Nov. 25, 1863	Stearns.....	do
John M. Palmer.....	Nov. 30, 1864	Sept. 5, 1864	Johnson.....	.....
Surgeons' Mates.				
John J. Van Rensselaer.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Antoine J. Mauran.....	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 27, 1862	Van Renssel'r	.....
Paymaster.				
Dexter Reynolds.....	July 4, 1861	May 30, 1861	.....	.....
2d Assistant Surgeons.				
Lechard M. Johnson.....	Aug. 29, 1862	Aug. 18, 1862	.....	Promoted.
John J. Sullivan.....	Jan. 19, 1864	Jan. 13, 1864	Johnson.....	.....
Hans Powell.....	April 3, 1863	Mar. 30, 1863	.....	.....
Chaplain.				
W. W. Thorp.....	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Captains.				
Co. A.				
Abel Smith, jr.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
John G. Fay.....	Sept. 25, 1861	July 2, 1861	Smith.....	.....
George C. Avent.....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Fay.....	.....
George H. Dixon.....	Mar. 33, 1865	Dec. 23, 1864	.....	.....
Co. B.				
Steph. W. Fullerton, jr.	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Deceased.
Erwin A. Jones.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 4, 1861	Fullerton.....	.....
Alexander Mann.....	June 10, 1862	April 21, 1862	Jones.....	Mustered out.
Edward A. Behan.....	Dec. 14, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	Mann.....	.....
Joseph C. Russ.....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	.....	.....
Co. C.				
Eldridge G. Floyd.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George W. Warren.....	Dec. 17, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Floyd.....	do
James Ryall.....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Warren.....	.....
Co. D.				
Justus W. Blanchard.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861	.....	do
Barnardus B. Whalen.....	Oct. 3, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Blanchard.....	Resigned.
T. Elker? Lord.....	Mar. 7, 1863	Feb. 27, 1863	Whalen.....	Promoted.
Thomas H. Rockwell.....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Lord.....	.....
George D. Fordham.....	Dec. 23, 1864	Dec. 1, 1865	.....	.....
Co. E.				
John D. Butler.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Jay M. Wickes.....	Oct. 4, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Butler.....	Died of wounds
John W. Knowles.....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Wickes.....	.....
Co. F.				
Henry S. Hulbert.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Wm. N. S. Sanders.....	Aug. 14, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Hulbert.....	do
Jeremiah D. Mable.....	Oct. 23, 1863	June 15, 1863	Sanders.....	do

Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Captains.				
Co. F, George E. Fordham	Dec. 23, 1864	Dec. 1, 1864	Mable	
George C. Avant	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865		
Co. G, Jacob H. Ten Eyck jr.	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1863		Promoted.
Hugh Millerston	Dec. 27, 1862	Dec. 23, 1862	Ten Eyck	Resigned.
Emmett T. Tutthill	Aug. 12, 1864	Oct. 12, 1863	Middleton	
William W. Whipple	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Tutthill	
Edward A. Behan	Dec. 14, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864		
Co. H, Edwin S. Jenney	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861		Resigned.
J. Owen Moore	Dec. 16, 1861	Oct. 3, 1861	Jenney	do
George E. Mink	July 21, 1862	July 10, 1862	Moore	do
James Lang	Aug. 12, 1864	Nov. 8, 1863	Mink	do
Edmund W. Raynsford	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Lang	
Milan J. Brown	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Reeve	
Co. I, Isaac S. Catlin	July 4, 1861	Apr. 24, 1861		Resigned.
A. T. L'Amareux	April 5, 1862	Mar. 14, 1862	Catlin	
L. Augustus Kahley	July 21, 1862	May 10, 1862	L'Amareux	Resigned.
James H. Reeve	Sept. 30, 1864	Oct. 3, 1864	Kahley	
John W. Knowles	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865		
Co. K, John E. Mulford	July 4, 1861	Apr. 5, 1861		Promoted.
Hiram L. Couch	July 4, 1863	May 23, 1863	Mulford	Resigned.
Peter W. Cuthbert	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Couch	
Edmund W. Raynsford	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865		
1st Lieutenants.				
Co. A, John G. Fay	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861		Promoted.
Andrew White	Sept. 25, 1861	July 2, 1861	Fay	Resigned.
F. W. Weaver	Mar. 12, 1862	Dec. 19, 1861	White	Promoted.
Ebenezer R. Johnson	Oct. 29, 1862	Oct. 10, 1862	Weaver	Resigned.
Thomas H. Rockwell	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 16, 1864	Johnson	
Willard H. Wright	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Rockwell	
Ammon B. Cobb	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Wrightman	Declined.
Co. B, Edwin A. Jones	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861		Promoted.
Alexander Mann	Nov. 11, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Jones	do
Jeremiah D. Mable	June 30, 1862	Apr. 24, 1862	Mann	do
Wm. McCall	Nov. 10, 1863	June 15, 1863	Mable	Not mustered
James H. Reeve	July 21, 1864	July 8, 1864	McCall	
Edwin B. Raynsford	Nov. 17, 1864	Nov. 17, 1864	Reeve	Promoted.
Peter Oaks	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Raynsford	
Patrick McDermot	June 30, 1865	June 21, 1865		
Co. C, George E. Mink	July 4, 1861	Apr. 20, 1861		do
George W. Warren	Aug. 28, 1862	July 16, 1862	Mink	do
George W. Street	Dec. 17, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Warren	
James Ryall	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Street	Promoted.
John T. Williams	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Ryall	
Co. D, Harriardus B. Whalen	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861		do
Frank T. Johnson	Oct. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Whalen	Resigned.
J. Henry Curtiss	Feb. 13, 1863	Feb. 5, 1863	Johnson	
Abner N. Stamp	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Curtiss	
John T. Williams	May 17, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865		
Co. E, Charles H. Burdick	July 4, 1861	Apr. 21, 1861		Resigned.
Jay M. Wickes	Feb. 26, 1862	Feb. 14, 1862	Burdick	Promoted.
Emmett C. Tutthill	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Wickes	do
Augustus D. Limberger	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Tutthill	
John W. Knowles	Feb. 28, 1865	Dec. 16, 1864	Limberger	
Simon J. Cullman	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Knowles	
Benj. A. Whipple	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865		
Co. F, Wm. N. E. Sanders	July 4, 1861	Apr. 22, 1861		Pro. to Capt.
P. Ellery Lord	Aug. 14, 1863	Aug. 2, 1863	Sanders	Promoted.
William B. Chapman	Oct. 23, 1863	Feb. 27, 1863	Lord	
George C. Avant	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Chapman	Promoted.
Frank E. Smith	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Avant	
Willard H. Wright	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865		
Co. G, Henry Cooper	July 4, 1861	Apr. 23, 1861		Resigned.
B. Hunter Chapin	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 12, 1861	Cooper	App. in reg.
Thomas S. Seabury	Feb. 19, 1863	Dec. 24, 1861	Chapin	May.
Dwight Beebe	Oct. 27, 1863	June 23, 1863	Seabury	Resigned. Prom. Adj.

Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
1st Lieutenants.				
Co. G, Edwin A. Behan.....	Sept. 7, 1864	May 26, 1864	Beebe.....	
David L. Thompson.....	Dec. 24, 1864	Nov. 18, 1864	Behan.....	
John Johnson.....	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Thompson.....	Declined.
Patrick McDermot.....	June 30, 1865	June 21, 1865	Johnson.....	Mustered out
Samuel C. Pitt.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 23, 1864	.....
Co. H, William E. Blake.....	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861	.....	Prom. Adjt.
Lewis A. Kohly.....	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 16, 1861	Blake.....	Promoted.
Marnaduke Cooper.....	Oct. 4, 1862	May 10, 1862	Kohly.....	Deceased.
Hugh Middleton.....	Dec. 17, 1862	Nov. 15, 1862	Cooper.....	Promoted.
Thomas D. Hindman.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Dec. 23, 1862	Middleton.....	
James Lang.....	Oct. 23, 1863	July 29, 1863	Hindman.....	Resigned.
William W. Whipple.....	Aug. 22, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Lang.....	Promoted.
George E. Fordham.....	Nov. 21, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	Whipple.....	do
Edward K. Wightman.....	Feb. 23, 1865	Dec. 1, 1864	Fordham.....	do
Milan J. Brown.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Dec. 2, 1864	.....	do
Algeron M. Green.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Brown.....	
Co. I, J. Willoughby Babcock.....	July 4, 1861	April 27, 1861	.....
Albert T. L'Amereux.....	Jan. 17, 1862	Dec. 1, 1861	Babcock.....	Promoted.
Nathan M. Davis, jr.....	April 5, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	L'Amereux.....	Resigned.
Charles Worrel.....	June 23, 1863	May 16, 1863	Davis.....	do
Joseph B. Zeisor.....	Aug. 30, 1864	July 4, 1864	Worrel.....	
Chauncey W. Hawley.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 6, 1865	.....
Co. K, Hiram L. Couch.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
John W. Hoos.....	Oct. 23, 1863	May 23, 1863	Couch.....	
George W. Rogers.....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Hoos.....	Declined.
John Watson.....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Rogers.....	
Chas. A. McKevitt.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Watson.....	do
Ensigns.				
Co. A, Michael A. Stearns.....	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Andrew G. White.....	Aug. 14, 1861	July 24, 1861	Stearns.....	Promoted.
F. W. Weaver.....	Sept. 25, 1861	July 2, 1861	White.....	do
Thomas J. McCall.....	Mar. 12, 1862	Dec. 19, 1861	Weaver.....	
Augustus L. Limberger.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 4, 1862	McCall.....	
John H. Holland.....	May 31, 1863	April 25, 1863	Limberger.....	Promoted.
Algeron M. Green.....	Mar. 30, 1865	March 6, 1865	Green.....	do
George Miller.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	.....
Co. B, Alexander Mann.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	do
Jeremiah D. Mabis.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Mann.....	do
James H. Reeve.....	May 28, 1862	April 21, 1862	Mabis.....	do
Edwin A. Behan.....	Aug. 18, 1864	July 8, 1864	Reeve.....	do
James R. Blanchard.....	May 17, 1865	April 25, 1865	Behan.....	do
Emmanuel Decker.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Blanchard.....	Declined.
Co. C, George Van Vechten.....	July 4, 1861	April 20, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George W. Warren.....	Oct. 23, 1861	Oct. 13, 1861	Van Vechten.....	Promoted.
George W. Street.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 10, 1862	Warren.....	do
Royal S. Jones.....	Dec. 26, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Street.....	Resigned.
James Lang.....	Feb. 21, 1863	Jan. 28, 1863	Jones.....	
Daniel J. Broman.....	May 31, 1863	April 25, 1863	Lang.....	do
James H. Smith.....	.....	.....	Broman.....	do
Co. D, Richard M. Goldwait.....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	do
Frank T. Johnson.....	Mar. 12, 1862	Feb. 28, 1862	Goldwait.....	Promoted.
Frank N. Weaver.....	Oct. 16, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Johnson.....	
Ammon B. Cobb.....	Mar. 30, 1863	Dec. 3, 1864	.....
Co. E, Jay M. Wickes.....	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861	.....	do
Wm. B. Chapman.....	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 28, 1862	Wickes.....	do
George Fordham.....	Nov. 11, 1862	Feb. 27, 1863	Chapman.....	do
James S. Patrick.....	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Fordham.....	
Francis Travis.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Patrick.....	Declined.
Co. F, T. Ellery Lord.....	July 4, 1861	April 22, 1861	.....	Promoted.
R. A. Van Rensselaer.....	Aug. 14, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861	Lord.....	
Francis A. Smith.....	July 18, 1862	May 10, 1862	Van Rensselaer.....	
Edmund W. Rainsford.....	Sept. 30, 1864	Aug. 22, 1864	Smith.....	Promoted.
Patrick McDermott.....	Dec. 9, 1864	Nov. 7, 1864	Rainsford.....	
Benj. A. Whipple.....	Mar. 30, 1865	March 6, 1865	McDermott.....	
David Guthrie.....	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Whipple.....	do
Co. G, R. Hunter Chapin.....	July 4, 1861	April 22, 1861	.....	do

Roster of the Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Ensigns.				
Co. G, Hugh Middleton	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 12, 1861	Chapin	Promoted.
Dwight Beebe	Jan. 12, 1863	Nov. 15, 1862	Middleton	do
Edward Fisett	May 31, 1861	April 25, 1865	Beebe	do
Co. H, Leon H. Ballard	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Lewis A. Kohly	Oct. 29, 1861	Oct. 29, 1861	Ballard	Promoted.
Marmaduke Cooper	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 16, 1861	Kohly	do
James H. Halliday	Oct. 4, 1862	May 10, 1862	Cooper	Resigned.
Mortimore E. McEntee	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Halliday	do
Frederick H. Pinny	Feb. 21, 1863	Jan. 28, 1863	McEntee	do
William W. McCall	Oct. 5, 1862	June 5, 1863	Pinny	do
Joseph B. Zeiser	Nov. 10, 1863	June 16, 1863	McCall	Promoted.
Henry J. Smith	May 31, 1865	Apr. 25, 1865	Zeiser	do
James Campbell	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	H. J. Smith	Declined.
Co. I, Eli W. Stone	July 4, 1861	April 27, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Frederick Fox	Aug. 9, 1861	July 11, 1861	Stone	do
A. P. L'Amereux	Dec. 23, 1861	Nov. 22, 1861	Fox	Promoted.
Nathan W. Davis, jr.	Jan. 17, 1862	Dec. 1, 1861	L'Amereux	do
George Stratton	April 5, 1862	Feb. 12, 1862	Davis	Promoted.
John W. Hoes	July 25, 1862	May 10, 1862	Stratton	do
John H. Browning	May 31, 1865	April 25, 1865	Hoes	do
Chas. A. McKevitt	Sept. 13, 1864	Sept. 13, 1864	.....	do
Frank C. Burdick	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	McKevitt	do
Co. K, Emmet C. Tuthill	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	do
Wm. W. Whipple	Nov. 28, 1862	Sept. 21, 1862	Tuthill	do
Charles A. McKevitt	Sept. 13, 1864	Sept. 13, 1864	Whipple	do
Henry F. Pearson	Aug. 19, 1865	July 29, 1865	Browning	Declined.

FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fourth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Regiment Scott Life Guard," was organized in the city of New York, under the auspices of the "Veteran Scott Life Guard," an association incorporated by the Legislature, March 26, 1861, and composed of persons who had served in the Mexican war.

Company A was raised in New York city by Joseph Henriques.

B	do	do	Samuel S. May.
C	do	do	James Mooney.
D	do	do	Charles W. Kruger.
E	do	do	William B. Parison.
F	do	do	John H. Camp.
G	do	do	John B. Brahams.
H	do	do	William Jameson.
I	do	do	John B. Houstain.
K	do	do	And. J. Constantine.

Eight companies were mustered into the State service by Maj. Robert Taylor, April 22d, 1861, on which day Edward McK. Hudson was elected Colonel; John D. MacGregor, Lieut. Colonel, and Alfred W. Taylor, Major, whose election was confirmed by

the State Board on the 25th; on the 9th of May, the companies recruited for it were formed by the State Board into a regiment, and numbered. Six companies (C, D, E, F, H and K), were mustered into the United States service on May 2d; two companies (A and G), on May 7th; and two companies (B and I), on May 9th; companies A and H were mustered by Capt. Truman Seymour, U. S. A., and the other companies by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A.

On the 13th of May, Col. Hudson having declined, Alfred W. Taylor was elected Colonel, and William Jameson, Major, in place of Taylor promoted. On the 8th of May, 742 United States percussion muskets, pattern 1842, calibre 69, were issued to the regiment by Commissary General Welch; and on the 3d of June 100 common tents and 18 wall tents.

To assist in the organization of the Regiment the Union Defense Committee of New York city expended \$3,987.16. The total expenditure by the State, on behalf of the regiment, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to August 15, 1861, was \$43,897.81.

The regiment left the State, June 3d, 1861, and arrived at Newport News on the 7th of that month. On the 26th of July it was ordered to Baltimore, where it remained until the 31st of August, when it was detailed to guard the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad from Havre de Grace to Baltimore. On the 26th of March, 1862, it was relieved and ordered to duty at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, where it remained until the 6th of June, when it proceeded to Suffolk, Va. On the 6th of September it was ordered to Washington, D. C.; left that city on the 11th, and joined the army of the Potomac on the 16th, as a part of Max Weber's brigade, French's division, Sumner's corps. On the 17th it participated in the battle of Antietam, and lost thirty-eight killed, 130 wounded and one missing. From Antietam it moved to Harper's Ferry, September 22, where it remained until the 30th of October, when it moved with the army to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, December 13th, and lost six killed, fifty-five wounded, including the Colonel, and seven missing. Recrossed the Rappahannock on the 15th, and encamped near Falmouth. During the year 1862 it received nineteen recruits, and lost forty-six men killed in battle, six who died of disease, and twenty who died of wounds received in battle, total seventy-six. It remained at Fal-

mouth until the army moved to Chancellorsville, and participated in the whole of that campaign, narrowly escaping capture with the rest of the brigade on the 1st of May, on the plank road leading to Fredericksburgh, Gen. Hooker having sent Capt. Moore of his staff to bring the brigade back.

It was much applauded for remaining over its time in this campaign, as it willingly did, and was mustered out of service at New York, May 25th, 1863. Its reception in the city of New York on its return, was in every way most gratifying.

Roster of the Fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Color als.				
Alfred W. Taylor	June 20, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John D. MacGregor	Oct. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Taylor.	
Lieutenant Colonels.				
John D. MacGregor	June 20, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
William Jamieson	Oct. 14, 1862	July 7, 1862	MacGregor.	
Majors.				
Alfred W. Taylor .....	.....	April	.....	Promoted.
William Jamieson	June 20, 1861	May 16, 1861	Taylor	Promoted.
Charles W. Kruger	Oct. 12, 1862	July 7, 1862	Jamieson.	
Adjutants.				
William H. Henriques	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Granville Lewis	June 5, 1862	May 27, 1862	Henriques.	
Quartermasters.				
James M. Bayler	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
J. H. Fullerton	Mar. 17, 1862	Mar. 17, 1862	Bayler.	
Surgeons.				
Daniel W. Wainwright	July 4, 1861	May 16, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George W. Lovejoy	June 24, 1862	June 14, 1862	Wainwright.	
Burgess' Mate.				
George W. Lovejoy	July 4, 1861	May 27, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Abraham Welch	June 24, 1862	June 14, 1862	Lovejoy.	
Paymaster.				
Malcolm MacGregor, jr.	July 4, 1861	May 30, 1861	.....
Second Asst. Surgeon.				
George C. Douglas	Sept. 17, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....
Captains.				
Co. A, Alfred W. Taylor .....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Joseph Henriques	July 4, 1861	May 2, 1861	Taylor	Resigned.
John H. Fell	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Henriques	Resigned.
Thos. C. Kibbe	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Fell	Declined.
John H. Sayers	May 9, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Kibbe.	
Co. B, Samuel S. May .....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
John S. Downs	Sept. 25, 1861	May 25, 1861	.....	Killed in action.
James McDonald	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Downs.	
Co. C, James Meoney	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Trans. U.S.A.
John Smith	Dec. 2, 1861	Nov. 29, 1861	Meoney.	
Co. D, Charles W. Kruger	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Edward G. Knacki	Nov. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Kruger.	

Roster of the Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, Wm. B. Parison.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		
Co. F, John H. H. Camp....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		
Co. G, John D. MacGregor.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
John B. Braham.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	MacGregor...	Resigned.
William Selton, jr.....	June 29, 1862	June 25, 1862	Brahams.....	Resigned.
George W. Godfrey.....	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863	Selton, jr.	
Co. H, Wm. Jamieson.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
John Quinn.....	Sept. 23, 1861	May 17, 1861	Jamieson.....	Resigned.
John Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Quinn.....	
Co. I, Thomas A. Glover.....		April 23, 1861		Resigned.
John B. Heustain.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Glover.....	Resigned.
James M. Bayles.....	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 23, 1862	Heustain.....	
James M. Walker.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 30, 1862	Bayles.....	
Co. K, Andrew J. Constantine.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		Resigned.
Wm. H. Henriques.....	June 3, 1862	May 28, 1862	Constantine.....	Resigned.
Leonard F. Hepburn.....	June 29, 1862	June 24, 1862	Henriques.....	
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, Joseph Henriques.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		Promoted.
Edward G. Knoski.....	July 4, 1861	May 3, 1861	Henriques.....	Promoted.
Moses S. Little.....	Nov. 16, 1862	July 7, 1862	Knoski.....	
Co. B, William Henriques.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
Francis J. Fogarty.....	July 4, 1861	May 7, 1861	Henriques.....	
John Fitzpatrick.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Mar. 27, 1862	Fogarty.....	Promoted.
Tompkins C. Gray.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Fitzpatrick.....	Resigned.
John Larourelle.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 24, 1862	Gray.....	Promoted.
Victor Gerard.....	Mar. 2, 1863	Dec. 24, 1862	Larourelle.....	Promoted.
Co. C, Henry Roscoe.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		Resigned.
Nathl P. Bosworth.....	Sept. 23, 1861	Aug. 21, 1861	Roscoe.....	Resigned.
Theo. C. Kibbie.....	April 19, 1862	April 16, 1862	Bosworth.....	Promoted.
John T. Corington.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Kibbie.....	
Co. D, John Smith.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		Promoted.
James Parker.....	Dec. 2, 1861	Nov. 29, 1861	Smith.....	Resigned.
John H. Sayers.....	June 3, 1862	May 21, 1862	Parker.....	
Co. E, Wm. S. Meadon.....	July 4, 1861	April 23, 1861		Resigned.
Leonard F. Hepburn.....	Aug. 8, 1861	July 6, 1861	Meadon.....	Promoted.
Lewis Eggleston.....	June 30, 1862	June 24, 1862	Hepburn.....	Resigned.
Joseph Pratt.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Eggleston.....	
Co. F, John L. Downs.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
James McDonnell.....	July 4, 1861	May 29, 1861	Downs.....	Promoted.
Wm. Wheeler.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	McDonnell.....	Resigned.
Jas. J. McNamara.....	May 9, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	Wheeler.....	
Co. G, Jas. E. Braham.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
Wm. Seaton, jr.....	July 4, 1861	May 29, 1861	Brahams.....	Promoted.
Wm. E. Scriber.....	Oct. 16, 1862	June 23, 1862	Seaton.....	Resigned.
James M. Cahill.....	April 7, 1863	Feb. 13, 1863	Scriber.....	
Co. H, John Quinn.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
Jas. L. Metcalf.....	Sept. 23, 1861	May 17, 1861	Quinn.....	
Belknap Bowers.....	April 5, 1862	Feb. 23, 1862	Metcalf.....	Resigned.
John H. Fell.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Bowers.....	Promoted.
Nathaniel H. Bayles.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Fell.....	
Co. I, John B. Heustain.....		April 23, 1861		Promoted.
William Walsh.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Heustain.....	Resigned.
Joseph E. Thornton.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Dec. 7, 1861	Walsh.....	Resigned.
George W. Godfrey.....	May 28, 1862	May 9, 1862	Thornton.....	Resigned.
Char. H. Rowland.....	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863	Godfrey.....	
Co. K, Jas. M. Bayles.....		April 23, 1861		Resigned.
Chas. W. Redman.....	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Bayles.....	Resigned.
James Walker.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Redman.....	Promoted.
Theodore S. Nims.....	Nov. 16, 1862	July 3, 1862	Walker.....	Resigned.
Charles Whiteby.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 26, 1862	Nims.....	
Ensigns.				
Co. A, John Murphy.....		May 3, 1861		Resigned.
James Walker.....	July 4, 1861	May 31, 1861	Murphy.....	Promoted.
Lewis Eggleston.....	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Walker.....	Promoted.
Joseph Pratt.....	June 30, 1862	June 24, 1862	Eggleston.....	Promoted.
Thomas Hughes.....	Nov. 16, 1862	Oct. 23, 1862	Pratt.....	

Roster of the Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. B, Joseph E. Thornton ..	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Henry K. Chapman ..	Dec. 23, 1861	Dec. 7, 1861	Thornton ..	Died of wounds
James McNamara ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 19, 1862	Chapman ..	Promoted.
Edward R. Warren ..	May 8, 1863	Mar. 23, 1863	McNamara ..	.....
Co. C, John Adams ..	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Theo. C. Kibbie ..	July 4, 1861	May 23, 1861	Adams ..	Promoted.
John H. Sayers ..	May 13, 1862	April 10, 1862	Kibbie ..	Promoted.
Templeton G. Gray ..	June 3, 1862	May 21, 1862	Sayers ..	.....
Co. D, Charles Schaefer ..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	.....
Louis Weiss ..	April 17, 1862	April 12, 1862	Schaefer ..	Resigned.
John T. Covington ..	Oct. 10, 1862	July 21, 1862	Weiss ..	Promoted.
Clark Stoner ..	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 2, 1863	Covington ..	.....
Co. E, John Wynne ..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	.....
Moses S. Little ..	Mar. 26, 1862	Feb. 25, 1862	Wynne ..	Promoted.
William Pearson ..	Nov. 10, 1862	July 7, 1862	Little ..	Resigned.
John G. Justh ..	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 1, 1863	Pearson ..	Resigned.
Co. F, James McDonald ..	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Nathaniel P. Bosworth ..	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	McDonald ..	Promoted.
William Scriber ..	Sept. 23, 1861	Aug. 26, 1861	Bosworth ..	.....
Hiram Perry, jr. ..	Mar. 18, 1862	Feb. 25, 1862	Scriber ..	.....
Wm. E. Scriber ..	May 13, 1862	May 2, 1862	Perry ..	.....
Co. G, James Parker ..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Theo. S. Nims ..	Nov. 23, 1861	Oct. 19, 1861	Parker ..	Promoted.
Charles Whiteley ..	Nov. 10, 1862	July 3, 1862	Nims ..	Promoted.
William I. Savage ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 26, 1862	Whiteley ..	.....
Co. H, James L. Metcalf ..	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Belknap Bowers ..	Sept. 25, 1861	May 17, 1861	Metcalf ..	Promoted.
Nathaniel H. Bayles ..	April 3, 1862	April 4, 1862	Bowers ..	Promoted.
Augustus Lindenstrath ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 14, 1862	Bayles ..	.....
Co. I, Geo. W. Godfrey ..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
William Wheeler ..	May 26, 1862	May 9, 1862	Godfrey ..	Promoted.
Charles H. Rowland ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Sept. 17, 1862	Wheeler ..	Promoted.
James Fatten ..	Mar. 24, 1863	Feb. 17, 1863	Rowland ..	.....
Co. K, Charles F. Rodman ..	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Leonard F. Hepburn ..	July 4, 1861	May 8, 1861	Rodman ..	Promoted.
John H. Peil ..	Aug. 1, 1861	July 6, 1861	Hepburn ..	Promoted.
Chas. A. Anderson ..	May 19, 1862	May 3, 1862	Peil ..	Resigned.
James M. Cahill ..	Nov. 10, 1862	Aug. 8, 1862	Anderson ..	Promoted.
Samuel J. Cook ..	April 7, 1863	Feb. 15, 1863	Cahill ..	.....

FIFTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fifth Regiment, Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Duryee's Zouaves," was recruited in the city of New York, in the spring of 1861, under authority issued to Col. Abram Duryee. On the 23d of April its several companies were mustered into the service of the State; on the 25th the State Board confirmed the election of its field officers, viz; Abram Duryee, Colonel, Gouverneur K. Warren, Lieut. Colonel, and J. Mansfield Davis, Major; on the 9th of May it was mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Schuyler, by Capt. T. Seymour, U. S. A., and on the 10th it was formally accepted by the State Military Board. On the 16th of May it was ordered to report to Gen. Dix for duty, and, under the orders of that officer, left the State on the 23d; arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 25th, and encamped near the

Hampton bridge in company with the 2d New York Vols. Prior to leaving the State it was furnished, April 20th, with 800 United States percussion muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69; and May 1st with fifty Sibley tents, and May 18th with eighty-three common tents. At Fortress Monroe, companies E and K exchanged, with the Commissary General, their muskets for Sharp's rifles. To assist in the organization of the Regiment, the Union Defense Committee, of New York city, paid \$19,063.41, and up to the 15th of August, 1861, the expenditure by the State, for the same purpose, was \$44,731.40, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment, soon after its arrival, was moved to "Camp Butler," Newport News, where it was recognized as the "advanced guard," not only in name but in position. Here it saw three months varied service, took part in several important reconnoissances, including the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Raymond's "Chesapeake Seminary," and the affair at Big Bethel. In the latter engagement the Fifth led the advance, supported by the 3d New York. The causes which led to the failure of the attempt to dislodge the enemy are generally understood. No censure, however, ever rested upon the Fifth. The service expected of it was gallantly performed. It destroyed the enemy's camp at Little Bethel, and retired on command from Big Bethel with a loss of five killed, sixteen wounded, and two missing.

About the 1st of September, the Regiment was ordered to Baltimore as a part of the garrison of that city. While there it constructed one of the most formidable of the defensive works of the city, and won the respect of the inhabitants. At the opening of the campaign of 1862, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th (Porter's) corps. From that time the history of the most brilliant operations on the Peninsula is but the record of the Fifth's achievements. It returned from the Peninsula with the army, and was heavily engaged in the battle of second Bull Run. There, less than 500 strong, it lost in killed and wounded over 350. The remnant of the regiment was at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. It returned to New York on the 8th of May, 1863, and was mustered out on the 5th of that month, its three years' men having been transferred to the 146th regiment. On the 25th of May, 1863, Col. Cleveland Winslow, who returned in command, was authorized to reorganize the regiment for three years' service. Under this authorization, and by the consolidation with it of the 31st and

which were reorganizing for three years, a battalion was organized and took the field in the fall. By subsequent consolidations, including that of the 12th regiment, a regimental command was organized and remained in the field until the close of the war.

Statistics.

During its term of service the Regiment had 2,164 men on its rolls, viz: two years' men, of original organization, 1,026, of whom 250 were with the regiment after the battle at Chancellorsville; recruits and volunteers on reorganization, 1,138, of whom 730 returned, including only about 100 of the original members of 1861. It had six Colonels, viz: Abram Duryee, Hiram Duryea, Gouverneur K. Warren, Cleveland Winslow, Frederick Winthrop, and William F. Drum, three of whom were promoted to higher rank, and it is stated that no other New York regiment gave so many officers to other commands.

Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Colonel.				
Abraham Duryee	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Brig. Gen.
Gouverneur K. Warren	Sept. 7, 1861	Aug. 31, 1861	Duryee	do do
Hiram Duryea	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Warren	do do
Cleveland Winslow	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Duryea	Resigned.
Henry W. Ryder	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Winslow	Died of wounds
Frederick Winthrop	Aug. 2, 1864	Aug. 2, 1864	Ryder	Declined.
William F. Drum	May 11, 1865	April 1, 1865	Winthrop	Killed in act's
Lieutenant Colonels.				
Gouverneur K. Warren	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Hiram Duryea	Sept. 7, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Warren	Promoted.
Herman D. Hall	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Duryea	Promoted.
George Duryea	Jan. 22, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Hall	Resigned.
Henry W. Ryder	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Winslow	Promoted.
George L. Guthrie	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Ryder	Promoted.
William F. Drum	Oct. 21, 1864	Oct. 2, 1864	Guthrie	Promoted.
Henry W. Ryder	June 29, 1865	April 2, 1865	Drum	Promoted.
Major.				
J. Mansfield Davies	June 20, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Hiram Duryea	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Davies	Resigned.
Herman D. Hall	Sept. 1, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Duryea	Promoted.
Cleveland Winslow	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Hall	Promoted.
George Duryea	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Winslow	Promoted.
Henry W. Ryder .....	.....	.....	.....	Promoted.
George L. Guthrie	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Ryder	Promoted.
Paul A. Oliver	July 16, 1864	July 4, 1864	Guthrie	Promoted.
Henry Shickhardt	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Oliver .....	.....
Carlisle Boyd	Jan. 22, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Duryea	Promoted.

NOTE.—The original organization had nine hundred men, and subsequently received three hundred recruits who were transferred to the 144th regiment. It came home with two hundred and seventy-three men, the remainder of the original nine hundred having been discharged, died of disease and wounds, and re-enlisted.

Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Adjutants.				
Joseph E. Hamblin	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Richard R. Bronner	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	Hamblin	Promoted.
Frederick W. Sovereign	June 30, 1862	June 13, 1862	Bronner	Resigned.
Henry Keyser	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Sovereign	Kil'd in act'n
Thomas J. Taylor	Feb. 27, 1863	Feb. 15, 1863	Keyser	Resigned.
Joseph Turkington	Sept. 16, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	.....	.....
Oscar Wiel	Jan. 31, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Turkington ..	Promoted.
Quartermasters.				
James H. Wells	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Augustus L. Thomas	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 28, 1862	Wells	Resigned.
Edwin M. Earle	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 31, 1862	Thomas	Promoted.
John S. Raymond	July 12, 1864	July 1, 1864	.....	.....
Surgeons.				
Rufus J. Gilbert	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Promoted to Brig. Surg.
James L. Van Ingen	Oct. 17, 1861	Sept. 14, 1861	Gilbert .....	.....
Henry C. May	Feb. 20, 1862	Feb. 18, 1862	Van Ingen .....	.....
Frank W. Doolittle	Sept. 16, 1862	Aug. 29, 1862	May	Resigned.
Orasmus Smith	Aug. 6, 1864	July 20, 1864	.....	.....
Surgeons' Mates.				
B. Ellis Martin	July 4, 1861	May 10, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Owen Munson	Feb. 20, 1862	Feb. 19, 1862	Martin	Resigned.
John N. Freeman	Sept. 9, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Munson	Resigned.
Francis S. Grimes	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....	.....
John A. Robinson	Sept. 30, 1864	Sept. 29, 1864	.....	.....
Paymaster.				
Charles F. Davies	July 4, 1861	June 14, 1861	.....	.....
Assistant Surgeon.				
Francis S. Grimes	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 9, 1862	.....	.....
Chaplains.				
Gordon Winslow	July 4, 1862	May 10, 1861	.....	.....
William V. Feitwell	July 6, 1865	July 1, 1865	.....	.....
Captains.				
Co. A.				
Harmon D. Hull	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Chas. C. Cambrelling	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Hull	Promoted.
James McConnell	Aug. 28, 1862	July 23, 1862	Cambrelling ..	Resigned.
George L. Guthrie	Feb. 17, 1863	Jan. 10, 1863	McConnell	Resigned.
George L. Guthrie	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	Promoted.
Gordon Winslow, jr.	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Guthrie	Promoted.
Co. B.				
Robert S. Dumont	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Gouverneur Carr	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Dumont	Resigned.
Ralph E. Prime	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Carr	Promoted.
John S. Raymond	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Prime	Promoted.
Chas. S. Montgomery	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	.....
John T. Taylor	Mar. 24, 1865	Feb. 6, 1865	Montgomery ..	Kil'd in act'n
Sam'l W. McPherson	July 31, 1865	July 25, 1865	Taylor .....	.....
Co. C.				
Henry E. Davies, jr.	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph S. York	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 16, 1861	Davies	Resigned.
Jacob Daryce	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	York	Pro. U. S. A.
Joseph H. Bradley	Oct. 25, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Daryce	Resigned.
Joseph H. Bradley	Aug. 30, 1862	July 22, 1862	.....	Re-appointed
George O. Hager	Oct. 29, 1862	July 27, 1862	Bradley	Resigned.
Thos. W. Cortwright	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	.....	Kil'd in act'n
William Hoffman	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Cortwright ..	Died of wounds
Henry Schieckhardt	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	.....
Henry S. Schieckhardt	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	.....
Robert Green	May 31, 1865	May 8, 1865	Schieckhardt ..	Promoted.
Co. D.				
James L. Waugh	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Joseph E. Hamblin	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 10, 1861	Waugh	Resigned.

Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. D, Cassius Boyd	Nov. 18, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Hamblin	Resigned.
William Chambers	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 31, 1862	Boyd	Resigned.
Lawrence Murphy	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 24, 1863	.....	[tion.
James McKeon	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Murphy	Killed in ac-
Co. E, Hiram Duryea	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Henry W. Barnett	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Duryea	Promoted.
Stephen W. Wheeler	Nov. 7, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	Barnett	Promoted.
Paul A. Oliver	Apr. 12, 1864	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	.....
Axel Leatz	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 11, 1865	Oliver	Promoted.
Co. F, Henry A. Swartwout ..	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
George Duryea	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Swartwout ..	Resigned.
A. Sidney Chase	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Duryea	Promoted.
Joseph Hilton	June 10, 1864	Apr. 11, 1864	.....	.....
Co. G, Abraham Denike	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Wilbur F. Lewis	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Denike	Resigned.
James H. Lounsbery ..	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Lewis	Killed in ac-
Hy. W. DeWinstanley ..	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	[tion.
Joseph Turkington	Jan. 31, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Winstanley ..	.....
Stephen W. Wheeler ..	July 31, 1865	July 15, 1865	Turkington ..	Died of w'ds.
Co. H, Judson Kilpatrick	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Wm. T. Partridge	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 14, 1861	Kilpatrick ...	Resigned.
Charles Montgomery ..	July 31, 1862	June 27, 1862	Partridge	Killed in ac-
John F. York	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	[tion.
Co. I, Charles G. Bartlett ...	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Appointed in
Oliver Wetmore, jr. ...	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Bartlett	[U. S. A.
Charles Sargent	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Wetmore	Resigned.
Thomas R. Martin	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Sargent	Resigned.
William H. Chambers ..	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	.....	.....
Co. K, Cleveland Winslow	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	.....
J. Henry Whitney	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Winslow	Promoted.
William C. Woods	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	.....	.....
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, James Miller .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
William T. Partridge ..	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Miller	Resigned.
John Collins	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 4, 1861	Partridge	Promoted
Asor S. Marvin	Aug. 28, 1862	July 19, 1862	Collins .....	.....
Robert E. Moldrum	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Marvin	Pro. A. A. G.
Charles Reighley	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	.....
John S. Raymond	Nov. 20, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863	Reighley .....	.....
Stephen Huggins	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Raymond	App'd Q. M.
Co. B, Gouverneur Carr	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
George O. Hager	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Carr	Promoted.
John S. Raymond	Oct. 29, 1862	July 22, 1862	Hager	Promoted.
Gordon Winslow, jr. ...	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Raymond	Promoted.
Alexander Leatz	Mar. 16, 1864	Mar. 1, 1864	Winslow, jr. ...	.....
Oscar Wiel	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Leatz	Missing in
.....	.....	.....	.....	[action.
Henry Fitzgerald	Feb. 18, 1865	Dec. 10, 1864	Wiel	Appointed
Co. C, J. Francis Erans	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	[adjutant.
Charles S. Montgomery ..	May 17, 1862	Apr. 23, 1862	Erans	Resigned.
Stephen W. Wheeler	July 31, 1862	June 27, 1862	Montgomery ..	Promoted.
William H. Chambers ..	Nov. 7, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	Wheeler	Promoted.
Robert Green	July 12, 1864	June 2, 1864	Weinberg	Kil'd in act'n
Edward Williams	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Green	Promoted.
Eugene Trossard	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	Trossard .....	.....
Constantine Neuberg ..	May 16, 1864	Mar. 15, 1864	.....	.....
Co. D, Wilbur F. Lewis	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
James S. Lounsbery ..	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Lewis	Promoted.
A. Sidney Chase	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Lounsbery ...	Promoted.
Geo. W. Wannemacher ..	Dec. 10, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Chas	Promoted.
Thomas E. Fish	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 29, 1862	Wannemacher	Resigned.
Thomas S. Hayes	Nov. 20, 1863	Sept. 24, 1863	.....	.....
Charles W. Griffith	Aug. 31, 1865	July 28, 1865	Hayes .....	.....
Co. E, James Smith .....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	.....
George Duryea	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Smith .....	.....
John H. Whitney	Aug. 28, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Duryea	Promoted.

Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, George L. Guthrie....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	Whitney.....	Promoted.
William G. Woods....	April 29, 1864	Jan. 1, 1864	.....	do
Joseph Turkington....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	Woods.....	do
William A. Langdon..	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 1, 1864	Turkington..	App. Adjt.
Co. F, Oliver Wetmore, Jr...	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Charles Sargent.....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Wetmore, Jr.	do
Felix Agnus.....	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Sargent.....	do
William Hoffman.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Agnus.....	Promoted to 165 regiment
John Free.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 26, 1862	Hoffman.....	Promoted.
John T. Burns.....	July 31, 1865	July 15, 1865	.....	.....
Co. G, Robert Shumway.....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Jacob Duryee.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Shumway....	do
Erwin G. Fowler.....	Sept. 8, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Duryee.....	Promoted.
Ralph E. Prime.....	July 21, 1862	July 5, 1862	Fowler.....	Resigned.
Roderick Gedney.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Prime.....	Promoted.
John T. Taylor.....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	.....
George H. Foster.....	Mar. 30, 1865	Feb. 6, 1865	Taylor.....	do
Co. H, Church. C. Cambreling	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	do
Joseph H. Bradley....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Cambreling..	do
Herman G. O. Eichler..	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Bradley.....	do
Simon B. Parker.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Eichler.....	.....
John C. Brown.....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	.....
Co. I, Joseph S. York.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Richard R. Browner...	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 16, 1861	York.....	do
James McConnell.....	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	Bronner.....	do
William Ferguson.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 23, 1862	McConnell...	do
Joseph A. Vail.....	Jan. 23, 1863	Oct. 11, 1862	Ferguson....	Resigned.
William Raymond.....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	.....	.....
Co. K, Prescott Tracy.....	.....	April 25, 1861	.....	.....
William H. Hoyt.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Tracy.....	.....
Carlisle Boyd.....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Hoyt.....	Resigned.
Charles W. Wright....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Boyd.....	Promoted.
T. W. Cartwright, Jr..	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Wright.....	Resigned.
Thomas R. Martin....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Cartwright...	Promoted.
William H. Uckels....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Martin.....	do
Noble M. Cornish.....	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Cornish.....	.....
George A. Buckingham	Aug. 31, 1865	July 20, 1865	Cornish.....	.....
Ensigns.				
Co. A, Charles W. Torry....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Ralph E. Prime.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Torry.....	do
John H. Berrian.....	July 21, 1862	July 5, 1862	Prime.....	Promoted.
Julian James.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 20, 1862	Berrian.....	Resigned.
Stephen Huggins.....	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 28, 1863	.....	.....
A. J. Tucker.....	Sept. 16, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	.....	.....
Co. B, Theodore S. Dumont..	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	.....
William H. Chambers..	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 12, 1862	Dumont.....	Resigned.
William H. Kilson....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 16, 1862	.....	.....
John S. Raymond.....	Nov. 20, 1863	Oct. 19, 1863	.....	.....
Constantine Weinburg..	Nov. 30, 1863	Nov. 9, 1863	Raymond....	Promoted.
Gustav Berggust.....	May 16, 1864	Mar. 15, 1864	Weinberg....	do
Noble M. Cornish.....	July 12, 1864	June 12, 1864	Huggins.....	do
George A. Buckingham	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Cornish.....	do
William J. Charlton..	Aug. 31, 1865	July 20, 1865	Buckingham.	do
Co. C, Charles H. Seaman...	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Charles F. Davies....	Aug. 9, 1861	July 5, 1861	Seaman.....	do
Charles W. Wright....	Sept. 25, 1861	Aug. 20, 1861	Davies.....	do
T. W. Cortwright, Jr..	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Wright.....	Promoted.
Joseph Reaney.....	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Cortwright...	do
John Frie.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 5, 1862	Reaney.....	Resigned.
Samuel Tiebout.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 28, 1862	Frie.....	Promoted.
Wm. J. C. Willison...	Nov. 20, 1863	Aug. 31, 1863	.....	.....
H. William Athers....	May 18, 1864	Mar. 15, 1864	Willison....	.....
Charles Reighley.....	July 9, 1864	June 2, 1864	Athers.....	Killed in act'n
Edward Williams.....	July 12, 1864	June 1, 1864	McKeon.....	Promoted.
James A. Van Fleet...	May 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Williams.....	do

Roster of the Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD OFFICERS.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. D, John A. Cochran.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Fred'k W. Sovereign	Jan. 3, 1862	Dec. 27, 1861	Cochran.....	do
Rodney Gedney	June 30, 1862	June 30, 1862	Sovereign.....	Promoted.
William H. Uckels.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 22, 1862	Gedney.....	do
Patrick Gilligan.....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 7, 1862	Uckels.....	do
Alex. Leats.....	Nov. 20, 1863	Nov. 4, 1863	.....	do
James McKeon.....	Mar. 14, 1864	Mar. 1, 1864	Leats.....	do
William A. Langdon..	Sept. 16, 1864	Aug. 18, 1864	.....	do
Charles W. Griffith ..	Mar. 30, 1865	Mar. 1, 1865	Langdon.....	do
John P. Scullen.....	Aug. 31, 1865	July 28, 1865	Griffith.....	do
Co. E, Maritz Mayer.....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	.....
Henry E. Burnett.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Mayer.....	.....
Edward G. Bell.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 15, 1861	Burnett.....	Promoted.
William Ferguson.....	Feb. 28, 1862	Feb. 22, 1862	Bell.....	Resigned.
Simeon Parker.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 23, 1862	Ferguson.....	Promoted.
Joseph A. Vail.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Sept. 25, 1862	Parker.....	do
John T. Burnes.....	Jan. 23, 1863	Oct. 11, 1862	Vail.....	do
Wm. Thompson.....	Dec. 24, 1863	Nov. 20, 1863	.....	do
Co. F, Carlisle Boyd.....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
William H. Allen.....	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 1, 1861	Boyd.....	do
T. E. Van Tine.....	Dec. 12, 1861	Nov. 18, 1861	.....	.....
Wm. Hoffman.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 25, 1862	Van Tine.....	.....
Albert R. Meldrum..	Nov. 7, 1862	Sept. 15, 1862	Hoffman.....	Promoted.
Matthew M. Walsh....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 4, 1862	Meldrum.....	do
John McNamara.....	Oct. 31, 1864	Aug. 18, 1864	.....	.....
Co. G, Joseph H. Bradley....	July 4, 1861	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
Charles Sargent.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 3, 1861	Bradley.....	do
James McConnell.....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 8, 1861	Sargent.....	do
Azor S. Marvin, jr....	Jan. 10, 1862	Jan. 1, 1862	McConnell...	do
Sidney A. Chaso.....	Aug. 28, 1862	July 26, 1862	Marvin.....	do
Geo. L. Guthrie.....	Oct. 39, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Chaso.....	do
Thos. I. Taylor.....	Jan. 25, 1863	Sept. 26, 1862	Guthrie.....	do
Charles L. Isaacs.....	Feb. 27, 1863	Feb. 15, 1863	Taylor.....	do
George Osborn.....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	.....
Co. H, James Miller.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Resigned.
Felix Angus.....	Sept. 25, 1861	Sept. 6, 1861	Miller.....	do
John S. Raymond.....	June 30, 1862	June 20, 1862	Angus.....	Promoted.
Geo. W. Waummacker.	Oct. 29, 1862	July 23, 1862	Raymond.....	do
Flavel W. Carr.....	Jan. 23, 1863	Dec. 4, 1862	Waummacker	do
James R. Rich.....	June 20, 1864	June 14, 1864	.....	.....
Thomas Burns.....	May 31, 1865	May 14, 1865	Rich.....	Killed in ac-
Co. I, John H. Whitney....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	.....	Promoted.
Charles S. Montgomery	Sept. 4, 1861	Aug. 17, 1861	Whitney.....	do
George W. Cregier....	May 17, 1862	Apr. 23, 1862	Montgomery..	do
Henry M. Keyser.....	Aug. 28, 1862	Aug. 5, 1862	Cregier.....	Resigned.
Phillip L. Wilson.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Keyser.....	Promoted.
John McGehan.....	Apr. 23, 1863	Feb. 3, 1863	Wilson.....	Resigned.
William Raymond.....	Oct. 31, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	.....	.....
Atherton Foster.....	Aug. 31, 1865	May 6, 1865	Raymond.....	Promoted.
Co. K, William H. Hoyt.....	.....	Apr. 25, 1861	.....	do
William Ferguson.....	July 4, 1861	May 9, 1861	Hoyt.....	do
H. E. O. Eichler.....	Aug. 27, 1861	Aug. 8, 1861	Ferguson.....	Resigned.
John E. Dunham.....	Nov. 18, 1861	Sept. 24, 1861	Eichler.....	Promoted.
Stephen W. Wheeler..	Feb. 12, 1862	Feb. 8, 1862	Dunham.....	Resigned.
Thomas R. Martin.....	July 21, 1862	June 27, 1862	Wheeler.....	Promoted.
Gordon Winslow.....	Oct. 29, 1862	Aug. 30, 1862	Martin.....	do
Thomas E. Fish.....	Dec. 10, 1862	Oct. 29, 1862	Winslow.....	do
William Melaine....	Feb. 17, 1863	Dec. 29, 1862	Fish.....	do
Richard Berrian.....	July 12, 1864	June 8, 1864	Keighley.....	Deceased.
Augustus Meyer.....	July 31, 1865	July 15, 1865	Berrian.....	.....

SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Wilson's Zouaves," was recruited in the city of New York (commencing April 14th, 1861), by Col. William Wilson. Immediately upon the issue of the President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, Col. Wilson received authority from the State to recruit a regiment of infantry. In five days after opening his rolls, twenty-five hundred men gave in their names. When the Sixth Massachusetts were attacked while passing through Baltimore April 19th, Col. Wilson asked to be immediately sent to the field, and in compliance with this request Special Orders No. 61, April 20th, was issued, by Gov. Morgan.

"Col. William Wilson, of New York city, is hereby appointed temporarily colonel of the regiment he has raised, his appointment to date on the 19th of April, 1861. He will report himself and his command forthwith to the President of the United States at Washington city. If practicable, before leaving New York, the regiment will be mustered into the service of the State. Major Robert Hubbell will preside at the election of company officers, and Brig. Gen. Yates will preside at the election of field officers. If not practicable, the organization will be completed on the passage, and reported to this office. Col. Wilson will make requisition on the Commissary General for the necessary arms and ammunition. Gen. Sandford will provide the requisite steam transportation and supplies for the regiment for one month."

A delay occurred, however, in the issue of uniforms, arms, &c., and rendered a compliance with this order impracticable, and the regiment went into barracks in the old Quarantine buildings on Staten Island, and a large number of its original recruits found their way to the field as members of other organizations. On the 30th of April, companies A, B, C, D and E were mustered into the service of the United States at Tompkinsville by Capt. T. Seymour, U. S. A. Special Orders No. 214, May 22d, numbered the regiment and accepted it into the State service, and confirmed the election of the following officers, viz: William Wilson, colonel; John Creighton, lieutenant colonel, and William Newby, major. Col. Wilson was ordered "to report for duty to Gen. Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States." Special orders No. 216, May 22d, directed the regiment to be "immediately mustered into the service of the United States." This order was complied with on the 25th of May, at Tompkinsville, by Lieut. M. Cogswell, 5th U. S. infantry.

Uniforms were issued to the regiment on the 8th of May; knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, June 4th and 12th; arms (Springfield muskets, pattern of 1842), June 8th, and tents, June 12th. On the 13th of June, the regiment left "Camp Washington" for New York city, and from thence, on the 15th of June, on the steamer Vanderbilt under sealed orders. Its destination was soon ascertained to be Santa Rosa Island, Florida, where it arrived on the 23d and landed on the 24th.

To assist in the organization of this regiment the following among other contributions were made, viz: W. D. Lord, \$500; Thurlow Weed, \$250; Mulberry street church, \$100; Hugh Smith, \$50, and \$50 from other persons; Union Defense Committee, 700 pairs of pants and shirts, 700 pairs of stockings, 700 shoes and a number of blankets, and also an expenditure of \$180.88. The total payments by the State for the same purpose up to August 15th, 1861, was \$24,484.94, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment encamped on Santa Rosa island, one mile from Fort Pickens. Trees and bushes were cut down and abatis formed to guard against a sudden attack by the enemy, and outposts were placed about 1,000 yards in front. By order of Col. Brown, then in command, however, the outposts were drawn in, and the removal of trees and bushes suspended. Companies A, B and C were detailed to Key West and Tortugas, and companies G and I were detached for service at batteries Lincoln and Cameron. This disposition threw upon companies C, D, F, H and K all the picket and guard duty, and also the fatigue and extra duty. The hospital of the regiment was established on the gulf side of the island, with outposts some 300 yards in advance. These outposts were also ordered in by Col. Brown, and the regiment confined to a picket guard, stationed about four hundred yards from camp. The comparatively defenseless position of the command was greatly aggravated by the unserviceable character of the muskets with which it was armed.

Early on the morning of the 9th of October the camp was alarmed by the firing of the picket guard, and the regiment had barely time to form before an attack was made by the enemy in strong force in three columns. The regiment (about two hundred men) held its line for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then fell back about fifty yards. The enemy advanced and took possession of the camp and set the tents, etc., on fire. The regiment then fell

back to battery Totten, and at daylight, with reinforcements from the fort, moved forward and found that the enemy had retreated. The vigor with which the regiment resisted the attack undoubtedly saved Fort Pickens from surprise and capture, both of which the enemy expected to accomplish.

On the 22d of November the guns of the fort and batteries opened on Pensacola, and were promptly replied to by the enemy. This engagement continued until the 24th. Companies D, G, H and I participated in the work, and were continually under fire. On the 1st of January another artillery duel occurred, in which a portion of the regiment took part. The details from the regiment for scouting, guard duty, etc., during this period, were very heavy. Outposts were established, the island thoroughly patrolled, the regiment moved within the line of the defenses, and every precaution taken to prevent the landing of the enemy, which was frequently attempted.

On the 9th of May the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and on the 10th the forts and harbor defenses were occupied by Gen. Arnold with eight companies of regulars and the 6th and 75th regiments New York volunteers, companies G and I of the 6th being detailed to occupy Fort Barrancas. Here the regiment was engaged in picket duty and on scouting excursions. Lieut. Col. Cassidy, in command of four companies, captured the town of Milton after a sharp fight of two hours, and took a number of prisoners, horses and other property. Capt. Latham, in command of thirteen men, had an encounter with a superior force of guerillas, and returned to camp with two of his men wounded. Nearly all of the companies were similarly engaged at different times.

In November, the regiment was sent to New Orleans, where it was made a part of General Sherman's division. In December it was sent to Baton Rouge as a part of General Grover's division. In March following it led the advance as skirmishers on a reconnaissance. On the 1st of April it left Donaldsville, La., as a portion of the 4th (Grover's) division, 19th corps, and, after a march of three days, arrived at Thibodeaux. Left Thibodeaux, April 3d, and proceeded by railroad to Bayou Boeuf, where it remained, until the 7th, on guard and picket duty. It then moved to Brashear City, where it camped until the 12th, when it embarked on the gunboats "Estelle" and "Clifton" for Indian Bend. Here a sharp engagement ensued. The 1st Louisiana was attacked from the shore by riflemen and a section of artillery. The 6th was landed

and skirmished through the woods, driving the enemy at every point back to the banks of the Teche Bayou, with the loss of one killed. The pursuit was continued until night, and resumed the next morning. The enemy were overtaken at Irish Bend, where a severe engagement ensued, in which the enemy lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. The overland advance of the 3d division was met here. From Irish Bend the regiment marched to New Iberia, or Newtown, and was sent on an expedition to destroy the salt-works, which it accomplished. The enemy were next encountered at Vermillion Bayou. The 6th, being in the advance, captured a wagon train, and for this service was permitted to place its knapsacks on the conveyances. It then advanced double quick, for two miles, and met the enemy at the Bayou strongly posted. The position was secured, however, with the loss of one man killed and two wounded. The regiment remained at Vermillion Bayou two days, and then moved with its brigade to Washington, La., and from thence up the Alexandria road to the Little Bayou Beuf, capturing a large number of horses, cattle, &c. From thence it returned to Washington. Its next march was to Alexandria, about 100 miles, where it remained on guard duty for a few days, and then moved sixty miles to Simsport, from whence it took steamer for New Orleans on its way to New York, its term of service having expired. It arrived in New York on the 10th of June, 1863, with 590 men out of the 770 composing its original force, and brought with it, and in its charge, the Confederate officers of the department of the Gulf.

On leaving the field the following order was issued, viz:

"HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, GROVER'S DIVISION, }
ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 14th, 1863. }

[Special Orders, No. 43.]

Lieutenant Colonel Cassidy, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 6th Regiment, New York Volunteers:

The commanding general of the 1st brigade cannot allow the 6th regiment to leave the department of the Gulf and the service of the United States without conveying to them his high appreciation of their conduct as men and their valor as soldiers during the present movement.

Since the landing of this command at Irish Bend, La., on the 13th of April, until the arrival at Alexandria on the 8th of May, 1863, an interval in which the regiment endured the hardships of

severe marching under an almost tropical sun, and during which they encountered the enemy three times, sustaining well their reputation for endurance and bravery.

The members of the 6th regiment, officers and men, carry with them the earnest desire of the commanding general of the 1st brigade for their future welfare and happiness, mingled with a regret that the Government should have lost the services of this regiment, though the time has arrived for its members to enjoy their well merited repose.

By command of
WILLIAM DWIGHT, Brig. Gen'l,
Commanding First Brigade."

Roster of the Sixth Regiment New York State Volunteers.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Colonel. William Wilson	June 19, 1861	May 21, 1861		
Lieutenant-Colonels. John Creighton	June 20, 1861	May 27, 1861		Resigned.
Michael Cassidy	Dec. 28, 1861	Dec. 21, 1861	Creighton	By genl.
Majors. William Newby	June 26, 1861	May 21, 1861		Resigned.
William Newby	Nov. 7, 1861	Nov. 4, 1861	Newby	Re-appointed
James W. Burgess	July 21, 1861	June 21, 1861	Newby	Resigned.
Adjutant. J. J. Heary	Oct. 25, 1861	May 25, 1861		
Quartermasters. M. E. Bradley	Oct. 25, 1861	May 25, 1861		
Thomas J. Roberts	July 21, 1861	May 25, 1861	Bradley	Resigned.
Surgeon. Philip C. Pease	July 4, 1861	May 21, 1861		
Surgeon's Mate. Edward Lynch	July 4, 1861	May 21, 1861		
Paymaster. Wm. P. N. Philpott	July 4, 1861	June 5, 1861		
Assistant Surgeons. John Fisher	Aug. 18, 1861	Aug. 9, 1861		
John Franklin Patterson	Dec. 21, 1861	Dec. 27, 1861	Fisher	Declined.
Chaplain. Michael Nash	Oct. 25, 1861	June 5, 1861		
Captains. Co. A, James W. Burgess	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861		Promoted.
Wm. B. Kaufman	Aug. 28, 1861	June 21, 1861	Burgess	Promoted.
Co. B, Abraham P. Whiting	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Wm. J. Daniels	June 28, 1861	Dec. 21, 1861	Whiting	
Co. C, Robert H. Hartman	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861		
Co. D, Henry G. Bates	July 4, 1861	April 21, 1861		
Patrick S. Duffy	Aug. 25, 1861	May 21, 1861	Bates	Resigned.

Roster of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V.—Continued.

FIELD AND STAFF.	Date of commission.	Date of rank.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Co. E, Henry Du Fraine.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Jos. G. McNutt.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Mar. 1, 1862	Du Fraine.....	Resigned.
Co. F, Walter Johnson.....		May 2, 1861		do
Alfred S. Norman.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Johnson.....	do
John C. Bloomfield.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Norman.....	do
Edward Latham.....	Sept. 23, 1861	Aug. 25, 1861	Bloomfield.....	do
Co. G, Wm. E. Lathrop.....		April 25, 1861		do
James H. Dobie.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Lathrop.....	do
Co. H, Peter Duffy.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		
Co. I, A. H. McCormick.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Never reported
Robert Bailey.....	April 21, 1862	June 15, 1861	McCormick.....	do
Co. K, Henry L. Hochale.....	July 4, 1861	May 27, 1861		
First Lieutenants.				
Co. A, Edward Latham.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Oliver Matthews.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Latham.....	Promoted.
Co. B, James H. Dobie.....		April 25, 1861		do
William J. Denslow.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861	Dobie.....	do
Virginia Van Geesen.....	June 30, 1862	Dec. 24, 1861	Denslow.....	do
Co. C, Robert Bailey.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Moore Hanham.....	May 26, 1862	Oct. 9, 1862	Bailey.....	Promoted.
Co. D, James A. Haggerty.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Richard W. Francis.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Haggerty.....	
Co. E, Robert Bobbie.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Co. F, James J. Henry.....	July 4, 1861	May 25, 1861		
Edward W. Burkle.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Henry.....	App. adjut't.
Co. G, Adolphus D'Orville.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Resigned.
George L. Russell.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	D'Orville.....	do
Co. H, Oliver W. Clapp.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		do
Charles H. Wallan.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Clapp.....	do
James Entwistle.....	Aug. 23, 1862	June 2, 1862	Wallan.....	do
Co. I, William E. Kaufman.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Promoted.
Thomas Spence.....	Nov. 7, 1862	June 21, 1862	Kaufman.....	do
Co. K, Jacob S. Sillway, Jr.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		
Ensigns.				
Co. A, John M. Cox.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		Resigned.
Edgar W. Ruckel.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Cox.....	do
William J. Campbell.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 21, 1862	Ruckel.....	Promoted.
Co. B, Virginia Van Geesen.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Alexander Wallace.....	June 30, 1862	Dec. 24, 1861	Van Geesen.....	do
Co. C, Moore Hanham.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Charles C. Willman.....	Nov. 7, 1862	July 21, 1862	Hanham.....	do
Co. D, James Entwistle.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
Willam Entwistle	Dec. 31, 1862	Dec. 31, 1862	Entwistle.....	do
Co. E, Oliver Matthews.....	July 4, 1861	April 25, 1861		
William H. Taylor.....	Nov. 7, 1862	Aug. 25, 1862	Matthews.....	do
Co. F, John T. Barham.....	July 4, 1861	May 26, 1861		
Co. G, William Black.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Resigned.
Thomas J. Roberts.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Black.....	do
Robert Gill.....	July 21, 1862	May 23, 1862	Roberts.....	Promoted.
Co. H, Theo. J. Everts.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Resigned.
Glenn Putman.....	Dec. 17, 1861	Dec. 17, 1861	Everts.....	do
Co. I, Thomas Spence.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		
Oscar A. Bowen.....	Dec. 22, 1862	Dec. 22, 1862	Spence.....	Promoted.
Co. K, Christian Krahl.....	July 4, 1861	May 22, 1861		Resigned.
Henry C. Palmer.....	Nov. 8, 1861	Nov. 8, 1861	Krahl.....	do
Thomas Duffy.....	July 21, 1862	July 1, 1862	Palmer.....	Never reported

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Steuben Rangers," was organized in the city of New York in the spring of 1861.

Companies, where, and by whom principally raised.

Company A,	New York,	by Capt. Frederick A. H. Gaebel.
B,	do	do Hermann Buecht.
C,	do	do Charles Brestel.
D,	do	do Emile Pfeiffer.
E,	do	do Rudolphus Anselm.
F,	do	do Louis Hocheimer.
G,	do	do Sextus Louis Kapff.
H,	do	do Jacob Schonleber.
I,	do	do Charles Bethan.
K,	do	do Edward Wratislau.

Companies E to K were accepted in the State service, under the act of April 16, 1861, on the 21st of April, and companies A to D on the 24th of April. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 23d of April. On the 26th of April it was accepted (Special Orders, 93) into the State service, and the election of the following officers confirmed, viz: John E. Bendix, Colonel; Edward Kapff, Lieutenant Colonel, and Casper Keller, Major. It was ordered to report to General Dix for duty, May 16, 1861 (Special Orders, 192); was furnished with 720 United States percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69, on May 20, which were subsequently changed to Remington rifles; received 104 common and twenty wall tents, May 23, and left the State, May 24, for Fortress Monroe. To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee of New York expended the sum of \$6,258. The expenditures by the State, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$44,887.82, exclusive of subsistence and rations.

The regiment, on its arrival at Fortress Monroe, was sent to camp at Newport News, where it remained for some months. It took part in the affair at Big Bethel, and, unfortunately, mistaking the Third New York for a regiment of the enemy, caused the death of one and wounding of several members of the latter regiment, and, by the delay occasioned by the collision, the object of the expedition was defeated. The manner in which this collision occurred is thus explained: A rear guard of the Seventh (170 men),

with one fieldpiece, was left at the junction of two roads, in the woods, with the order to hold the position at all hazards, since hostile troops might be expected there to cut off the retreat of the main body. When the Third approached the junction, General Peirce and staff, and Colonel Townsend and staff led the advance, and were thought to be a troop of the enemy's cavalry, and as such were fired into.

The regiment was in the action at Antietam, and lost fifteen killed and forty-nine wounded.

It was mustered out on the 25th of April, 1863.

By Special Orders, No. 201, May 6, 1863, authorization was issued to Col. G. Von Schuck to re-organize the regiment. It was accordingly re-organized, and was mustered out in June, 1863.

It was in the Third brigade, First division, Second army corps after re-organization.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Eighth regiment of infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Gamma Rifles," was organized by Col. Lewis Blenker, in the city of New York, in April, 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States April 23d, 1861, by Capt. S. B. Hayden of the 7th U. S. Infantry, and into the service of the State on the 13th of May by Maj. R. Taylor. It left the State on the 25th of May for Washington, armed with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69. The expenditure by the State on behalf of the regiment up to the 15th of August, 1861, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, was \$22,177.43, and by the Union Defense Committee of New York \$32,169.69.

The regiment encamped at Miller's farm, near Washington, and while at that point was recruited up to 1,040. On the 16th of July it moved into Virginia as a part of the 2d brigade (Col. Lewis Blenker), 4th division (Col. Miles), of Gen. McDowell's army. On the 16th it advanced to Centreville, and during the engagement at Bull Run was in the reserve division under Col. Miles. When the retreat of the army commenced the regiment was thrown forward to check the enemy, and repulsed an attack by their cavalry. The firmness of our reserve on this occasion was assigned by Gen. Johnson as his reason for not following up the retreat of our army, and this fact is claimed as especially complimentary to the eighth, as it was the only regiment of the reserve that was exposed.*

* See report of Col. Blenker, documents, p. 33, vol. II, Military Record.

The regiment assisted in covering the retreat to Washington, and was one of the few regiments that entered that city in perfect order. A few days after, it returned to Virginia, and was encamped at Roach's mills and Hunter's chapel until March 10th, 1862, and was engaged in drilling and on outpost duty. During this period, and afterwards, it formed part of Gen. Bleaker's division, Gen. Stabel's brigade. On the 10th of March the regiment advanced with the army under Gen. McClellan towards Manassas, as a part of Gen. Sumner's corps. On the 23th of March Gen. Bleaker's division was detached and joined an independent division, and marched by way of Warrenton, Salem, Paris and Snickersville Gap, to Winchester, where it arrived on the 19th of April. This movement was accompanied by many inconveniences and privations, the regiment being without tents and supplied with only such provisions as could be obtained on the march. From Winchester the regiment, and the division of which it was a part, moved on the 1st of May to join Gen. Fremont at Petersburg, marching by the way of Romney and Burlington. After joining Gen. Fremont the regiment was advanced to Franklin, where it remained until the 31st of May, when the entire command moved by forced marches towards the Shenandoah valley to intercept Gen. Jackson. This march was by the way of Moorfield. At Sinsburgh our forces came in contact with Gen. Jackson's command. The latter retreated, and our forces, under light skirmishes, followed by the way of Woodstock and Harrisonburgh, until they arrived at Cross Keys, where, on the 8th of June, a battle ensued. In this engagement the eighth formed part of the left wing, and was ordered to advance. Companies A and K were thrown out as skirmishers, and soon came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, who were repulsed, and retired to a piece of wood-land close by. The regiment was then ordered to advance. Before reaching the woods it was to cross an open piece of ground of about four hundred yards, and three fences. The advance was made in fine style; two fences were passed and the third approached under severe fire; more than half of the regiment had already fallen; no support whatever was afforded, and the regiment was compelled to retreat. Out of five hundred and fifty men who entered this engagement two hundred and sixty were killed or wounded. The next day the army advanced to Port Republic, but soon after returned by way of Harrisonburgh and Mount Jackson to Middletown. Here Gen. Fremont and Gen. Bleaker left the army (June 26th).

From the 26th of June the regiment formed part of Gen. Sigel's army corps, the first army corps of Gen. Pope's army of Virginia, and was in Gen. Stabel's brigade and Gen. Schenck's division. In this command it advanced towards the Rapidan; was present in the engagement at Sulphur Springs, and took an active part in the second battle of Bull Run. During the early part of the latter engagement it occupied the left wing of Sigel's army corps, and lost heavily on both days. On the retreat of the army it covered, with the other regiments of its corps, the movement in good order.

After the Pope campaign the regiment had several encampments—Falls Church, Upton Hill, Hall's Hill, Centreville, Gainesville, Aldie and Chantilly—joined several reconnoitering parties without meeting an enemy, and was lastly ordered up to assist in the attack on Fredericksburgh, but arrived too late to participate in that engagement. It then took camp at Stafford Court House, where it remained until the 19th of January, 1863, when it was moved to Potomac creek bridge, camp near Brooks' Station. It was mustered out of service April 23d, 1863, and returned to the State.

The statistics of this regiment have not been furnished.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Ninth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Hawkins Zouaves," was organized in the city of New York in May, 1861. It had for its origin a company of about sixty men organized as Zouaves in the autumn of 1860 by Col. Bush C. Hawkins, a gentleman who had served in a regular regiment during a part of the war with Mexico. Around this nucleus some seven hundred and eighty men had gathered early in April, 1861.

Company A was raised by Captain Andrew S. Graham.

B	do	William G. Barnett.
C	do	Otto W. Parisen.
D	do	Henry Wright.
E	do	Adolph Le Baire.
F	do	William W. Hammill.
G	do	Edward Jardine.
H	do	Joseph C. Rodrigues.
I	do	Henry W. Copratt.
K	do	Joseph N. Stiner.

On April 23d six companies were mustered into the State service, and on the 27th the remaining four were accepted; and on the 4th of May the several companies were mustered into the service of the United States by Captain S. B. Hayman, Seventh U. S. infantry. On the 13th of May (Special Order 176) it was numbered and accepted into the State service, and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz: Rush C. Hawkins, colonel; George F. Betts, lieutenant colonel, and Edward A. Kimball, major. May 8th and 30th, it received forty Springfield and six hundred and eighty percussion muskets, the latter model of 1842, caliber 69. May 29th, the State Board ordered \$9,700 to be applied to the payment of the cost of uniforms and equipments for its non-commissioned officers and privates. June 5th, it received one hundred common and eighteen wall tents, and on the same day left New York on steamers "Marion" and "George Peabody" for Fortress Monroe. To assist in the organization of the regiment, \$7,820 was expended by the Union Defense Committee of New York city. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,856.77, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived at Newport News on the 9th of June, and was assigned to Phelps' brigade. In August, in company with the "Turner rifles" (Twentieth New York), it went on an expedition up the Peninsula. On the 27th of August, three companies went to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., with Gen. Butler, where they landed through the surf and cut off the retreat of the enemy; and on the 13th of September the other seven companies were sent to the same place. It remained at Hatteras Inlet until the 3d of February, 1862, when it was selected as one of the regiments for the Burnside North Carolina expedition—Gen. J. C. Parke's brigade—Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding coast division. It reached Roanoke Island on the 7th, landed in the evening of that day, and the next morning participated in the attack on the forts and the capture of the island. In this engagement it rendered distinguished service in a splendid charge along the causeway, and carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet. It lost thirteen men wounded in this action, three of whom subsequently died. On the 11th of February it re-embarked on transports, on the 18th embarked on gunboats and went on an expedition up the Chowan river, and on the 20th drove the enemy from the town of Winston, landed and destroyed their stores and burned the town.

On the 5th of March the regiment again disembarked on Roanoke Island, and took up its quarters in the barracks built by the enemy. On the 6th the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampshire were organized into a brigade under command of Col. Hawkins. On the 7th of April, companies I and K, with other troops, went on an expedition to Elizabeth city, routed a force of the enemy and captured about seventy-five prisoners. On the 18th the regiment embarked on the transport "Ocean Wave," started for Elizabeth city, and landed the same night at a point some three miles below. The plan of this movement was to surprise and destroy the canal locks at South Mills. For this purpose Col. Hawkins' brigade was to move by a circuitous route to a point some twenty miles distant, and thereby cut off the retreat of the enemy, while a force of two regiments, under Gen. Reno, was to attack them from the front. Owing to the treachery of a guide who misled his command, Col. Hawkins' brigade failed to get in the rear of the rebel forces. Gen. Reno's column taking the direct road soon found the enemy and engaged them near Camden, N. C. Col. Hawkins' command soon arrived on the field, and a severe action ensued. Col. Hawkins formed the Ninth in line of battle and ordered a charge with fixed bayonets supported by the Eighty-ninth. The enemy seeing this approach, turned upon it all their field pieces and musketry. Col. Hawkins was severely wounded, and many of his subordinate officers also suffered, and the command was thrown into temporary confusion. The regiment was soon rallied, however, by Lieut. Col. Kimball, and again led forward. Meantime the Eighty-ninth came up, and the two regiments moved forward. The enemy hurled its artillery and musketry on the Eighty-ninth, then in the advance, and then broke and fled from their strong entrenchments in confusion. During the whole affair the Ninth behaved with great gallantry. They had landed in the night and waded on shore through water waist deep, stood in line of battle until two o'clock A. M., and then marched about thirty miles in their wet clothes, and finally, although weary and exhausted, led the charge on the enemy that changed the whole order of battle and accomplished decisive results. In this action the regiment lost nine killed, fifty-nine wounded and eight missing. After a few hours rest, it marched back to the steamer and returned to the island.

On the 7th of May, company C, on board the "Shawshane," went up the Chowan river to the town of Gatesville, landed and

destroyed a large amount of commissary stores belonging to the enemy. On the 11th of June, company F proceeded to Plymouth, N. C., and remained there in charge of the town. On the 10th of July, the regiment embarked on transports and went to Norfolk, Va., and encamped at Old Fort Norfolk on the 12th. The regiment was now acting as a part of the 12th brigade (Col. Hawkins), 3d division (Gen. Rodman), 9th army corps (Gen. Burnside). On the 24th of July, it left Norfolk and encamped at Newport News; August 3d, left Newport News and encamped at Falmouth Station; August 5th, marched to Aquia Creek; September 4th, embarked for and encamped near Washington, D. C.; September 7th, left Washington and marched to Frederick, Md., where it encamped on the 12th.

The 9th corps now became a part of the Army of the Potomac. On the 13th of September, the regiment advanced beyond Jefferson, Md., as skirmishers to clear the road of the enemy, and returned the same night; September 14th, marched to Middletown, and afterwards to South Mountain, during which action it was engaged in supporting a battery of the left center; September 15th, moved forward and encamped near the enemy's lines; September 16th, took position in line of battle, at Antietam, on the left center, and, on the 17th, forded Antietam creek, charged on the enemy, and was heavily engaged during the entire day, with a loss of forty-four killed, one hundred and seventy-five wounded, and eighteen missing. At night it encamped near the field of battle.* On the 18th, it moved to the left as pickets; was relieved, fell back and encamped. September 19th, marched four miles and encamped; September 21st, company K, with its guns, was detached, and proceeded to and occupied Loudon Heights, Va.; September 26th, regiment changed camp to the other side of Antietam creek, near the iron works; October 7th, crossed the mountains at Salomon's Gap, and encamped at Pleasant Valley; October 28th, crossed the Potomac at Berlin and marched through Virginia to Gaskin's Mills, where it encamped; October 31st, company G detached as body-guard to Gen. Burnside; November 15th, moved and continued on to Falmouth Station, where it arrived and encamped November 19th; November 21st, company K reported from Loudon Heights.

On the 11th December, the regiment moved across the Rappa-

* See report of Lieut. Col. KIMBALL appended.

hannock river at Fredericksburg, as a part of Colonel Hawkins' brigade of General Getty's division, Ninth corps (then under General Wilcox), in General Sumner's right grand division, and on the 13th was engaged in supporting a battery in the center. In this action it lost one killed, eight wounded, and six missing. On the night of the 15th it re-crossed the river and returned to camp at Falmouth Station, where it was joined, on the 26th, by company F, from Plymouth, N. C.; remained here until about the 1st of February, when the Ninth corps was sent to Newport News and placed under the command of General Wm. F. Smith. The regiment was then sent to Suffolk, Va., where, on the 11th of April, Lieutenant Colonel Kimball, who had commanded it the most of the time from the affair at Camden, was shot by General Corcoran, under circumstances that require no explanation in this report. The regiment remained at Suffolk, until the expiration of its term of service, just prior to which time (April 28th,) General Dix appealed, by general letter, to its members to remain for a few days longer, or "long enough, at least, to supply" its place "by another regiment." Although fully appreciating the motive which prompted this appeal, the regiment declined the request, and the officers passed a resolution, upon which Colonel Hawkins based his reply to General Dix that the regiment had honorably fulfilled every requirement made, upon its entering the service; that its activity had been such that not five per cent. of its members has visited their homes on furlough; that it had "changed its camp twenty-nine times, spent five months upon the sand-banks of Hatteras, and lost over four hundred men (killed and wounded) in two years," and that it could with justice require that transportation to New York should be furnished on the 3d of May. It was well known that the enemy had commenced to raise the siege before this appeal of General Dix was made. Transportation was furnished, and the regiment returned without arms or equipments. The regiment reached New York on the steamer "Kennebec" on the 5th of May, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner.

During its period of service the regiment had 1,380 men. Out of this number about 500 were killed, wounded, or died of accident or disease; 420 recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the Third New York (then re-organizing,) and remained at Suffolk, and 250 original members returned to the State.

On the 29th of May, 1863 (Special Orders 252), the re-organizing [Assem. No. 71.]

zation of the regiment was authorized—Edward Jardine, late major, to be colonel; William G. Barnett, late captain, to be lieutenant colonel, and James B. Whiting, jr., to be major. A considerable number of its old members re-enlisted, but, the work of recruiting being slow, the men enrolled were consolidated with the 17th New York, October 14, 1863. (Special Orders, 805.)

Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL'S Report of battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK VOLTS., }
NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., *Sept. 20, 1862.* }

Colonel—I beg to report that in accordance with your orders I left Frederick with my regiment on the morning of the 13th, and took position about three miles on the Jefferson road. I here received orders from Col. Bush, of the United States Lancers, to reconnoitre the enemy, who was reported in front in position with artillery and cavalry. I did so by throwing forward company B, Lieut. Bartholomew, on the left, who soon reported the enemy as having left the position he occupied the night before, with three guns and a small cavalry force, and the road in front clear. Meanwhile, I detached companies C and H, Capt. Parisen and Lieut. McKechnie, to the right in the woods, who soon discovered, engaged and drove a large picket force of the enemy's cavalry across the fields toward Middletown. While the operations were going on, I advanced the main body of my regiment, consisting of five infantry and one battery company, with five howitzers, on the main road as far as Jefferson, as support to the lancers. It was my intention to cut off the retreat of the enemy's cavalry, at the junction of the roads between Middletown and Jefferson, but the pursuit and fire of Capt. Parisen was too vigorous, and the enemy's horses too fleet, for the accomplishment of this purpose. I then received your order to return and bivouac at Frederick, which I accomplished about eleven o'clock at night, after a hard day's work of sixteen hours and a march of eighteen miles. Although meeting no large force of the enemy, I may properly say that this was the commencement of the series of successes which for the next six days crowned the efforts of our army, and resulted in driving the rebel troops from Maryland soil.

After returning to Frederick an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that the jail was in flames. By your order I detailed companies B, G and K, to assist the provost guard on the occasion, which duty they performed with alacrity, assisting to work the engines and guarding the prisoners till two o'clock

on the morning of the fourteenth. The utmost praise is due to officers and men for their patience and determination during the entire day and night, to be ready for any emergency that might offer. In an hour after we took up our line of March on the Middletown road, and proceeding about ten miles at a quick pace, we found the enemy in a very strong position, high up in what is called the South Mountain, where we arrived at about four o'clock in the afternoon. Our troops had already engaged the enemy's right wing, and were forcing him back with great slaughter, when your brigade was ordered to take position on the left of the road and support a battery of four pieces, which it did successfully, the Eighty-ninth regiment resisting, at the point of the bayonet, a charge of the enemy, in the most gallant and admirable manner. Being upon the extreme left of the brigade, the Ninth did not receive the main attack of the enemy which was so furiously made on the left, although in position to take any advantage of any circumstance that might offer. In this battle we lost one man wounded, who was at a little distance from the regiment.

The slaughter of the enemy during the afternoon had been most awful. The Ohio troops being the principal ones engaged on our side, and pitted against the enemy, consisting mostly of North Carolina troops. Upon seeing the arrival of fresh troops, the rebels broke and fled in disorder. This ended the second day's campaign from Frederick. Again I have to thank all officers and men of the regiment for the discipline exhibited on this occasion, and cheerful obedience to every order, although nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and want of sleep.

After bivouacking on the field, we again marched on the 15th, and on the evening of the 16th, after dark, took position in front of the enemy's right wing, your brigade being on the extreme left of our own forces, and a small creek (the Antietam) between us and the enemy.

In accordance with your orders I immediately threw forward company C, Capt. Parisen, to act as picket guard and skirmishers, which duty was most admirably performed, our pickets frequently engaging the enemy's sharpshooters during the night and keeping them at bay.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th, six of the rebel guns commenced shelling us, with such effect as to compel us to change our position. The Ninth lost here in wounded twelve men.

After changing our positions still further to the left, I directed,

in accordance with orders from the General commanding the battery, company K, Capt. Whiting, to open fire on the enemy's battery, across the creek, which we did, soon silencing it. Immediately after this we were ordered to ford the creek and form in line of battle on the bluff opposite, directly in front of the enemy, which order was promptly executed, pushing his entire line of skirmishers back from the creek, and compelling him to retire to his main force on his left, we proceeding by the right flank along the bluff of the creek for about three-fourths of a mile to the brow of a hill, till within about eight hundred yards of the enemy's main body of artillery and infantry. Here we halted for rest, when the rebels opened an unmerciful fire of shot and shell upon us, killing and wounding a number of my regiment, and shooting my horse from under me by the explosion of a shrapnel.

We were soon ordered to advance, which was promptly done, the different battalions moving in line of battle, and dressing on their colors, with as much coolness and accuracy as though upon the drill ground instead of the battle field. After proceeding about two hundred yards you ordered the charge to be made, when we rushed forward with a wild huzzah, peculiar to the Zouaves, and immediately received the fire of thousands of the enemy's fresh troops, consisting of artillery and infantry, which had been brought forward to meet us. At this time the gallant Cooper fell. A shell fell in my lines, killing eight men at one explosion; a round shot took off private Conway's head. While the infantry fire was like hail around and among us, producing the most dreadful carnage, not a man who was not wounded wavered or faltered, but all pressed on with charged bayonets to the top of the hill, and drove the enemy from his position.

At this time our color-bearers and guard had all been shot down, when Capt. Lehair, of company F, seized one, and Capt. Leahy, of company I, the other of our standards, and advanced them to the wall near the road, when the rout of the enemy at this point became complete. After crossing the road and ravine the enemy promptly rallied and attempted to turn upon us by a flank movement on our left, but were prevented by the Eighty-ninth, under command of Major Jardine of the Ninth, who gave them the bayonet, and captured their colors, which proved to be those of a South Carolina regiment, and completing the victory at this point.

After resting here for a short time, and finding the enemy

massing fresh troops in large force on our left, we were ordered to retire and take position about four hundred yards in the rear of the one we then occupied, which change was executed in good order and without confusion. After remaining in this position for a short time we were positively ordered to withdraw from the greater part of the field we had won. The men retired in good order, at a slow step, and with tears in their eyes, at the necessity which compelled them to leave the field they had so dearly won, and bivouacked for the night. Thus ended one of the hardest battles ever fought on this continent. * * *

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Tenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "National Zouaves," was organized in the city of New York by Col. Walter W. McChesney, at that time in command of a company organized on the plan of the "Chicago Zouaves," which had been introduced to public favor by E. Elmer Ellsworth in the summer of 1860. Col. McChesney received authorization to raise a regiment, April 16th, 1861, and immediately opened headquarters at the Mercer House.

Companies where and by whom principally raised.

Co. A,	New York city,	by Capt. Frank J. White.
B,	do	do James Fairman.
C,	do	by Maj. Alex. B. Elder.
D,	do	by Capt. Thomas Cloudsley.
E,	do	do John Missing.
F,	Brooklyn,	do Salmon Winchester.
G,	New York,	do Joseph Newburgh.
H,	do	do George F. Hopper.
I,	Brooklyn,	do James Henry Briggs.
K,	New York,	do Geo. Granville Richardson.

On the 26th of April, the State Board numbered and accepted the regiment into the State service, and confirmed the election of the following field officers, viz: Walter W. McChesney, colonel, Alex. B. Elder, lieutenant colonel, and John W. Marshall, major. The several companies were mustered into the service of the United States on the following dates, viz: A and B, April 27th; C, D, E, F, G and H, April 30th; I, May 2d, and K, May 7th; and the field and staff, May 2d, by Capt. M. Cogswell, Eighth U. S. infantry. The regiment was armed, May 29th, with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, caliber 69, which were sub-

sequently exchanged for Remington rifles with angular bayonets. The State Board, May 29th, ordered the sum of \$5,920 to be applied to defray the expense of procuring Zouave uniforms; and on the 4th of June, one hundred common and eighteen wall tents were issued to the regiment by the State. To assist in the organization of the regiment, the Union Defense Committee of New York expended the sum of \$11,623.04. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to the 15th August, 1861, was \$39,847.73.

The regiment left its camp at Sandy Hook, where it had been under instruction for about four weeks, on the 5th of June, 1861, and embarked on the steamer "Florida" for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived on the 7th of June, and took camp at Camp Hamilton. It had scarcely landed on the beach at Hampton Roads before the "long roll" announced the presence of the enemy. Having no orders to move, the men, in their impatience, stacked arms and rushed for a hand-to-hand conflict, as they supposed, but, fortunately for themselves, did not reach their foes. Its first field service was on the Big Bethel expedition, in the reserve, and from which it returned without especial responsibility. Soon after this affair, Colonel McChesney obtained leave of absence, and did not return to the command. Its camp and guard duties in the vicinity of and in Fortress Monroe were heavy, and during the eleven months that it remained there it enjoyed the confidence of the officers commanding the department. On the 2d of September, Colonel John E. Bendix was put in command of the regiment by Governor Morgan, and Lieut. Col. Elder was ordered to New York on recruiting service, where he soon after died of fever. Major Marshall was then appointed Lieut. Col., and Captain Missing was appointed Major, and held their places until the regiment was mustered out.

Soon after the Peninsula campaign commenced, Major General Wool, then in command at Fortress Monroe, moved to the occupation of Norfolk. The Tenth was among the troops selected for this expedition. The Twentieth New York took the advance as skirmishers, up to the bridge, where they were driven back, when the Tenth was ordered by the General to take the advance up to the fortifications of the enemy, and was then relieved by the Twentieth New York. The enemy having evacuated, we took possession of the fortifications, and four companies of the Tenth were sent into Norfolk that night (May 10th.) On May 11th the

regiment marched into Norfolk and occupied all the fortifications in the harbor. On May 20th it was relieved by detachments from the Ninety-ninth N. Y., marched over to Portsmouth and went into camp.

On the 2d of June the regiment received orders to join the army of the Potomac, and on the 5th embarked on the steamer "Empire City" for Yorktown, where it was transferred to the steamer "Arrowsmith," and sailed for the White House on the Pamunkey river. On the 7th it marched from White House to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, and reported to Gen. McClellan, and was by him directed to report to Gen. Porter, by whose order it was attached to the fourth brigade (Col. Warren), third division (Gen. Sykes), fifth army corps (Gen. Porter.) About this time Stuart and Fitz Hugh Lee commenced their famous raid; and, June 13th, the regiment, with other troops, was ordered in pursuit. It marched 56 miles in 36 hours, but failed to overtake the enemy and returned to camp. On the 26th, McCall's division was attacked and forced to retreat. The Tenth lay in line of battle during the night, and on the morning of the 27th moved to a prominent position on Gaines' Farm, and at noon was hotly engaged with the enemy. Here commenced the SEVEN DAYS marching and fighting of the memorable victorious retreat to the James, and in it the intrepidity and bravery of the regiment was conspicuous. Five different positions were taken in which the enemy was successfully held in check, and on the 28th the regiment and corps halted beyond the banks of the Chickahominy, on the grounds of the headquarters of the commanding General. Here it lay in line of battle until night, when the command was ordered back to Savage's Station, from which point it moved to White Oak Swamp, where it held its position until morning, and then fell back to Malvern Hill and formed in line of battle. About 5 P. M., June 30, the enemy approached and were pressed back. Early the next morning they renewed the attack in repeated and determined charges along the whole line, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The night was spent in laying on their arms, and the next morning the Fourth brigade, under Gen. Sikes, acted as rear guard until all the troops had left the hill. The Tenth was the last infantry regiment to leave Malvern Hill. It marched all day in a drenching rain to the main army then concentrated and in secure position at Harrison's Landing. During this short campaign the regiment lost nine killed, forty-four wounded, and fifty missing.

The regiment lay at Harrison's Landing until the 20th of August, when it moved in the evacuation of the Peninsula; marched all night and at 1 P. M. of the next day crossed the Chickahominy; on the 22d arrived at Williamsburgh and encamped on the old battle field; passed Yorktown on the 23d, and on the 24th reached Newport News, where it remained in camp two days; then embarked on the steamer "Cahawba;" arrived at Acquia creek on the 26th, and went by railroad to Falmouth station; marched to Kelly's ford on the 27th; to Bealton on the 28th; to Manassas Junction on the 29th; and, after an hour's rest, ordered to return and take the Thoroughfare Gap road and assist Gen. Sigel; formed line of battle but was not engaged; took up march for Centreville at 1 o'clock A. M., but from the darkness of the night was obliged to lay in the road until daylight; then took the Centreville road to Bull Run; arrived on the field and ordered to the front. In this battle the regiment acquitted itself nobly, and lost one hundred and sixty in killed, wounded and missing. After the battle the regiment marched to Centreville, where it remained in intrenchments until the 1st of September, when it took up march for Fairfax Court House, and arrived at Hall's Hill (Arlington Heights) at 2 A. M., September 2d. The regiment remained at Hall's Hill until the 8th, when it marched for Antietam; crossed the stone bridge at Georgetown September 9th, and marched to South Mountain, in which engagement, as well as that of Antietam, it was with the reserve. Two days after the battle at Antietam the regiment crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown Ford, and became so hotly engaged with a superior force of the enemy that it was forced to retire.

On the 24th of September the regiment was transferred to the third brigade, third division, second army corps, which it joined at Harper's Ferry, and in which it remained until the expiration of its term of service. It moved from Shepardstown Ford to Harper's Ferry, and remained there for about one month, when it moved to Falmouth. On the 13th of December the battle of Fredericksburg commenced. In this battle only 12 officers and 200 men of the regiment were engaged (the remainder acting as provost guard in the city), and out of this number of men eighty-six were returned among the killed, wounded and missing. Col. Bendix was the first person wounded. Captain Winchester then took the command and was soon after killed. Lieut Yardley was also killed. Six other officers were wounded, of whom one, Lieutenant Morrell, died shortly after in Washington. The regiment

recrossed the Rappahannock on the 16th and returned to camp. On the 27th it was ordered to act as special guard at Gen. Sumner's headquarters, and remained there until the grand divisions were broken up. It was then ordered to support a battery in front of Fredericksburg, and in this position remained until the 25th of April; when it was ordered home to be mustered out. It left the field April 27th, arrived in New York on the 30th, and was mustered out on the 7th of May.

The regiment received, during their first two years' service, about 1,300 men, and brought home about 300 of the original number, and left in the field a battalion of four companies, under command of Major George F. Hopper, embracing a force of about two hundred men. From the date of its organization (April 26th) it received four hundred and eighteen recruits and one hundred and ninety-six substitutes, and the command was increased to six companies. It was first ordered to duty as provost guard of third division, second army corps, and acted in this capacity until January 20th, 1865, when it was returned to the second brigade, third division, second army corps, in which it served until mustered out in June following.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Eleventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Fire Zouaves"—sometimes called the "Ellsworth Zouaves," and entered on muster-rolls as "First Regiment New York Zouaves"—was raised in the city of New York by Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth, assisted by officers of the fire department of that city. The history of its organization may be briefly stated. E. Elmer Ellsworth, a native of New York, but at that time a resident of Chicago, a young man of rare natural military abilities, inspired by the accounts of the organization and movements of the Zouaves in the French service, succeeded in establishing a company of Zouaves in his adopted city, and in so perfecting them in drill as to excite the admiration of men of all classes in the cities which they visited. In addition to the fact that he was the origin of the American Zouave troops, he was an ardent admirer of President Lincoln, and accompanied him to Washington on his first election. While there the rumors of war that had clouded the land culminated in actual hostilities, and, receiving the consent of the President, he hastened to New York to raise a regiment of firemen—a class of men that he conceived to be the best adapted, from their accustomed exposure to privations, for the Zouave dis-

cipline. He arrived in New York on the 18th of April, and laid his plans before the chief of the fire department, and received his cordial consent and co-operation. On the 19th called together a number of the principal men of the department; on the 20th selected his officers; on the 21st mustered one thousand men; on the 22d drilled them; on the 23d inspected them; on the 24th commenced giving them uniforms; on the 25th had them in quarters; on the 26th was waiting for supplies; on the 27th received them, and on the 29th marched through the streets of the city *en route* for the steamer "Baltic" and the seat of war, 1,200 strong. The whole work was one of enthusiasm, which no one knew better how to wield than himself.

The companies were first commanded as follows:

Company A, New York city,	by Capt. John Coyle.
B,	do Edward Byrnes.
C,	do Michael C. Murphy.
D,	do John Downey.
E,	do John B. Leverich.
F,	do William H. Burns.
Company G, New York city,	by Capt. Michael Fegan.
H,	do William Hackett.
I,	do John Wildey.
K,	do Andrew D. Purtell.

Meanwhile there were certain legal forms that were necessary, and certain expenses that must be met. To supply the funds, a subscription was started and \$30,768.50 subscribed, of which sum \$10,000 was from the Merchants' committee. The Union defense committee came forward with an additional expenditure of \$11,723; and the State authorities (up to August 15th,) with \$15,542.91. They were authorized by the State Military Board, May 7th. "On motion of Attorney General—*Resolved*, That the ten companies, commanded by the following captains, to wit: John Coyle, Edward Byrnes, Michael C. Murphy, John Downey, John B. Leverich, William H. Burns, Michael A. Fegan, William Hackett, John Wilder, and Andrew D. Purtell, comprising the regiment called by some 'Ellsworth Zouaves,' who was said to be ordered to Washington to be mustered into service by a Government officer of the United States, and who are now in Washington without orders of the commander-in-chief, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances, be, and the same are hereby ordered to compose a regiment to be numbered No. 11, and that the election of regimental officers therein heretofore permanently made, be assumed and affirmed, and the said regiment and its officers be accepted,

and the commander-in-chief requested to correct the muster-rolls to correspond to the men now actually in service."

The regiment was armed, by State authority (April 28th), with Springfield muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, and, by purchase, with bowie knives. It was amply supplied with uniforms, underclothing, havelocks, etc., received the most elegant flags, and took the field with great promise of usefulness. It arrived at Annapolis on the 2d of May, and from thence was ordered to Washington and assigned to rooms in the Capitol. Here one of its first duties was to examine the arms with which it was furnished, and this led to the discovery that there were eleven different kinds of breech-loading, and thirteen different sized bores among a thousand rifles. This defect was soon remedied by an exchange for Minnie rifles.

While in Washington the regiment had the opportunity to exhibit not only their peculiarities as Zouaves, but their efficiency as firemen. A heavy fire broke out near Willard's hotel, and Col. Ellsworth was applied to for assistance. The order was given, and in a moment ten men from each company ran to the engine house, broke open the door and rushed to the scene with the fire apparatus. Here they were speedily joined by most of their companions in arms; Col. Ellsworth took command, and, after desperate labor, succeeded in subduing the flames. For this service they were publicly thanked by General Mansfield, and rapturously applauded by the citizens.

On the 9th of May, the regiment was sent to camp (Camp Lincoln) in the rear of the lunatic asylum grounds, and commenced drilling. On the 24th of May, at two A. M., it embarked in boats, landed at Alexandria, and took possession of the dock, and subsequently of the city. Here Col. Ellsworth proceeded to the roof of the Marshall House and tore down the secession flag which had been flying there for some days, and, while coming down stairs with it, was shot in the breast by a rebel named Jackson, and immediately expired. The assassin was almost instantly shot by private Brownell of Co. A. The body of Col. Ellsworth was removed to Washington, and from thence to New York, and received every mark of respect that it was possible to bestow.

After the affair at Alexandria, the regiment took up camp (Camp Ellsworth) in the vicinity of that city, and were subsequently engaged in the construction of Fort Ellsworth and in holding several points in the neighborhood. Here it was brigaded with the First Michigan and Thirty-eighth New York under Gen. O. B. Wilcox. Nothing of special interest occurred until the

grand advance of July 17th was made, followed by the battle of first Bull Run. In this battle the regiment rendered efficient service in a hand-to-hand conflict with the famous Black Horse cavalry. "Ellsworth! remember Ellsworth!" was the chorused battle-cry, and at each shout horsemen would fall. For a time each man fought upon his own responsibility, and the orders of officers were lost in the din of the conflict and the excitement of the battle. Failing with their cavalry, the enemy threw upon the regiment their finest infantry and their petted "Louisiana Zouaves" in overwhelming numbers. This fresh force was three times repulsed, and it was not until the exhaustion of two hours fighting compelled, that it yielded the field. In this action the regiment lost twenty-four killed, forty-six wounded and fifty-two missing—many of the latter taken prisoners.

The regiment was unfortunate. In the death of Col. Ellsworth it lost the embodiment of the pivotal idea in its organization. Col. Farnham, who succeeded him as well as any man could, died soon after the Bull Run affair. With no one in command in whom they had full confidence—with the particular idea upon which they had entered the service ignored—the members of the regiment, or many of them, availed themselves of the disorganization at Bull Run to return to New York; officers resigned, and the demoralization became complete. In August, the rolls of the regiment gave the following results, viz: Discharged, 31; killed, 24; wounded, 103; absent, 164; present, 606. Of the absent 20 were in hospital, and 43 in prison at Richmond. Through the intercession of the friends of the regiment, it was permitted to return to New York for re-organization, and in September performed guard duty on Bedloe's island over the prisoners captured at Hatteras inlet. From thence it was moved to a camp of instruction at Scarsdale, Westchester county, and from thence (September 17th, Special Orders, 394) ordered to report for duty to Gen. Wool at Fortress Monroe. For a time it appeared that the effort to re-organize would be successful. Col. Loeser worked faithfully to that end; the captains of nearly all the companies were changed, and every encouragement extended to the men and to recruits. The winter of 1861-2 was spent in camp at Newport News, and was varied only by the excursions of the "Merrimac;" in the attacks upon which vessel by the shore batteries the regiment rendered valuable assistance, and were highly complimented by General Mansfield; while some of its members, who happened to be on board the ill-fated "Cumberland," fought with the last

gun and brought away the fighting colors of the ship after she went down. Officers and committees in New York labored assiduously during the same period to obtain recruits. All was in vain, however—the spirit of the organization was in the grave with Ellsworth and Farnham. This fact was at last realized by friends, and early in June the regiment was returned to New York and mustered out of service.

In 1863 an effort was made to organize a regiment under the old number "Eleven." Authorization for this purpose was first issued to James C. Burke, May 18th, 1863. This authorization was revoked June 7th, 1863, and given to Henry F. O'Brien, who was required to raise 250 men by the 1st of August, 250 by the 1st of September, and 250 by the 1st of November. Recruiting stations were established and some recruits obtained. In the July riot, however, Col. O'Brien was seized by the mob and brutally murdered. The organization seemed fated. On the 1st of October the authorization was withdrawn, and the recruits obtained transferred to the Seventeenth regiment, then re-organizing for three years.

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twelfth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Onondaga Regiment," was organized at Syracuse in the spring of 1861, principally from the Fifty-first regiment N. Y. Militia. On the first call for troops (April 15th, 1861,) the Fifty-first tendered its services to Governor Morgan for three months. Under the act of April 16th, however, the Governor had no power to accept militia regiments, and steps were taken immediately to organize a volunteer regiment. Six companies were raised in Syracuse, one company at Liverpool, one company at Homer; one company at Batavia, and one company at Canastota, as follows:

Company A	was raised by	Captain Morris H. Church,	Syracuse.
B	do	Jacob Brand,	Syracuse.
C	do	Dennis Driscoll, jr.,	Syracuse.
D	do	George W. Stone,	Homer.
E	do	J. Mosker Brower,	Syracuse.
F	do	Milo W. Locke,	Liverpool.
G	do	Joseph C. Irish,	Canastota.
H	do	George W. Cole,	Syracuse.
I	do	Henry A. Barnum,	Syracuse.
K	do	Augustus I. Root,	Batavia.

The several companies were accepted by the State Military Board on the 30th of April, for two years, and were moved to camp at Elmira on the 2d of May. At Elmira an irregular elec-

tion of field officers was held (May 4th)—subsequently approved by the State Board—and (May 13th) the regiment mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. W. L. Elliott, for three months. Tents were issued to the regiment on the 18th, and arms (720 U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69—subsequently exchanged for long Enfield rifle muskets) on the 23d. On the 26th (special orders 227) it was ordered “to proceed at once to Harrisburg and Washington, and there report to the Secretary of War.” The total advances by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$40,847.33, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira on the 29th of May *via* Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore; arrived in Washington on the 30th and took up camp (Camp Onondaga) on East Capitol Hill. On the 10th of July it marched as a part of Richardson's 4th brigade, Tyler's (1st) division, to Chain Bridge; on the 16th to Vienna; on the 17th through Germantown to within four miles of Centreville, and on the 18th to Blackburn's Ford, and engaged in the battle at that place. This engagement was a severe one. The regiment was moved to the left to ascertain the position of the enemy, and suddenly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery. After two or three attempts to charge this battery it fell back to a ravine, and the artillery was brought up and a brisk cannonade kept up from both batteries until near sundown. In this engagement the regiment lost eight killed, seventeen wounded, and five missing, and shed the first blood of the army of the Potomac. In the subsequent battle of first Bull Run (July 21st) it was not actively engaged, but supported a battery. At night it fell back to Centreville, and on the 22d to Washington, and went into camp near Arlington Heights. It was soon after detached from Richardson's and attached to Wadsworth's brigade, and was engaged in building fortifications and on outpost duty.

Early in August many of the members of the regiment determined to insist that, as they had been mustered into the service of the United States for “three months,” they should be discharged at the expiration of that time. The difficulty was met by Special Orders 321 (August 2d, 1861) viz: “His Excellency the President, desiring the further service of the Twelfth regiment, N. Y. S. V., and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State therefor, Col. Walrath is hereby directed, on the expiration of the term for which such regiment was mustered into the service of the United States (August 13th, 1861), to report

“with his command to the Adjutant General of the United States Government for the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment into the service of the State of New York.” This order was complied with and the regiment mustered for the unexpired term of two years. There was much dissatisfaction, however.

The regiment was thoroughly reorganized in January, 1862, at Upton Hill, Va., under the consolidation of recruits raised by Col. Henry A. Weeks ostensibly for the Twelfth New York militia of the city of New York. This consolidation took place under Special Orders 23 (January 24th, 1862), by which Col. Weeks was directed to “proceed to Washington on Tuesday, January 28th, 1862, and report for duty to the General-in-Chief. Companies C, D and F of Col. Weeks’ command will retain the same letters they now bear; companies B and G are hereby consolidated and will form company B; companies E and K are hereby consolidated and will become company E; company A is hereby detached and will await orders (subsequently Co. A of 102 reg.) Col. H. A. Weeks is hereby appointed Colonel and George F. Watson Adjutant of the Twelfth regiment N. Y. S. V.”

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Washington during the winter of 1861, '2, and was in charge of forts Ramsay, Tillinghast, Craig and Buffalo. On the 21st of March, 1862, it marched to Alexandria and was assigned to Gen. Butterfield’s brigade, Gen. Porter’s division, Gen. Heintzelman’s (3d) corps, and on the 22d embarked for Fortress Monroe as a part of the army of the Potomac. It landed at Fortress Monroe on the 23d, and left the same day on the march up the Peninsula; passed through Hampton on the 24th and camped a few miles beyond that place. While here, March 27th, a reconnoissance was made to Big Bethel, and the place found deserted. It broke camp on the 3d, reached Howard’s Mills on the 4th and Yorktown on the 5th. It repulsed the first attack of the enemy on our lines (April 11th) during the siege of Yorktown, and was actively engaged during the whole period of that siege in out-post duty, throwing up defenses, building bridges and other fatigue duty. On the 8th of May it moved to Yorktown and embarked on transports to West Point. The landing at West Point was contested by a large force of the enemy, who were speedily dislodged by the fire of the gun-boats, although not until they had inflicted a loss of about 300 on our forces. Remained at West Point until the 13th and then moved fifteen miles to Cumberland, a shipping point on the Pamunkey, and on the 15th and 16th to White House. This was a very

severe march. The rain fell in large quantity, the ground was almost a sea of mud, in which not unfrequently mules would sink to the head and remain there and die; men were compelled to drag the artillery, and the road was strewed with broken wagons, disabled ambulances, knapsacks, clothing and blankets, the latter thrown away by the men to relieve their tottering limbs.

About this time two additional corps were organized, of which the Fifth provisional embraced the old division commanded by General Porter and that under General Sykes, and was placed under the command of General Porter, and subsequently known as "Porter's corps." The brigade continued under the command of General Butterfield, and was composed of the 12th, 17th and 44th N. Y., the 15th Mich., and the 83d Penn. The army moved from White House on the 19th of May, with Stoneman in the advance, Franklin in support, and Porter in reserve; reached Tunstall's Station on the 19th; Mound City on the 21st; Field's Mills on the 22d, and Gaines' Mills on the 26th. Here Porter's corps was selected to cut the Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, and disperse the enemy, who had concentrated at Hanover Court House. The movement was made on the 27th, taking the road from New Bridge *via* Mechanicsville, and involved a march of some fifteen miles. An obstinate and bloody battle ensued about two miles from the Court House, where the road forks to Ashland. After a short time spent in artillery firing a charge by Butterfield's brigade was ordered, and the enemy routed. The brigade then hastened to the rear, which the enemy had attacked, and assisted in crowning with complete victory one of the best contested battles of the war. The regiment returned to Gaines' Mills on the 29th, and was occupied in camp duties until the movement of the army towards the James river commenced. Porter's corps occupied a conspicuous place in this movement, and first held the enemy in check at Gaines' Mills (June 27th). In this action the regiment, and the brigade to which it was attached, was on the extreme left—the point selected by the enemy for his most determined assaults. Repeated charges were made by Hill's troops upon this part of the line; Pickett's brigade and Whiting's division, from Longstreet's corps, were added to the attack, and finally broke our line at the right of Butterfield, compelling our forces to fall back. On the 28th the corps crossed the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridge. The regiment subsequently participated in the actions at Savage's Station and at White Oak Swamp, and finally fell back to Malvern Hill. Here the corps

was assigned to the left of the line. The enemy first attacked on the right, but finally on the left, and there threw the whole strength of his artillery and infantry, from six p. m. until dark, but without success. The seven days of marching and fighting now closed. The regiment was sadly decimated; the corps had lost a greater number in killed and wounded than any other part of the army; the enemy had no longer an army to molest us.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula commenced, and was principally occupied in scouting on the south bank of the James. On the 14th of August the withdrawal of the corps commenced, and the Chickahominy crossed; reached Williamsburgh in the afternoon of the 15th; moved to Yorktown on the 16th; on the march to Newport News on the 17th and 18th; embarked at Newport News on the 19th, and landed at Aquia Creek on the 21st, proceeded by railroad to Fredericksburg; from thence to Manassas, where it participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and, suffering severely, covered the retreat to Washington.

On the 8th of September the regiment moved with Porter's corps on the Maryland campaign; was in the reserve at South Mountain and Antietam, and subsequently took part in the assault on Fredericksburg. It spent the winter of 1862-3 at Falmouth on picket and in camp duties. On the 10th of April, 1863, the books of the regiment exhibited the following statistics: Strength, March, 1862, 1,040; April, 1863, present, 317; absent, sick and wounded, 268 (officers included)—a loss, during the year, of 455 men.

Five companies of the regiment (A, G, H, I, and K, of the original organization,) left the field on the 1st of May. The remaining companies bore the flag of the 12th in the battle of Chancellorsville, and were then placed in a battalion under Capt. Huson, but finally consolidated with the Fifth N. Y. The five returning companies mustered out (with the field and staff,) 284 men, who were enthusiastically received at Syracuse on the 21st of May.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Rochester regiment," was organized at Rochester in April, 1861, and, with the exception of company B, from Dansville, and company K, from Brockport, was recruited in that city and its vicinity.

Companies where and by whom principally raised:

Company A, Rochester, by Captain Robert F. Taylor.
 B, Dansville, do Carl Stephan.

Company C,	Rochester,	by	Captain Adolph Nolte.
D,	do	do	Lebbeus Brown.
E,	do	do	Francis A. Schoeffel.
F,	do	do	Hiram Smith.
G,	do	do	George W. Lewis.
H,	do	do	Henry B. Williams.
I,	do	do	William F. Tully.
K,	Brockport,	do	Horace J. Thomas.

The several companies were organized at the following dates, viz: A, April 25th; B, April 27th; C, April 17th; D, April 20th; E, April 22d; F, April 30th; G, April 30th; H, April 18th; I, April 25th; K, April 22d. The companies were accepted by the State Military Board on the 30th of April; on the 7th of May accepted, organized and numbered the regiment and directed an election for field officers; on the 9th of May confirmed the election of Isaac F. Quinby as colonel, Elisha G. Marshall as lieutenant colonel, and Oliver K. Terry as major, and on the 21st of May confirmed the election of Carl Stephan as lieutenant colonel in the place of Marshall, declined. The companies reported at Elmira on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May, and were there mustered into the service of the State for two years, and into the service of the United States (by Capt. W. L. Elliott, May 14th) for three months. Arms, tents, equipage, &c., were issued by the State, and on the 26th (Special Orders, 227) the regiment was directed "to proceed at once, by way of Harrisburg, to Washington, and there report to the Secretary of War." The total expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$43,132.53.

The regiment left Elmira on the 29th of May, and, with the Twelfth, passed through Baltimore on the 30th, being the first volunteers that reached that city after the attack on the Massachusetts Sixth. It arrived at Washington at midnight of the 31st, and the following morning encamped on Meridian Hill. On the 3d of June it crossed the Potomac into Virginia and pitched its tents near Fort Corcoran, then in course of construction. Here it performed picket duty and furnished fatigue details in constructing Fort Bennet, until the 16th of July, when it moved, in light marching order, with the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth N. Y. S. M. and Second Wisconsin in the brigade, Col. W. T. Sherman, in the advance on Manassas. On the 18th of July it was present but not engaged in the battle at Blackburn's Ford. On the 21st it crossed the Bull Run creek, about ten A. M., and was engaged with the enemy until five P. M., when it fell back with the whole

line to the fortifications near Washington. In this action it sustained a loss of twelve killed, twenty-six wounded, and twenty-seven missing, out of six hundred engaged.*

On the 14th of August the time (three months) for which the regiment had been mustered into the service of the United States expired, and the members of the regiment expected at that time to be returned to the State. Col. Quinby was directed, however, by Special Orders 322, August 2d, 1861, "to report with his command to the Adjutant General of the United States army for duty, under the order of the United States Government, for the remainder of the term of enlistment of the regiment into the service of the State of New York." This order was complied with after open mutiny, which involved the sending of some thirty men to the Dry Tortugas, but who were subsequently returned and made excellent soldiers.

Other changes also occurred about this time. Col. Quinby resigned his command, August 4th, and Colonel John Pickeil, of Frostburgh, Md., was appointed in his place; and company G, which had been transferred to the Third New York cavalry, was succeeded by a new company raised by Lieut. Ralph T. Wood at Dansville, N. Y., in September, and mustered in November 1st following.

About the 1st of October the regiment was detailed on special guard duty at the aqueducts and ferries opposite Georgetown. Here it remained until March 10th, when it crossed the Potomac and was assigned to Martindale's brigade, Porter's division, Heintzelman's (Third) corps. It joined in the second advance on Manassas, and reached Fairfax Court House, where it remained until the 21st, when it returned and embarked for Fortress Monroe. It arrived on the Peninsula on the 24th of March, near Hampton village, and proceeded from thence to New Market, at which place it was encamped until April 4th, in the mean time furnishing regular picket details.

On the 5th of April the regiment arrived in front of Yorktown and was immediately ordered in the advance, three companies as skirmishers and the remainder in support of batteries; and on the 7th the whole regiment was ordered on picket in a cold and severe storm. During the thirty days of the siege it furnished over twenty details for picket and several for fatigue duty—was frequently engaged in light skirmishes with the enemy and almost

* See report of Col. W. T. Sherman, Documents, p. 13, vol. II, Rebellion Record.

constantly under fire, its camp (on the extreme right, near Wormley creek) being within easy range of the enemy's guns. All its duties, however, were performed cheerfully, and with intelligence, promptness and courage. In this respect the siege was a most excellent school, and prepared the entire army for the severe trials and the unflinching courage of its subsequent campaigns. The last approach before Yorktown was dug within fifty yards of the enemy's outposts by a detail of two hundred of the men and officers of this regiment, and one hundred and fifty of its men and officers were on picket the morning of the evacuation, and were among the first to enter the enemy's works.

On the 8th of May the regiment embarked at Yorktown, and on the 9th reached West Point. It then marched to Cumberland, White House, Tunstall's Station, and several miles beyond the latter place, where it was detached (May 22) for special duty at Old Church, on the road to Hanover. Its duty, as explained in Gen. Porter's order, was "to secure the army from attacks, in rear or flank, by parties of the enemy passing down this branch of the "river, and to patrol the country between the turnpike and river." In the discharge of this duty it moved to Old Church on the 23d, and pushed its reconnoissance to Hanover on the 26th, where it discovered the enemy in heavy force under General Branch. It then returned and destroyed the communications with the country beyond the Chickahominy. On the 27th it moved forward in the advance on Hanover Court House; was assigned to position on the left of Griffin's battery; assisted materially in driving the enemy from their line, and captured ninety-one prisoners, eighty-four stand of arms, fifty-five sets of accoutrements, and three chests of medical stores, with a loss of only seven wounded (one mortally).

The regiment returned to Old Church on the 29th, and from thence moved to the army on the 31st, where it took up camp near Dr. Gaines' house. Picket and fatigue duty followed until the 26th of June, when the battle of Mechanicsville was fought. In this action it occupied a position on the extreme right. Three of its companies, deployed as skirmishers on the Ashland road, under Capt. Hyland, were exposed to a severe fire of canister and musketry until withdrawn at midnight, with a loss of two in prisoners. The remaining companies were moved from the right to the center, and were for some time under a heavy artillery fire.

On the 27th the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought. In this action the regiment was on the left of the line (the brigade being

placed to the right of Gen. Butterfield's), where it shared in the repeated and desperate assaults of the enemy. It did not fall back, however, until the line on both sides of its position was broken and its ammunition exhausted, and then it carried with it the colors of the seventh Tennessee battalion, which had been captured by the gallantry of Sergt. John Marks. The loss of the regiment was ninety-seven killed, wounded and taken prisoners, out of about four hundred engaged.

The regiment now moved with the corps to James river, and arrived at Scotch's Neck on the afternoon of the 30th. It was in the reserve at Turkey Bend and stood to arms all night. On the morning of the 1st of July it fell back and took position on the heights of Malvern Hill in support of the batteries, where it remained for about three hours, and was then moved to the extreme left of the line, and came under a hot musketry fire from the enemy. A few minutes later it was moved to the right and center to support the batteries against a desperate charge, and throughout the entire engagement was in active duty. On the 2d it reached Harrison's Landing and rested with the army in security.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 14th of August, when it moved with the corps towards Newport News; embarked at that place and disembarked at Aquia creek; from thence by forced marches to Falmouth, Crittenden's mills and Kelly's ford, at which latter place it picketed on the 26th with a section of artillery and squadron of cavalry; on the 27th burned baggage and moved to Warrenton junction; from thence at 3 A. M. of the 28th to Bristow station; 29th reached Manassas Junction and passed towards Gainesville. Here it deployed and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy until dark, and remained on picket during the night. On the 30th it moved to Bull Run, and, although worn out with fatigue and hunger, engaged the enemy. It was first assigned to positions under a cover of timber, and there, with the 18th Massachusetts and 1st Michigan, charged across an open field in the face of a heavy fire of musketry, shell and canister from three sides, and reached a point within thirty yards of the enemy. Here it fought desperately. During the day, out of two hundred and forty men it lost three officers and twenty-six privates killed, four officers and seventy-three privates wounded, and ten missing. On the night of the 30th it fell back to Centreville, and from thence (September 2d) to the fortifications near Washington.

On the 12th of September the regiment moved on the Maryland campaign; crossed the Potomac at Georgetown; marched through Rockville, Frederick and Keedysville, and joined the main army before Sharpsburg on the 16th. During the battle of Antietam (September 17th) it was in the reserve under Gen. Porter. On the night of the 18th it was deployed as pickets in front of Gen. Burnside's position, opposite the bridge, and the next morning advanced as skirmishers through Sharpsburg and captured some prisoners from the rear guard of the enemy. On the 20th it crossed the Potomac, with the brigade, at Shepardstown; was met by superior force of the enemy and compelled to re-cross the river under a sharp fire from the enemy on the bluffs. Here the regiment lost eighteen in wounded and prisoners.

The regiment remained at Sharpsburg until the 30th of October, when it crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and passed successively through Snicker's Gap, Middleburgh, White Plains, New Baltimore, Warrenton, Warrenton Junction, Elktown, and Hartwood, and arrived opposite Fredericksburg on the 19th November. It remained in camp without special duty, except a reconnoissance to Hartwood Church (December 1st), until the 11th December, when it moved on the Fredericksburg campaign. It crossed the river on the 13th, and came immediately under the fire of the enemy; advanced through the north end of the town across the open ground beyond the railroad, and took position in the extreme front, facing the stone wall and rifle-pits occupied by the enemy and within close range of their artillery on the immediate heights beyond and to the right and left. In this exposed position the men were obliged to fire lying down, taking advantage of a slight rise of ground running parallel with the front of our line. Here it remained, receiving and returning fire until night-fall, and was not relieved until 10 p. m. of the 14th. Its loss in this engagement, out of 298 officers and men, was five killed, sixty-three wounded, and seven prisoners. On being relieved it returned to the streets of the city, and remained until the 15th; then moved to the upper part of the town and supported the pickets during the evacuation; at 3 a. m., on the 16th, re-crossed the river, but was immediately ordered back and remained until daylight, acting as rear-guard while the pickets were withdrawn.

On the 17th of December the regiment reached its old camp opposite Fredericksburg and remained there until the 30th, when it joined in a reconnoissance; crossed the Rappahannock at

Richards' Ford; moved up the river about seven miles; captured a few cavalry pickets; recrossed the river at Ellis', or Barnett's Ford, on the 31st; encamped for the night, and returned to its old quarters on the 1st of January. On the 20th of January it joined in the second advance on Fredericksburg; moved about three miles and encamped; 21st, advanced about two miles and there remained mud-bound; built ordinary road for the artillery, and reached camp, on the return, on the 24th.

The regiment remained opposite Fredericksburg until the 27th of April, when it left camp and stacked its arms at Stone-man's Station. It reached Washington on the 28th; Elmira, May 1st, and Rochester, May 4th. During its term it had 1,300 men on its rolls, including the new company raised for it in the fall of 1861, and two companies recruited in the fall of 1862. It returned with eighty-two of its original members, 130 who had enlisted for its unexpired term, and 128 of its three year's men. The last named were assigned to duty as provost guard; the former were mustered out at Rochester on the 14th of May, and formed the nucleus of a new regiment—the Fourteenth Artillery, N. Y. S. V.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Fourteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Oneida county regiment," was organized at Utica in April, 1861.

Co. A was raised at Utica by Capt. James McQuade.

B	do	do	William R. Brazie.
C	do	do	Frederick Harrer.
D	do	Utica by Michael McQuade, jr., though Capt. Wm. L. Cowan was mustered as its first captain.	
E	do	Utica by Capt. Lewis Michaels.	
F	do	Boonville by Capt. Charles F. Müller.	
G	do	Rome by Capt. Charles H. Skillen.	
H	do	Syracuse by Capt. Samuel E. Thompson.	
I	do	Lowville by Capt. Horace R. Lahe.	
K	do	Hudson by Capt. William H. Seymour.	

The several companies were accepted at the following dates, viz: Company A, "Citizens' corps," April 23d; company B, April 29th; company K, April 30th; companies E and F, May 1st; companies C, D and G, May 2d; company H, May 4th, and company I, May 7th. At the meeting of the State Military Board, May 7th, it was, on motion of the Attorney General, "Resolved, That the

ten companies commanded by the following named captains: Jas. McQuade, Wm. R. Brazie, F. Harrer, M. McQuade, jr., Lewis Michaels, Charles F. Müller, Charles H. Skillen, S. E. Thompson, William H. Seymour and H. R. Lahe, be and they are hereby accepted and organized into a regiment, to be designated as regiment No. 14, and that the officers of said companies be authorized to hold an election to elect the field officers of said regiment." The election ordered was held on the 8th (Special Orders 142). James McQuade was elected colonel, Charles A. Johnson, lieutenant colonel, and Charles H. Skillen, major. Lieut. Col. Johnson declined, and on the 15th (Special Orders 185) Major Skillen was elected to supply the vacancy.

The several companies, as they were accepted, reported at Albany, where the regiment was formally organized by the Military Board in the manner already stated, and where, on the 17th of May, it was mustered into the service of the United States, by Capt. L. Sitgreaves, for two years. On the 26th of May (Special Orders 229), it was directed to take part in the funeral obsequies of Col. Ellsworth of the Eleventh regiment, and performed the duty assigned, with credit. On the 14th of June (Special Orders 270) it was directed to proceed to New York on the 17th, and from thence to Washington via Jersey City and Harrisburg. On the 15th, it was furnished with seven hundred and twenty smooth bore Springfield muskets, and on the 18th with officers' swords, &c., and with one hundred common and eighteen wall tents. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, up to the 15th August, 1861, was \$42,401.22, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left the barracks at Albany on the 17th of June, and took barges for New York, where it arrived on the 18th, and was received by the "Sons of Oneida" residing in New York and Brooklyn and escorted to Washington Parade Ground, where an elegant regimental flag was presented. It was then escorted to the Park barracks, and on the 19th to the New Jersey Railroad station, where it took the cars for Washington. It arrived in Washington on the 21st, and on the 22d was in "Camp Douglas" on Meridian Hill. On the 22d of July, its arms were exchanged for long Enfield rifle muskets, and on the same day it moved into Virginia and camped near Fort Corcoran on Arlington Heights as a part of Gen. W. T. Sherman's brigade. It performed guard duty at the ferry and aqueduct; had a picket engagement at Ball's

Cross Roads September 14th, and a reconnoissance, October 14th, to within about two miles of Fall's Church, and a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. It subsequently camped and wintered on Miner's Hill.

Under the organization of March 13th, 1862, the regiment was assigned to Morrell's second brigade, Porter's first division, Heintzelman's third corps, and continued in that command until the organization, in May, of the fifth provisional corps, under command of Gen. F. J. Porter, when Gen. Morrell came in command of the division, and Col. McQuade (subsequently Gen. Griffin) of the brigade. It moved with the third corps to the Peninsula, and in the siege of Yorktown was on the right of Porter's division and of the whole army. Its experience and movements during the Peninsula campaign, were similar to the 13th New York, already briefly sketched. It was conspicuous in the battle of Hanover Court House, and, with the brigade, joined in the pursuit of the enemy on his first retreat, and subsequently in repelling the attack on the rear (Martindale's brigade.) At Mechanicsville it was in the support of McCall's division, and was not actively engaged, although one of its men was killed. In the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27th, it was on the left of the line adjoining Syke's division. It will be remembered that this part of the line was exposed to the full force of the enemy. Says a correspondent: "The brunt of the engagement was sustained by the 2d brigade, nominally commanded by Gen. Griffin, although Col. McQuade was the moving spirit. The brigade fought with a valor and desperation scarce ever equalled. In every part of the field single regiments were pitted against whole brigades of Hill's and Jackson's forces, and yet prevented any general advance of the enemy until nightfall. At one time the colors of the 14th appeared to waver, and the column to be in danger of breaking. Col. McQuade rushed forward, seized the colors, and, waiving them aloft, exclaimed 'Rally on the colors, men, I'll stand by you to the last!' The effect was magical; every man planted himself firmly in line, and there was no more wavering that day." At Malvern Hill, July 1st, it was again in the thickest of the fight on the left, and remained in position all night. It lost at Gaines' Mills, nine killed, seventy-nine wounded, and twenty-one missing, nearly all of whom were afterwards ascertained to be killed; and at Malvern Hill sixteen killed, eighty-eight wounded, and two missing. It entered upon the seven days battles with

500 men, and rested at Harrison's Landing with a loss of thirty-four killed, 177 wounded, and fifteen missing, or nearly half its strength; its dead amounting to the heavy aggregate of nearly fifteen per cent, and including its Lieut.-Colonel, several lieutenants and subordinate officers.

The regiment returned from the Peninsula with Porter's corps, and moved to the assistance of Gen. Pope. It fell back with the army to Washington, and from thence moved on the Maryland campaign in the reserve, in which capacity it was in the actions of South Mountain and Antietam. It also took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

The regiment left the field at Falmouth, Va., November 12th, 1863, at which time it received an unexpected but highly honorable ovation. Says a correspondent: "No other two years' regiment has been the recipient of such honor on its leave-taking of the army, and its spontaniety and heartfelt character express more deeply and truly, than any words I can write, the high estimation in which the regiment is held and the great regret felt at losing its services. The Second brigade, First division, to which the regiment had been attached during its term of service, and of which Col. McQuade has been in command nearly a year past, accompanied the regiment to the cars as escort. On the way the Third brigade, Col. Stockton commanding, was drawn up in line, and added to the demonstration by a continuous welcome of salutations, showing thereby their estimation of the departing regiment, while nearly all the colonels of the division bore Col. McQuade company to Aquia Creek, and saw him and his regiment on board the steamboat "Monitor" and *en route* for Washington."

The regiment reached New York on the 14th; Hudson, on the 15th; Albany, on the 15th (evening), and Utica on the 20th, and was honored in each city with spirited receptions. It mustered out at Utica, on the 24th, 340 rank and file, and left eighty three years' men in the field transferred to 49th N. Y. V. During its term it lost about 100 killed and died of wounds, and 275 wounded more or less severely.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V. (SUBSEQUENTLY FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS.)

The organization of what was subsequently the Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V. (afterwards Fifteenth Engineers), was commenced by J. McLeod Murphy,—at that time a State Senator from New York city,—in February, 1861.

Under the act of April 16th, 1861, the headquarters of the regiment were established at 600 Broadway, New York, and recruiting actively prosecuted. On the 9th of May, the regiment was accepted, and numbered by the State Military Board, and an election for field officers ordered; and, on the 11th of May, the election of J. McLeod Murphy as Colonel, Richard S. Dodge as Lieutenant Colonel, and Francis B. O'Keefe as Major, was confirmed. On the 3d of June the camp of the regiment was established at Willett's Point, New York harbor, where, on the 17th, it was mustered into the service of the United States, for two years, as infantry. Tents were issued to the regiment, June 3d; uniforms, June 12th; and arms (smooth bore muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69), June 28th. To assist in organizing the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$4,494.07, and the State, up to August 15th, \$46,595.03, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Willett's Point, by steamer to Elizabethport, June 29th, and from thence by Camden and Amboy railroad to Washington, where it arrived on the 30th at 6 p. m. On the 20th of July it was assigned to duty as a part of Acting Brigadier General McCunn's brigade; on the 21st, exchanged its arms for long Enfield muskets, calibre 57, and engaged in picket duty between Fall's Church, Bailey's Cross Roads, Theological Seminary and McCloud's Mills, and in slashing timber and throwing up fortifications at Fort Ward, with its headquarters at Fairfax Seminary. It remained here until the 29th of October—in the meantime having been successively assigned to Gen. Franklin's brigade (August 4), and to Gen. Newton's brigade (September 26).

The efforts of Col. Murphy to secure the organization of the regiment in accordance with his original intention were at length successful. In October (25th), it was ordered, by the War Department, to report to Lieut. Col. Alexander, at Camp Alexander, near the navy yard, for instruction as engineers. This order was complied with on the 29th. The regiment remained under instruction until the 19th of March, 1862, when it was assigned to duty as a part of the engineer force under Gen. Woodbury, in Gen. McDowell's (1st) corps, and moved to Fairfax Seminary. On the 10th of April it proceeded to Cheeseman's Landing, and from thence embarked on the Peninsula campaign. During the siege of Yorktown was actively engaged in making roads and bridges, gabions and fascines, and in work in the trenches. The command was necessarily separated and the companies on detached service.

This was the case at West Point, where companies A, B, and E, under the command of Col. Murphy, rendered important service in the preparation of the apparatus which successfully landed Gen. Franklin's division under fire, and materially contributed to secure the victory gained on that occasion. The contrivance used consisted of rafts of pontoon boats lashed two and two to form approaches, and canal boats similarly coupled to continue the floating pier into the deeper water. In the march of the army up the Peninsula, detachments of the regiment preceded its columns, repairing bridges, making roads and clearing obstructions. On the Chickahominy it was employed on five of the immense bridge and causeway crossings of that marsh-bordered stream; and during the grand flank movement to the James, its sturdy arms and untiring energy aided everywhere the progress of the Union forces.

On the return of the regiment from Harrison's Landing, it was mustered for difference in pay between "engineers" and "infantry," Congress having, in the meantime, passed an act organizing an "engineer brigade," in which it was included. The period of its service as "infantry" was then fixed as from June 17th to October 25th, 1861, and as "engineers" from October 25th, 1861, to June 25th, 1863. It was employed in strengthening the defenses of Washington until the 16th of November, 1862, when it rejoined the army of the Potomac in the field. After constructing piers for landing stores at Belle Plain, on Potomac Creek, it was assigned to the task of laying pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock. This work was commenced on the frosty moonlight night of the 10th of December, 1862. The pontoon train was moved down to the banks of the river, and just at sunrise unloaded at the place appointed, one mile below Fredericksburg. The bridge-layers laid their abutments at 7 A. M., watched by the enemy's pickets on the opposite bank, and at 8¼ A. M., the entire bridge was laid, with the exception of the last bay. The enemy's skirmishers now rapidly advanced and delivered several volleys into the working party, wounding a number of the men. The fire was returned with great spirit and courage by the remainder of the regiment, who stood to their arms on the friendly shore; the Union artillery opened, the enemy retired, and the remainder of the work was completed without molestation. At 4 P. M. the regiment was ordered to complete two bridges in front of Fredericksburg, from which the workmen of the 50th N. Y. Engineers had been four times repulsed during the day. These bridges had been

projected at landings covered by stone walls, houses and cellars, from every loophole of which a deadly fire had been poured on the bridges, defeating all previous attempts to complete them. To overcome this, opposition pontoon boats were manned by oarsmen from the regiment, who ferried parties of infantry across under cover of a tremendous fire of artillery. The movement was entirely successful. Many prisoners were taken, the annoyance removed and the bridges hurried to completion. After the return of the army, the bridges were taken up and the boats repaired.

The regiment remained in camp until the movement in January, when it moved on the second expedition under General Burnside, and which was terminated by the state of the roads from a sudden and heavy rain. Instead of laying bridges over the Rappahannock, the order was to construct corduroy roads to enable the artillery and commissary trains to return to camp; and in this work the regiment participated.

The Chancellorsville campaign opened with the construction of a canvass raft at Port Conway, about fourteen miles below Fredericksburg, April 20. On the 28th a canvass bridge was built at Kelly's Ford; 29th, three pontoon bridges at Franklin's Crossing, and three at the mouth of Pollock's creek; 30th, two at U. S. Ford; May 4th, one at U. S. Ford; 3d, two in front of Fredericksburg, one at Banks' Ford, and one at U. S. Ford—in all, fifteen bridges. The entire brigade assisted in this work. These bridges were of course removed on the return of the army.

The last service performed by the regiment was on the 5th of June, when two pontoon bridges were laid at Franklin's Crossing for the reconnoissance prior to the advance on the campaign to Gettysburg. On the 13th of June the regiment marched to Aquia Creek, where it was detained twenty-four hours, by order of General Warren, picketing the neighboring fortifications. On the 14th it embarked on the steamer John Tucker, and proceeded to Washington, and thence to New York *via* Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Camden and Amboy; arrived on the 17th, and was mustered out on the 25th of June, 1863.

The regiment left in the field a battalion of three years' men, who were consolidated into three companies (A, B and C) June 17th. These companies were the nucleus for a reorganization of the regiment, which numbered, on the 31st of October, 1864, eighteen hundred and thirty-two men, and which continued in service until the expiration of the war.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Sixteenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "First Northern New York Regiment," was organized at Albany on the 10th of May, 1861, from companies recruited in the northern counties of the State, viz :

- Company A, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. D. A. Nevin.
- B, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. J. M. Pomeroy.
- C, Plattsburgh, Clinton county, by Capt. Frank Palmer.
- D, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. Geo. Parker.
- E, Plattsburgh, Clinton county, by Capt. J. L. Stetson.
- F, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. J. C. Gilmore.
- G, De Peyster, St. Lawrence Co., by Capt. N. M. Curtis.
- H, Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, by Capt. W. Gibson.
- I, Malone, Franklin county, by Capt. J. J. Seaver.
- K, Mooers, Clinton county, by Capt. Wm. W. Wood.

The companies were accepted by the State under separate orders and on the following dates, viz : A and C on the 24th of April ; B on the 30th of April ; D on the 2d of May ; E, F, G, H and I on the 7th of May, and K on the 8th of May. On the 9th of May (Special Orders 153) the regiment was accepted and numbered, and an election of field officers ordered to be held ; on the 10th (Special Orders 162) the election of Thomas A. Davies as Colonel, Samuel Marsh as Lieut. Colonel, and Buel Palmer as Major, was confirmed, and on the 15th it was mustered into the service of the United States for two years by Capt. L. Sitgreaves. On the 30th of May (Special Orders 240) the regiment was sent to "Camp Morgan," near Norman's kill, in the town of Betulehem. While here it was partially supplied with arms and ammunition, but was not completely armed until the 24th of June, when four hundred smooth-bore muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, were issued to it in addition to the three hundred previously received ; and on the same date (Special Orders 287) one hundred common and eighteen wall tents were ordered, but not fully issued until the regiment reached Washington.

The several companies were liberally assisted by the communities in which they were organized, and most of them were presented with colors before their departure for Albany. At Albany they received clothing, knapsacks and outfit generally from the State. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment,

prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$46,526.71, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment received orders June 25th, 1861, to proceed to New York, and on the afternoon of that day embarked on the steamer "McDonald" and two barges in her tow. It arrived in New York on the morning of the 26th, and landed at the foot of Fourteenth street, North river, from whence it marched to Washington parade ground, where it received a pair of flags from Mrs. Joseph Howland, through Mr. Robert S. Hone. It then marched down Broadway to pier No. 3, where it again embarked. It remained on transports off the battery until the 27th, and then moved to Elizabethport, and took passage on the New Jersey Central railroad to Easton, and thence to Harrisburg; left the latter place on the 28th; reached Baltimore in the morning, and Washington at 11 A. M. on the 29th.

At Washington the regiment went into camp on a plain three-fourths of a mile distant from the capitol, where it remained under instruction nearly a fortnight. It was then placed in the second brigade and fifth division, Col. Davies commanding brigade and Col. Miles the division. It crossed the Potomac on the 11th of July, from the navy yard, landed at Alexandria and encamped a short distance west of the city under the guns of Fort Ellsworth. It was hardly settled in its new camp, however, when it was ordered to join the advance against the enemy at Manassas. In this movement it was commanded by Lieut. Col. Marsh, Col. Davies being in command of the brigade. It marched from camp on the 17th of July, by way of Braddock road, and encamped near Fairfax station. On the march it had some skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, and came upon the camp of the fifth Alabama regiment, which had been abandoned and partially destroyed. It bivouacked on the night of the 17th, and marched early the next morning to Little Rock Run, near Centreville, and halted until the morning of the battle, but took no part in the action of the 18th. On the morning of the 21st it marched over Centreville Heights and down to Blackburn's ford, where the reserve (the fifth division of which it was a part) held the left bank of Bull Run until dark. It was but slightly engaged, the movement of the enemy in the direction of the ford having been checked and driven back by the artillery. It arrived at Centreville about dark and took position for the night, but at 10½ P. M. was ordered to retire towards Alexandria. It reached Fairfax Court House at

3 A. M.; rested until daylight; resumed march and reached its former camp at 9 A. M. of the 22d.

The regiment remained in camp near Fort Ellsworth, engaged in routine and picket duties until about the 15th of September, when its location was changed to the site of Fort Lyon. Here it was assigned to the Second brigade (Gen. H. W. Slocum) of Gen. Franklin's division. This brigade was composed of the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York, the Fifth Maine, and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, and was not subsequently changed during the period of service of the Sixteenth, except by the addition of the One hundred and twenty-first New York early in September, 1862.* The position of the brigade in the army of the Potomac, however, was changed. Under the organization of March 13th, 1862, it was the Second brigade (Slocum's), First division (Franklin's), First corps (McDowell's). In May following it was the Second brigade, First division, Sixth corps (Franklin's); and in this last relation it remained until it left the field, at which time Gen. Brooks was in command of the division, Gen. Bartlett of the brigade, and Gen. Sedgwick of the corps. This explanation will enable the reader to trace the movements of the regiment in official reports.

Fort Lyon was built by Slocum's brigade in the fall of 1861. On the 7th of October, the regiment moved its camp to a site half a mile from Fairfax seminary, towards the south-east—its former location on Hunting creek having proved unhealthy. The new location was named "Camp Franklin." Here the regiment spent the winter of 1861-2.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the regiment marched to Fairfax Court House and bivouacked in the suburbs of the village, remained until the 14th, and then marched back to Benton's Tavern, and from thence the next day to its old camp. On the 6th of April, as a part of McDowell's corps, it went by railroad to Manassas Junction, and from thence marched ten miles to Catlett's Station. After remaining here two or three days, the order annexing the division to McDowell's command was revoked, and Gen. Franklin returned by railroad to Alexandria to form a part of the expedition for the Peninsula. On the 19th of April, the regiment embarked on the "Daniel Webster, No. 2," from Maine,

* The brigade was at this time composed of the Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V. and the Fifth Maine Vols. A few weeks later the Twentieth-sixth was assigned to some other brigade, and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania took its place.

and arrived at Ship Point, near the mouth of York river, on the 22d—landed and remained on shore until the evacuation of Yorktown, May 3d. On the 3d, it re-embarked and moved up to Yorktown, where it remained until the battle of Williamsburgh on the 5th. On the 6th, it moved up the York river to West Point, landed at Brick-House Point, on the south side, just at night, bivouacked near the shore, and sent out a detachment on picket. On the 7th was fought the battle of West Point. Companies C, E, G and K were upon that occasion on picket and engaged as skirmishers, and the remaining six companies of the regiment were engaged in supporting Ayer's battery. The only losses sustained by the regiment were among the companies of skirmishers, of whom six were killed and sixteen wounded. At the conclusion of the action the regiment marched three miles up the York river to Eltham, where it remained a day; thence towards Cumberland three miles, and remained two days. Here Franklin's corps (the Sixth) was organized. Cumberland was reached on the 15th, White House on the 16th, and Tunstall's Station, five miles from White House, on the 19th. From this point the movement was in the following order: Stoneman in the advance, Franklin's corps in support, and Porter's corps in reserve.

The regiment crossed the Chickahominy on the 20th of June. On the 27th, it was recalled to support Gen. Porter at Gaines' Mills, where Slocum's brigade—the "straw hat" men of history—charged and retook a battery.* In this action the regiment lost about two hundred and thirty in killed, wounded and missing. On the 28th, the regiment was on picket on Garnett's hill. The line was attacked and driven in with a loss of two killed and four wounded. The enemy was repulsed and the line re-established. On the 29th began the movement to Harrison's Landing; crossed White Oak swamp and bivouacked near Charles City Cross Roads. On the 30th, moved to Charles City Cross Roads, where the enemy attacked about 2 P. M. In this engagement the regiment supported the First Massachusetts battery, and had two killed and seven wounded by one of Hexamer's guns, but sustained no loss by the enemy. Marched about midnight and reached Malvern Hill, but took no part in the battle, the division having moved on

* The Sixteenth regiment alone wore straw hats—a gift from a friend of the regiment; and the only "battery" taken was two guns of our own army re-captured by the Sixteenth.

and established a picket line near James river. On the 3d, resumed the march and reached Harrison's Landing at about 2 A. M.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 16th of August, and then marched to Charles City Court House; 17th, crossed the Chickahominy at Barnett's Ford on a pontoon bridge; 18th, reached Williamsburgh; 19th, Yorktown; 21st, Newport News. Here it took the steamer "New Brunswick" for Alexandria, and arrived at the latter place on the 24th, marched to near its first camp, formed its old picket line on the 27th, and remained until the 28th. Marched to Anandale on the 28th; on the 30th, took dinner at Fairfax, reached Centreville at five and Crib Run at six P. M., and at night stood on picket to the left of Warrenton turnpike; on the 31st, fell back to Centreville Heights, at eight P. M. fell back to Fairfax Court House, and, on the 1st of September, back to Alexandria and went into camp at Fort Lyon.

The regiment was not permitted to remain inactive, however. On the 6th of September it crossed the Long Bridge and marched through Washington and Georgetown to Tenallytown and arrived before morning. On the 7th, moved at 5 P. M. towards Rockville; 8th, marched through Rockville at 11 A. M., and continued until night; 9th, marched through Darnestown and encamped; 10th, marched for Portsville; 11th, remained at Darnestown; 12th, marched for Urbana through Hyattstown—acting during the day as guard to the division baggage train; 13th, marched through Buckeytown; 14th, crossed the mountain, passed through Jefferson and skirmished into the village of Birkettsville. At the first appearance of Franklin's corps the enemy held the crest and eastern slope of the Catocton Mountain, with infantry, but retired across the Middletown valley without much resistance and along South Mountain for several miles. They were met by Franklin at Crampton Gap—Smith's division to the left and Slocum's to the right—halted and exchanged fire for three-quarters of an hour. The regiment lost here one color-bearer killed and one wounded, and two sergeants and one lieutenant wounded. At 5 P. M., Gen. Newton, who was temporarily in command, ordered a charge, which was made by the division in three lines. The enemy made a stout resistance along the stone wall and in the woods at the foot of the mountain, but at length gave way and were driven slowly up and over the mountain. The 16th was the first to reach the crest of the mountain, and the first to drive the enemy down the west slope. In this action it lost sixty-three in killed and wounded,

and captured the flag of an Alabama regiment. The corps bivouacked on the crest of the mountain and there remained on the 15th and 16th. On the 17th, advanced through Roversville and Buena Vista, and arrived on the battle-field at Antietam at noon—passed through Keedysville and took position near the Dunker church about 2 P. M. The corps was not engaged here, but lost some men by sharpshooters—the 16th having one killed and three wounded. In the afternoon the 16th moved to the left near the grave-yard in support of Smith's brigade; remained on picket all night and next day (18th); withdrawn on the evening of the 18th; on the 20th, passed towards Sharpsburgh and encamped near the river towards Williamsport; on the 22d, marched to near Bakersville, went into camp and remained over a month. On the 31st, the corps again commenced its advance and reached Crampton Gap; October 1st, to near Berlin; 2d, crossed the river on pontoons at Berlin, and marched through Lovettsville and encamped. The march was continued and Belle Plain Landing reached on the 4th of December; remained at Belle Plain until the 10th, and then marched to the Rappahannock near Pollock's Mills.

The operations of the regiment in the movement against Fredericksburg may be briefly stated. The brigade to which it was attached was under the command of Gen. Bartlett; the division under Gen. Brooks (Gen. Slocum having been transferred to the command of the 12th corps), and the corps under Gen. Sedgwick. It crossed at the lower bridges on the 12th, and took position on the left of Gen. Meade; but was not engaged in the battle and lost nothing. On the 13th, it was on picket duty; on the 14th and 15th, on picket and skirmish line; re-crossed, on the night of the 15th, and marched sixteen miles and bivouacked; on the 19th, went into winter camp.

The regiment remained in camp until the "mud march" of January, in which it participated. It then returned to camp and remained until the 29th of April, when it moved again to Pollock's Mills and crossed the Rappahannock in boats under fire. The 3d brigade moved first in pontoon boats—fifty men to each boat; the 2d brigade followed, and then the 1st. The landing was effected and the enemy driven from their rifle-pits. The division then formed and remained on picket for three or four days. On the 3d of May, it advanced to join General Hooker at Chancellorsville; passed through Fredericksburg and out on the plankroad to Salem Church and there met the enemy. In this engagement the

regiment lost twenty killed, forty-nine missing and eighty-seven wounded. Its position was in the front line on the right of the brigade. The battle continued until night, when the brigade fell back one mile; lay in skirmish line on the 4th, and re-crossed the river at night on pontoon bridges at Banks' Ford, and encamped two or three days; moved to winter camp and remained about one week and was then ordered home. The regiment left Falmouth by railroad on the 10th of May; and from Washington by railroad *via* Philadelphia to New York and Albany, where it arrived on the 14th, and was mustered out on the 15th of May, 1863. It went out with 798 men; received 163 recruits; had 587 killed and wounded, and returned with 281 men—leaving its three year recruits in the field in a battalion with similar recruits from the 18th and 27th regiments, under Captain C. S. Hall.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Seventeenth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or, "Westchester Chasseurs," was organized in the city of New York, and composed of companies recruited as follows:

- Co. A, Yonkers; Westchester co., by Capt. Chas. H. Smith.
- B, Port Chester, Westch'r co., by Capt. Nelson B. Bartram.
- C, Morrisiana, Westchester co., by Capt. John W. Lyon.
- D, New York city, by Capt. Chas. A. Johnson.
- E, New York city, by Capt. Chas. G. Stone.
- F, Sing Sing, Westchester co., by Capt. Franklin J. Davis.
- G, Nyack, Rockland co., by Capt. Jas. H. Demarest.
- H, Norwich, Chenango co., by Capt. James Tyrrell.
- I, Newark, Wayne co., by Capt. Andrew Wilson.
- K, Warsaw, Wyoming co., by Capt. Gideon H. Jenkins.

One company recruited for the regiment at Tarrytown, Westchester county, by Capt. Wm. Chalmers, was transferred to the Thirty-second regiment. The several companies were accepted at the following dates, viz: Company A, April 23d; company D, May 1st; companies B and E, May 3d; company C, May 4th; companies F and G, May 7th; companies H and I, May 10th; company K (Capt. Jenkins), May 21st. On the 14th of May, the regiment was numbered and accepted into the State service; on the 18th, the election of Henry S. Lansing as colonel, Thomas F. Morris as lieutenant colonel, and Chas. A. Johnson as major was confirmed, and, on the 20th, it was ordered to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. The several com-

panies were mustered into the service of the United States as follows: A, C and D, May 20th; E, May 21st; B, F and I, May 22d; G, H and K, May 24th. The regiment was finally mustered in May 28th.

It is perhaps due to the regiment to say, that its officers claim that recruiting for it began on the 16th of April and ended on the 5th of May, 1861; that it was successively numbered "Six," "Eleven," and "Seventeen," and its organization delayed by the action of the State Military Board for reasons that were then deemed sufficient; that the headquarters of the regiment were established at the corner of Rector street and Broadway, New York, in a store, the rent of which (\$12,000 per annum) was paid by the Union Defense Committee; that it occupied the City Hall barracks for about six weeks, without uniforms, and was then moved (June 15) to Camp Washington, Staten Island.

On the 8th of June, seven hundred and twenty-two United States percussion muskets were issued to the regiment, and also one hundred common and eighteen wall tents—the latter not received until after the regiment reached Washington. On the 14th of June, uniforms were received, viz: light blue pants and dark blue jackets, of strict regulation pattern. On the 21st of June, it left the State, via New Jersey, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived in Washington on the 23d. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment up to the 16th of August, 1861, was \$41,983.22, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. The expenditure by the Union Defense Committee was \$2,351.58.

Soon after its arrival in Washington the regiment was sent to Fort Ellsworth, at Alexandria, Va. In the "reconnoissance in force" of July, and the battle of Bull Run, it was in the second brigade (Col. Davies) of the fifth division (Colonel Miles), and shared in the movements of the reserve—(see 16th regiment). In September it was moved to Fairfax Seminary, where in addition to ordinary picket and camp duties, it took part in the reconnoissance to Mason's Hill. In October it was sent to Hall's Hill, where it spent the winter of 1861-2. Here the tents issued to the regiment by the State were exchanged for Sibley's (October), and the smooth bore muskets for Springfield rifles, calibre 58 (February, 1862). In March company G was consolidated with the other companies, and a company of three years' men, under Captain Armstrong, transferred from the 53d regiment to its place.

The official record of assignment to duty is as follows: August

4th, 1861, stationed at Fort Ellsworth; October 15th, Butterfield's brigade of Fitz John Porter's division; March 13th, 1862, Butterfield's brigade, Porter's division (1st), Heintzelman's corps (3d); May 7th, Butterfield's brigade (3d), Morrell's division (1st), Porter's corps (5th provisional), and the subsequent movements and changes of the latter corps until the expiration of the first term of service of the regiment. After reorganization it was assigned to the first brigade, second division, fourteenth army corps, under General Sherman.

The regiment moved with the brigade, of which it was a part, towards Manassas, in the reconnoissance of March, 1862, and stopped at Fairfax Seminary. From the latter place it moved to Alexandria and embarked on the steamer "Knickerbocker" (March 21st) for Fortress Monroe, where it arrived about four o'clock on the 23d, and marched to a point about five miles from Hampton. From this point it was sent on a reconnoissance to Watts' Creek on the 26th, discovered the enemy in force and returned with one prisoner. On the 17th it moved with the brigade on the reconnoissance to Big Bethel; found the fortifications deserted and returned to camp. On the 4th of April broke camp and moved towards Yorktown; passed a recently deserted earthwork and encamped, and on the 5th, after a march of nine miles, reached the scene of active operations in the siege of Yorktown. Here it remained engaged in picket and fatigue duty, with occasional brigade drill, until the 8th of May, when it moved to Yorktown and embarked for West Point on the steamer "S. R. Spaulding." It arrived at West Point on the 9th, and disembarked in pontoon boats; remained two or three days and then moved on to Cumberland. This march was very severe. The enemy had obstructed the roads with fallen trees and set the woods on fire, and the march was spent in removing the one and suffering from the heat of the other. At Cumberland it remained one day and then moved on to White House, where it remained one week; from thence by easy marches to the Chickahominy, and encamped on Dr. Gaines' farm.

Nothing of special interest occurred until the 27th, when the regiment moved with the brigade to attack the enemy at Hanover Court House. After a fatiguing march of about fourteen miles the enemy was met about two miles from the Court House, where the road joins to Ashland with guide-board marked, "To Richmond, seven miles—to Poll Green Church, two miles." The regi-

ment was here ordered through a wood skirted by the road towards Richmond, and emerged in a cornfield on the right flank of the enemy's howitzer battery. A few volleys were fired and the enemy fled, leaving one gun and caisson, which the regiment immediately seized and turned upon its late possessors. The rout was complete, and after a short time spent in "going through" the camp which the enemy had left, the regiment moved on to the Court House. Meanwhile the enemy had made a vigorous attack on the rear of our division, but were repulsed; the force engaged on the right being now thrown into the reserve and completing the victory. On the 28th the regiment moved down the railroad and burned some bridges, and on the 29th returned to camp on the Gaines farm.

The regiment remained in camp, with the usual picket and fatigue details, until the 26th of June, when it was aroused at half-past 3 A. M., and moved at daylight in light marching order, with three days' rations, by way of Coal Harbor, to Old Church. While here the battle of Gaines' Mills was fought (June 27th). The regiment being in the rear was cut off from the main army, and, under General Stoneman, retreated towards the White House. The distance was twenty-two miles, and the march one of great suffering. Says a correspondent: "History will not record a more hasty, timely or terrible march than this, by such worn out and fatigued men. Many fell fainting by the roadside and recovered at their leisure. The last few miles was positively awful. The colonel, a good, brave man, rode bare-headed down his rapidly decimating ranks, and exclaimed, 'Men, it is hard; but if you do this to-day your country will not, cannot be ungrateful.' We accomplished it, and as I looked at my blistered and swollen feet, I thought painfully of other days." The result was, as had been anticipated by General McClellan when he ordered General Stoneman to fall back to White House if cut off, the movement of the enemy in that direction was anticipated, the stores removed or destroyed, and the regiment and other forces there embarked on the gunboats. The advance of the enemy reached the place on the 29th, but was driven back by the gunboats. On the 30th the gunboats sailed for Fortress Monroe.

The regiment reached Yorktown on the 1st of July, and there passed from the gunboat to the steamer "Catskill," subsequently to the tugboat "Adriatic," and from the latter to the steamer "Kennebec," and sailed for Harrison's Landing, where it arrived

on the 2d. It remained in camp at Harrison's Landing until the evacuation. In the meantime its camp was exposed to the artillery of the enemy in the attack of the 30th, and one man killed; and it was detailed on duty on opposite bank of the James in cutting down timber and patrolling the country. On the 14th of August it moved at midnight, and reached and crossed the Chickahominy; continued the march on the 15th and passed Williamsburgh; on the 16th reached Yorktown; on the 17th marched seventeen miles, and from thence to Newport News. This was a very severe march and will be long remembered by all who participated in it. At Newport News the regiment embarked on the steamer "Knickerbocker," passed up the Chesapeake, and ran aground soon after entering the Potomac; was transferred to the "Alice Price," and arrived at Aquia Creek on the morning of the 20th. On the 21st it went to Fredericksburg by railroad, and from thence marched up the Rapidan to Warrenton and Manassas, and opened the fight at Groveton on the 30th. Says a correspondent: "When the enemy made their sudden and powerful advance toward our center, on Saturday, Porter's corps was ordered up to meet the attack. Butterfield's brigade was sent forward, the Seventeenth New York having the advance. They marched up the hill amid the fierce leaden hail, as if it had been but a pleasant summer shower. On they went, and fiercer and hotter was the fire. First a battery on the right and another on the left, opened and poured a devastating fire into their devoted ranks; but they never wavered. Faithfully did they ply their trusty muskets and held their position. Officers who witnessed the scene describe it as most terrific. Storm upon storm of bullets, grape-shot, screaming shell, and pieces of railroad iron were hurled into, through and over them. Thus they stood, their ranks being thinned at every discharge. The enemy suffered too, and quickly sought the cover of the woods. At length came the order to fall back, it having been found impossible to reinforce them. The line was still preserved, and at the command they moved off steadily and coolly, although the dreadful fire of the enemy never ceased for one moment. The colors were shot into shreds; both flagstuffs were shot in pieces by grape-shot, and three color bearers were shot down." Out of 350 men that went into this charge, 13 officers and 250 men were killed or wounded. Captains Wilson, Blauvelt and Demarest, and Lieutenant Reid, were among the killed, and Major T. C. Grower, at that time in command of

the regiment; Acting Adjutant Sprague, and Captains Burleigh, Martin and Foley, and Lieutenants Green and Morey were among the wounded—Major Grover wounded in four places.

The regiment fell back with the army to Fairfax, Chain Bridge, Long Bridge and Alexandria, and from thence moved to Fairfax Seminary and Hall's Hill. On the 12th of September it started on the Maryland campaign; passed through Georgetown and Washington, and by railroad to within five miles of Rockville; on the 13th passed through Rockville and took the road to Frederick; on the 14th reached Frederick; on the 15th to the vicinity of South Mountain; on the 16th to the vicinity of the battleground of Antietam. During this movement Porter's corps was in the reserve and was not engaged, although an occasional shell reached its position. On the 18th the regiment moved to Sharpsburg, and from thence to Antietam iron works. Here it was engaged in picketing the Potomac and in camp duties until the 30th of October, when it moved in the direction of Harper's Ferry; passed through that place on the 31st to the Blue Mountains; on the 2d moved on the Leesburg turnpike to Woodgrove, and then struck the road to the right, in the direction of Snickersville, and came up with and relieved Sumner's corps, who were holding Snicker's Gap; remained at Snicker's Gap until the 6th, and then moved on the Alexandria road towards Middleburg; moved on the 7th, but compelled to bivouac in consequence of a severe snow-storm; on the 8th followed the Alexandria and Orange railroad to New Baltimore, and from thence to Warrenton; remained there until the 17th, and then moved to Warrenton Junction and followed the track towards Fredericksburg; 18th, continued on the march, and also on the 19th, and camped; on the 24th camped a short distance from the railroad at Falmouth.

The regiment remained in camp until the 11th of December, when it moved with the brigade in the advance on Fredericksburg. It crossed the river in the evening, participated in the movements of the brigade, and returned on the 16th with one officer (Adjutant Wilson) killed, and two officers and four men wounded. It remained in camp until the "mud march" of January 20th. From this march it returned on the 24th and went into permanent winter quarters.

On the 27th of April the regiment started on the Chancellorsville campaign, taking the main road to Kelly's Ford. It reached Hartwood Church that night, and moved forward as rapidly as

possible on the 28th, 29th and 30th; forded the Rapidan and two other streams, and arrived on the enemy's flank on the 1st. On the 2d it threw up breastworks, and on the 3d was in action, but not heavily engaged; remained in position on the 4th, and at about 2 A. M. on the 5th, moved towards United States Ford; covered the retreat and was the last to cross. It reached camp at Falmouth on the 6th. On the 12th its three years men, thirty-four in number, were transferred to the 12th battalion under Capt. Hudson;* on the 18th it left camp for New York, where it was mustered out on the 22d.

On the 3d of June Maj. W. T. C. Grover received authority to re-organize the regiment. Under this authorization a very considerable portion of the members who returned with it re-enlisted for three years. The re-organization was finally effected by the consolidation with it of recruits for the 9th regiment, the 38th regiment N. Y. S. V. and the "Union Sharpshooters." It left the State in October, 1863, officered by a majority of its old officers and by officers formerly of the Ninth, and composed almost wholly of veterans. It was ordered to the department of the southwest; joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and served under him until it left the field.

The movements of the regiment in the department of the southwest may be briefly stated. On the 21st of December, 1863, under Gen. A. J. Smith, it made the Tennessee campaign after Forrest, losing, principally by very severe frosts, about 200 men (many losing the use of both hands and feet, while scarcely an officer or man but was more or less frost-bitten), and joining Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg, January 24, 1864. Under that General it made the Mississippi or Meriden campaign, leaving Vicksburg on the 2d of February, and marching over 460 miles. In April it moved to Decatur, Ala., where for thirty-three days it had skirmishes, with the forces under Gen. Roddy, almost as regular as the reveille call; subsequently attacked Roddy at Pond Spring, Courtland, &c., routed his forces and captured the whole of his camp and garrison, baggage, horses, &c. At Atlanta it was in the trenches. At Jonesboro it charged and fought Clayborne's invincible Texas Rangers, who boasted never to have been defeated, but who were then broken, routed, and had their works

* The reference here is to the members of company G., who had been transferred from the Fifty-third. These men refused to do duty on the ground that their term of service had expired, and were under arrest for some time. They finally returned to duty and were transferred to company F, One Hundred and forty-sixth New York.

taken from them. Here Col. Grover was killed, and one hundred and one of its men left on the field. From Atlanta it participated in the Hood campaign in the rear of the army, and marched over 600 miles. It returned to Atlanta at night, and started the next morning without preparation, on Sherman's grand march to the sea. On the march from Savannah to the Carolinas, it engaged the enemy at Averysboro, and had its Lieut.-Colonel commanding, James Lake, wounded, and Capt. Wm. G. Barnett killed. Its last engagement was at Bentonville, where it cut its way through the lines of the enemy when surrounded by the falling back of the first division.

After the surrender of Gen. Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington; took part in the review of Gen. Sherman's army, and was soon after mustered out of service. It reached New York on the 16th of June, 1865, bearing with it testimonials from the officers commanding the 1st brigade, the 2d division, and of the 14th army corps, the first asserting that "In all the essential qualities which distinguish the heroic citizen soldier, the Seventeenth New York has been excelled by none. Representatives as you are of the great city of New York, your association with the men of the northwest, composing the balance of the brigade, has been of the most pleasing and genial kind." The second, that "the General will always remember with pride, its gallant bravery in the charge at Jonesboro, and in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville." And the last, that "its soldierly conduct, attention to duty, and invariably gallant conduct in action, has reflected credit upon itself and the corps."

NINETEENTH REG'T INF., N. Y. S. V. (SUBSEQUENTLY THIRD ART.)

The Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Cayuga County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, May 17th, 1864. It was composed of companies recruited as follows, viz:

- Co. A, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. John T. Baker.
- B, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Terrence J. Kennedy.
- C, Seneca Falls, Seneca co., by Capt. Jas. E. Ashcroft.
- D, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Owen Garrigan.
- E, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Theo. H. Schenck.
- F, Moravia, Cayuga co., by Capt. Nelson T. Stephens.
- G, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. Charles H. Stewart.
- H, Weedsport, Cayuga co., by Capt. Solomon Giles.
- I, Auburn, Cayuga co., by Capt. John H. Ammon.
- K, Union Springs, Cayuga co., by Capt. Jas. R. Angell.

The several companies were accepted, under the act of April 16th, as follows: Companies A, B and D, April 24th; companies C and E, April 25th; company H, May 4th; companies F, G and I, May 7th, and company K, May 11th. The regiment was accepted and numbered, by the State Military Board, May 14th, and an election for field officers ordered. On the 17th of May, the election of John S. Clark as Colonel, Clarence A. Seward as Lieutenant Colonel, and James H. Ledlie as Major, was confirmed (Special Order 195), and the regiment directed to be mustered into the service of the United States immediately. On the 22d of May, it was mustered into the service of the United States for three months by Capt. W. L. Elliot. Uniforms were issued about the 25th of May; arms (U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1840, calibre 69), on the 5th of June, and tents (common and wall), on the same day. Fully armed and equipped, the regiment left the State, on the 5th of June, by railroad from Elmira to Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived on the 6th.

The regiment was raised without organized aid. Individual donations, however, were made to most of the companies. Two national flags were presented to company C by the citizens of Seneca Falls; a national flag was presented to company H* by the citizens of Weedsport, and national and State flags were presented to the regiment by the ladies of Auburn. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$41,313.57, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

On its arrival in Washington, the regiment took up quarters in Woodard's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, and remained two days. On the 8th of June it moved to camp on Kalorama Heights, D. C., where it remained until July 6th. While here it was under the instruction of three officers of regular service, and its arms were exchanged for original Harper's Ferry smooth bore percussion muskets. On the 6th of July it marched, under the command of Gen. Sandford, *via* Baltimore, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown and Williamsport to Martinsburg, Va., where it arrived on the 8th; forded the Potomac, July 10th, and sent four companies (in company with a detachment from the Twenty-eighth N. Y.,) on a for-

* The captain of this company, Solomon Giles, claims the honor of being the first to tender his services to the Government in case of war. This tender was by letter to Gov. Morgan, dated January 7th, 1861.

aging expedition. This expedition was attacked by about forty of the enemy's cavalry, and one man of the 28th was killed, and two of the 19th taken prisoners. On the 12th of July the regiment was formally brigaded, under Gen. Sandford, as a part of Gen. Patterson's command; marched to Bunker Hill on the 16th, and from thence to Middleway and Charlestown. It reached Harper's Ferry on the 21st, during the battle of first Bull Run, and remained there until the 28th—Gen. Patterson being relieved and the command assumed (July 27th,) by Gen. Banks. On the 28th it marched to Pleasant Valley and Knoxville and camped. Companies B and F here crossed the Potomac (August 10th,) and attacked and routed 150 of the enemy's cavalry, and returned without loss. On the 20th it marched to Hyattstown and camped.

The same difficulty that had occurred in other regiments, mustered for three months, now arose. The men had been led to believe that, at the expiration of the term for which they had mustered, they would be sent back to the State, or again given the option they were given at the first to swear in for the remainder of the two years or be discharged. They had seen 600 Pennsylvania men discharged under similar circumstances, and regarded the withholding of their pay and the refusal or failure to issue new clothing, as conclusive evidence that the view which they had taken was correct. Hence, when the order of August 2d, 1861 (Special Orders 323—see 12th regiment,) were promulgated (August 22d), two hundred and six men threw down their arms and refused to do duty. They were promptly put under arrest, and, after remaining so for about one month, returned to duty, with the exception of twenty-three, who were sentenced to the Tortugas. At the Rip-Raps, however, they were pardoned on condition that they should join the 2d New York regiment and serve the term for which they were held; and this condition they complied with. Meanwhile, that portion of the regiment which accepted the new order of things was paid off and received regulation uniforms. Colonel Clark resigned, and, soon after Lieut. Colonel Seward also resigned. Commissions were issued to Major James H. Ledlie as Colonel, Captain Charles H. Stewart as Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant Henry M. Stone as Major.

On the 6th of September the regiment marched from Hyattstown to the bank of Seneca creek near Darnestown, Md., and encamped until the 25th, when it marched to Muddy Branch, half way between Darnestown and Rockville, and was placed in

charge of the division supply train of quartermasters' and commissary stores. It remained at Muddy Branch until the latter part of December, and moved from thence, with General Williams' brigade (comprising the Tenth and Twenty-eighth N. Y., and Forty-eighth Penn.), to Hancock, Md., where it remained until the 21st of February, 1862, and performed its last service as infantry.

In September, Captain Stevens and Lieutenants Squires and Day of company F, and Captain Angell and Lieutenants Carr and Forsting of company K, were mustered out at their own request. Captain Giles had been elected major, and Lieutenants Fields and Nichols, of his company (H), resigned. Colonel Clark was detained from duty, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seward sick and absent. A consultation of the officers of the regiment was held, and a proposition made for consolidation with the 28th, but finally it was agreed that Major Ledlie should go to Washington with an application for conversion into artillery, with power to recruit new companies. This order applied for was granted. Companies F, H and K were consolidated with the other companies September 28th. Captain Kennedy, of company B, obtained leave early in September to recruit, and raised a battery of artillery, which, on his arrival at Washington, was designated the 1st N. Y. independent battery. His lieutenants in the 19th (Polson and Day) resigned, and his old company was consolidated. In November, Major Giles returned to Cayuga county to obtain recruits. In December Captain Angell, who had previously resigned, had succeeded in raising a new company (K), which was mustered in about the 20th of December. The recruiting officers were successful, and on the 20th of February, 1862, left New York with 500 men, in companies B, F, H and M, and some men unassigned.* The old portion of the regiment left Hancock on the 17th, reached Washington on the 20th, and on the 21st was united with the new

* The company consolidations referred to were as follows:

Company F	with Co. A,	September 28, 1861,	at Muddy Branch,	Maryland.	
do H	do	B & I,	September 28, 1861,	at Muddy Branch,	Maryland.
do K	do	G,	September 23, 1861,	at Muddy Branch,	Maryland.
do B	do	C & E,	February 28, 1862,	at Fort Corcoran,	Virginia.

The new companies were received as follows:

Company K,	December 20, 1861,	3 officers and	95 men.
do F,	February 22, 1862,	5	do 137 do
do H,	do	5	do 97 do
do M,	do	5	do 140 do
do B,	do	4	do 97 do —Total, 588.

companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. The 3d New York artillery was now fully organized under the order of December 11th, 1861; and the 19th New York infantry in name and duties ceased. The companies added to the regiment were recruited as follows, viz:

Company B, New York city, by Capt. J. J. Morrison.

F, Syracuse, by Capt. Edwin S. Jenny.

H, Rome, Oneida Co., by Capt. Wm. J. Riggs.

M, Tompkins Co., by Capt. Charles White.

The field and staff officers of the new regiment took rank as follows:

James H. Ledlie, Colonel, November 18, 1861.

Charles H. Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel, December 23, 1861.

Henry M. Stone, Major, December 23, 1861.

Solomon Giles, Major, January 23, 1862.

T. J. Kennedy, Major, January 23, 1862.

James F. Dennis, Adjutant, December 23, 1861.

John Chedell, Quartermaster, May 20, 1861.

Theodore Dimon, Surgeon, May 20, 1861.

On the 22d of February the regiment marched from Washington to Arlington Heights, and occupied Forts Corcoran, Bennett, Haggerty, Albany and De Kalb. It remained in this position until the 27th of March, when it was assigned to Burnside's command in North Carolina. It took the cars at Washington for Annapolis, and from thence by steamer to Newbern, where it arrived on the 2d of April. At Newbern it received some captured guns, both light and heavy, as its first artillery armament, and was assigned to duty. In due time guns and horses were procured, and companies B, E, F, H, I, K and M organized and drilled as light artillery, leaving companies A, C, D and G as heavy batteries. This arrangement, however, was not fully effected until the winter of 1863.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Newbern, companies C, D, G and M took charge of the building of Fort Totten and mounting its guns; company A took charge of Fort Rowan, and company I went to Carolina City and participated in the reduction of Fort Macon, April 26th. This company worked the mortar batteries in the bombardment and was put in the fort as a garrison on its surrender. Company G was sent to build and garrison

a fort at Washington, N. C., and was there and participated in the action of September 9th, 1862. Company H was also present on that occasion, having stopped at the fort while *en route* for Edenton. The enemy obtained complete possession of the town, but were finally driven out with heavy loss. The companies (G and H) engaged lost five killed, eight wounded and nine prisoners. Company M was sent to Roanoke Island in June, and afterwards transferred to Hatteras Inlet.

On the 30th of October, companies B, F, H and K, under command of Major Kennedy, went on an expedition under Gen. Foster towards Weldon, and had a skirmish with the enemy at Rawles' Mills, but sustained no loss. On the 11th of December, companies B, E, part of I, F, H and K, under command of Col. Ledlie, accompanied the expedition under Gen. Foster to Goldsboro'. At South-West creek, battery B in advance, shelled the enemy out of a fort defending the bridge across the creek, and retook the old brass howitzers captured by the enemy at Bull Run, recaptured by Burnside at Newbern, and again taken by the enemy in the surprise of Washington, N. C., September 6th. On the 14th, all of the batteries were engaged in the battle at Kinston bridge, batteries B and F having the advance, the former on the left hand road and the latter on a right hand road leading across a thickly wooded swamp to the enemy's position on the right bank of the river, covering the bridge. Scouring the woods with canister, the batteries advanced, with the infantry, through them and took positions beyond. The infantry charged with the bayonet and the batteries moved up—B and F on the right and left, being pushed close up to the bridge, and the former taking forty prisoners. The enemy then set the bridge on fire. Battery F poured in canister on those thus engaged, and assisted in putting out the fire. The bridge was saved and our forces crossed into Kinston in the evening. The loss to the batteries engaged here was four killed and twenty-five wounded.

Proceeding up the Neuse on the 16th, the enemy disputed the road at Whitehall, but were speedily dislodged by the artillery. The batteries were all engaged and lost a number of horses and men. On the 17th, at Goldsboro', another contest occurred, in which the enemy were again routed. Here a whole brigade of the enemy charged on company B, but received so much canister from its six twelve-pounder Napoleons, that they fell back. After destroying the bridges and a long distance of the rail-

road track at this place, the expedition commenced its return to Newbern.

Here occurred an incident that may not be improperly inserted in an outline history of this character. As the batteries came off the field to take their position in the order of march, the infantry lines spontaneously cheered them. "Here comes Morrison's battery—three cheers and a tiger!" "Here comes little Ashby with his big howitzers—give him a good one!" "Here comes Capt. Jenny's Wiards—three cheers for them!" and so on to the last. No communication from headquarters could have had greater effect than this tribute from the infantry.

About four hundred of the regiment went to Hilton Head in January, 1863, and participated in the siege of Charleston. All but batteries B and F returned in April. Battery G gained great praise from Gen. Foster for its good conduct during the siege of Little Washington, N. C., in April, 1863.

On the 22d of May, the term of service of the two years portion of the regiment expired, and 527 of its members returned to Auburn and were mustered out on the 3d of June. Seven light batteries, of about 700 men, were left in the field. The losses and gain of the regiment from February, 1862, to January, 1863, were as follows: Deaths from disease, 65; from wounds, 1; killed in battle, 8; wounded, 46; missing and prisoners, 15; discharged, 57; deserted, 29. The original strength of the regiment was 780, and it received, up to May 22d, 1863, 1,308 recruits.

The subsequent movements of the regiment more properly belong to a new organization, and will be considered in connection with the artillery regiments from this State. It may be stated here, however, that from its first organization as the Nineteenth infantry to its muster out in June, 1865, as the Third artillery, it had on its rolls 4,408 men, of whom 217 were killed in action, 233 were wounded, 247 died of disease, and 355 deserted; and that, as infantry and artillery in detached batteries, it was engaged in sixty-four battles, sieges and skirmishes.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twentieth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "United Turner Rifles," was organized in the city of New York on the 16th of May, 1861. The circumstances and incidents attending its organization, unofficially stated, were as follows:

On the 17th of April, 1861, H. R. Klerckhuhn, president of the

New York Turn-Verein, published an appeal in the *New York Staats Zeitung*, calling upon the Turners in the State of New York to take up arms against the rebellion. A meeting was thereupon held in the New York Turn Hall, 27-33 Orchard street, and two hundred members of the New York Turner Society signed their names, and declared their intention to join the organization in contemplation. A committee of five was appointed to organize a regiment, with the New York Turn Hall as its headquarters. The response to the appeal through the columns of the *Staats Zeitung*, from the towns and cities of the State, where Turner societies were in existence, as well as from Boston, Philadelphia and Newark, was prompt. Philadelphia promised 500 men, and Boston 200, but the societies in the vicinity of New York had occupied the roll. A recruiting office was established at the headquarters (Turn Hall), and one in Williamsburgh, L. I., and on the 26th of April the organization was complete in the number (740), then allowed to an infantry organization; the following cities and towns being principally represented, viz: New York, Williamsburgh (one company), Newark (one company), Albany, Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Saugerties, Newburgh and Brooklyn. The committee already named applied to the German citizens of New York and Brooklyn, to furnish quarters and food to such of the recruits as could not provide for themselves, and some four hundred men were thus distributed and subsisted. Subscription lists were also opened and about \$3,000 obtained and applied for the same purpose, as well as a part of the moneys received from the Union Defense Committee. The several companies were mustered into the State service on the 29th and 30th of April, and on the 1st of May were moved to the Turtle Bay Brewery, in 45th street, and subsisted at the expense of the State. A committee of ladies called the "Turner Sisters," supplied under-clothing, bandages, lint, &c., sufficient for each man. The State furnished uniforms about the middle of May, which were subsequently ornamented in the field by changing the blue welts and facings to green; the stripes and chevrons of the non-commissioned officers, and the shoulder straps of the officers were also changed to green, after the fashion of European riflemen, the regiment having been designed for a body of sharp shooters. On leaving the State the regiment was supplied with altered muskets, but these were changed to Remington rifles, with angular bayonets, at Hampton, Va. Before leaving New York the regiment was presented with

four stands of colors. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 6th of May, and left for Fortress Monroe on the 13th of June.

The official record of the organization of the regiment is as follows:

The muster rolls show that the several companies reported for duty and were enrolled May 3d, 1861; and it also appears that on that day (Special Orders 124,) General C. A. Arthur was directed to furnish quarters and subsistence to the regiment. At a meeting of the State Military Board, May 10th, 1861, on motion of the Attorney General, it was unanimously "Resolved, That the companies, commanded by the following captains, to wit: A, Lorenzo Meyer, seventy-eight men; B, Anthony Brocklyn, seventy-eight men; C, Charles Hocklertner, eighty men; D, Joseph Otto, seventy-seven men; E, Ernest O. Bernet, eighty-one men; F, Charles Semsey, seventy-eight men; G, William Schoen, seventy-nine men; H, Wm. Van Doehn, eighty-two men; I, Henry Stumpf, eighty men, and, K, Englebert Schnepf, seventy-nine men, be accepted into a regiment to be numbered No. 20, and that an election for field officers be ordered therein." On the 15th of May the election of Max Weber as Colonel, Franz Weiss as Lieutenant Colonel, and Englebert Schnepf as Major, was confirmed by the Board. On the 16th of May (Special Orders 192,) the regiment was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States, which order was complied with on the 18th of May by William F. Smith, captain topographical engineers. The several companies had been previously mustered into the service of the United States, as follows: Companies C, E, F, G, H, I and K, May 6th; companies A and D, May 8th, and company B, May 9th. The field and staff was mustered for three months. There is considerable confusion in the making up of the muster rolls in regard to the terms of service of the companies and even of portions of companies,* but it appears to have been generally understood, as stated by the Governor at the meeting of the State Board on the

* The following is the exhibit of the muster rolls:

Company A, thirteen men mustered for three months—remainder two years; certificate assigns the entire company "for three months."

Company B, twelve men mustered for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for two years."

Company C, wholly for three months.

Company D, sixteen men for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for two years."

Company E, nine men for three months—remainder two years; certificate "for three months."

Companies F, G, H, I and K were mustered for two years.

15th of August, that five companies of the regiment, "though enrolled in the State service for two years, had been mustered into the United States service for only three months." (Assembly Doc. 15, 1862, p. 204.)

On the 31st May and 7th June 100 common and eighteen wall tents were issued to the regiment, and, on the 4th of June, 720 U. S. smooth bore percussion muskets, calibre 69. On the 13th of June the regiment left the State for Fortress Monroe. To assist in the organization of the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,686. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$45,967.16, exclusive of subsistence and rations.

The regiment embarked on board of the steamship "Alabama," at the foot of Canal street, New York, on the 13th of June, at 6 P. M. On the 15th of June, at 6 A. M., it disembarked at Mill Creek Bridge, about one mile from Fort Monroe, and proceeded to Tyler's Point, three miles from the Fort, where it encamped on the grounds of Ex-President John Tyler. It remained here about one month engaged in drill, camp and guard duties, and was then ordered to occupy a position beyond Hampton Creek, outside of Hampton, as guard to the bridge that had recently been erected over Hampton Creek. On the 26th of July it was withdrawn, and the bridge partially broken up. It then encamped on Mr. Segar's farm, about one and a half miles from Fortress Monroe, and remained until the fitting out of the expedition under General Butler, and Commodore Stringham, against the forts at Hatteras, N. C.

Meanwhile the following order was issued by the Adjutant General of New York, viz:

Special Orders 326, August 2, 1861.—"His Excellency the President of the United States, desiring the farther services of companies A, B, C, D and E, together with the field and staff of the Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. V., and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State therefor, Colonel Weber is hereby directed, on the expiration of the term for which such companies A, B, C, D and E, and field and staff, were mustered into the service of the United States (the companies, August 6, and the field and staff, August 18, 1861), to report with them to the Adjutant General of the United States for duty under the order of the United States Government for the remainder of the term of enlistment of such companies and field and staff into the service of the State of New York."

This order appears to have been complied with without serious difficulty, and the regiment continued in duty.

For the expedition against the Hatteras forts the regiment furnished 600 men, who embarked on the 26th of August and arrived off Fort Hatteras on the 28th. The bombardment by the fleet commenced on the 29th, and the signal given for the disembarkation of the troops. Only 306 men, however, could be landed, owing to the heavy surf, and this force was entirely composed of members of this regiment. It immediately formed in line of battle to storm the enemy's works, when Fort Clark surrendered. The regiment at once took possession and planted its colors on the works. At day-break, on the 30th, Fort Hatteras surrendered and was also occupied by the regiment. A large quantity of provisions, ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., and about 800 prisoners, were the fruits of this expedition, aside from the importance of the position captured.* The regiment remained in possession of the forts until the 25th of September (Colonel Weber in command of the land forces), and then returned to Fortress Monroe and camped at Camp Hamilton.

On the 7th of October, companies G, H, I and K were ordered to report at Newport News. While there, about fifty men under the command of Capt. Jos. Hoessling, of company K, were ordered to secure a cavalry picket of the enemy on Sinclair's farm. This duty was accomplished on the 10th of November. The picket was dispersed, its lieutenant in command killed, and two horses with equipments captured. This detachment also had an engagement with the enemy at New Market bridge on the 22d of December, in which it lost one man taken prisoner. The detachment returned to the regiment at Camp Hamilton on the 20th of February.

On the 8th of March, pending the movements of the iron-clad "Merrimac," the regiment moved to Newport News to assist in repelling any attack that might be made at that point. It returned to Camp Hamilton on the 11th.

On the 9th of May, the regiment embarked on the expedition against Norfolk under Gen. Wool. It disembarked on the 10th at Ocean View, threw out companies C and I as skirmishers, and proceeded in the advance towards Norfolk. The enemy's pickets were met at Tanners' creek, ten miles from the city, about 9 A. M., and our forces greeted with six shots from a battery posted on the

* See Colonel Weber's Report, Documents, page 9, Vol. III, Rebellion Record.

opposite side of the creek. The enemy also set the bridge on fire, and not being supplied with materials to replace it, the column was compelled to take another road. The regiment continued in the advance to Norfolk, and reached the fortifications at 6 P. M. The works were found deserted and the enemy in advanced retreat. The regiment marched twenty-four miles during the day, often at "double quick," in heavy marching order, and yet only one man dropped out of the line.

The regiment moved from Norfolk to Portsmouth on the 12th, camped near the navy yard; on the 24th, it moved to Paradise creek on the Suffolk road, and, on the 3d of June, returned to Portsmouth and embarked for White House Landing, Va., where it disembarked on the 6th. It left White House on the 7th, and marched along the Richmond and West Point railroad to Savage's Station, and encamped during the night. On the 8th, it marched in a heavy rain and joined the army of the Potomac at Camp Lincoln, and, on the morning of the 9th reported to Brig. Gen. Davidson, commanding Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps (Gen. Franklin's), and was assigned to position in the line of the brigade.

The regiment was actively engaged in throwing up rifle-pits and breastworks, and in guard and picket duties, until the 28th of June, when it moved with its division to reinforce the right wing of the army. It had scarcely started, however, when the enemy's batteries opened on the camp, and it was ordered back to its breastworks. It remained under arms during the day, and in the evening was sent to the support of Ayer's battery, which had been masked on the left. The Seventh and Eighth Georgia regiments attacked this position on the morning of the 29th, but were driven back with a loss of over two hundred in killed and wounded and twenty prisoners. The regiment then returned to camp, destroyed a large quantity of equipage, stores, &c., and moved with the corps towards Savage's Station, halting frequently on the march and holding the enemy in check. About two miles beyond the station the corps formed in line of battle, and an attack by the enemy was repulsed by a heavy artillery fire from the batteries of the Second division. Here the regiment distinguished itself by charging the enemy's lines with effect. The march was then resumed and continued during the night and White Oak swamp crossed.

On the 30th of June, at 2 P. M., the camp at White Oak swamp

was surprised by the enemy and the regiment exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell. In this affair it lost two killed, ten wounded and twenty taken prisoners. The engagement was continued until nightfall, and then the line of march was taken up for Malvern Hill, where it arrived at daylight. It immediately took position in line of battle and remained under arms until daybreak of the 2d of July, when it marched to Harrison's Landing, at which place it established its camp on the 3d.

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 16th of August, when it moved with the corps towards Fortress Monroe; passed through Williamsburgh on the 18th, Yorktown on the 19th, and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 21st; the men suffering intensely during the march from the heat and dust. At Fortress Monroe it embarked for Alexandria, August 22d, where it arrived on the 24th; left Alexandria on the 29th, on the road to Centerville, and reached the battle-field of second Bull Run at dark; formed in line of battle but not engaged, and, after remaining there for an hour, was ordered back to Centerville. On the 1st of September it fell back to Fairfax Court House, where it arrived at 3 A. M., and was immediately ordered on picket on the Centerville road; remained on picket until noon of the 2d, and then marched to Alexandria, twenty miles. Here it was permitted to enjoy a few hours rest.

On the evening of the 6th of September the regiment was again on the march; passed through Alexandria, over the Long bridge, and through Washington and Georgetown; rested in camp near Georgetown on the 7th; passed through Rockville on the 8th; reached Barnesville on the 10th, and remained in camp at that place on the 11th; left Barnesville on the 12th, and on the 14th reached Crampton Pass. The enemy were met in force at this place and the battle of South Mountain occurred. In this action the regiment was with its brigade (then under command of Gen. Irvine), on the left of the road, and charged up the mountain and drove the enemy over the crest.

The regiment remained in line of battle on the 15th and 16th, and, on the 17th, when it moved at 6 A. M., to the battle field at Antietam. It forded Antietam creek and entered the field at 10 A. M. Here it was conspicuous in the charge of the 3d brigade that drove the enemy back to Dunker Church, and lost nine line officers and forty-two men killed, 100 wounded and two missing. It remained in line of battle during the day, and went on picket

on the 18th. On the 19th it marched through Sharpsburg and encamped near the Potomac; marched towards Williamsport on the 20th, and encamped there until the 22d; returned through Sharpsburg on the 23d and encamped near Bakersville.

On the 11th of October the regiment marched to Hyattstown where it remained until the 18th, when it moved to Clear Spring, near the Potomac, on outpost duty. It moved to Williamsport on the 29th; to Boonesborough on the 31st; through Burkettsville to Jettersville on the 1st of November; through Berlin and crossed the Potomac on the 3d; camped near Union on the 4th; near the Centerville turnpike on the 5th; to White Plains on the 6th and remained until the 9th; the men suffering severely from cold and snow; to New Baltimore on the 9th and remained until the 15th; reached Catlett's Station on the 16th; marched on the 17th and encamped in the woods; passed Potomac creek on the 18th, and remained in camp near Aquia creek until the 4th of December; crossed the railroad at Falmouth and encamped on the 4th.

The regiment had scarcely reached camp at Falmouth before the movement against Fredericksburg commenced. On the 5th of December it moved to Belle Plains, and on the 11th to the Rappahannock. It crossed the river on the 12th; moved three miles to the left of Fredericksburg; formed in line of battle, and supported batteries during the 12th, 13th and 14th; was relieved on the 15th and placed in the reserve; re-crossed the Rappahannock in the evening and formed in line of battle, supporting batteries covering the re-crossing of the remainder of the army; remained in camp near the Rappahannock until the 19th, and then moved to the vicinity of White Oak Chapel and built huts for winter quarters.

The regiment remained in camp until the 19th of January, engaged in routine and camp duties, and moved on the 20th in the famous "mud march," from which it returned on the 22d. On the 20th of April it marched to the Rappahannock and encamped until the 29th. Here 202 men of the regiment refused to do duty, on the ground that their term of service had expired, and were put in arrest. On the 2d of May it crossed the Rappahannock, remained in line of battle during the night, marched towards the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg on the morning of the 3d, and took position in support of batteries on the Gordonsville road. At noon on the 3d it was thrown out as skirmishers to pro-

to the left flank of the brigade in the charge on Salem Heights, and followed the retreat of the enemy to Mary's Heights. It went on picket at 11 P. M., and remained until daybreak on the 4th. During the night the enemy had re-occupied Salem Heights, on the left from which they opened an artillery fire on the 4th. The regiment was ordered to throw out skirmishers and hold the ground which it occupied. It immediately formed behind a bush fence and remained in line of battle until 4 P. M., when the enemy attacked in force. The regiment was formed at right angles to meet this attack, which was on the front and right flank. After the first discharge the left wing of the regiment scaled the fence, and charged the enemy and drove them back. At this moment the enemy attacked the right wing and forced it back, and the left returned to its first position. After two hours fighting with superior numbers the regiment fell back with a loss of nine killed, forty-six wounded and ninety prisoners. It recrossed the Rappahannock in the evening and encamped near the river on the 5th and 6th.

The term of service of the regiment expired on the 6th of May, and, as has been shown, it was kept in active duty until the last moment. It marched to Falmouth Station on the 7th and left for Washington; arrived at Washington in the morning, and at Baltimore at midnight on the 8th. Here it was honored with a grand torchlight procession by the Baltimore Turners. It arrived in Philadelphia on the 9th and New York on the 10th, where it was enthusiastically received by the Turners' Society and the public, and where it was mustered out of service on the 1st of June.

During its term of service the regiment received 344 recruits. Its losses were as follows:

Killed in battle	49
Died of wounds received in battle	12
do accidental wounds	1
do sickness	54
Discharged for disability	126
do by court-martial	1
do order of the President	2
Resigned	26
Mustered out	23
Transferred	4
Taken prisoners	3
Deserted	59
Total	360

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-first regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "First Buffalo regiment," was organized at Elmira, May 13th, 1861, from companies recruited in Buffalo. Recruiting for the regiment began at a public meeting held in the old Court-house in Buffalo, on the evening of the 13th of April, at which time the names of one hundred and two persons were enrolled as volunteers for the term of three months. This enrollment took organized form in placing the Seventy-fourth regiment N. Y. S. M. in condition to take the field for three months' service. Four companies of the Seventy-fourth were accepted on the 1st of May, and left for Elmira on the 3d, viz :

Company A, Captain W. H. Drew, organized May 1.

H, Captain Elisha L. Hayward, organized May 1.

I, Captain Horace G. Thomas, organized May 1.

K, Captain John M. Layton, organized April 23.

The remaining companies of the regiment were nearly full and ready to move when the order came that no more militia would be accepted.

Company B was raised in Buffalo by Capt. Henry M. Gaylord.

C do do do Wm. F. Rogers.

D do do do Wm. C. Alberger.

E do do do James C. Strong.

F do do do Geo. De W. Clinton.

G do do do Edward L. Lee.

Captain G. D. W. Clinton immediately proposed to his command that they should offer their services to Governor Morgan "for the term of their natural lives, or for the war," and this proposition was unanimously adopted by the members of the company (April 30). The company was immediately accepted for two years' service, and the remaining companies of the Seventy-fourth encouraged to a similar course. Rolls were immediately opened and six companies organized, as follows :

Company B, Captain Henry M. Gaylord, organized May 10.

C, Captain William F. Rogers, do do 7.

D, Captain William C. Alberger, do do 8.

E, Captain James C. Strong, do do 7.

F, Captain Geo. D. W. Clinton, do do 7.

G, Captain Edward L. Lee, do do 6.

These companies left for Elmira on the 11th. On the 13th the regiment was accepted into the State service and numbered, and

an election of field officers ordered (Special Orders 174). On the same day the united command elected William F. Rogers, colonel; Adrian R. Root, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Drew, major; C. W. Sternberg, adjutant; H. P. Clinton, quartermaster; Chas. H. Wilcox, surgeon; J. A. Peters, assistant surgeon, and George M. Love, sergeant major. The election of Colonel Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Root, and Major Drew was confirmed by the State Board on the 14th, and announced by Special Orders No. 186, and on the 15th (Special Orders No. 188) the regiment was directed to be mustered into the United States service. This order was complied with on the 20th, and the regiment mustered for three months by Captain W. L. Elliott, U. S. A.

The uniforms originally ordered for the Seventy-fourth were turned over to the new regiment. It was armed (June 4th) with percussion muskets, model of 1840; subsequently exchanged (June 28th) for percussion muskets, model of 1842, and was supplied with common and wall tents. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$40,846.81, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira on the 18th of June for Washington, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore. It arrived in Washington on the 19th, and took up quarters in the Union House and in a large unfinished building on the avenue, where it remained until the 21st, when it moved to Kalorama. On the 14th of July it moved into Virginia and was assigned to duty at Fort Ranyon. Here it was occupied in guard and camp duties, and in drilling with the guns of the fort. Company E was detailed to Fort Jackson, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and company K to the bastion overlooking the Alexandria road.

While in this position the same difficulty that had occurred in other regiments, from the muster for three months, was developed. On the 4th of August, Special Orders No. 324, was read on dress parade, requiring Colonel Rogers to report, with his command, on the 20th, to the Adjutant General of the United States for muster for the unexpired term of two years. On the morning of the 20th a few men refused to appear at roll call. At reveille, Colonel Rogers sent orders to have these men, who thought they had served long enough, stack their arms. Sixteen from company E, four from company H, and one from company A, complied with this order, and were marched to the guard-house. Meanwhile, company K had been detailed for fatigue duty, and, on its return,

joined, with the exception of five, in the refusal to do duty. They were sent to the guard-house, and from thence the whole number of maleficients were started for the navy yard. While on the way all but twenty of company K returned to duty, leaving only forty-one for the subsequent sentence to the Dry Tortugas.*

On the 31st of August the regiment was assigned to Wadsworth's brigade, McDowell's division, and, on the 1st of September, moved to the vicinity of Fort Cass, where it established Camp Buffalo. On the 9th, companies K, G, E, A and I were sent on picket to Ball's Cross Roads, and the regiment occupied in camp and picket duties—drills and parades. On the 28th it advanced to Upton's Hill, expecting to meet the enemy, but found the place deserted and the formidable "cannon" on its breastwork to consist of a few pump logs and some old stove-pipe on wheels, admirably arranged to deceive the eye. Here a new camp was established on the 30th and called Camp Rogers.

On the 4th of October the regiment commenced the erection of a new fort on Upton Hill, in the presence of Generals McClellan and McDowell and Brigadier General Wadsworth. The work was completed on the 24th, and christened "Fort Buffalo." It went into winter quarters here on the 15th of December, and closed up the year with the following record:

Left Elmira with enlisted men.....	754	
Gained by recruits.....	64	
		818
Lost by death four, and by discharges eighty.....	84	
		818
Strength, December 31st.....	734	

On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved in the "reconnoissance in force" towards Centreville; passed through Fairfax Court House and camped at night within about two miles of Centreville. The next day it was found that the enemy had left their intrenchments and left to our men some more of the guns of the Upton Hill pattern. Here General Wadsworth took leave of the brigade, having been made Military Governor of the District of Columbia. General M. R. Patrick was assigned to the command of the brigade, which, under the order of March 13th, became the 1st

* These men were stopped at the Rip-Raps, and, after confinement to labor there for some months, were pardoned on condition of re-entering the service. They were assigned to the 2d New York, and expiated their offence by noble conduct in the field. Only three are now known to be alive.—*Mills' Chronicles of the 21st*, page 85.

brigade, 1st division (King's), 1st corps (McDowell's).^{*} On the 15th the regiment returned to Alexandria, and from that place to what was appropriately called "Camp Misery," near Bailey's Cross Roads, where it was exposed for three weeks to Virginia mud and Virginia weather of the March and April type. On the 18th of April it started with McDowell's command towards Richmond, encountering the enemy occasionally in light skirmishes. On the 19th of May it reached and crossed the Rappahannock and took up camp on "Hazel Run" in the rear of Fredericksburg. Here it remained until the 26th, when it broke camp and marched to and crossed the Massaponax and encamped. On the 29th it countermarched to Fredericksburg—the movement of the enemy not justifying General McDowell in a further advance under his order to hold "such a position as to cover the capital of the nation against a sudden dash of any large body of the rebel forces."

It is not necessary to follow the marching and countermarching of McDowell's corps at this time. The regiment left Fredericksburg on the 9th of August, with the division to which it was attached, under orders to join the corps at Culpepper, where the army under General Pope was concentrating. It marched at five in the morning by the plank or Wilderness road, reached Chancellorsville and halted for the night. On the 10th it crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford and halted; moved on the 11th towards Cedar Mountain, and stacked arms at nine p. m. in a stubble-field to the right of the road—having marched forty miles in thirty-six hours, and endured terrible heat, short rests and great thirst.

Meanwhile the battle of Cedar Mountain had been fought, and ambulances bearing the wounded moved during the night along the road to Culpepper. On the morning of the 11th Jackson fell back to Cedar Mountain, and Pope had made his arrangements to meet him again on the 12th. On the night of the 11th, however, Jackson retreated across the Rapidan, and our tired forces were permitted to rest undisturbed, except by a grand review by Gen. Pope.

On the 14th the regiment was again on the march; passed along the Orange Court House road to the right of Cedar Mountain; crossed Cedar Run and encamped, the army occupying both flanks of Cedar Mountain to await the approach of Jackson. Here it

^{*} See Thirty-fifth regiment.

remained until the 18th, when Gen. Pope became satisfied that the enemy was preparing to advance in overwhelming numbers, and he determined to withdraw behind the Rappahannock. In this movement the regiment joined on the 19th and continued, with only short rests, until midnight. The 20th was occupied in disposing the troops regularly and to the best advantage to hold the stream, the regiment being posted at and above the railroad bridge. On the 21st the enemy forced a crossing at the ford first above the railroad bridge. The regiment was now ordered forward and formed in line of battle fronting the apparent position of the enemy. This movement was barely accomplished, however, when it was discovered that the enemy were on the right of the position and threatening the flank. The regiment immediately fell back, and, while forming line for the second time, received orders to support Reynolds' battery on the left, this position was reached by passing through an open field under fire, and here the regiment became exposed to the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. The engagement continued until noon, when the enemy withdrew across the river. The regiment then returned to its old position on the right, to oppose an expected attempt of the enemy to cross a second time. Here, in the ravine in which it was stationed, it was exposed to a shower of projectiles. The order soon came to fall back as it was discovered that the enemy had planted a new battery commanding fully the ravine. The movement of the regiment to the wood was made in a masterly manner, and the day closed without the loss of a man.

The fighting on the Rappahannock continued from the 21st to the 23d, when the railroad bridge was blown up by our forces. Meanwhile it was reported that the enemy had crossed at Warrenton Springs, and was rapidly moving on Warrenton, and the regiment moved with its division in the direction of the new danger. Warrenton was reached at dark (Aug. 24), and it was found that Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry had just left the place after having made a successful raid as far as Catlett's Station. The regiment camped near "Fisher's Forks," on the Sulphur Springs road, and remained on the 25th. On the 26th it moved to the Springs, where the enemy's pickets were encountered, and an artillery duel across the Rappahannock opened. The regiment lay all day between the contending artillery. On the 27th it was found that the enemy had begun another flank movement, and by nine o'clock the regiment was retracing its steps of the day before. The

march was continued through Warrenton to Gainesville which was reached sometime after midnight. On the 28th it moved towards Groveton, and was in the reserve in the engagement at that place in the evening. On the 29th and 30th it took part in the battle of Ball Run (second), and formed the right of the line of battle at Chantilly, September 1st. It fell back with the army and reached Upton's Hill on the night of the 2d.

The army was here partially reorganized, Gen. Hooker taking command of the 1st corps. With this corps the regiment left Upton's Hill on the 7th of September, for Frederick via Brooksville, Cooksville and Ridgeville. On the 14th it took part in the battle of South Mountain, where it was engaged in the severe contest for the possession of the crest on the left of the ravine. It was deployed as skirmishers in this action and went straight up the slope, drawing the fire of the enemy and revealing his position. On the 16th and 17th, at Antietam, it was on the right under Gen. Hooker, and fought most valiantly for several hours.

From Antietam the regiment moved with its corps; crossed the Potomac October 30th at Berlin; moved to Purcellville and Hamilton on the 1st of November; from thence via Philomont, Union, Bloomfield, &c., to Warrenton, and from thence to the Rappahannock, which was reached on the 10th of December. On the 12th, as a part of Reynolds' corps of Franklin's grand division, it crossed the river and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg; recrossed on the 15th, and on the 20th camped near Cottage Grove, the brigade resting on the river forming the extreme left flank of the army.

The gains and losses of the regiment during the year were as follows:

Strength, January 1st	734
Gained by recruits	76
	----- 810
Killed and died of wounds	64
Wounded and absent	173
Discharged, sick, &c.	278
	----- 515
Present for duty	295

On the 9th of January, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the command of Gen. M. R. Patrick for duty as provost guard of the army, in which capacity it was associated with the Twenty-

third, Thirty-fifth and Eightieth New York (known as Patrick's Provost Brigade), in which it remained until sent home for muster out.

The regiment left Washington on the 9th, arrived at Elmira on the 10th and Buffalo on the 11th of May. A reorganization of the regiment was authorized May 21st (Special Orders 242), under Lieut. Col. Chester W. Sternberg, but the authorization was revoked September 30th, 1863.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-second regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Second Northern New York regiment," was organized at Camp Brintnall, Troy, on the 16th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited in the counties of Saratoga, Washington, Warren and Essex, as follows:

Co.	Where organized.	What county.	Date of muster.	Reached Troy.*	By whom recruited.
A.	Waterford & Cohoes.	Saratoga.....	May 2...	May 6...	Capt. Jacob L. Yates.
B.	Fort Edward.....	Washington..	6...	21...	Robert McCoy.
C.	Keeseville.....	Essex.....	6...	21...	Gorton T. Thomas.
D.	Cambridge.....	Washington..	5...	10...	John McKie, jr.
E.	Glens Falls.....	Warren.....	6...	11...	George Clendon, jr.
F.	Glens Falls.....	Warren.....	7...	9...	Austin W. Holden.
G.	Whitehall.....	Washington..	2...	7...	Edward Boynton.
H.	Sandy Hill.....	Washington..	7...	8...	Thomas J. Strong.
I.	Schroon.....	Essex.....	8...	14...	Lyman Ormsbee.
K.	Westport.....	Essex.....	9...	21...	Miles P. S. Caldwell.

Company G was subsequently disbanded; a company under Capt. Atwood attached; company G reorganized under Capt. Benj. Mosher; Capt. Atwood's company detached and Capt. Mosher's assigned (June 7th), which left the regiment locally represented as already stated—the new company being from Whitehall.

On the 14th of May (Special Orders 181), the regiment was accepted by the State Military Board, and an election of field officers ordered. This election was held at Stanwix Hall, Albany, on the evening of the 14th, Brig. Gen. Rathbone presiding, and resulted in the choice of Walter Phelps, jr., of Glens Falls, colonel, Gorton T. Thomas, of Keeseville, lieutenant colonel, and John McKie, jr., of Cambridge, major. The State Board confirmed the selections at its meeting on the 15th, which action was announced (May 17th) by Special Orders 193. On the 18th, the regiment was transferred to Camp Willard, the quarters then

* Companies B, C, E, I and K reported at Albany at prior dates, and were moved to Troy at the dates here given.

recently occupied by the Second regiment N. Y. S. V. The name of this camp was changed to Camp Rathbone, and embraced the Rensselaer county Fair grounds. On the 20th of May, the staff appointments were made. On the evening of the 30th, Capt. A. K. Patten's band joined the regiment and remained with it until after the battle of Cedar Mountain in the summer of 1862. On the 6th of June, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms (State regulation), tents (common and wall), and with United States percussion muskets, model of 1842.* Fully armed and equipped, it left the State for Washington, via Easton, Harrisburg and Baltimore, June 28th. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, prior to August 15th, 1861, was \$38,944.56, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment had been transferred the week before to the Industrial School barracks at Albany, and on the 28th of June, under escort of company A, Albany Zouave Cadets, it marched to the steamboat landing and embarked on a steamer and barges for the city of New York, where it was transferred to a steamer from Jersey City for Elizabethport, which place it reached about midnight. It immediately took the cars for Baltimore, via Harrisburg, and arrived in the former city after dark on the 30th. On reaching the depot of the cars for Washington, it was assaulted by persons in the crowd of spectators, and one man killed.† The fire was returned by the regiment and a number of Baltimoreans wounded. The police then interfered, and the regiment was hurried into the cars and started for Washington, where it arrived at about one A. M. on the 1st of July. Here it was divided into two parties and quartered in a carriage-house and a church in the neighborhood of Judiciary square. On the 2d, it moved to Meridian Hill, and took up its camp on Seventh street.

On the 4th of July the regiment went to Georgetown and participated in the grand review of New York regiments, passing the White House with other regiments under General Sandford.

On the evening of the 24th of July the regiment crossed Long

* Subsequently exchanged for Springfield muskets, which were retained so long as the regiment remained in the field. On the Thursday previous to breaking camp for home, the latter were exchanged for Austrian rifles.

† Edward Burge, private, company I, from Pottersville, Warren county. His head was perforated by a musket ball entering from the vertex and passing out at the back of the neck.

Bridge and bivouacked on Arlington Heights, and the next day went camp. On the 4th of August it was assigned to General Kyese' into brigade (composed of the 22d, 24th, 30th and 84th N. Y. Vol.) This brigade was subsequently under command of General Andrew Porter, Gen. Augur (organization of March 13, 1862, 1st corps, 3d division, 3d brigade*), Colonel Sullivan, General Hatch and Colonel Phelps, and was known as the "Iron Brigade;" a synonym bestowed by General M. R. Patrick. The regiment performed camp, guard and fatigue duty at Arlington and Upton's Hill; was in the reconnoissance to Upton's Hill September 28th, and took up camp there for the winter until the 10th of March, 1862, when it moved to within three miles of Centreville, and on the 13th to Centreville. On the 15th it returned to Alexandria, marching twenty-one miles in a severe storm of rain, and on the 16th removed to its old camp on Upton's Hill.

The campaign of 1862 was entered upon by the regiment on the 4th of April, when it marched to within four miles of Fairfax, and bivouacked near Annandale. Its subsequent movements were as follows: "April 5th, marched four miles beyond Centreville and bivouacked; 6th, marched about four miles beyond Manassas Junction, near Bristow Station, bivouacked and remained through a severe storm of rain and snow; 15th, marched from 6 to 10 p. m. and camped near Catlett's Station on Cedar Run; 17th, marched at 6½ a. m., and continued, with short rests, until 9 p. m.; 18th, marched at 2 a. m. and reached Falmouth at 9 a. m. During this march the enemy was in the front; occasionally skirmished with our cavalry advance, and finally retreated to Fredericksburg and burned the bridge across the Rappahannock.

The regiment remained at Falmouth until the 25th of May, with varied camp and patrol duties, and participated in the review by the President on the 23d. On the 25th it crossed the river and moved some six miles below Fredericksburg and bivouacked near the Massaponax. The order for advance was here countermanded, and the regiment retraced its steps on the 29th to some eight miles north of Fredericksburg; marched towards Catlett's Station on the 30th; reached the station on the 31st, and took the cars for Manassas Gap; rode all night in the rain and reached Front Royal about 6 p. m. on the 1st of June. On the 2d it started for Strasburg; found that the bridge over the Shenandoah had been

* Said to have been the first brigade created of the new and permanent organization following the first battle of Bull Run.

burned, and then returned to Haymarket, where it remained until the 6th. On the 6th it marched to Warrenton; on the 8th to Warrenton Junction; on the 9th towards Fredericksburg; camped until the 14th at Elk Run crossing, when it marched twenty-two miles and reached Falmouth on the 15th. Here it was occupied in camp duties and with details on the railroad bridge.

Field duties were resumed on the 5th of August when the regiment went on the reconnoissance south of Fredericksburg; returned on the 7th; on the 10th left Fredericksburg at 4½ A. M. for Culpepper Court House; marched until one, and rested until 4 P. M.; marched until 9 P. M., having forded the north fork of the Rappahannock about dark; on the 11th marched from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 11 P. M., and reached the vicinity of the Cedar Mountain battle-field of the 9th. On the 16th advanced to Cedar Mountain; on the 19th moved to within about two miles of Rappahannock Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad; on the 20th crossed the Rappahannock—the rear guard being attacked by the enemy, and on the 21st, 22d and 23d participated in the series of engagements repulsing the movements of the enemy to cross the river. The position of the regiment on the 21st was exposed to the enemy's fire from 10 A. M. until dark; on the 22d, from daylight, in support of a battery, with company B detailed as skirmishers between the battery and the river, and on the 23d from 5 A. M., and at intervals all day. About noon all the regiments of the brigade, except the Twenty-second, left for Warrenton. The latter moved about 5 P. M. and marched until 2 A. M.; resumed the march at 6 P. M. and reached Warrenton at 9, and was detailed as provost guard.

The regiment left Warrenton on the 27th of August, and halted at Buckland for the night. On the morning of the 28th it commenced marching towards Manassas; reached Gainsville at 1 P. M., where it was ordered into line of battle, and, at 4 P. M., the brigade was moved forward with the rest of the division, some portions of which suffered severely in that day's engagement. The loss of the Twenty-second was one wounded and half a dozen taken prisoners. On the 29th, at 2 P. M., the regiment was led against a superior force of the enemy, strongly posted in a piece of wood, and was badly cut up. On the 30th it was again engaged at Manassas Plains (second Bull Run,) and fell back to Centreville in the night with only one captain, four lieutenants, out of twenty-five officers who that day accompanied the regiment to the battle-

field, and 204 enlisted men present for duty. On the first of September it fell back in the reserve to Fairfax Court House, and, on the 2d, reached its old camp on Upton's Hill.

On the 6th of September the regiment left Upton's Hill at 11½ P. M. on the Maryland campaign; passed through Washington and halted at 5 A. M. of the 7th; resumed and continued the march until 1½ P. M., and encamped about 10 miles from Washington; on the 10th marched to Mechanicsville; on the 11th to Lisbon; on the 12th to New Market; on the 13th marched to within two miles of Frederick, halted, marched and countermarched, and finally rested from 3 to 8 A. M.; on the 14th passed through Frederick to South Mountain, and advanced against the enemy at 3 P. M. This action was commenced by two regiments of Gen. Patrick's brigade thrown out as skirmishers, and supported by the Twenty-second and the regiments of its brigade under Col. Phelps. The advance was made under hot fire to close quarters. The enemy were found posted behind a fence, and were charged and routed with a heavy loss on both sides, and the fence held for half an hour. The regiment was then relieved by a regiment of Patrick's brigade, but remained on the field during the night.

On the 15th the regiment moved to Keedysville, and on the 16th went to the front. On the 17th the regiment was moved (with the brigade under Col. Phelps) from one point to another under fire of artillery, and was finally assigned to the support of Gibbons' brigade. The enemy advanced against this position in heavy masses, and our forces were obliged to fall back. The change of position was to the rear of Rickett's division, and when the regiment again faced the front it had scarcely men enough to bear its colors. The official returns show a loss to the Twenty-second in this action, of forty-three per cent of the numbers engaged.

The regiment marched on the 19th and camped about 1½ miles from the Potomac. Here it remained until the 20th of October, when it moved to Bakersville; marched on the 26th and camped at the foot of South Mountain on the 27th; on the 28th marched through Birketsville and Petersville, and encamped near Berlin; on the 30th, about 5 P. M., crossed into Virginia on pontoon bridge a few miles below Harper's Ferry and camped; November 1st marched to Purcellsville; 4th to Bloomfield; 5th to Rectortown; 6th to Warrenton; 11th to Fayetteville, and from thence to Falmouth. In the battle of Fredericksburg (Dec. 13th) it was on

the extreme left in Franklin's corps; was under fire three days, lost seven wounded, and returned to its old camping ground on the 15th. It participated in the "mud march" of January, and then took up winter quarters at Belle Plain.

On the 28th of April the regiment marched to the Rappahannock, and crossed on boats soon after the enemy had been driven from their rifle pits. It was joined by the rest of the division on the 29th, and was marched to the river's edge to protect the detail engaged in launching the boats, and while in this position was exposed to a galling fire of musketry, which wounded eleven of their number during the day. On the 1st of May it was sent on picket duty to the front; on the 2d lay between the batteries until 9 A. M., and then retired to the river and crossed in the rear; on the 3d recrossed and moved to the right, supplying, in part, the place of the Eleventh corps; remained in reserve on the 4th, and retired with the army on the 5th, the brigade acting as rear guard and covering the retreat of the army. Its loss here was ten wounded.

The regiment returned to the State on the 4th of June; on the 6th it was received with fitting ceremonies at Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls, and was mustered out of service at Albany, on the 19th of that month.

The strength and losses of the regiment at different periods was as follows, viz :

Original enlisted men	702
Enlisted before muster	172
	<hr/>
Total	874
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Transferred and deserted before muster	124
Mustered June 6th, 1861 (men)	750
Mustered June 6th (officers)	38
Gained by recruits	186
Gained by transfers	27
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Total on rolls from muster to March, '63	1,001
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Strength, Aug. 29 (2d Bull Run), present	626
Loss in killed, wounded and missing	504
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Strength, Sept. 14 (South Mountain), present	126
Loss—killed, 12; wounded, 25	37
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Strength, Sept. 17 (Antietam), present	67
Loss—killed, 2; wounded, 24; missing, 1	27
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Strength, Dec. 13 (Fredericksburg), present	210
Loss—wounded	5
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Strength, May 3 (Chancellorsville), about	300
Loss—wounded	10
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The deaths in the regiment, from all causes, were ninety.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-third regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Southern Tier regiment," was organized at Elmira on the 16th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted, as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A..	Bath, Steuben Co.....	Capt. Theodore Schlick..	Order 272, April 30, 1861
B..	Cuba, Allegany Co.....	do M. M. Loyden	do 324, May 1, 1861
C..	Owego, Tioga Co.	do Sumner Barstow....	do 282, April 30, 1861
D..	Corning, Steuben Co.....	do Luzerne Todd.....	do 451, May 6, 1861
E..	Waverly, Tioga Co.....	do Geo. H. Powers....	do 452, May 6, 1861
F..	Elmira, Chemung Co.....	do Wm. W. Dingleday..	do 449, May 6, 1861
G..	Hornelssville, Steuben Co..	do Franklin B. Doty ..	do 586, May 9, 1861
H..	Cortland, Cortland Co.....	do Martin C. Clark....	do 553, May 8, 1861
I..	Watkins, Schuyler Co.....	do James H. Chapman..	do 616, May 13, 1861
K..	Elmira, Chemung Co.....	do Henry C. Hoffman..	do 450, May 6, 1861

The regiment was accepted and numbered May 16th (Special Orders 191), and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz : Henry C. Hoffman, colonel ; N. M. Crane, lieutenant-colonel, and William M. Gregg, major ; and on the same day (Special Orders 192) it was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States. It was mustered into the service of the United States on the 2d of July, with date from the 16th of May, by Lieutenant William W. Averill, U. S. A. It was armed with altered United States percussion muskets, June 25th (subsequently exchanged for long Enfield muskets), and furnished with tents, uniforms, camp equipage, etc. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$44,409.34, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left the State on the 5th of July for Washington, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore. It arrived in Washington on the 7th, and camped on Meridian Hill, two miles north of Washington. While here (July 17th) it received a stand of colors from the ladies of Elmira, presented in public ceremonies by Hon. A. S.

Divca. On the 23d it crossed into Virginia and camped at Fort Runyon, where it remained until the 5th of August, when it moved to Arlington Heights and established a line of pickets from Hunter's chapel to near Ball's cross-roads.

In the primary organization of the army of the Potomac (Aug. 4th), the regiment was assigned to Gen. Hunter's brigade; immediately after to General Sedgwick's, and from the latter to General Keyes'. It was not until the 15th of October that a permanent assignment was made, at which time the regiment was assigned to General Wadsworth's brigade of General McDowell's division, in which it remained until March, 1862.

The regiment remained at Arlington Heights until the 28th of September. While on a reconnoissance towards Fall's church, on the 14th of August, it had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 27th had quite a formidable engagement with the pickets. On the 28th of September it moved on the reconnoissance to Upton's Hill. The fortifications thrown up by the enemy were found abandoned, and they were immediately occupied by our forces and a permanent camp established. Here the regiment remained during the winter of 1861-2, and was engaged in picket and fatigue duty, drilling and doing its part in many toilsome marches, excursions, foraging parties, scouting and reconnoissances in the direction of the enemy then in its front.

On the 10th of March the regiment quitted its winter camp and marched in the advance to Centreville; marched eighteen miles and camped two miles north of Centreville; remained until the 15th and then returned to Upton's Hill via Alexandria, twenty-seven miles. On the 18th it moved to the vicinity of Bailey's cross roads and bivouacked.

Meanwhile the army of the Potomac had been reorganized (March 18th), the regiment becoming part of the first brigade, under General M. R. Patrick; first division under General Rufus King, and first corps under General McDowell. General Wadsworth surrendered the command of the brigade (March 12th) to Colonel Rogers, of the Twenty-first New York, who held it until General Patrick arrived.*

On the 4th of April the regiment marched with its brigade towards Bristow station, and camped near Fairfax Court-house; moved to the south side of Ball Run on the 5th, and reached Bristow station on the 6th. Here it remained until the 16th, ex-

* See Thirty-fifth regiment.

posed in the meantime to a severe storm of snow, sleet and rain, which continued three days; and here it lost its first man killed, viz: Joseph M. W. De Graff, who was shot while injudiciously bantering with the patrol. On the 16th it moved to Catlett's station, and from thence, on the 18th, to Falmouth, where it bivouacked on the afternoon of the 19th. The enemy that had hovered around the front on this advance here retreated across the river to Fredericksburg, and burned the bridge, shipping, cotton warehouses, etc. Pontoon bridges were soon thrown across and parties of infantry and cavalry visited Fredericksburg almost daily until the 2d of May, when the city was formally entered by Generals King and Patrick, accompanied by company D of the Twenty-third. On the 7th of May the regiment crossed and had the honor to raise the "stars and stripes," for the first time since 1861, over the town. General Patrick was appointed military governor of the city, and the regiment detailed for guard and patrol. Colonel Hoffman established his headquarters in a brick building near the railroad depot, and the several companies were assigned to posts above and below the town. A line of pickets was thus formed half a mile out, that completely hemmed in the city. The brigade crossed a few days after and bivouacked along the flats on Hazel Run. On the 18th a skirmish occurred on the Bowling Green road between a squadron of the enemy's cavalry and a similar force of the Harris' N. Y., and five companies of the Twenty-third were ordered, with other regiments, to the support. The Twenty-third was thrown forward as skirmishers and advanced two miles, but did not discover the enemy in force. A shot fired at Gen. Patrick by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, missed him, but killed the horse of an orderly by his side.

On the 25th of May the arsenal in the city was blown up by some means unknown, and William March, of company A, killed. In the afternoon of the same day a general advance was made—Gen. Patrick, with three regiments, taking the Telegraph road, and the Twenty-third sent up the river two miles to guard the flank. The regiment joined the brigade on the 27th, seven miles out, and reached Massaponax creek; returned on the 28th, and started on the 29th in the supposed direction of Stonewall Jackson's forces; was left at Catlett's Station for nearly a day waiting for the cars, and reached Haymarket on the 1st of June—the expedition to Front Royal having, in the meantime, failed to find the enemy and returned to Haymarket; camped in a grove on the banks of the

Bull Run. On the 6th it moved to Warrenton; on the 8th, in the direction of Falmouth, camping at Elk Run on the 9th, and remaining five days; arrived at Falmouth on the 24th, and moved to "Camp Rufus King," on the road towards Belle Plain, on the 27th.

On the 24th of July the regiment moved, with other troops, on a three days' reconnoissance towards Gordonsville; passed through Fredericksburg and took the "Wilderness road;" captured a rebel mail at Verdersville post-office, and halted, on the 26th, within three miles of Orange Court House. The enemy were found to be in force at the Court House, and, the object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the return march was commenced. Camp at Falmouth was reached on the 28th, after a march of eighty-one miles in two and half days. Moved camp to the bank of the river on the 28th; company F detailed to guard the railroad bridge, company K to guard the depot, and the other companies patrolling the city.

On the 9th of August preparations were made to move towards Cedar Mountain. On the evening of the 10th the regiment broke camp and moved some ten miles towards Orange Court House on the Wilderness road; moved early on the 11th, forded the Rapidan at Ely's Ford about noon and halted at 3 p. m; arrived seven miles to Cedar Mountain on the 12th, and camped; on the 16th, moved to Cedar Mountain battle-field; on the 19th, started for Culpepper, with instructions to reach, cross and hold the river at Rappahannock Station. The operations of the regiment, on the 21st and 22d, are stated in the official report of Lieutenant Colonel Crane, commanding, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

"Capt. KIMBALL, *Asst. Adj. Gen.*,

1st Div., 3d Brig., 1st A. C.:

"Sir—I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the fight at the ford above Rappahannock Station, on the days of the 21st and 22d of August.

"On the morning of August 21st our artillery opened upon the enemy who appeared at the ford. I received orders to march my command with the brigade to the support of our batteries and prevent the enemy from crossing. I at once proceeded to the point designated, and, under orders from Gen. Patrick, took position just in rear of a section of Reynold's battery, formed in double column

closed *en masse*, and protected by a natural embankment upon which the guns were placed. The cannonading at this point was terrific throughout the day. I had four men wounded, two seriously.

"I remained in this position about six hours, when it was ascertained that the enemy in some force had effected a crossing at the ford. The brigade was ordered to the bank of the river to drive back the enemy and prevent the movement. I proceeded with my command to that point, and formed in double column close to the bank of the river, somewhat protected from the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery by a rise of ground in front.

"We remained in this position, under a severe fire, till about dusk, when General Patrick learned that the enemy were planting a battery so as to sweep the ravine in which the brigade lay. He at once gave the order to fall back to the position of the morning. I proceeded immediately to execute the order; and, to do so, I was compelled to march in double column faced to the rear of a slope of about thirty rods, when the shot and shell from the enemy's artillery were falling thick. I gave the necessary orders and moved at double quick up the slope and through a thick grove of pines, while a storm of iron rained upon us. One man was cut in two by a solid shot during this movement. This was the only casualty at this point. We took the position occupied in the morning and lay in line of battle all night.

"I would here add, that this was the first time my regiment had ever been under fire of artillery. I was highly pleased with the conduct of the men. They were cool and prompt to obey orders. Both men and officers behaved like veterans—not a man flinched from his duty.

"The next morning our brigade was relieved by Gen. Doubleday, and moved back to camp about 8 A. M. While my command was leaving the field it was subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's artillery, but no one was injured.

"About 3 o'clock P. M. I was ordered to take my command and proceed to a ford, just above the point of attack, and guard the same. Upon arriving, I found a brigade of General Banks' corps doing the duty to which I had been assigned. I reported the fact to General Patrick, and was ordered back to camp." * * * *

On the morning of the 23d the bridge over the Rappahannock was burned. At 8 o'clock the regiment set out for Warrenton and arrived in the afternoon; on the 24th, moved on the pike toward Sulphur Springs and bivouacked about one mile from

Warrenton. The operations of the regiment at this point are stated by Colonel Crane, in his report, as follows:

* * * * "The next morning we proceeded to White Sulphur Springs. As the head of the column arrived in sight, the enemy opened upon us with artillery. The brigade was formed in line of battle, my command to the left of the Springs and to the left of the brigade. I was ordered to advance up a hill into and through a piece of woods and drive the enemy across the river. I threw forward two companies as skirmishers, company G, Capt. Doty, and company K, Capt. Fowler, and advanced at a double quick, as I was exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries. I crossed the field and wood, and halted my battalion under cover of the wood.

"In crossing this field, my horse, in attempting to leap a broad ditch, floundered and fell upon me, but the yielding nature of the soil saved my limbs, and I immediately remounted and pressed forward.

"The two companies of skirmishers advanced above one hundred and fifty yards to the front, coming to the river, but found no rebels on our side; but their skirmishers were just on the other side, and opened fire upon my men, who returned it vigorously. Skirmishing continued for some time and decidedly to our advantage, as a number of the enemy were killed and wounded. We so annoyed the enemy that he placed two pieces 'in battery' and opened upon us. At this moment Col. G. W. Pratt reported to me that he was ordered by Gen. Patrick to my support with his regiment, the Twentieth New York State militia. The cannonading now became so heavy, and my position was so exposed, that I received orders from Gen. Patrick to fall back about thirty rods to the left and to the shelter of a ravine. I did so, causing the bugle to sound the call 'Skirmishers, rally on the battalion.' The roar of artillery and the crack of rifles prevented my order being heard by company G, but company K came in and joined the regiment. The enemy about this time ceased firing, and finding company G still at its post and no one injured, I concluded to let them remain over night, and sent forward two companies (companies E and I) to take position on the right and left of company G, to prevent any surprise or flank movement. I rode forward in person just at dusk, to see the exact situation of affairs, and found everything in order.

"On the following morning we were ordered to join the brig-

ade, about one and one half miles to the rear. The division was now put on the march for Warrenton, my regiment forming the rear guard."

The regiment halted about six miles from Gainesville on the morning of the 28th, and after breakfast pushed forward to Gainesville. About the middle of the afternoon the advance was fixed upon and skirmishers were thrown out to reconnoiter; but the enemy was not discovered, and the advance was again taken up. About sunset the enemy again made his appearance near the pike and in the forest to the left. A battery was soon placed in position, and the fight became general. In this action General Patrick's brigade held the left, and the Twenty-third the extreme left, and was not actively engaged. The battle raged with great obstinacy for one hour and ten minutes, during which time eight hundred men had fallen in Gibbons' brigade, upon whom the brunt of the attack fell. Gen. Patrick's brigade was now ordered to relieve Gibbons, but it was too late to participate—the fight had ceased. The wounded were cared for, and at about 3 A. M. of the 29th, the regiment set out for Manassas Plains. It had gone forward about three miles, when Gen. McDowell met the column and turned it to the right towards Bull Run. In the engagement that soon followed, Gen. King's division held the left until night approached. The enemy had been driven from the center, and this advantage it was necessary to hold. The brigades of Gen. Hatch and Gen. Doubleday had fallen back from this position, and Gen. Patrick's was ordered up. It moved at double-quick and took possession of the disputed hill. Says a correspondent:

"Gen. Patrick now attempted a hazardous advance—the second hill. It was now very dark. The battery was in support. We had no sooner reached the brow of the opposite hill than the enemy opened upon the skirmishers from the corn-field. The Thirty-fifth were in front on the left, the Twenty-third thirty paces to the rear of the Thirty-fifth. At this moment a squadron of the Harris light cavalry charged a body of the rebels along the turnpike. Only five of that squadron went through alive, and these were taken prisoners. They now poured a sharp volley into our ranks, but with little effect. They were so near that their orders could be distinctly heard. Much to our surprise, they seemed to be retiring from our front, while they were discovered on our left flank in force along the pike, protected by a ditch. This was a critical position; the enemy, beyond a doubt,

were endeavoring to ensnare us. We retired slowly toward the former position; company K was deployed as skirmishers. Here commenced a *mêlée* in the darkness. We had encountered the enemy in the ditch, and mixed up. Several of the enemy were taken prisoners. Several of our men were wounded, and company K lost three men prisoners."

The close of the fight and the work of the day is referred to by Lieut. Col. Crane, in his report, as follows, viz:

"I learned from a report from the pickets that the rebel pickets were about thirty yards in front of mine, so near that my men could hear them talk; and now and then they would fire at us. Lieut. Sullivan came in and reported to me that his men were so nearly worn out that he could not keep them awake." The fatigues of that night were such as test human endurance. "I at once gave orders to Lieut. Hiram Smith to take part of company E and relieve company K. He did so, but his men had not the preparation for a watch. Feeling that I had made all the necessary arrangements to prevent a surprise, I sat down near some prisoners my men had taken, and amused myself by asking questions, that I might obtain some valuable information," and thus the night passed away:

On the morning of the 30th the regiment numbered about 225. The operations of that day, and the subsequent movements of the regiment, are stated in Colonel Crane's report, as follows:

"This morning (August 30th), after giving time to get coffee, the brigade changed positions two or three times to different parts of the field. No enemy in force was discovered, notwithstanding our batteries kept throwing shell into the woods to draw them out or bring forth a response; but all continued silent.

"About 2 P. M. our division was placed under command of Fitz John Porter, and, with his corps, ordered to advance. It was the prevailing opinion that the enemy had retired, having been defeated the previous day.

"We advanced, King's division having the right, and forming four lines of battle. My regiment was the third line of the division. (General Hatch was now in command, General King having been relieved.) We now moved forward to a thick wood. Here the skirmishers commenced firing, and soon the advance lines opened with terrific volleys of musketry. We pushed on. Soon the bullets flew around us as thick as hail. Now commenced in

earnest the final battle of Bull Run. The enemy's artillery opened upon us with shot and shell, and this, with their musketry, made a storm of their fire. Our artillery, in rear of the woods, could give us no support.

" Thus the battle raged for about one and one-half hours, until our front lines were broken and the dead and wounded lay in heaps. The enemy lay behind a railroad embankment, and so well protected that our men charged in vain upon them, sometimes upon the ditch, and fought hand to hand. Sykes' brigade of regulars on our left was forced back, our two front lines were decimated and broken, and our (Patrick's) brigade badly cut to pieces. Colonel Pratt, of the Twentieth New York State Militia, was killed, and the regiment scattered and demoralized. The Twenty-first was used up, and the left wing of the Thirty-fifth decimated. These had all left the field and fallen back.

" I had heard no orders to retire, and remained in the woods some little time, my regiment being almost alone. I finally gave the order to retire, and did so in as perfect order as on battalion drill. In this action I lost a number of men and officers wounded, but only a few killed.

" On emerging from the woods I met General Patrick, and saw at once that the battle was going against us, as the enemy had turned our left, and the fighting was terrific of musketry and artillery on that part of the field. Our brigade was got together (what was left), and we took a position in rear of a battery, and the men ordered to lie down.

" We lay in this position about half an hour, then were ordered towards the rear and left. As we moved over the field the enemy continued to throw shot and shell at us; but fortunately none of my regiment were hit. As we came out upon the pike General McDowell rode up, his horse all covered with foam and dust, and he himself looking nearly exhausted with fatigue and excitement, and ordered us towards Centreville. We continued the march, and soon learned that the army were on the retreat to Washington.

" We arrived at Centreville about 10 P. M., worn out and exhausted. We lay down upon the ground so completely tired that we did not mind the rain that commenced, but slept soundly till morning, and wet to the skin. * * * *

" We marched on towards Fairfax two or three miles and halted near the road. About 5 P. M. my regiment and the the Twenty-first New York were ordered to proceed to Fairfax for the purpose

of guarding a wagon train to that place. We did so, and when within about one mile of our destination the enemy attacked the the train, but only succeeded in killing one mule, and then retired satisfied that the experiment would not prove profitable. It commenced raining, and we concluded to remain all night at Fairfax.

"The next morning we commenced our return towards Centreville, and had proceeded about two and a half miles when we met the balance of the brigade and countermarched. About this time we learned that the enemy were about to make an attack at a point near Chantilly. Our brigade was moved in that direction, and the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third were placed in an old rebel rifle-pit to protect the right of our line of battle. About sundown the enemy attacked our left, and the battle lasted till about nine P. M. The firing of musketry and artillery was incessant, and this, with the terrific thunder and lightning, rendered the scene grand and terrible. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. We remained here until the following afternoon, when we were ordered to march for Upton's Hill. We set out immediately and reached that place about midnight."

The regiment remained at Upton's Hill four days. While here (Sept. 4th) it was sent out with the Twenty-first to Fall's Church, to meet a reported advance of the enemy. On the 7th it marched with the army on the Maryland campaign, passed through Washington, Leesboro', Lisbon, Monocacy and Frederick to Middletown Valley, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 14th in time to participate in the battle of South Mountain. Its movements in this battle are stated in Col. Hoffman's official report as follows :

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., }
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., *Sept. 20th, 1862.* }

"Brigadier-General M. R. PATRICK : In compliance with orders I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement at 'South Mountain,' near Middletown, Washington county, Md., on Sunday the 14th day of September, 1862 :

"We left Frederick with the brigade about eight o'clock A. M., and proceeded on the old government turnpike through the village of Middletown to near the foot of South Mountain, where we rested one hour for refreshments, and again moved forward with the brigade to the right of the turnpike and along the foot of the mountain, under cover of a hill and out of range of the enemy's guns then in position on the top of the mountain, a distance of

about half a mile. At this point we were ordered to support the Thirty-fifth regiment New York volunteers, whose entire line was thrown forward as skirmishers and ascended the hill, their left resting on the turnpike, and extending to the right a full half mile.

" We advanced in line of battle in close sustaining distance of the skirmishers about half way up the mountain side to a lane, where we unslung knapsacks which had become cumbersome, owing to the rough and rocky plowed fields over which we had passed and the fences we had climbed.

" From this point we marched obliquely to the left until our left rested within about three hundred yards of the gorge in the mountain through which the old government turnpike passes, and advanced with the skirmishers in this position until nearly to the top of the mountain and into the woods, where we halted and remained in position about fifteen minutes, when I moved my right wing, by your order, one-fourth of a mile to the right in support of the right wing of the line of skirmishers of the Thirty-fifth, leaving the left wing in command of Lieut.-Col. N. M. Crane.

" On arriving at the right I found Hatch's brigade, under command of Col. Phelps, advancing in line of battle immediately behind me and in supporting distance of the line of skirmishers, whereupon I immediately, and without orders, moved my right wing back to join my left, knowing that flank to be but feebly supported.

" We then advanced in line following the skirmishers in an oblique direction to the right along the slope of the mountain, over a very rocky bottom, our left all the time at from two hundred to four hundred yards from the turnpike, and near the cleared field, until the main line had reached the top of the mountain, and was engaged on the right, when by your order we moved by the right flank up the side of the gorge, to the support of the left line of Hatch's brigade, which by this time (dark) had become hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry.

" We remained in this position fifteen minutes, by which time it had become quite dark, and were then ordered by you into a position in the line of fire, which had grown very weak and was likely to give way, when we advanced to the fence and opened fire through the cornfield upon the enemy.

" After delivering our fire of about twelve rounds, the enemy's fire nearly ceased, and we were ordered to cease firing, which we did, and corrected our alignment about three yards back of

the fence, when we were ordered by you to move off the field with you and a portion of the Thirty-fifth, which had been assembled at that point. At this time it was very dark and everything in confusion, and upon starting from the field the enemy opened a brisk fire again. We were now ordered by an aid of General Doubleday to advance again to the fence.

"We did so, and commenced firing, but after delivering a few rounds were again ordered to cease firing, which we did and undertook to form a line again, when a brigade came up in the darkness hooting and yelling, running over everybody, and throwing everything into even worse confusion than before. It finally terminated in a general mob, rendering it impossible for any line to be kept in order.

"The enemy's fire had however ceased, and after an hour and a half, when the battle had been won and all was quiet, I assorted my command from the crowd, rallied it on the colors, and we groped our way back to the place where we had left our knapsacks on the hillside, arriving at about eleven o'clock P. M. Here we found the Thirty-fifth regiment going into camp for the night. All the men were found present at reveille the next morning except those disabled in the action.

"In this engagement the officers and men of my command behaved in a manner highly creditable to themselves. No straggling was discovered after starting for the battle-field. Next morning (September 15th) we rendezvoused with the brigade at the turnpike, and we proceeded with it toward Boonesboro.

"In this action we had but nine companies (company C being on duty at division headquarters), consisting of three field, one staff, and fifteen line officers, and one hundred and eighty-three enlisted men."

H. C. HOFFMAN, *Col. Com'g.*"

On the 15th the regiment moved to Boonesboro and Keedysville, and bivouacked one mile east of the latter place. Its movements prior to and during the battle of Antietam are stated in the following report, viz:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., }
NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., *Sept. 20, 1862.* }

"Brig. Gen. M. R. PATRICK:

"I hereby respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the battle of Sharpsburg, or Antietam, fought September 17th, 1862.

"After the battle of South Mountain, near Middletown, Maryland, fought on Sunday evening, September 14, 1862, we marched with the brigade, on the morning of the 15th of September, to a point near Keedysville, and encamped for the night.

"We proceeded next morning (September 16th) to a point near Sharpsburg, and occupied the day in changing position from one point on the field to another, until almost evening, when we were marched across the Antietam creek and took up our position amid a tremendous fire of artillery from the enemy, on the extreme right of the entire army. By this time it was dark, and we lay on our arms all night.

"At early dawn on the morning of the 17th the enemy opened a fire of artillery on us, under which we lay for about three-quarters of an hour, when we were moved with the rest of the brigade to the left about half a mile, and in range of the enemy's guns, to the support, as I understood, of General Gibbon's brigade, which was at that time hotly engaged with the enemy's forces both with artillery and small arms, and advanced up in the rear of Campbell's battery, and from thence moved to the right by a flank movement and halted in the edge of the woods, the left of the column resting on the turnpike leading to Sharpsburg. Here I was ordered to move with my command to the right of the line to reconnoiter and watch the movements of a large body of the enemy who were reported to be gaining our right flank and rear, but had proceeded only a short distance when the order was countermanded and I was sent back to join the brigade by order of General Doubleday, a regiment having been detached from another brigade to perform the duty assigned to my command.

"We then marched back by the left flank at double quick and joined our brigade just in time to advance with it to the ledge of rocks on the right and in front of Campbell's regular battery, and opened fire on the flank column of the enemy which was advancing through the cornfield and on the battery, driving them back in great haste and with much slaughter.

"We, with the brigade, advanced after the fleeing rebels across the clover-field to the turnpike, and remained there a short time delivering a heavy fire into the enemy, when suddenly the discovery was made that our brigade was flanked on the right by the enemy in large force, and by your direction we fell back in perfect order to the ledge of rocks, where we halted and stopped the advancing foe.

" By this time our ammunition had nearly given out, and upon reinforcements coming up we fell back a short distance behind a rise of ground, stacked arms, and were preparing to make coffee, when a rebel battery, suddenly brought into position on our right, opened fire and was getting range on us. We then moved forward into the woods and lay under a heavy fire of artillery about half an hour, when three lines of our infantry, said to be Sedgwick's division, entered the woods on our left, but were soon driven back in great disorder, making much confusion among all troops in that vicinity, but I succeeded in keeping the ranks in order and moving up to the ledge of rocks before mentioned, where it was impossible to deliver a fire without endangering our own fleeing men.

" At the same time the enemy poured a brisk fire into our right flank and rear, when we were ordered by you to retire, which was done in such perfect order as to elicit the notice and highly complimentary and flattering remarks of Brigadier General Howard in addressing his own flying men, whom he was nobly but vainly attempting to rally. That brave officer pointed to us as an example for the disorganized, saying as he did so: ' Men! that is the way to leave a field. The men of that regiment are acting like soldiers. Do as they do, men, and we will drive them back again in ten minutes.'

" We retired to the edge of the woods, immediately back of the point where Campbell's battery was situated, and formed with the rest of the brigade along the fence, and succeeded, with the assistance of other troops, who were rallied in our rear and on our right, in presenting such a front as to intimidate the enemy from any further advance. After remaining in this position until order was again restored, we were relieved by other troops and were moved off to the rear, replenished our ammunition, and lay in support of the regular line of batteries until night.

" There was no infantry fight on our front after we left the field. We had but eight companies in this battle, company C having been detailed some days previous for duty at division headquarters and being with the train, and company B being on picket duty on the right and in front of our position in the morning and on the night before.

" The officers and men of my command who went into the action behaved most admirably, never deranging their alignment during the surgings backward and forward of the lines; obeying with promptitude every order, and all the time remaining firm, steady,

and never moving until they had received the full order. Their conduct was all that I could wish. We had one field, one staff, thirteen line officers and 223 enlisted men. Our casualties were four killed and thirty-five wounded.

"H. C. HOFFMAN, *Col. Com'g.*"

During this action and after the battle of second Bull Run, the First corps was under the command of General Hooker. Gen. Hatch was wounded at South Mountain, and the command of the division devolved upon General Doubleday. General Patrick was soon after appointed Provost Marshal of the army, and General G. R. Paul succeeded to the command of the brigade.

After the battle of Antietam the regiment camped near Sharpsburg, where it remained until the 20th of October when it removed camp to Bakersville; on the 26th moved to Berlin, via Crampton Gap; on the 30th crossed the Potomac, and moved with the army along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, by various routes, manœuvering, &c., and thence by way of Bloomfield, Rectortown and Salem to Warrenton, where it arrived on the 6th of November; moved on the 11th to Fayetteville, near the Rappahannock; on the 17th to the neighborhood of Stafford Court House, in the "left grand division" of General Burnside's army, bivouacking at various places in Stafford county, constructing corduroys, &c., and encamped at Brooks' station on the 23d. On the 9th of December it broke camp and moved to the vicinity of its old "camp Rufus King;" on the 10th beyond it, and bivouacked on the 11th preparatory to the attack on Fredericksburg. Colonel Hoffman's official report of the movements in this attack is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., }
PRATT'S POINT, VA., Jan. 2, 1863. }

"Lieut. H. P. TAYLOR, *Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant General*
3d Brigade 1st Division 1st Army Corps:

"Sir—In pursuance of orders I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late action at Fredericksburg, December 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, to be as follows:

"On the morning of the 11th of December we moved with the brigade from our bivouac near White Oak Church, on the Belle Plain road, with the intention, as I supposed, of crossing the Rappahannock. We marched but about one and a half miles when we halted and remained all that day and night, owing to the difficulty and delay in laying the bridges.

"That night (11th) the bridges were completed, and at early dawn we moved down to the northern bank of the river, at a point about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and near the lower bridges, where we remained while the rest of General Franklin's left grand division were crossing. The morning was very foggy until about noon, and we did not cross until about 2 P. M., we being about the last. Soon after the crossing was effected (which was without interruption) we were massed with other troops of the First division near the residence of Mr. Burnard, when the enemy for the first time opened upon us from a battery located on the hill opposite, the first shot striking and bursting in the ground in the flank of my regiment, wounding one man.

"They threw about twelve or fifteen shot and shell with remarkably good range while in this position, which resulted in but trifling damage, owing to the fuses in their shell being cut either too short or too long.

"We soon moved with the rest of the brigade and division to a point directly in front of said Burnard's house, and deployed our line and stacked arms.

"General Smith's corps (Sixth) was deployed on our right, his line running parallel to the river, and fronting southwardly and from the river. The lines of our corps (First), after the deployment, fronted easterly and down the river, the line running perpendicular to the river, the left resting upon it and the right joining the left of General Smith's line and forming a right angle thereto. In this position we lay behind our stacked arms all night.

"The morning of the 13th was also foggy, but the fog lifted early, and skirmishing commenced along the line, which grew into a general engagement with artillery and small arms.

"We were moved in close massed columns down the river, under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, some one and a half miles, when the enemy was found in our front well posted in pine woods and protected by natural rifle-pits.

"They were soon dislodged by our artillery, when we advanced with the rest of the division to within about one mile of Massaponax creek. This position we held all day, amid a most terrible artillery fire. Towards evening the enemy concentrated a very hot artillery fire upon us, with the evident intention of turning our flank.

"The position was maintained, however, although the brigade

on our left, the commander of which misunderstood the order, fell back with his command, skirmishers and all, just before dark, whereas his order directed that he should withdraw his brigade a short distance as soon as the darkness would cover his movement from the view of the enemy, but to leave his skirmishers as they were as pickets. This movement being observed by the foe, and supposing they had accomplished their design, and that we were falling back, they advanced their line so far that their batteries were within thirty or forty rods of our pickets, and poured a perfect shower of grape promiscuously over the plain until about one hour after dark. They finally became convinced of their error, ceased firing, withdrew their lines, and all was quiet until morning except an occasional shot between pickets.

"On the 14th and 15th we held the same position without interruption, except an occasional round from the artillery and sharp picket firing, which was kept up most of the time day and night with great briskness. The picket lines were so close to our advanced position that many of their shots did execution in our ranks.

"On the night of the 15th we were withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock about midnight, leaving two companies (G and B) on the picket lines, not informed (except their commanding officers) that we had retired.

"Companies G and B were placed on picket at dusk on the evening of the 15th, and by some misunderstanding or inadvertence on the part of the officer left in charge of the picket, were not informed to retire at the proper time and with the rest of the line, and remained about one hour after the rest had left, and at daylight they slowly fell back, keeping their deployment and stirring up many stragglers and sick who had sought refuge and resting place around the hospital buildings, barns, stacks, river bank, &c., and finally were the last to cross the bridge, it being taken up immediately behind them.

"The steadiness and coolness of the officers and men of my command, with very few exceptions, were highly commendable throughout, especially those of companies A and E, who were on picket during the night of the 13th, and company I on the 14th, and company D on the night of the 14th and during the day of the 15th. Of the cool and deliberate bravery exhibited by the officers of the two companies G and B, under the peculiarly

perilous circumstances in which they found themselves, I cannot in justice speak but in terms of especial commendation.

"In the action we had engaged one field officer, one acting staff officer (adjutant), fourteen line officers, and nine companies, embracing 276 enlisted men. Company C was detached. We took three prisoners. We had three stragglers.

"H. C. HOFFMAN, Col. Com'g."

The brigade moved down near the river bank on the 17th, and commenced erecting winter quarters. On the morning of the 20th it started in the direction of the Potomac and halted at night in a wilderness near the river, having mistook the road. On the 21st it reached Belle Plain, camped and subsequently erected winter cabins.

General Wadsworth assumed command of the division about this time, and General Doubleday returned to the command of his brigade. The command of the corps had also been changed, Gen. Reynolds succeeding General Hooker. The regiment remained in its old corps until the 9th of January, when the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-fifth and Eightieth regiments were transferred to the command of General Patrick and organized in a provisional brigade, generally known as "Patrick's Provost Brigade." It remained on duty in this branch of the service until the advance of April, under Gen. Hooker, when, with the other regiments of the brigade, it was assigned to the defenses at Aquia and along the railroad, with the injunction that they were "to be surrendered under no circumstances whatever." Its position here was as garrison for forts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which was held until after the battle of Chancellorsville.

The regiment started homeward on the 11th of May, via U. S. mail steamer John Brooks, and from Washington via Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Williamsport to Elmira, where it arrived on the 13th and was greeted with a magnificent reception.

Statistical Summary.

Men started from Elmira for the seat of war, July 5th,	
1861	781
Number of recruits received	132
Total on rolls	913

Number of officers resigned.....	12
enlisted men discharged.....	175
died of disease.....	32
killed and died of wounds.....	18
	237
Mustered out, transferred, &c.....	676

Number of miles marched in 1862, without including movements on battle-fields, &c., 590. .

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-fourth regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Oswego County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, from companies recruited in the counties of Oswego and Jefferson, as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	Capt. John D. O'Brien....	Order 175, April 24, 1861
B..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Edward M. Paine....	do 323, May 1, 1861
C..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Francis C. Miller....	do 222, May 1, 1861
D..	Parish, Oswego Co.....	do Melzar Richards....	do 441, May 4, 1861
E..	Fulton, Oswego Co.....	do Orville J. Jennings..	do 442, May 4, 1861
F..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Archibald H. Preston	do 526, May 7, 1861
G..	Sandy Creek, Oswego Co.....	do Wm. D. Ferguson....	do 527, May 7, 1861
H..	Fulton, Oswego Co.....	do Albert Taylor.....	do 588, May 9, 1861
I..	Oswego, Oswego Co.....	do Levi Beardsley.....	do 594, May 10, 1861
K..	Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co.....	do Andrew J. Barney....	do 517, May 7, 1861

The regiment was organized and numbered by the State Military Board, May 16th, 1861, and an election of field officers ordered. Special orders 194 (May 17th), confirmed the election of Timothy Sullivan, as colonel; Samuel R. Beardsley, as lieutenant colonel; and Jonathan Tarbell, as major. Special orders 197 (May 17th), directed the regiment to be mustered into the service of the United States, and it was so mustered on the 2d of July, with date of service from May 17th. It left Elmira on the day of muster (July 2d), armed and equipped in the manner of other regiments, at an expense to the State of \$43,919.36, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived in Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore, on the 3d of July. It camped on Meridian Hill till July 21st, and received there, on the 21st, long Enfield rifled muskets in exchange for the percussion muskets with which it had left the State. It moved to Arlington Mills on the 22d of July, threw up breastworks and remained until the 28th of September, when it united with the advance to Upton's Hill, and there camped during the winter of 1861 and 1862.

The assignments of the regiment were as follows: August 4th, 1861, to Keyes' brigade, which was composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth and Eighty-fourth (Fourteenth militia) New York regiments. This association of regiments was not changed, but subsequently brigaded as follows: October 1st, 1861, First brigade (Gen. Keyes), First division (Gen. McDowell); March 13th, 1862, First brigade (Gen. Augur), First division (Gen. King), First corps (Gen. McDowell); September, 1862, the brigade—then known as the "Iron Brigade"—was commanded by Gen. Hatch and Colonel Sullivan;* the division by Gen. John B. Hatch, and the corps by Gen. Hooker. Col. Phelps† took command of the brigade September 14th, Gen. Doubleday of the division, and Gen. Hooker remained in command of the corps. In November, Gen. Wadsworth took the command of the division and Gen. Reynolds of the corps—Col. Phelps remaining in command of the brigade—and this arrangement continued until the dissolution of the brigade by the expiration of the terms of service of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth regiments.

From Meridian Hill the regiment marched on the 22d July to Bailey's cross-roads, in Virginia, about eight miles from Washington; it lay there one week. From thence it fell back to Arlington Mills, here it was relieved by the Twenty-fifth New York, and went into camp about two miles in the rear of Arlington Mills, at a place called Camp Sullivan. It remained here two or three weeks. Thence it went to Arlington House on the banks of the Potomac and encamped; and about 28th September started for Upton's Hill, Va., where it remained through the winter.

In March, 1862, they were ordered to join the grand army, and went into Centerville from whence the rebels had retreated; laid in camp there a week, and were ordered back to Alexandria where they encamped. They laid there until the fore part of April, when they went to Bristow Station with the First army corps, where they remained five or six days. They moved from there to Gatlett's Station, where they remained four days; thence they advanced on Fredericksburg in May, 1862. A lively skirmish ensued, in which the brigade was engaged, called the battle of Falmouth. They remained encamped at Falmouth until June or

* Col. Sullivan, of this regiment, was in command of the brigade from November 20th to December 16th, 1861; from July 7th to August 4th, 1862; and from August 29th to September 12th, 1862.

† Col. Phelps, of the Twenty-second regiment, was in command of the brigade from September 12th, 1862, to May, 1863.

July, when Stonewall Jackson made a raid down the Shenandoah valley, when they were ordered up the valley and went as far as Front Royal. They then fell back from Front Royal to New Market, and remained two or three days; and moved from New Market to Warrenton, where it remained three or four days; moved from Warrenton to Falmouth, and remained until the first of August; thence they made a reconnoissance to Spottsylvania Court House, while the cavalry destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad at Fredericks Hall Station. The regiment then returned to Falmouth two days afterward. On the 10th of August, 1862, they left for Cedar mountain, or as it is sometimes called Slaughter mountain, remained in camp there two days; thence fell back to Rappahannock Station or bridge. They staid there four days under artillery fire, and lost only one man killed in company D. From thence they were ordered back to Warrenton in pursuit of Stewart, remaining three days; moved thence to Warrenton Spring Ford, remaining forty-eight hours, and fell back through Warrenton to Groveton, where they went into action on the 28th of August. They were under fire here but were not engaged. They fell back that night to Manassas, were ordered to the front again by way of Cub-run; went into the fight at five o'clock on the 29th of August, after dark they fell back to their position and lay on their arms all night, and the next day, about a quarter-past three o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, they went into the fight again and were in about one hour and twenty minutes. They lost in this engagement — men. The whole regiment were engaged in this fight. They then fell back from Bull Run to Centreville, remained at Centreville two days; fell back from Centreville to Chantilly, where Generals Kearney and Stevens were killed. This was about the 2d of September, they remained here 24 hours; from Chantilly they fell back to their old quarters at Upton's Hill, where they encamped for five or six days; from thence they moved into Maryland through Washington, via Rockville, New Market and Frederick City to South Mountain, where they arrived and went into the fight between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening, 14th of September, and it was eight o'clock when they got down the mountain to where they left their knapsacks. On the 15th they moved via Boonton to Antietam, arrived there in the afternoon; skirmishing was brisk that day; the regiment remained encamped along the Sharpsburg pike. On the morning of the 16th they remained in the same place until noon,

when they forded Antietam stream and moved to the right, abreast of the celebrated cornfield. They camped there till daylight the next morning (17th), and went into the fight about eight o'clock. They had been changing positions and skirmishing until that time. Captain John D. O'Brien, who had command of the regiment, was hit about half-past nine o'clock. The only officers engaged were Captain J. D. O'Brien, of Co. A; Lieut. Ratigan, of Co. C; and Ensign John S. McNair. Captain O'Brien lost his leg here, and Lieut. McNair was wounded by a shell which passed close to and burst just beyond him. His stomach, bowels and thighs were turned black by extravasated blood, and he rendered perfectly helpless. The regiment was driven out of the field, carrying off Capt. O'Brien and Lieut. McNair. This cornfield was fought over five different times, and our forces finally held it. The regiment was in command of Capt. O'Brien at both the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

They remained there until Gen. Burnside attacked Fredericksburg, when the regiment crossed over and participated in that battle (December). Our army defeated in this battle, was driven back, when the regiment went to Belle Plain and occupied its old quarters. The next movement was towards the Potomac. With the army, the regiment started to cross the Rappahannock at and above Fredericksburg, and at the United States ford, to attack Lee, who lay on the other side. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the state of the soil, the whole army became stuck in the mud and could not proceed, and finally were ordered back to their camp again. From here the regiment was ordered across the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, with the First corps, to make a demonstration on Lee's right. In the meantime Gen. Hooker with the balance of the army, crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, and above, and attacked Lee at Chancellorsville. After the battle had commenced the First corps were withdrawn across the river, marched up to the United States ford and reinforced the army. The next day we were driven back across the river, and the Twenty-fourth came back to the ground formerly occupied, between Fredericksburg and Aquia creek, and remained there until the middle of May, when they were ordered home, and were mustered out at Oswego.

The following is the official statement of the strength and losses of the Twenty-fourth in the battles named:

Sept. 14, South Mountain; strength, 135; killed 1; wounded 23;
do 17, Antietam; do 57; do 3; do 16;
Dec. 13, Fredericksburg; do 159; do do 1; missing, 1.

Statistics.

Total staff (14) and line officers (49)-----	63
Of whom resigned-----	8
resigned for promotion in other regiments-----	5
do disability-----	2
were discharged for wounds-----	1
do do other causes-----	3
were killed in battle-----	5
died of wounds-----	1
do disease-----	1
were transferred-----	1
were mustered out, May 29, 1863-----	36
-----	<u>63</u>
Total roll of non-commissioned officers and privates-----	947
Of whom—discharged-----	224
transferred-----	47
deserted-----	96
died of disease-----	30
do wounds-----	27
killed in battle-----	54
missing—supposed killed-----	5
mustered out-----	464
-----	<u>947</u>

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-fifth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Kerrigan Rangers," was recruited in the city of New York, in April, 1861, under the auspices of Hon. James E. Kerrigan. The first official recognition which it received was in Special Orders No. 123, May 3d, 1861, which order was as follows: "Application having been presented by James E. Kerrigan for the organization of ten companies of volunteers in the city of New York, under the act passed April 16, 1861, Brigadier-General Spicer will detail some proper officer to inspect each of said companies and to hold an election for company officers. The officer detailed for the inspection will cause the accompanying blank to be filled, with the name of each member of said companies, and return them to headquarters with his certificate properly attached to each." The several companies were accepted and mustered as follows:

Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A	Capt. Michael Holly	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
B	Capt. Walstein G. Smith.	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
C	Capt. Michael McMahon	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
D	Capt. Michael Norton	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
E	Capt. Alexander L. Graham	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861
F	Capt. Thomas J. Doremus	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 13, 1861
G	Capt. Thomas Wallace	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
H	Capt. Daniel McManus	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
I	Capt. William C. Gover	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 26, 1861
K	Capt. Thomas Kerrigan	Order 164, May 11, 1861..	June 14, 1861

The field and staff officers were mustered June 26th, and the term of service of the regiment dated from that time. Preliminary to this, however, the State Board on the 11th of May (Special Orders 164), accepted the regiment into the State service, numbered it, and directed General Yates to order an election of field officers. Special Orders 212 (May 22d), confirmed the election of the following field officers, viz: James E. Kerrigan, Colonel; Edward C. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel, and George Mountjoy, Major, and directed Colonel Kerrigan to report for duty to General Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. The regiment was now moved from its headquarters in the Old Bowery Theatre to camp on Staten Island, where it was mustered into the service of the United States as already stated, and where it received its arms, uniforms and equipments.

The organization of the regiment was assisted by contributions from its officers and by private citizens. The expenditures by the Union Defense Committee on account of the regiment, amounted to \$3,782.94. The expenditure by the State was \$34,731.07, exclusive of subsistence and quarters, up to August 15, 1861.

The regiment left the State on the 3d of July, for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived at its destination on the 5th. It remained encamped in and around Washington until the 21st of July, and then crossed into Virginia at Alexandria. During the remainder of the summer and autumn it was stationed at Alexandria, Arlington Mills, Shuter's Hill, Munson's Hill, and other temporary camps in the vicinity of Alexandria, and was successively in the brigades of McCunn, Keyes and Wadsworth. In October it was assigned to General Martindale's brigade, and encamped in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, Va.

Besides the ordinary duties of camp, the regiment was actively

employed in outpost duty, and its instruction and discipline was almost wholly neglected. No little demoralization ensued, and at one time the disbandment of the regiment was contemplated by the authorities. When it came under Gen. Martindale, a very general re-organization was effected. Major Charles A. Johnson, of the Seventeenth N. Y., was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the command of the Twenty-fifth, and being afterwards appointed Colonel, retained that position during the residue of its term of service. Several officers were likewise transferred to the regiment from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Forty-fourth New York. A vigorous and rigid system of discipline and instruction was adopted, and when the regiment moved with its division to the Peninsula, it was a model of efficiency and subordination.

Under the organization of the army in March, 1862, the regiment was placed in Martindale's (1st) brigade, Porter's (1st) division, Heintzelman's (3d) corps, and moved with that command in the Peninsula campaign. In May, this arrangement was changed. The First brigade (Gen. Martindale's) became a part of Gen. Morrell's division (1st) of Gen. Porter's corps (5th)—an organization that was continued during the term of service of the regiment, under different commanders.

The regiment shared in the hardships and perils of Yorktown, and was in the extreme advance in the action of the 5th of April. In the brilliant affair of Hanover Court House (May 27th), it took a prominent part. The march preceding the fight was long and painful. Starting at 3 o'clock A. M., the troops trudged through rain and mud for sixteen miles. The men of the Twenty-fifth, however, had been prepared by drill for service of this character, and it arrived on the ground of the future battle a long distance in advance of the other infantry regiments, and even passed the cavalry skirmishers. It filed from the New Bridge road into the Richmond and Hanover pike, a little before noon. Four of its companies were here deployed as skirmishers on the left, and two on the right, and the remaining four held in reserve. The skirmishers on the left, after passing a slight strip of woods, came upon a large field of wheat, nearly breast high, in which the skirmishers of the enemy were concealed. The skirmishers of the enemy were speedily driven back towards the main body, which was soon discovered to be three regiments in front. The rally was sounded and the Twenty-fifth succeeded in gaining the house,

orchard and out houses of Dr. Kenny. The two companies of skirmishers on the left, however, mistook the bugle-note and fell back and were captured, they having run into the enemy. The position taken by the regiment was held until the artillery arrived, by the aid of which the enemy were forced to retire. This skirmish lasted about an hour. The regiment lost here four officers killed, three wounded and two taken prisoners, and a large number of enlisted men in killed and wounded.

The second position occupied by the regiment, on this occasion, was at the intersection of the woods already mentioned, in company with the Second Maine, of Martindale's brigade, and the Forty-fourth New York of Butterfield's brigade, in anticipation of an attack upon our rear. The regiment had not reached the point when the attack began, but rapidly took position between the regiments named. It was soon ordered to relieve the Second Maine, to do which it moved by the right flank about one hundred and fifty yards. The Second Maine moved to the right rear and took position in a ditch running partly along and partly at right angles with the Richmond pike. The enemy (the 25th N. C.) until now concealed behind a high sod fence running along the edge of the woods, on the west side of the pike, just below its intersection with the New Bridge road, and only seventy yards distant, opened a fire from the right oblique which cut down half the regiment in less than twenty minutes. The position soon became critical. The Forty-fourth was fully occupied with a superior force in its front; the Second Maine so situated as to be only partially effective; the ammunition of all nearly exhausted—that of the section of artillery in support entirely so; the enemy's artillery just opening in front, and the regiment exposed to a fire from front and right oblique, which promised its speedy annihilation. But no man flinched—all seemed aware of the immense advantage which would be secured by the enemy if the position was vacated. The regiment, however, fell back to more sheltered ground, and from behind every stump and bush and undulation of ground, its men took close aim at the puffs of smoke constantly breaking from the green of the shrubs which surmounted the enemy's natural breastworks. At this critical moment, the remainder of the corps, attracted by the heavy fire in rear, returned and quickly put an end to the contest. The regiment which had been so long engaged, were too much exhausted to join the pursuit of the flying foe. In this last affair, the Colonel of the regiment was

severely wounded; three line officers were wounded and fifteen men were killed, and a proportionate number wounded. Out of twenty-four officers and three hundred and twenty-five men, four officers were killed, six wounded and one captured, and twenty-seven men were killed, seventy-five wounded, and sixty-six captured, many of the latter wounded.

The regiment slept upon the field of battle. On the 28th, the dead were buried, and on the 29th the regiment returned to camp on the Gaines' farm. On the 26th of June, it was engaged in skirmishing with Jackson's advance. On the 27th it took an honorable part in the hard fought battle of Gaines' Mills, being posted in the first line at the bottom of a deep ravine, along which ran a little brook. It was one of the last regiments to yield its ground. The enemy were twice repulsed from its immediate front with great loss, and it was not until after a hard fight at close quarters, with greatly superior numbers, with the enemy getting in rear, that its position was given up. Its loss in this battle was six killed and seventeen wounded.

The regiment crossed the Chickahominy at two o'clock, A. M., on the 28th, and continued the march towards the James river, passing Savage's station and bivouacking for the night on the south side of White Oak swamp. In the action at Turkey Bend, (30th), it was not actively engaged, being in reserve with its brigade. At Malvern Hill, (July 1st), however, it added to the reputation it had already won. After lying for two hours under a terrific artillery fire, it was marched to the front, and remained on the field until one o'clock A. M., of the 2d, when the march was resumed. In this action it had one killed and seventeen wounded.

The repose of the regiment at Harrison's Landing was not marked by any incident of special importance. On the 15th of August, it moved with its corps towards Newport News, via Williamsburgh and Yorktown; arrived on the 19th; left Newport News on the 20th for Aquia creek; left Falmouth on the 21st, by railroad, and then continued the march up the Rappahannock, via Richard's, Barnell's and Kelley's Fords, Bealton, Warrenton Junction and Manassas, arriving on the battle field of Bull Run on the morning of August 30th. In the engagement that followed, it was mostly deployed as skirmishers, and was under fire for about three hours before the battle actually began. It was then ordered to cover an interval in the line of battle, occasioned by the failure of some brigade on the right to come up at the moment appointed. It

was not much exposed, however, as it was stationed in thick woods. Its loss was six wounded, or about one fifth of the number which it had engaged.

The regiment fell back to Centreville on the night of the 30th, and there remained under arms two days, much of the time in a drenching rain. On the second of September, it marched at five A. M., and reached Chain Bridge, via Fairfax, Vienna and Lewinsville, and on the 3d returned to its old winter camp, on Hall's Hill. On the 6th, it marched to Fort Ward, and camped until the 12th, when it set out on the Maryland campaign. It marched through Washington, via Silver Spring, Little Spring, Clarksville, Pratt Town and Urbanna, and reached Frederick on the night of the 14th of September; on the 15th it marched to Middletown, and on the 16th to Keedysville; formed in line of battle and opened the fight. In the battle of the 17th, at Antietam, it was in the reserve, and lost only two men.

On the 18th of September, and morning of the 19th, the regiment picketed the ground of Burnside's position of the 17th. On the 19th, it marched to Sharpsburg, being, with the Thirteenth New York, the first troops to enter that town, from which the cavalry of the enemy's rear guard immediately retired. Pushing on to Shepardstown Ford, the regiment bivouacked for the night, and on the 20th, crossed the Potomac river at that point, not expecting to meet any opposition; a reconnoissance of the evening before having met none of the enemy. It had not advanced over a mile after crossing, however, when it became apparent that the enemy were approaching in strong force, which made a retrograde movement necessary. The advance of the enemy was sudden and unexpected. The regiment retired across the river in good order, however, and with the loss of only one man. It then returned to Sharpsburg, where it remained until the latter part of October, doing out-post duty in the interval.

On the 30th of October, the regiment broke camp, and crossed into Virginia on the 1st of November. On the 2d it marched to Snicker's Gap, and camped for three days. From thence it moved south, via Middletown, Va., White Plains and New Baltimore, and reached Warrenton on the night of the 10th. It remained here until November 17th, when it marched to Hartwood church, via Warrenton Junction; remained at Hartwood church three days, and then marched to near Potomac creek and camped on the Fredericksburg railroad.

On the 2d of Dec. the regiment went on a reconnoissance to Hartwood church, which was the only incident of importance until Dec. 10th, when it broke camp and moved slowly down towards the Rappahannock, and bivouacked. On the 11th, it moved down to the railroad in front of the "Phillips' House," and there lay in camp until day-break of the 13th, when it got under arms for the battle of Fredericksburg. At two P. M., it crossed the river and went into action under the crest of Marye's Heights, directly opposite the railroad depot. It advanced across the plateau that lies between the crest and the town in company with the rest of its brigade, and carried the ground from which several brigades in succession had been driven, and held it under the enemy's fire for thirty hours. At midnight of the 14th, it was withdrawn from this advanced position and retired to the town. On the 16th, it crossed the river and returned to its camp on the railroad, having sustained a loss during the movement of two killed and thirty-two wounded.

The winter of 1862-3, was spent in winter quarters, with the exception of the movement known as the "mud march." In the spring campaign it moved with its brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 20th of June it left camp for New York.

Says a correspondent: "They have served their time well and faithfully, and go away carrying the respect and admiration of all the regiments of the corps. They go back with about two hundred and fifty men, having lost while in the service, seventy-eight killed, and two hundred and eleven wounded. Three staff officers have been killed, and every one wounded. In every fight in which the corps has been engaged they have taken an active and a gallant part.

"Previous to moving to-day, (19th), the First division formed in columns by battalion, face to the front, to give the regiment a parting salute. The general made a feeling and eloquent speech. He complimented officers and men for the faithful manner in which in the past two years they had discharged their duties as soldiers, and that their record was unsurpassed by any in the service."

The regiment was mustered out in the city of New York, on the 26th of June, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-sixth regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Second Oneida Regiment," was principally raised through the exertions of

Colonel William H. Christian, of Utica. It was organized at Elmira, May 17th, 1861, from companies recruited as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of Organization.	Date of acceptance.
			1861.	1861.
A ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. M. Casselman.....	May 1	Order 343, May 1
B ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. Geo. A. Blackwell ...	April 25	Order 342, May 1
C ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. David Smith, jr.....	April 25	Order 411, May 3
D ..	Hamilton, Madison co...	Capt. George Arrowsmith ..	April 28	Order 474, May 7
E ..	Utica, Oneida county ...	Capt. Anthony Brendle	May 6	Order 475, May 7
F ..	Whitestown, Oneida co..	Capt. Ezra F. Wetmore ...	April 26	Order 412, May 3
*G .	Rochester, Monroe co...	Capt. Gilbert S. Jennings ..	April 24	Order 347, May 2
*H .	Rochester, Monroe co...	Capt. Thomas Davis	May 2	Order 351, May 2
I ...	Oriskany, Oneida county	Capt. John H. Palmer	May 10	Order 611, May 13
K ..	Candor, Tioga county...	Capt. James B. Caryl.....	May 14	Order 627, May 14

The regiment was accepted and numbered by the State Military Board on the 17th of May, and the election of the following field officers confirmed, viz: Wm. H. Christian, colonel; Richard H. Richardson, lieutenant-colonel; and Gilbert S. Jennings, major—(Special Orders 196.) The field and staff, and the several companies composing the regiment, were accepted under the act of April 16th, for two years. They were, however, mustered into the service of the United States (May 21st) for only three months.

The regiment was armed with United States percussion muskets, model of 1840, and uniformed with regulation uniforms, State pattern. While at Elmira it received from the ladies of Utica, through Judge Smith, an elegant silk banner. Fully armed and equipped it left the State on the 19th of June for Washington, via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$43,608.13, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment reached Washington on the 20th of June, and went into camp at Meridian Hill. About the 1st of July its arms were changed,† and on the 21st it moved into Virginia and marched eleven miles towards Bull Run; met the troops returning from the battle-field, and then the cars which it occupied were backed down to Alexandria. On the 22d it camped on Shuter's Hill, near Alexandria; moved to Federal Hill in August, and named the camp "camp Maxwell;" moved from thence to Hunting creek, and

* Companies G and H were recruited for the Thirteenth regiment, and transferred to this.

† A second change of arms occurred in March, 1861, when the regiment received Austrian rifles.

named camp "camp Vernon;" from thence moved to near Fort Lyon, west side camp Mary; in November removed to "camp Franklin," southeast of seminary; December 15th removed to camp on slope east of Fort Lyon, and remained until the spring of 1862.

While in the vicinity of Alexandria it was the first regiment thrown out to an advanced post after the battle of Bull Run, and picketed as far out as Cloud's Mills. It was one of the regiments that commenced the work on Fort Lyon, and cut the timber by moonlight from the ground west of where Fort Ellsworth now stands. It subsequently worked on Forts Blenker, Wadsworth, Ellsworth and Lyon.

The brigade and other assignments of the regiment, were: *first* to McCum's brigade; *second*, to General Heintzleman's brigade; *third*, to General Slocum's (First) brigade of General Franklin's division, in which it served until November, 1861, and was then detached to Forts Lyon and Ellsworth, in the command of General Wadsworth; *fourth*, to General Rickett's brigade, General Ord's division, of General McDowell's corps—Second brigade, Second division, First corps. General Tower succeeded General Ricketts, and General Ricketts succeeded General Ord. Colonel Christian was in command of the brigade from August 31st until 3 p. m., Sept. 18th, during the battle of Antietam. General Hooker succeeded General McDowell after Bull Run, and was in turn succeeded by General Reynolds. Colonel Lyel succeeded Colonel Christian in command of the brigade, until April 27th, 1863, and was in turn succeeded by General Baxter, who held the command at Chancellorsville.

By the following order the regiment was held in service for the two years for which it was accepted into the State service, viz:

"Special Orders No. 325, August 2, 1861.

"His Excellency the President of the United States, desiring
"the further services of the Twenty-sixth regiment N. Y. S. V.,
"and having made requisition upon the Governor of this State
"therefor, Colonel Christian is hereby directed, on the expiration
"of the term for which such regiment was mustered into the ser-
"vice of the United States (August 21, 1861), to report his com-
"mand to the Adjutant General of the United States army, for
"duty under the order of the United States Government for the
"remainder of the term of the enlistment of the regiment into the
"service of the State of New York."

Marches.

The regiment remained on duty at Forts Lyon and Ellsworth until May 3d, 1862, when, at the earnest solicitation of Colonel Christian, it was assigned to duty in the field. It then embarked at Alexandria for Aquia creek, arrived there and encamped three miles south. On the 5th it moved two miles further and encamped at Brooks' station, on the Aquia creek and Fredericksburg railroad. On the 9th it marched to Fredericksburg, and there formed the first regiment of Rickett's brigade. On the 25th it marched to Aquia creek; 26th, embarked for Alexandria, and the same night took cars and arrived, at 12 o'clock midnight, at Manassas Junction; 28th, marched to Gainesville, passed Hay Market, and on the 29th encamped at Broad Run, beyond Thoroughfare Gap; 30th, marched to Rectortown, thence to Cahill, and encamped on the farm of Chief Justice Marshall; 31st, encamped at Lindon, on the Manassas Gap railroad; June 1st, entered Front Royal and encamped on the north side of the north branch of the Shenandoah. The bridges over the river were carried away, and the regiment entirely separated from the main force until the 8th. On the 18th it left Front Royal by cars, and arrived at Manassas the same evening; July 4th, marched to Gainesville; 5th, to Warrenton; thence to Waterloo, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock station, Thoroughfare Gap and Chantilly; from thence into Maryland, to South Mountain and Antietam. On the 29th of October it was at Berlin, on the Potomac; on the 30th crossed into Virginia, and reached the Rappahannock in November; from thence to Fredericksburg, from which it returned to winter quarters at Belle Plain. It moved in the "mud march" of January, and in the Chancellorsville campaign. In May it returned to Washington, and from thence to Elmira.

Battles.

The regiment participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain (August 9th) on the right of Rickett's division. It was in the four days skirmishing at Rappahannock station, and, as rear-guard on the retreat, burned the bridge and buildings at that place. It covered the rear for several days; reached Thoroughfare Gap and remained in position six hours; fell back, covering the retreat, to Gainesville, and participated in the battle of second Bull Run, where Captains Casselman and G. S. Jennings and Lieut. Leonard were killed, and several members of the regiment were wounded. In this battle it suffered severely, over half of its officers and men being killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It then fell back to Centreville and from thence to Chantilly, where it participated in

the action of September 1st—Colonel Christian in command of the brigade.

The regiment reached Hall's Hill on the 2d of September, and remained there until the 6th, when it moved in the Maryland campaign—Colonel Christian continuing in command of the brigade. It reached the Monocacy, two miles from Frederick, on the 12th, and marched from thence to South Mountain and took its place in the battle about dark, when the brigade relieved General Doubleday's, and continued in action thirty or forty minutes. At Antietam it shared in the movements of Hooker's corps, including the action of the 16th and 17th, and was in the thickest of the fight on the enemy's left.

The regiment went into the battle of Fredericksburg with about three hundred officers and men. It became engaged at about 1 P. M. and fought until it expended its ammunition and was relieved. In this battle the regiment was near the right of the left grand division, under command of General Franklin. During the night it was moved to the left to support artillery. In this action Adjutant Wm. K. Bacon was killed, and 12 or 14 officers were wounded. In all, the regiment here lost 30 killed and 120 wounded.

In the action at Chancellorsville the regiment was not particularly engaged. It was in the advanced picket previous to the falling back of our forces, and took a number of prisoners.

Statistics.

During its term of service the regiment had 365 wounded (some of whom died) and 145 killed and missing. Three hundred and fifty men returned with it May 20, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-seventh regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Elmira on the 21st of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A..	White Plains, Westchester co.	Capt. Joseph J. Chambers.	Order 282, April 30, 1861
B..	Lyons, Wayne county	Capt. Alexander D. Adams.	Order 359, May 2, 1861
C..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Jos. J. Bartlett	Order 349, May 2, 1861
D..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Hiram C. Rogers.....	Order 360, May 2, 1861
E..	Rochester, Monroe county...	Capt. George G. Wanzer....	Order 512, May 7, 1861
F..	Binghamton, Broome county.	Capt. Peter Jay.....	Order 531, May 8, 1861
G..	Lima, Livingston county....	Capt. James Perkins	Order 538, May 7, 1861
H..	Mount Morris, Livingston co.	Capt. Charles E. Martin....	Order 605, May 11, 1861
I..	Perry, Wyoming county	Capt. Curtis C. Gardner....	Order 613, May 13, 1861
K..	Albion, Orleans county	Capt. Henry L. Achilles, jr..	Order 642, May 16, 1861

The companies were organized into a regiment by General Van Valkenburgh, and the following field officers elected, viz: Henry W. Slocum, Colonel; Joseph J. Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel; and Joseph J. Bartlett, Major. The State Military Board, on the 21st of May (Special Orders 208), confirmed this election, accepted the regiment and numbered it, and directed Colonel Slocum to report to General Van Valkenburgh, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. Company I was mustered into the service of the United States, July 9th, and the remaining companies and field and staff on the 10th. The muster, however, was for two years from May 21st.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms, and arms, tents, &c., and left the State on the 10th of July for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore. The total expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,617.75, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

On its arrival in Washington, the regiment was quartered in tents on Franklin Square. A movement against the enemy was then under discussion, and Colonel Slocum and Major Bartlett sought an interview with the war department with a view to have the regiment assigned to the field. In this request they were gratified, and on the 17th of July it took up the line of march from Washington, as a part of the First brigade (Col. Andrew Porter), of the Second division (Gen. Hunter's).

It reached Anandale on the evening of the 17th, Fairfax Court House on the 18th, and entered the battle of Bull Run on the 21st. Its first encounter was with the Twenty-seventh Virginia, which fell back. It then met the Eighth Georgia, which fell back until reinforced, when the regiment was in turn repulsed, and took refuge under a hill. It was soon after ordered to charge a battery stationed on a knoll, and moved to the work under a heavy fire, which soon told with fearful effect upon the ranks of the regiment; Colonel Slocum was wounded, the color guard was reduced from nine to two, and the movement was abandoned. Major Bartlett succeeded Colonel Slocum and kept the regiment well in hand. It was engaged in another encounter, and finally retired from the field and reached the road, where the confusion attending the retreat of the army broke it up, as was the case with other regiments actively engaged in the battle. Portions of the regiment reached Fort Corcoran about 9 o'clock on the 22d, and at noon it

was partially re-organized and marched to Camp Anderson, Franklin Square.

The regiment remained in Washington until September, when it was assigned to General Slocum's brigade (with the Sixteenth N. Y.), of General Franklin's division, and moved to the site of Fort Lyon.

It was engaged in the construction of this Fort during the fall of 1861, and spent the winter in "Camp Franklin."

Under the order of March 13, 1862, the regiment, with its brigade and division, was attached to General McDowell's (First) corps. On the 16th of April, General Franklin and General Smith's divisions were detached from General McDowell's corps, and on the 7th of May, were organized as the Sixth corps, under command of General Franklin—General Slocum succeeding Gen. Franklin in the command of the division. This arrangement was not subsequently changed during the term of service of the regiment, although the officers in command were changed, General Bartlett succeeding to the command of the brigade, General Brooks to the division, and General Sedgwick to the corps.

The movements were substantially those of the Sixteenth New York. It participated in the siege of Yorktown, and embarked with Franklin's division for West Point, where it landed on the 6th; skirmished with the enemy, and on the 7th supported batteries. It was engaged at Gaines' Mill* on the 27th of June, and lost heavily; crossed the Chickahominy at 3 P. M., and went into action about 5 P. M., on the extreme right of Porter's corps—drove the enemy from his position by a bayonet charge, and captured a large number of prisoners. It held its position until dark, when, after expending all its ammunition, it was ordered to retire.

On the 30th, at Charles City Cross Roads,* it skirmished and supported batteries, and at Malvern Hill (July 1st), was sent early in the action to the right of the army to prevent a flank movement by the enemy. During the entire seven days fight it was under fire every day.

The regiment moved with its division from the Peninsula in

* At 2 P. M., Gen. Porter asked for reinforcements, Slocum's division of the 6th corps was ordered to cross to the left bank of the river, by Alexander's bridge, and proceed to his support. At 3.30 P. M., Slocum's division reached the field, and was immediately brought into action at the weak points of our line.

* Gen. Slocum's division was on the right of the Charles City road. Gen. Slocum's division was to extend to the Charles City road, Gen. Kearney's left to connect with Gen. Slocum's left. * * At half past two the attack was made down the road on Gen. Slocum's left, but was checked by his artillery.—Gen. McClellan's Report.

August, and from thence to the second Bull Run battle. (Aug. 30th.) Here it was thrown to the front to check the advance of the enemy and to cover the retreat of Gen. Pope, but was not particularly or heavily engaged. It followed the retreat to Alexandria, and went into camp at Fort Lyon. On the 6th of September, the regiment crossed the Long Bridge and marched through Washington to Tenallytown. It continued on the march of the Maryland campaign, and reached South Mountain on the 14th. Here it opened the fight (Crampton Gap) as skirmishers, and subsequently advanced with its brigade (Bartlett's) upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven up and over the mountain, and the regiment rested on its crest after an action of three hours.*

At Antietam, on the 17th, it supported batteries, under heavy fire of artillery all day. From Antietam the regiment moved with its corps to Belle Plain, where it arrived on the 4th of December. In the movement on Fredericksburg, it was the first regiment that crossed the Rappahannock in the left grand division; drove the enemy's skirmishers back from the river, and was more or less under fire during the 13th, 14th and 15th. It then went into camp and remained until the "mud march" of January, in which it participated.

In the movement under Gen. Hooker in May, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Marye's Heights, and was subsequently thrown to the front as skirmishers, and covered the retreat of the corps (sixth) until it reached the fortifications at Banks' Ford. It then returned to Belle Plain, and thence to Elmira, where it was mustered out on the 31st of May, 1863. It numbered about five hundred and forty, men and officers, when mustered out. The several companies were received with fitting marks of popular regard in their localities.

* Slocum's division was formed on the right of the road leading through the gap, and Smith's upon the left. A line formed of Bartlett's and Torbett's brigades, supported by Newton, whose activity was conspicuous, advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the mountain, where they were protected by a stone wall, steadily forced back up the slope until they reached the position of their battery on the road, well up the mountain. There they made a stand. They were however driven back, retiring their artillery in echelon until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountain on the other side.—*Gen. McClellan's Report.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Albany, on the 18th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Elliott W. Cook	Order 559, May 6, 1861
B ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Wm. W. Bush.....	Order 560, May 6, 1861
C ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Wm. H. H. Mapes ...	Order 561, May 8, 1861
D ..	Medina, Orleans county.....	Capt. Edwin A. Bowen	Order 606, May 11, 1861
E ..	Canandaigua, Ontario county	Capt. Theo. Fitzgerald	Order 651, May 18, 1861
F ..	Batavia, Genesee county	Capt. Jas. R. Mitchell	Order 538, May 9, 1861
G ..	Albion, Orleans county.....	Capt. David Hardie	Order 577, May 8, 1861
H ..	Monticello, Sullivan county.	Capt. John Waller, jr.....	Order 630, May 14, 1861
I ..	Niagara Falls, Niagara co....	Capt. Theo. P. Gould.....	Order 626, May 14, 1861
K ..	Lockport, Niagara county...	Capt. Henry H. Paige.....	Order 596, May 10, 1861

At the meeting of the State Military Board, on the 18th of May, it was on motion of the Attorney-General, "*Resolved*, that the companies commanded by Captains David Hardie, Jas. R. Mitchell, Edwin A. Bowen, Theodore P. Gould, Elliott W. Cook, W. W. Bush, Wm. H. H. Mapes, H. H. Paige, T. Fitzgerald and John Waller, jr., be formed into a regiment, numbered Twenty-eight; that the service of Dudley Donnelly, as Colonel; Edwin F. Brown, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and James R. Mitchell, as Major, be accepted, and the election confirmed."

On the 20th of May, (Special Order 202), the regiment was directed to be mustered into the service of the United States, which muster was made on the 22d, by Captains Sitgreaves and Wheaton. On the 30th, (Special Order 240), the regiment was assigned to "Camp Morgan," near Norman's Kill. Here it was supplied with tents, uniforms, and 720 Remington rifles, with sword bayonets, and 50,000 conical ball cartridges, calibre 54. Fully armed and equipped, it left the State on the 25th of June, for Washington, via New York city, Elizabethport, Harrisburg and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to Aug. 15th, 1861, was \$40,694.18, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment arrived in Washington on the 28th of June. On the 5th of July, it joined Gen. Patterson's command, at Martinsburgh, Va., and while at that point sent out company A on a scout, (July 11th). The company encountered a body of Confederate cavalry and lost one man killed. On the 23d of July, General Banks succeeded General Patterson in command of the division.

On the 24th, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and encamped near Berlin. On the 10th of August, companies B and F crossed the river at Berlin, and during the night, marched nine miles, on the Virginia side, to Point of Rocks, surprised a body of the enemy's cavalry, killed one, wounded several, took ten prisoners and twenty-one fine horses, without sustaining any loss.

On the 20th of August, the regiment left Berlin and encamped near Darnestown; October 20th, left Darnestown and encamped at Muddy Branch. From this point it was ordered in the movement which resulted in the affair at Balls' Bluff. It reached Edward's Ferry on the 22d, too late to take part in the battle. On this occasion it marched 22 miles in five hours, was under arms for 36 hours, and had details at work all night in transporting troops across the river. On the 5th of December, it left Muddy Branch and encamped near Frederick; January 6th, left Frederick and moved to Hancock; March 1st, left Hancock, crossed the Potomac (March 2d), at Williamsport, and proceeded with General Banks' corps, (5th), General Williams' division, (1st), and General Crawford's Brigade, up the Shenandoah valley; reached Winchester, on the 13th; left Winchester, on the 20th, General Shields remaining at that point in command of forces, and company I remaining as guard for the supply train. On the 21st, General Jackson attacked General Shields position, and company I participated in the engagement. General Banks countermanded his command to reinforce General Shields, but on arriving at Winchester found the enemy in full retreat up the valley. The whole force followed in pursuit.

While encamped near Woodstock, company E, while on duty at "Columbia Furnace," with a detachment of Ringgold cavalry and a company of Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, marched by a circuitous path, thirteen miles to "Cross Roads," during the night, and surprised and captured a company of Ashby's cavalry, sixty-four in number, with all their horses, arms and supplies. On the 27th, while encamped near Harrisonburg, company I engaged in a skirmish with three companies of Confederate dragoons, near Montevideo, on the Gordonsville pike, seven miles from Harrisonburg, and repulsed and drove them back with loss.

On the 2d of May, the retreat from Harrisonburg commenced. General Banks' command separated from that under General Shields, moved down the valley and encamped near Strasburg.

Left Strasburg, May 24th, and continued the retreat, pursued by the enemy. When near Winchester the regiment was ordered to the rear to assist in covering the retreat. It countermarched five miles and engaged with the enemy's skirmishers till dark. On the 25th of May, the enemy attacked General Banks' lines at Winchester at daybreak. The command fell back in good order and crossed the river into Maryland. While on this retreat, the regiment marched 70 miles in two days, and had four men wounded and 64 taken prisoners. On the 2d of June crossed the river again at Williamsport; marched up the valley and encamped on the banks of the Shenandoah, near Front Royal. July 6th, left Front Royal and marched to Culpepper C. H. August 9th, participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain. The regimental report of this action is as follows:

"On Friday, August 8th, at about 12 o'clock, noon, we were ordered to march at once, as General Bayard's cavalry had been attacked and the enemy were advancing in force. As usual, we marched on very short notice, thinking it to be nothing but a 'cavalry scare,' the men took nothing with them but arms and ammunition. The day was extremely hot, and after a march of seven miles, the command was halted, and we bivouacked for the night. About 12 o'clock, noon, August 9th, a cannonade was opened on our side, which continued about one hour; was opened again at half past four in the afternoon, and the action soon became general. The First brigade, (Gen. Crawford's), was brought into position, (Col. Donnelly commanding the infantry regiments, the command of the regiment falling upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brown), to drive the enemy from a skirt of woods. This the Fifth Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth New York, succeeded in doing in gallant style. The woods were some ten or twelve rods through, and on the other side were three or four regiments of rebel infantry 'en masse,' with two pieces of cannon. The guns were turned upon us and discharged once, but before they could reload we were upon them. They ran off with the limbers, leaving the guns in our possession. We also captured two standards. A most perfect panic ensued among the rebel regiments beyond the woods, and we might well say with Sir Walter Scott,

'Our fresh and desperate onset bore
Our foes three furlongs back or more.'

"At one time we had more prisoners than we could guard, one man having charge of half-a-dozen at a time, conducting them to

the rear. A little help at this time would have turned the entire fortunes of the day in our favor. The enemy reinforced, rallied and returned to the charge, and after a terrible resistance we were forced to give way, having in fact held our position too long, being at the time entirely surrounded.

"We now had to cut our way back through the woods, and retreat across a cleared field some sixty rods, exposed to a most galling fire poured in from all sides. It was in crossing this field that Colonel Donnelly fell mortally wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Brown received a shot in the left arm, shattering it to such a degree that amputation was rendered necessary. Adjutant Charles P. Sprout was killed. Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 207. The officers and men all behaved with great coolness and decision."

The regiment fell back to Culpepper Court House, and from thence through the Rappahannock valley to Rappahannock station, where it was in action from the 21st to the 25th of August. From this time until the 30th, the corps supported Sigel's corps, and the regiment was several times under artillery fire. During the battle of second Bull Run, the regiment was at Manassas Junction, and that night fell back about five miles. In the evening General Pope sent an order to General Banks to fall back, but the courier lost his way and the order was not received until next morning. A large train of cars was immediately burned, and Banks' command marched to Brentsville, and from thence to Centerville, joining the main army at that place in the evening. From Culpepper it fell back to Alexandria. Here ended a campaign of about three weeks, during which time the regiment marched every day and lay on its arms every night.

On the 3d of September the regiment crossed the Potomac into Maryland, the Twelfth corps being under command of General Williams; reached Rockville on the 5th, Middleburgh on the 9th, Damascus on the 10th, Frederick on the 13th, and South Mountain on the 14th, reaching the battle-field about dark. On the 15th General Mansfield assumed command of the Twelfth corps. On the night of the 16th, the regiment crossed the Antietam and bivouacked with its corps on the farm of J. Poffenberger, about one mile in the rear of General Hooker's position. At daylight on the 17th, Hooker's corps became engaged and drove the enemy for a short distance, when the fight became obstinate. Mansfield's corps was then ordered up and moved promptly to the scene of

action. The First division (General Williams) was deployed to the right on approaching the enemy—Crawford's brigade on the right, its right resting on the Hagerstown turnpike. During the deployment General Mansfield was mortally wounded, and the command of the corps fell upon General Williams. The position taken was held against great odds for two and one-half hours. Through the whole fight the indomitable courage of the men of the Twenty-eighth was conspicuous, and was appropriately acknowledged in General Orders. In this battle the regiment was under the command of Captain Wm. H. H. Mapes.

On the 20th of September the regiment went into camp at Harper's Ferry, and aided in the construction of the heavy fortifications at that point. On the 10th of December it crossed once more into Virginia, marched over almost impassable roads and through an almost deserted country, to Neabsco river, within three or four miles of Dumfries; bivouacked one night and returned to near Fairfax Station and encamped on the 18th. It soon after moved to Stafford Court House and there spent the winter. The losses of the regiment during the year were 22 killed in battle and 41 died of wounds and other causes.

At Chancellorsville, the Twelfth corps supported the Eleventh, and in the retreat of the latter the former was thrown into confusion. The old First brigade, however, behaved with its accustomed gallantry. The regiment was in action on the 1st, 2d and 3d, and lost 78 men, in killed, wounded and missing. This was the last action in which the regiment was engaged. It came home on the 14th of May and was mustered out of service soon after.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Astor Rifles," was raised in the city of New York under authorization issued to Col. Adolph Von Steinwehr. The several companies of which it was composed were accepted and mustered into the service of the United States as follows :

Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A	Capt. Augustus Ch. Sass	Order 497, May 7, 1861....	June 4, 1861
B	Capt. Charles Weinhold	Order 617, May 13, 1861....	June 6, 1861
C	Capt. Gustav Seidel	Order 618, May 13, 1861....	June 4, 1861
D	Capt. Gustavus Meiser	Order 655, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
E	Capt. Hans Von Mostitz	Order 657, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
F	Capt. Clemens D. Soest	Order 658, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
G	Capt. Ulrick Gellman	Order 659, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
H	Capt. Charles Bookwood	Order 660, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
I	Capt. Adam Eckel	Order 661, May 18, 1861....	June 4, 1861
K	Capt. Adam Prah!	Order 665, May 21, 1861....	June 4, 1861

The companies were organized into a regiment by the State Military Board, May 18th, 1861, and the number "Twenty-nine" assigned. Capt. Prah! company was accepted and added to the organization, May 21st, and an election of field officers ordered. (Special Orders 206.) On the 24th of May (Special Orders 219), the election of Adolph Von Steinwehr as Colonel; Clemens D. Soest as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Louis Livingston as Major, was confirmed, and Col. Von Steinwehr was directed to hold his command in readiness for immediate muster into the service of the United States. Under this order the companies were mustered as already stated, and the field and staff on the 6th of June, by Capt. S. B. Hayman.

The regiment was supplied with uniforms, tents, camp equipage and arms—the latter U. S. percussion muskets, smooth, model of 1840, calibre 69. On the 21st of June, it left the State for Washington via Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$38,142.56, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The report of the organization and services of the regiment made by its officers, sets forth the following facts, viz :

The Twenty-ninth regiment was sworn into the service of the State of New York, at "Camp Jones' Wood," on the 15th day of May, 1861. On the 18th it moved to Conrad's "Elm Park," where, on the 4th of June, it was mustered into the service of the United States for two years, by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A. At that time it consisted of 35 officers and 745 men—aggregate, 783. It remained in camp at Elm Park until the 21st of June, when it left for Washington via Jersey City, Philadelphia and Baltimore; arrived on the 23d and camped at "Camp Dorsheimer." It was here occupied in drill and camp duties until the 9th of July, when it moved to Arlington Heights. On the 13th it

marched two miles west of Alexandria; on the 17th beyond the Relay House; on the 18th seven miles, and bivouacked near the old Centreville road; on the 19th to Centreville, passing the earthworks; on the 20th, was on outpost duty, and on the 21st, was in the reserve of the brigade of Gen. Blenker.

Blenker's brigade (First brigade, Fifth division) consisted of the Eight, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth New York, and the twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols. During the battle of first Bull Run, it was in the reserve and covered the retreat.* It was the last brigade of infantry which marched back from Centreville to Washington. During the action the Twenty-ninth regiment took up the abandoned guns of Capt. Varian's battery, manned and officered a company to take charge of the pieces in the field, and took a position with them near Centerville, and brought them into Washington. The company thus detached was never returned to the regiment, but was formally organized as the First Independent Battery of the State of New York.

The regiment quartered in the Caspari house, Washington, on the 22d of July. On the 26th it again crossed the Potomac and marched to Roach's Mills. Here it remained until the 13th of October, and was occupied in drill and out-post duties, and in fatigue parties in constructing Forts Blenker, Scott, Cameron, &c. On the 12th of October, it moved to Munson's Hill; on the 26th to Bailey's Farm; Nov. 1st, to Bailey's Cross Roads; 16th, to Camp Hunter's Chapel, where it spent the winter.

On the 18th of January, 1862, the regiment was supplied with Springfield rifled muskets, model of 1861, calibre 58. On the 14th of March, it was assigned, with its division, to Sumner's corps; 15th, marched to Fairfax Court House; 24th marched to Centreville; 25th, to Manassas Junction; 26th, to Turkey river; 27th, to Warrenton Junction. Here it was transferred (April 1st) to the "Mountain Department," under command of Gen. Fremont. On the 6th of April it marched to Warrenton; 7th, to Salem; 11th, to Paris via Piedmont and Upperville, and established pickets on the Blue Ridge mountains; 15th, marched via Upperville to Lake's House; 16th, to Snickersville and Snicker's Ferry; 17th, crossed the Shenandoah and marched to Perrysville and Opequam Hill; 18th, Gen. Rosecrans took temporary command of the division; May 6th, marched to Black Creek via Winchester; 7th, to Hanging Rock; 8th, to Romney; 9th to Burling-

* See Col. Blenker's Report. Documents, p. 33, Vol. II, Rebellion Record.

ton; 10th, eight miles from Petersburg; 11th, to Petersburg, where the head-quarter's guard detached at Hunter's Chapel, rejoined the regiment; 12th, towards Franklin; 13th, to Franklin; 25th, on the road back to Petersburg; 26th, to Petersburg; 27th, to Moorfield; 28th, beyond Moorfield; 30th, to Martinsville; 31st, on the road to Winchester, near Strasburg; June 1st, attack by the enemy in front; 2d, marched beyond Strasburg; 3d, to Woodstock; 4th, to Edenburg; 5th, to Ockeretstown and Mount Jackson; 6th, to New Market; 7th, bivouacked near Harrisonburg, and marched through Harrisonburg on the road to Cross Keys.

The battle of Cross Keys occurred on the 8th of June. On the morning of that day the regiment was ordered to move forward. It passed Harrisonburg and the battle-field of the 6th of June. At 10 o'clock the cannonade in front began; at 12 the regiment and its brigade (2d) arrived on the field of battle, and was ordered to take possession of the woods in front, and to be in readiness to advance against the enemy. This position was occupied for about four hours. At 5 o'clock the command fell back and encamped for the night.

On the 9th of June the regiment advanced as skirmishers in front of the left wing. It marched forward, passed the battle-field of the 8th, and halted in the woods about five miles beyond. It was found that the enemy had crossed the Shenandeah, and an artillery fire was soon opened on their position. The regiment camped for the night near the river.

On the 10th the army marched back to Harrisonburg; on the 11th to New Market; 12th, to Mount Jackson; 13th, camped near Mount Jackson; 17th and 18th, under arms at 3 A. M.; 19th, under arms at 2 A. M.; 20th, marched to Woodstock; 21st, to Strasburg; 22d, encamped behind the fortifications at Strasburg; 24th, marched to near Cedar Creek; 25th, General Sigel took command of the corps, vice General Fremont.

The regiment remained here until the 8th of July, when it marched to Front Royal; 9th to Milford; 10th to Thornton's Gap, and camped near Schenk's farm. Here it remained until the 8th of August, when it marched to Sperryville; 9th, to Culpepper; 10th, five miles beyond Culpepper; 11th, to Cedar Mountain, 19th, back to Culpepper; 20th, to Sulphur Springs; 21st, to Cattlett's station; 22d, to Rappahannock station, but was not engaged in the battle at that place; 23d, marched to Sulphur Springs;

24th, battle of Sulphur Springs, in which the regiment destroyed the bridge and had a few wounded; 25th, to Waterloo; 26th, to Warrenton; 27th, to New Baltimore; 28th, to Gainesville.

On the 29th of August the regiment was detached from the Second brigade and united with the division under General Schurz, as a reserve, and formed in line on the edge of the wood near the fence, to cover, if necessary, the retreat of the line of skirmishers already engaged with the enemy. In the course of half an hour the enemy drove back the line of skirmishers and advanced in such force that the Twenty-ninth fell back to the batteries in its rear. It was again ordered forward, with four companies as skirmishers in front. The enemy opened a severe fire and several officers were wounded. A forward movement of the whole line was then ordered, in which the regiment joined with fixed bayonets. The enemy was forced from the woods, and his repeated attempts to re-occupy the position were repulsed. The position was finally flanked by the enemy, and the command fell back and took position on the glacis of the railroad. The regiment was here relieved and returned to the reserve under General Schurz. During the day it had 18 killed and 69 wounded.

On the 30th of August the regiment rejoined its brigade, was placed in the center and marched in a westerly direction. While on this march it received two solid shots from a battery of the enemy. The march was changed to a southerly direction, a vale and a creek passed, and the enemy discovered in skirmish line and in mass, in front and on both sides, and an engagement at once ensued. Here it attempted to regain several pieces of artillery which had been abandoned on the day previous, but was unsuccessful. It defended its position until 5 p. m., when it was overwhelmed and commenced to retreat, and under orders of Gen. Sigel moved in an easterly direction. During the day the regiment lost two killed, 26 wounded, and 17 missing—showing an aggregate loss of 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 17 missing.

On the 1st of September the regiment marched to Fairfax Court House; on the 2d to near Chain Bridge; on the 10th to Miner's Hill, near Fall's Church; on the 23d to Bailey's Cross Roads; 25th, to Fairfax Court House; November 2d to Centreville, and bivouacked near Bull Run; 3d, passed the old battle-field and reached Hay Market; 7th, marched to New Baltimore; 9th, to Thoroughfare Gap; 17th, back to Hay Market; 18th, to Bull Run; 19th, to

Centreville and Germantown, where it remained in camp until the 9th of December.

On the 10th of December the regiment marched to Fairfax station; 11th, to Wolf's Run shoals and Occoquan Hill; 12th, to Dumfries; 14th, to Stafford Court House; 15th, to Rappahannock; 16th, to Falmouth, and encamped. The movements during January, 1863, were quite limited, and consisted only of a march (Jan. 20th) to Scottsville and a return to camp on the 21st. On the 5th of February it marched to Potomac creek, and on the 6th to Stafford Court House, where it went into winter quarters.

On the 13th of April the regiment marched, with the command to which it was attached (First brigade Second division Eleventh corps) to Hartwood Church; 14th, to Kelly's ford, where the regiment was detached and sent to Rappahannock station to observe the enemy and defend the railroad bridge; on the 18th returned to Kelly's ford; 28th, detached and sent forward to the Rappahannock to protect the pontoons, and was the first regiment that crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford; 29th and 30th marched to the Rapidan, and from thence to Chancellorsville.

During the battle of Chancellorsville (May 1st, 2d and 3d) the regiment occupied several positions. On the 1st it was ordered to support Weiderich's battery (Thirteenth N. Y.), and took position at 4 o'clock p. m. The engagement had already begun on other parts of the field, and soon after 4 opened with shell on the position occupied by the Twenty-ninth, and continued for about one hour. At 5½ p. m., on the 2d, the enemy attacked this position in force, on the right, and after a half hour's engagement the wing gave way. The regiment, meanwhile, was moved to the opposite side of the road, and held that position for some time. It was then out-flanked and fell back to its rifle-pits of the previous day. The right wing was soon after again out-flanked and again fell back. The regiment marched back through the woods alongside of the road, passed an open field, and fell in behind the line of the Twelfth corps. On the 3d it was ordered to a position on the left wing of the army, where it remained until the army had re-crossed the Rappahannock, on the 6th. It reached its winter camp, at Stafford Court House, on the 7th, having sustained a loss of 96 in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 2d of June the regiment left camp and marched to Aquia creek; reached Washington on the 3d, and arrived in New York on the 4th, where it was mustered out of service.

A re-organization of the regiment was authorized July 25th, 1863, but was not effected.

Statistics.

	Officers.	Enl'd men.		
Strength, June 4, 1861	35	745		
Gained to January 1, 1862	15	59		
Total	50	804		
	Officers.	Enl'd men.		
Lost—Died		9		
Discharged	1	34		
Transferred	7	72		
Promoted		5		
Resigned	8			
Deserted		50		
	—	—	16	170
Strength January 1, 1863	34	634		
Gained to January 1, 1863	25	87		
Total	62	721		
	Officers.	Enl'd men.		
Lost—Killed in battle		27		
Died of wounds, &c.	2	17		
Discharged	1	83		
Transferred	3			
Promoted		16		
Resigned	20			
Dismissed	2			
Deserted		61		
	—	—	28	204
Strength January 1, 1863	34	517		
Gained before muster out	7	11		
Total	41	528		
	Officers.	Enl'd men.		
Lost—Killed in battle	1	3		
Died of disease		2		
Discharged		22		
Transferred		2		
Promoted		5		
Resigned	6			
Dismissed	2			
Deserted		7		
	—	—	9	41
Total	32	487		

In this final number was embraced

3	officers and 60 enlisted men for 3 years, transferred.
1	officer and 33 enlisted men missing, absent.
4	officers and 49 enlisted men wounded, absent.
--	16 enlisted men wounded, August 29, 1862.
--	12 enlisted men sick, absent.

8	170
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On its arrival in New York the regiment had 23 officers and 339 enlisted men.

On leaving the field, the regiment was addressed by General Von Steinwehr as follows:

“Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers:—

“The term of service for which you enlisted has expired, and tomorrow you will leave this command to return to your homes. My best wishes for your future welfare accompany you. May you find the relatives and friends whom you left two years ago, in health and prosperity. May you meet in your undertakings that success which you have so well earned by your devotion to your adopted country. You were among the first who came forward to sustain this government, and by your untiring zeal, your bravery on the field of battle, and your soldierly conduct in your duties, you have won just claims upon the esteem and gratitude of your fellow citizens. You took part in the first battle of Bull Run, where your regiment was the last to leave the field, and in the campaign under General Fremont, which terminated with the reverse at Cross Keyes; afterwards in the campaign under Gen. Sigel on the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, and the second battle of Bull Run, and lastly, in the sanguinary battle of Chancellorsville, where again you sustained your old fame, by stubborn resistance to the overwhelming forces of the enemy. It was on this field that you, together with the other regiments of the First brigade of my division, bravely defended your position, when all around you fled in confusion. History is just, and will exempt you from all blame that may attach to others for the disasters of that day.

A. VON STEINWEHR.”

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirtieth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at the Troy branch of the Albany depot, on the 21st day of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows, viz :

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A ..	Lansingburgh	Capt. Samuel King	Order 231, April 25, 1861
B ..	Troy	Capt. Warren L. Lansing	Order 256, April 25, 1861
C ..	Schenectady	Capt. Barent M. Van Voast	Order 257, April 26, 1861
D ..	Saratoga Springs	Capt. Miles T. Blyden	Order —, April 30, 1861
E ..	Poughkeepsie	Capt. Harrison Holiday	Order 331, May 1, 1861
F ..	Saratoga Springs	Capt. Albert J. Peery	Order 542, May 7, 1861
G ..	Saratoga county	Capt. Morgan H. Chrysler	Order 551, May 7, 1861
H ..	Hoosick	Capt. John Van Rensselaer	Order 554, May 18, 1861
I ..	Troy	Capt. John M. Landon	Order 625, May 14, 1861
K ..	Valatie	Capt. Bartholomew Pruyn	Order 637, May 14, 1861

The regiment was accepted by the State Board and organized May 21st, at which time the election of the following field officers was confirmed, viz: Edward Frisby, Colonel; Charles E. Britnall, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Wm. M. Searing, Major. On the 22d of May (Special Orders 213) the regiment was directed to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States; and on the 1st of June it was so mustered by Capt. Frank L. Wheaton, U. S. A. It was armed with smooth-bore muskets, pattern of 1842, calibre 69, (subsequently exchanged,) uniformed, and supplied with tents, camp equipage, &c., and left the State on the 28th of June for Washington via Camden and Amboy. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$38,432.49, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment reached Washington on the 29th of June, and was temporarily quartered at Caspari's hotel, from whence it moved front to "Camp Union," Brightwood, five miles from Washington. On the 23d of July it crossed into Virginia, and camped at Arlington; from thence held the front at Hunter's Chapel; returned to Arlington, and from thence advanced to Upton's Hill, where it wintered. During this time it worked on forts, picketed the line west of the Leesburg and Alexandria pike, and had skirmishes with the enemy's pickets on several occasions.

The brigade, division and corps assignments of the regiment were as follows:

DATE.	First brigade.	First Division.	First corps.
Sept., 1861...	Gen. Keyes.....	Gen. McDowell.....	
March, 1862...	Gen. Augur.....	Gen. King.....	Gen. McDowell.
June, 1862...	Gen. Hatch.....	Gen. King.....	Gen. McDowell.
Aug., 1862...	Col. Sullivan.....	Gen. Hatch.....	Gen. McDowell.
Sept., 1862...	Col. Phelps.....	Gen. Doubleday.....	Gen. Hooker.
Nov., 1862...	Col. Phelps.....	Gen. Wadsworth.....	Gen. Reynolds.

The regiments associated with it in September, 1861, viz: the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Eighty-fourth N. Y., remained with it during its whole term of service, and shared with it the duties and the honors of the "Iron brigade," a title which it won in the first advance on Fredericksburg in the spring of 1862.

The general services of the regiment were as follows: On the 10th of March, 1862, it marched to Centreville and Manassas; on the 15th to Alexandria, expecting to embark for the Peninsula; on the 18th, corps detached and marched to Alexandria; April 5th, marched to Manassas; 6th, to Bristow and remained nine days; 15th, marched to within fifteen miles of Falmouth, skirmished with and drove the enemy over the Rappahannock. During this march the brigade was in the advance, and reached the heights opposite Fredericksburg while the camp of the enemy and the bridges over the Rappahannock were yet burning. The advance was delayed here for some time, rebuilding the railroad bridge. Fredericksburg was soon occupied, and the command moved forward to the Massaponax, within thirty-four miles of Hanover Court-House.

While at the Massaponax, the order was received to march to Front Royal, to cut off Jackson's retreat. The regiment broke camp on the 29th of May, and reached Front Royal on the 1st of June, passing through Fredericksburg, Falmouth, Catlett's Station, Bristow, Manassas Junction, Gainesville, Haymarket, Salem and Thoroughfare Gap. The bridge over the Shenandoah was found partially burned, and Jackson's forces passing Strasburg. On the 2d, started for Falmouth, and arrived on the 15th; 24th, made a reconnoissance to Orange Court-House, and found the enemy in large force at Gordonsville; had a sharp skirmish with the enemy and fell back to Falmouth. August 5th, went out to support Gibbons' reconnoissance toward Hanover Court-House; forage train attacked by Stewart's cavalry, and attack repulsed. Up to this time the services of the regiment mainly consisted in long and

rapid marches. It had had no severe fighting, although a few of its men had been wounded in skirmishes.

On the 10th of August the regiment marched to Culpepper, and from thence to Cedar Mountain, but arrived one day after the battle. It held the Rapidan until the 18th, and then fell back to Culpepper; crossed the Rappahannock at Railroad station, and immediately faced about and disputed the passage of the river with the enemy. Heavy artillery firing continued for two days, when the enemy moved further up the river, and the brigade was advanced to White Sulphur Springs. On the 26th the regiment supported batteries all day; on the 28th it took part in the short but desperate battle of Gainesville, and held and picketed the battle field until near day-light, when it was ordered back to Manassas.

At Groveton, on the 29th of August, the regiment was ordered to the front at 4 p. m. It advanced at double-quick and marched into the fight by the flank. The enemy were in ambuscade, and reserved their fire until the advance was within fifty yards. They then delivered it with terrible effect. The advance was thrown into confusion and fell back about a mile. In the action of the 30th, the regiment was actively engaged. A correspondent writes:

"At 2 p. m. our brigade was ordered to the front and to form in two lines, the front line composed of the Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth, the second line of the Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth, and the Second U. S. Sharpshooters deployed as skirmishers. The men were eager for close work, and they were gratified to their hearts' content. The front line passed the skirmishers and charged double-quick, driving the enemy from the open field, at the point of the bayonet, up to within thirty yards of an old railroad embankment, behind which the enemy lay. Our position was an open field, without a cover of any kind, and for two hours the Thirtieth held that ground without a support. Four times the enemy moved back his shattered columns and replaced them with fresh troops. A short range battery was enflading our left and thinning our ranks with grape, and our own batteries were shelling our rear. One hundred rounds had been fired and the men were using the cartridges from the boxes of their dead comrades. Eight times had the colors fallen in the hands of the brave boys who carried them; thirty-six balls had passed through the flag, and its staff was shot into splinters; two hundred out of three

hundred and forty-one of our men were killed or wounded, and fourteen out of seventeen line officers had fallen, besides our gallant colonel, Edward Frisby. The regiment was compelled to fall back."

The regiment returned to its old camp on Upton's Hill, and from thence moved on the Maryland campaign. It reached Monocacy on the 13th, and on the 14th participated in the battle of South Mountain—General Hooker in command of the corps, General Hatch of the division, and Colonel Phelps of the brigade. The conduct of the entire brigade in this battle was highly commended. It was engaged in the severe contest for the possession of the crest on the left of the ravine. A correspondent writes:

"At the battle of South Mountain the regiment was 110 strong, ten of that number were killed and wounded. The rapid marches, scant supplies and intense heat had told fearfully upon our men and officers, so that on the 7th (the battle of Antietam) there were but forty-nine officers and men reported for duty. On the morning of the 18th of September, the flag that had waved over seven hundred and eighty men fifteen months before, now cast its shadows over twenty-seven men and officers, all that remained of the Thirtieth regiment for duty."

The regiment moved from Antietam to Sharpsburg, where it received two hundred recruits and five officers. On the 30th of October it again crossed the Potomac into Virginia at Berlin; crossed Bull Run mountain and drove the enemy out of Warrenton and occupied the town. From thence it marched to Brooks' Station, on the Falmouth and Aquia Creek Railroad, where it remained until the 12th of December.

On the 12th of December the regiment moved with the left grand division of the army, under General Franklin in the attack on Fredericksburg, General Reynolds in command of corps (First), General Doubleday of division (First), and Colonel Phelps of brigade (First). The First brigade was moved to the extreme front within rifle range, but was not advanced upon the enemy's works. It repulsed, however, several attempts of the enemy to turn the left flank of the army. During three days and nights the line of battle was not broken, although front was changed as often as twenty times in one day, to prevent the shifting batteries of the enemy from taking effect. On the night of the 15th the left grand division crossed the river to the north bank. Companies B, E and I, of the Thirtieth were left on picket, and were

not withdrawn until near daylight. The loss of the regiment was forty, in killed, wounded and missing.

The regiment spent the winter in camp at Belle Plain. On the 28th of April it marched, with its brigade, to the Rappahannock, crossed on the 29th, and participated in the movements of its division, and returned on the 5th with the loss of one killed. It left the field on the 28th of May, reached Albany on the 30th, and was mustered out on the 18th of June.

Statistics.

The statistics returned by the regiment are imperfect. From the official report the following items are taken of strength and loss on the dates named :

Sept. 14, 1862—	Strength.....	137
do do	killed.....	4
do do	wounded.....	6
Sept. 17, 1862—	strength.....	53
do do	killed.....	2
do do	wounded.....	11
do do	missing.....	1
Dec. 13, do	strength.....	406
do do	killed.....	23
do do	wounded.....	8
do do	missing.....	5

On the 10th of January, Lieutenant Colonel Chrysler reported that the regiment had received 270 recruits, which, added to its original enrollment (780) gave a total of 1050, and that it had then present for duty 397, showing a loss in killed, wounded, discharged, and absent sick, of 653. The following is a semi-official statement :

Whole number of men on rolls.....	1,154
Killed in battle.....	96
Died of disease.....	9
do accidents.....	3
Transferred to Seventy-sixth regiment.....	152
Discharged for disability.....	342
Mustered out.....	480
Absent sick.....	72
	<u>1,154</u>
Wounded in battle.....	231
Original members mustered out.....	196

The transfers to the Seventy-sixth regiment included five officers who were all either killed or wounded at Gettysburg.

NOTE FOR HISTORY OF THIRTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The plan of re-organizing and re-enlisting was originated by the officers

of this regiment. In March, 1863, when their term of service was nearly expired, the officers signed a memorial, offering and pledging the regiment, if allowed to go home as a regiment thirty days before their term of service expired, that they would re-enlist and return at end of leave, re-organized for the war. This memorial was shown to Senators Morgan and Harris, and presented to the Secretary of War by Col. Searing, and urged upon his attention by others (see letter in Albany Express, last of March, 1863), but the request was refused. In the following fall the plan was taken up by the Secretary of War, and regiments having nearly a year to serve were given from three to ten months of old enlistment and granted the furlough and privileges asked for by the officers of the Thirtieth.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-first regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., was organized at Palace Garden, in the city of New York, on the 21st of May, 1861, and was composed in part of volunteers recruited for the "Montezuma-Regiment," under Wm. H. Browne, and in part of volunteers for a regiment under Calvin E. Pratt. It also received two companies by transfer from the Thirty-sixth regiment. The companies of which it was composed were accepted and mustered as follows :

Co.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A	Capt. John J. S. Hassler	Order 408, May 3, 1861....	May 14, 1861
B	Capt. Leopold C. Newman	Order 409, May 3, 1861....	May 27, 1861
C	Capt. Alexis Raszewski.....	Order 410, May 3, 1861....	May 27, 1861
D	Capt. Michael O. McGarry.....	Order 552, May 8, 1861....	May 27, 1861
E	Capt. Edmund Johnson	Order 619, May 19, 1861....	May 27, 1861
F	Capt. Henry Witthack.....	Order 587, May 9, 1861....	May 27, 1861
G	Capt. August Heiss.....	Order 547, May 7, 1861....	May 27, 1861
H	Capt. David Lamb	Order 666, May 21, 1861....	May 27, 1861
I	Capt. John A. Rue.....	Order 672, May 24, 1861....	May 27, 1861
K	Capt. John H. Watts.....	Order 673, May 24, 1861....	June 13, 1861

At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 21st, it was "Resolved. That the companies commanded by Captains J. J. S. Hassler, Leopold C. Newman, Alexis Raszewski, M. O. McGarry, August Heiss, Henry Witthack, Edmund Johnson, Israel G. Atwood, Alexis M. Smith and David Lamb, formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier-General Yates, be numbered Thirty-one, and that the services of Calvin E. Pratt, as Colonel; Wm. H. Browne, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Addison Dougherty, as Major, be accepted, and their election confirmed."

The companies commanded by Captains Atwood and Smith were detached, and the companies commanded by Captains Rue and Watts were attached, (Special Orders 237). These transfers were

to and from the Thirty-sixth regiment. On the 8rd of June the regiment went into camp on Riker's Island; on the 14th, its field and staff officers were mustered by Captain S. B. Hayman, and on the 24th, it left for Washington, fully armed and equipped.

To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,458.90. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, was \$39,592.40, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. Col. Pratt contributed about \$3,000 toward recruiting expenses.

On the 12th of July, the regiment crossed into Virginia, and on the 19th, started in the Second Provisional brigade, (composed of the 16th, 18th, 31st and 32d), commanded by Colonel Davies, of the Sixteenth regiment, Fifth Division, (Miles' Reserve). On the 20th, it was in the advance, and encountered the Fifth and Sixth Alabama regiments, intrenched at the head of a steep road, near Fairfax Court House. After a brisk skirmish it drove the enemy from their breastworks, followed up their retreat rapidly and captured their camp, with a quantity of provisions and other articles. At night the regiment was detached from the brigade and sent forward to meet a body of the enemy who were endeavoring to effect a flank movement on the advance of the skirmishers of the regiment; the enemy withdrew. On the 21st it was engaged on the left of the army, in the battle of Bull Run, and had the honor of being complimented for saving Major Hunt's Regular batteries.*

On the return of the army to Washington, the regiment was temporarily assigned (Aug. 4th), to General Franklin's brigade, with the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-second. On the 25th of September it was assigned to Gen Newton's (Third) brigade, of General Franklin's division, with the Eighteenth and Thirty-second. In this brigade it made the advance on Munson's and Mason's Hill, on the 28th of September, and skirmished all the way beyond to Springfield. It then united with its brigade in the construction of Fort Ward, in which work it was engaged during the autumn and early winter of 1861-2.

Early in March, 1862, General Newton's brigade was made the Third in General Franklin's (First) division, of General McDowell's (First) corps. It participated in the advance on Manassas (March 10th), and then returned to Alexandria. In the latter part of April the division started under General McDowell, by way of Manassas, and by hard marching reached Catlett's Station, on the

* See official report of Colonel Pratt; Documents, p. 367, vol. II, Rebellion Record.

Manassas railroad. Here the division was detached and ordered to join General McClellan on the Peninsula. It returned to Alexandria, where it embarked; remained on transports several days, and landed at Brick House Point, (West Point), on the York river. On the 7th of May, the regiment was sent forward to meet the enemy. Almost alone and unsupported it encountered several brigades in dense wood. This was the key to the position and out of which all other regiments had been driven. For four hours it fought the enemy almost hand to hand, and drove him completely away. In this action it suffered the loss of several of its bravest men, and was highly complimented for its conduct in the official reports.

Soon after the affair at West Point, the division commanded by Gen. Franklin was made the Sixth corps. The command of the division (1st) fell upon Gen. Slocum. The brigade (3d) continued without change.

On the 27th of June, Gen. Slocum's division (under command of Gen. Newton) was sent to reinforce Gen. Porter's corps, and about half past 3 P. M., engaged in the battle of Gaines' Mill. The regiment was an active participant in this battle; fought until its ammunition was expended; lost its Colonel (Pratt) wounded, and many officers and men; charged and drove the enemy 700 yards through the woods to an open plain, and held the position until ordered back, and was the last to leave the front. In this battle the regiment lost 17 in killed, and 87 wounded.*

Slocum's division covered the rear of Porter's corps in the march towards the James river, and was engaged at Golding's Farm (June 28th) and Charles City Cross Roads (June 30th.) In the latter engagement, the regiment was under a most terrific artillery and infantry fire. The enemy was held in complete check, and Porter's command reached Malvern Hill, at which place (July 1st) the regiment completed its share of the "seven days' battles."

The regiment remained at Harrison's Landing until the 15th of August, when it started for Newport News; passed through Williamsburg and Yorktown and reached its destination on the 21st; embarked on the 22d, and arrived at Alexandria on the 23d. On the 28th, it was detached to guard the Fairfax railroad; advanced in the night to Burke's Station; drove the enemy from that place and succeeded in extinguishing the flames of a burning bridge,

* See report of Col. Matheson (who commanded the brigade in this battle), in connection with Thirty-second regiment.

which otherwise would have been destroyed, thus saving the bridge and telegraph. It remained on guard until all the army had fallen back on Alexandria.

On the 2d of September, the regiment went into Maryland, and on the 14th, was engaged in that portion of the battle of South Mountain, known as Crampton Gap, in which Gen. Slocum's division stormed the height, drove the enemy a mile beyond the battle ground, took a large number of prisoners, and encamped on the field. Its next action was at Antietam. Here, for two days, it was, while supporting batteries, subjected to a most furious and incessant shelling from the enemy's guns. It was the first regiment on that front which was ordered in the woods to follow up the enemy's retreat, where it skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy and took many prisoners.

The regiment moved with its division to the Rappahannock, and was in the advance on Fredericksburg, in December. In this movement the division was under the command of Gen. Brooks, and the corps under Gen. W. F. Smith. The regiment was detached from its brigade and assigned to the support of battery D, Second United States Artillery. While protecting this, it was ordered forward to support the New Jersey brigade, which had engaged the enemy and been driven back. It formed a line of battle under a heavy fire, checked the retreat of the new regiments, and then (in junction with a Vermont regiment) charged the enemy, who retired to his intrenched position. The ground taken was held until nightfall when the regiment was relieved. It returned with the army and encamped at White Oak church, from which place it moved in the "mud march" of January, and then went into winter quarters.

In the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment was selected as one of five distinguished for dash and courage, to form a Light brigade* in the Sixth corps. On the 28th of April it marched with this brigade to within a mile of the Rappahannock, and during the night assisted in the construction of the pontoon bridge. It was with the first troops of its brigade which crossed the river, where it assisted in driving the enemy from his rifle-pits on the bank. The Light brigade had the honor to open the battle of the 2d of May, when it drove back the enemy's pickets and gave the Sixth corps opportunity to form. On the 3d it formed in line of

* The Light brigade was composed of the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, Thirty-first New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, Forty-third New York, and Third Ind. Battery N. Y. Artillery, and was under command of Brigadier General Calvin E. Pratt, formerly colonel of the Thirty-first New York.

battle at 2 A. M., and moved to the front of the enemy's works in the rear of Fredericksburg, where it lay down. At 1 P. M. the charge was sounded and the brigade dashed on to Marye's Heights. The action was short but decisive, and the State colors of the regiment were the first in the enemy's works, riddled in its passage thither by a whole charge of grape shot. The brigade soon started in pursuit of the retreating enemy, advanced about two miles and found its (Brook's) division engaged; formed in line of battle and advanced to within supporting distance. The enemy were repulsed at this point by the artillery. On the 4th it was at the front all day, but was not engaged. At night the brigade was left to cover the retreat of the army, but was surprised and the regiment lost about 100 men in prisoners, together with all its knapsacks, &c. It returned to its old camp on the 5th, having borne the lion's portion in the fighting by the Light brigade.

The Light brigade was soon after broken up, and the regiments of which it was composed returned to their old commands. The regiment remained in camp until the 21st of May, when it returned to New York and was there mustered out of service.

Authorization to re-organize the regiment was issued to Colonel Frank Jones, June 3d, 1863. A number of recruits were received under this order, but were subsequently consolidated with the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment and with the Fifth regiment battalion.

Statistics.

The statistics of the regiment have not been furnished complete. On leaving the State it had a total of 802 officers and men. On the 1st of January, 1862, it had 830, and received during the year 93 recruits—total to January, 1863, 923. There were very few desertions from the regiments, and the members lost to its rolls by reason of sickness and as prisoners of war, were quite small. It was always at the front, and so severe were its losses in battle and by wounds, that out of the 923 men received prior to January, 1863, only about 200 remained to be mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. The regiment was never broken, and maintained a high reputation for discipline and tactics. Most of its old members, both officers and men, re-entered the service after the Thirty-first was mustered out.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The organization of this regiment was commenced under the synonym of "First California Regiment," with the design of placing it under the command of Senator E. D. Baker, of California. In

effecting the organization, however, a misunderstanding arose which led to the withdrawal of several of the officers, and the organization of an independent regiment.* The companies composing the regiment were recruited and accepted as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A	Ithaca.....	Capt. Jerome Rowo	Order 335, May 1, 1861
B	Amsterdam.....	Capt. Charles Hubbs.....	Order 237, April 26, 1861
C	Johinstown.....	Capt. Barry J. Hays	Order 530, May 7, 1861
D	Amsterdam.....	Capt. Elisha S. Youngs....	Order 585, May 9, 1861
E	New York and Tompkins co	Capt. Ross A. Fish.....	Order 636, May 14, 1861
F	New York	Capt. Jas. H. Butler	Order 638, May 14, 1861
G	New York	Capt. Russell Myers.....	Order 639, May 15, 1861
H† ...	Tarrytown.....	Capt. William Chalmers...	Order 353, May 2, 1861
I	Ithaca.....	Capt. John Whitlock	Order 513, May 7, 1861
K	New York.....	Capt. Wm. H. Robinson...	Order 629, May 13, 1861

The regiment was organized on the 14th of May, 1861, by order of Brigadier General Yates, under Special Orders 187. In effecting this organization the claims of Messrs. Matheson and Pinto to the command being regarded as equal, were decided by lot in favor of the former. An election was then held and Roderick Matheson was elected colonel; Francis E. Pinto lieutenant-colonel; and George F. Lemon, major. At a meeting of the State board, on the 22d, it was "*Resolved*, That the companies * * formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier General Yates, and in which an election has been held by his order, be recognized and numbered No. 32, and that the services of Roderick Matheson as colonel, Francis E. Pinto as lieutenant-colonel, and George F. Lemon as major, be accepted, and their election confirmed." By Special Orders 215 (May 22, 1861) Colonel Matheson was ordered to report to General Yates for duty, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The original headquarters of the regiment were at 950 Broadway, New York. By order of General Yates it was moved, May 16th to "camp Yates," New Dorp, Staten Island. The field and staff were mustered on the 31st of May, and the several companies on the 31st May and 13th of June, by Capt. M. Cogswell, U. S. A. The regiment was supplied with U. S. percussion muskets, model of 1842, (subsequently exchanged for Springfield muskets and Springfield rifles), and with uniforms, tents, &c. To assist in its organization the Union Defense Committee, expended \$1,303, and the State \$38,597.42, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

* Senator Baker subsequently commanded the Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, and was killed at Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861.

† Transferred from Seventeenth regiment.

The regiment left the State on the 29th of June and arrived in Washington on the 1st of July. It crossed the Potomac on the 8th and went into encampment near Fort Ellsworth, two miles and a half from Alexandria. Here it was assigned to the Second brigade, (Col. Davies), Fifth division, (Col. Miles). On the 15th it advanced with the army towards Centreville, and encamped on the Braddock road; on the 16th surprised and routed an Alabama regiment, and captured eight of their number near Fairfax Court House; on the 17th encamped at night in the valley south of Centreville; on the 20th the left wing, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pinto, made a reconnoissance to Blackburn's Ford, found the enemy strongly entrenched and returned to camp at 8 P. M.; on the 21st at 2 A. M., received orders to be in readiness to march, and marched at 6 A. M. to the scene of action, where it was assigned to the support of a battery on the left of the line. It retired from the field about 6 P. M., and covered the retreat until it reached Centreville Heights, where it was formed into a hollow square and repulsed a large force of the enemy's cavalry. It reached its former encampment on the 22d, and upon calling the roll only one man was found missing.

On the 21st of August companies K and D established the first line of pickets beyond Munson's Hill. About this time it was assigned to General Newton's (Third) brigade, of General Franklin's division, with the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Thirty-first New York, and with this brigade made the reconnoissance in force to Munson's Hill on the 28th of September. During the fall and early winter it assisted in the construction of Fort Ward, and went into winter quarters with its brigade.

On the 10th of March the regiment took part in the general advance upon Centreville and Manassas—its brigade forming part of General Franklin's division of General McDowell's First corps. On the 9th of April it reached Catlett's Station. Here General Franklin's division was detached from General McDowell's corps and returned to Alexandria, where (April 17th) it embarked on transports for the Peninsula campaign. It arrived in Poquosin bay on the 19th, where, after a few days it disembarked and encamped until May 4th, when it re-embarked and proceeded up the river to opposite Yorktown, from whence on the 5th, it proceeded to West Point. At 2 P. M. on the 6th, the division landed. "At about 9 A. M. on the 7th, a large force of the enemy appeared,

consisting of Whiting's division and other troops, and between 10 and 11 A. M. they attacked the part of the line held by Newton's brigade. The action continued until 3 P. M., when the enemy retired, all his attacks having been repulsed.* In this action the Thirty-second was the most heavily engaged. In the early part of the engagement it sent out three companies as skirmishers, while the remainder of the regiment supported Hexhamer's battery. It was soon after ordered to sweep the woods in front of its position at all hazards. An advance was immediately made in line of battle, the right resting upon a deep morass, thus guarding against any attempt of the enemy to make a flank movement on the right. After advancing about a quarter of a mile the enemy ("Hampton's Legion" and the "Louisiana Tigers") was encountered, and fierce fire opened on the regiment. The action was sustained with great gallantry, and the enemy driven from the field. Although other troops of the brigade were engaged, almost the entire loss fell upon the Thirty-second.

On the 7th of May, Franklin's division was organized as the Sixth corps, under command of Gen. Franklin, and Gen. Slocum succeeded to the command of the division (1st.) The brigade (3d) remained under Gen. Newton without change. The regiment left West Point on the 10th; passed through Cumberland, White House Point, Tunstall's Station and Coal Harbor, and reached New Market Bridge on the 25th. Here it encamped on the farm of Dr. Gaines, near Gaines' Mill. On the 18th of June it crossed the Chickahominy at Woodbury's Bridge, and encamped near Smith's division.

The battle of Gaines' Mill occurred on the 27th of June.† The part taken by the regiment in this action is stated in its official report of Col. Matheson, July 5th, as follows :

"The Thirty-second, Eighteenth and Thirty-first New York, and the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were ordered to cross the Chickahominy to the support of Porter's division, who was keeping in check an advance of the enemy upon his lines. The regiment arrived upon the field of battle about four o'clock P. M. At this time orders were received to so place the Thirty-second and Eighteenth regiments upon the field as in my discretion I deemed best, when they immediately went to relieve the Massa-

*McClellan's Report, p. 92.

† The brigade in this action was under command of Col. Matheson of the Thirty-second New York, and the division under Gen. Newton.

achusetts regiments, who were occupying a position upon an eminence, in front of a belt of woods which protected the enemy's front line in that locality. This position the Thirty-second and Eighteenth retained against the assaults of superior forces until I was compelled to send my Adjutant to report our situation, as well as the want of ammunition. In the meantime, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto to bring up the Thirty-first regiment, who were lying in a deep cut to the left of our position. Ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto to take charge of the Thirty-second and Eighteenth regiments, I instantly led the Thirty-first forward to meet the enemy, who appeared in large force on our right flank. This position was held until sufficient time had elapsed for the Thirty-second and Eighteenth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pinto, to change their position, when I ordered the Major of the Thirty-first (the Colonel being wounded) to retire, keeping up the fire until he reached a position behind the fence, lying along the road or deep cut. Orders were then given for the Thirty-second and Eighteenth to retire into the woods skirting our left, which position they held until the enemy appeared in such force upon our left as compelled us to retire, which they all did in good order, and formed in line of battle on the brow of the hill across the road leading to Woodbury's Bridge, where we remained until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 28th, when orders were received to return across the Chickahominy. Both officers and men behaved nobly during the entire action. The loss sustained in killed, wounded and missing was fifty-eight."

During the battle of White Oak Swamp (June 30), the regiment supported Hexhamer's battery. It was under a heavy artillery fire from 12 o'clock M., until dark, and was then ordered to guard the out-posts against any surprise of the enemy, as well as to protect and guard the transportation and supply trains of the division. It also supported the same battery at Turkey Bend (July 1st) during the battle of Malvern Hill. It arrived at Harrison's Landing about 6 A. M., on the 2d of July.

The regiment left Harrison's Landing on the 16th of August; crossed the Chickahominy on the 17th; passed through Williamsburg on the 18th; arrived at Yorktown on the 19th; marched through the village of Warwick Court House on the 20th; reached Newport News on the 21st, and there embarked (22d) on the steamer Daniel Webster, in company with the Eighteenth regiment; landed at Alexandria on the 24th, and marched up the Lit

the River turnpike to near the seminary and encamped; marched for the front on the 29th; reached Centreville at 4 P. M., on the 30th, and was assigned to Centreville Heights as one of the reserve regiments. From this position it fell back with the army to Alexandria.*

The Maryland campaign opened on the 6th of September. The regiment moved with its brigade during the night of the 6th, crossed the Long Bridge, and in the morning reached Tenallytown; passed through Rockville on the 8th; Darnestown on the 9th; Downesville on the 11th; Urbanna on the 12th, and arrived at Burkettsville, near Crampton Gap, on the 14th, about 2 o'clock, P. M. The action of the regiment in this battle, as well as in the battle at Antietam on the 17th, is reported as follows:

"Sept. 14. At 4 o'clock, P. M., the brigade to which the regiment is attached was deployed in two lines of attack. The Thirty-second was in front and advanced in line of battle over numerous fences, under a shower of shot and shell, preserving their line in perfect order, and halting about one hundred yards from the enemy's line, who were protected by a stone wall running along the base of the hill, known as Crampton Gap, until the lines on the right and left of the regiment were properly formed for the final assault. The time thus occupied was about fifteen minutes, when the order was given to charge. The regiment advanced at a double quick, with the greatest impetuosity and courage, leaping the stone wall that protected the enemy, breaking their line. The enemy panic-stricken, fled up the mountain side, the regiment gallantly pursuing them, meeting and breaking fresh lines of the enemy, who poured a murderous volley upon our advancing troops. Undaunted they still pressed on, routing the strong reserve in the Gap, and finally achieving one of the most brilliant victories of the war. These results were not consummated without severe loss. At least 25 per cent. of our right were either killed or wounded. It was in this battle that our Colonel and Major were mortally wounded, both of whom have since died. The loss sustained by the regiment was fifty-nine, in killed and wounded.

"September 17. The regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Pinto, after a rapid march of eight miles, arrived on the battle field at Antietam Valley about 11 o'clock A. M. The brigade

* See History of Eighteenth regiment.

was deployed in four lines of attack—the Thirty-second regiment in the front line, immediately in front of the batteries of the corps, and within two hundred yards of the enemy, on the extreme right of the line, which had been taken and re-taken three times that morning. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept up a terrific fire, shot falling and shell bursting all around our position. The men, clinging close to mother earth, escaped with but small loss. The regiment occupied this position until the morning of the 19th, throwing out skirmishers by day and pickets by night, when it was discovered that the enemy had retired from our front. The loss sustained by the regiment was five wounded.”

From Antietam the regiment moved with its division to near Shepardstown Ford, and from thence to Bakersville, where it remained about one month. On the 29th of October, the corps moved on another advance into Virginia; crossed the mountain at Crampton Gap on the 31st, and arrived at Berlin; crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 2d of November, and from thence continued the march; passed through Percyville on the 3d; reached Union on the 4th; passed Upperville on the 5th, and encamped on the 6th at White Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad; on the 9th, crossed Bull Run mountains to New Baltimore; on the 17th, reached Catlett's Station, and, on the 18th, Stafford Court-House. From Stafford Court-House it marched to near Belle Plain Landing, and there encamped.

Meanwhile some changes had occurred in the command. Army Grand divisions were organized; the left (Third) under General Franklin. The corps (Sixth) came under General W. F. Smith. General Newton had succeeded General Slocum in command of the division, and had in turn been succeeded by General Brooks; and Col. Matheson, who commanded the brigade at Crampton Gap, and was mortally wounded in that action, had been succeeded by Colonel J. J. Bartlett (now Brevet Major General) of the Twenty-seventh N. Y.

The brigade reached the Rappahannock on the 11th of December, about 4 p. m. On the 12th it was ordered to cross the river at a point about two miles below the city of Fredericksburg, as a part of General Franklin's Left Grand division. The subsequent action of the regiment is reported as follows:

“The brigade crossed the river, at the point indicated, under cover of a dense fog.” The Eighteenth N. Y. Vols. was deployed as skirmishers. The Thirty-second N. Y. occupied its old position

in the front line, and was ordered to advance. The enemy's skirmishers fell back, and the regiment advanced until it reached the enemy's main line, where a halt was ordered. At about 12 o'clock, *m.*, the fog lifted, discovering to the enemy our position, who immediately opened upon us a severe artillery fire from the range of hills in our front. Their fire was incessant for nearly two hours, but done little damage, as the regiment was sheltered by a rise of ground in front of which they took position. There the regiment remained until the next morning, the men suffering severely from cold and want of shelter.

"December 13th. Regiment relieved by fresh troops. About nine o'clock our right and left became engaged. Everything remained quiet in front until about one o'clock, *p. m.*, when the enemy made an attack upon the First New Jersey brigade, which was occupying our front line. The Fifteenth New Jersey broke and retired in disorder, when the Thirty-first and Thirty-second New York Vols. were ordered to advance and check the enemy's progress, which was done in a gallant manner. The enemy immediately fell back. Night closing in upon us, all further operations were suspended for the day.

"December 14th. Everything remained quiet along the line, except occasional picket firing.

"December 15th. Regiment detailed to the front for picket duty. Nothing occurred to disturb the quiet which reigned along the lines of the previous day.

"December 16th. About three o'clock, *a. m.*, received orders to withdraw the regiment from picket duty, and start, without noise, and re-cross the Rappahannock, which was successfully accomplished before daylight—the entire army having crossed nearly two hours previous to the crossing of this regiment. Too much praise cannot be awarded the officers and men of the regiment for the manner in which they carried out the order of withdrawal, all knowing and feeling that they were alone upon this part of the field, and with no reserve to fall back or rely upon. The loss sustained by the regiment was one killed and three wounded."

The regiment returned to camp near Belle Plain, and remained until the 20th of January, when it participated in the second advance under General Burnside, and reached Banks' Ford. The movement was defeated, it will be remembered, by the heavy fall of rain, which rendered the roads impassable, and won for the

movement the title of the "mud march." The regiment then went into winter quarters, with picket and camp duties and occasional reviews.

Soon after General Hooker succeeded to the command of the army several changes were made in the brigade and corps. Grand divisions were abolished. General Sedgwick succeeded General Smith in command of the Sixth corps, (Feb, 5th, 1863). General Russell succeeded to the command of the Third brigade, from which the Thirty-first regiment was detached for the Independent Light brigade, organized in the First division, under General Pratt; and the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was transferred to the brigade.

The brigade moved on the 28th of April, to the bank of the Rappahannock, where it was assigned to the duty of crossing the river in boats during the night, and cover the building of the pontoon bridges. A delay occurred, however, and the boats did not start until day-dawn on the 1st of May. The movement was effected in good order. The enemy were driven from their rifle-pits and entrenchments thrown up, covering the subsequent operations. On the 2d, the brigade advanced half a mile; and on the 3d, the Thirty-second and Eighteenth New York, lay in position supporting battery D, Second U. S. Artillery, near the ruins of the Barnard house, where they were shelled four hours by the enemy. At 1 p. m. the Thirty-second and Eighteenth marched into Fredericksburg and bivouacked in the streets until 5 p. m., when they advanced out about four miles on the plank road towards Chancellorsville. The brigade was got together in the evening at Salem Church, and remained in this position until the afternoon of the 4th, when the Sixth corps retreated to Banks' Ford, a distance of five miles, and crossed in the night under fire from the enemy's batteries. On the 5th, 6th and 7th, rested near the ford, and on the 8th returned to winter camp.

The regiment left the field on the 25th of May, and reached New York on the 27th, where it was mustered out.

Statistics.

The statistics of the regiment are imperfect. It left for the field with 842 officers and men, and reported 730 as its strength on the first of September following. On the first of January, 1863, it reported as follows :

Number of enlisted men at organization	797
do of recruits received	243
	<hr/>
Total	1,040
	<hr/> <hr/>
Discharged	155
Deserted	71
Missing in action	1
Promoted	11
Transferred	5
Dropped by General Orders	132
Deaths	38
Killed in action or died of wounds	34
Present and absent on leave	581
	1,040
	<hr/> <hr/>
Wounded in action	127
On extra duty	47
Sick	9
Musicians	13
Number of effective men present	397
	<hr/>
Total	593
	<hr/> <hr/>

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-third regiment infantry N. Y. S. V., or "Ontario Regiment," was organized at Elmira, by order of General Van Valkenburgh, on the 17th of May, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited as follows:

Company A.—Seneca Falls; recruiting commenced in April; George M. Guion elected captain May 9th; left for Elmira May 16th.

Company B.—Palmyra; recruiting commenced April 20th; Joseph W. Corning elected captain April 28th; left for Elmira May 16th.

Company C.—Waterloo; "Waterloo Wright Guards," Captain John F. Aikens; sworn into State service April 26th; left for Elmira April 30th.

Company D.—Canandaigua; elected J. R. Cutler captain April 28th; left for Elmira May 10th.

Company E.—Geneseo; Captain Wilson B. Warford; mustered in May 4th; left for Elmira May 15th.

Company F.—Nunda; recruiting commenced April 19th; elected James M. McNair captain May 6th; left for Elmira May 18th.

Company G.—Buffalo; "Richmond Guards," Captain T. B. Hamilton; subsequently Captain Thaddeus Bodine.

Company H.—Geneva; Captain Calvin Walker; mustered in April 25th; left for Elmira May 3d.

Company I.—Penn Yan; Captain James M. Letts; recruiting commenced April 27th; left for Elmira May 18th.

Company K.—Seneca Falls; Captain Patrick McGraw; recruiting commenced April 9th; left for Elmira May 22d.

The official record of company acceptances and muster is as follows:

Co.	Captains named in acceptance.	Date of acceptance.	Date of U. S. muster.
A....	George M. Guion.....	Order 579, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
B....	Joseph W. Corning.....	Order 592, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
C....	John F. Aikens.....	Order 299, April 30, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
D....	John R. Cutler.....	Order 508, May 7, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
E....	Wilson B. Warford.....	Order 578, May 9, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
F....	James M. McNair.....	Order 610, May 13, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
G....	Thaddeus Bodine.....	Order 300, April 30, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
H....	Calvin Walker.....	Order 345, May 1, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
I....	James M. Letts.....	Order 629, May 14, 1861..	July 6, from May 22
K....	Patrick McGraw.....	Order 655, May 18, 1861..	July 6, from May 22

The officers of eight companies met at Elmira, on the 17th of May, in informal organization. On the 21st the organization was rendered complete by the election of Robert F. Taylor as colonel; Calvin Walker as lieutenant colonel; and Robert J. Mann as major. On the 22d of May the State Military Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the companies of Captains J. R. Cutler, Calvin Walker, Patrick McGraw, John F. Aikens, Thaddeus Bodine, Jas. M. Letts, George M. Guion, Joseph W. Corning, W. B. Warford, and James M. McNair, formed into a regiment by order of Brigadier General Van Valkenburgh, be confirmed as a regiment numbered 33; that the election of Robert F. Taylor as colonel, Calvin Walker as lieutenant-colonel, and Robert J. Mann as major, be confirmed and their services accepted."

Special Orders 217, of the same date, recited this action and ordered Colonel Taylor to report for duty to General Van Valkenburgh, and to hold his regiment in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States, which muster was made by Capt. L. Sitgreaves, U. S. A., on the 6th of July, for two years from May 22d.

The regiment was armed with United States percussion muskets,

pattern of 1842, calibre 69; supplied with uniforms, camp equipage and tents. While at Elmira it was presented with a regimental banner by the ladies of Canandaigua, through Mrs. Chesebro, which was received with appropriate ceremonies. To assist in the organization of the companies the citizens of the localities in which they were raised made liberal contributions. The expenditure on the part of the State, on account of the regiment, up to August 15, 1861, was \$42,112.06, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Elmira for Washington on the 8th of July, via Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore, and arrived on the 9th; was assigned to temporary quarters, and on the 10th marched out on Seventh street about two and one-half miles and established "camp Granger." It remained here for about one month. Toward evening on the 21st of July, during the battle of Bull Run, it received marching orders and moved in the direction of Long Bridge. On reaching the Treasury building, however, the order was countermanded and it returned to camp.

On the 6th of August the regiment broke camp and proceeding through Georgetown, along the river road, took up a new position near the reservoir, about half a mile from Chain Bridge, and camped on the ground known as "Camp Lyon." It was here brigaded with the Third Vermont and Sixth Maine, under Colonel (since General) W. F. Smith. The Second Vermont was subsequently added to the brigade. The time was principally employed in drilling, constructing rifle-pits and a redoubt mounting three guns.

On the 3d of September a detachment of fifty-two men, from companies C and D, crossed the river and proceeded as far as Langley. In the evening the entire brigade crossed over the Long Bridge. Other troops crossed the same evening, and eighteen hundred axes were immediately at work felling trees and clearing sites for Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen. In three days time heavy siege guns were mounted. During the construction of the forts, the camp was known as "camp Advance." The regiment moved from this camp to "camp Ethan Allen," where a re-organization of brigades occurred, under which the Thirty-third was brigaded (Third brigade) with the Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York, and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Colonel Stevens, as a part of the division under General W. F. Smith.

On the 29th of September Smith's division moved up the Lew-

insville turnpike to Makell's Hill, where it formed in line of battle, with Mott's battery in front, supported by the Thirty-third. A few shots were fired from this battery, dispersing a body of the enemy's cavalry. Soon after, the enemy opened a warm artillery fire along the whole line, which was responded to by our batteries. Many of the enemy's missiles struck among the Thirty-third, but no one of the regiment was injured.

On the 10th of October the division again moved to Makell's Hill and formed in line of battle, skirmishers being thrown out in front. On the 11th, advanced half a mile, where the regiment established "Camp Griffin," and remained during the winter. While here it was employed in reconnoissances (with two skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry), slashing timber, reviews, picket duty, &c. Several changes occurred in the brigade during October. Colonel Stevens was detached with the Seventy-ninth New York, and Colonel Taylor took charge of the brigade until relieved by General Brennan. General Brennan was soon after detached with the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. General Brooks now commanded the brigade for a few days, and the Eighty-sixth New York supplied the place of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania. General Davidson succeeded General Brooks. The Eighty-sixth New York was returned to General Carey's division, and the Seventy-seventh New York assigned to the vacancy in the Third brigade.

On the 10th of March, 1862, at 3½ A. M., the regiment moved in the advance towards Manassas—Smith's division being the second in General Keyes' Fourth corps, and the Third brigade, under General Davidson, being composed of the Thirty-third, Seventy-seventh and Forty-ninth New York, and the Seventh Maine. The Third brigade encamped for the night at Flint Hill, and remained there four days. Meanwhile it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned Manassas, and that a change in the direction of the advance on Richmond had been determined upon. On the 15th, Smith's division resumed the line of march, passed through Fairfax and encamped at Cloud's Mills, near Alexandria. On the 23d the regiment marched to Alexandria and embarked on steamers for Fortress Monroe, reached Old Point Comfort on the 25th, disembarked and marched through the village of Hampton to the James River and encamped.

On the 27th of March, Smith's division marched to Watts' Creek, a small hamlet near Big Bethel, dispersed a company of

the enemy's cavalry, and returned on the 28th and encamped about two miles north of Newport News. Two other expeditions were sent out to Watts' Creek, the first composed of two companies of the Thirty-third, and the second of the Third brigade. On the 4th of April the army commenced moving in the direction of Yorktown. During the afternoon of that day, the regiment reached Young's Mills, where it occupied the huts which the enemy had left in the morning. On the 5th it reached Lee's Mills, where skirmishing and artillery firing immediately commenced and continued for several days. The position occupied by the division was found to be unnecessarily exposed, and it was ordered to fall back a short distance. The Thirty-third was the last to leave the front where it had maintained its position under the hottest of the enemy's fire for fifty-four hours, and lost in wounded one officer and several privates. On the 11th of April, the brigade moved one mile and a half nearer Yorktown, and encamped directly in front of the enemy's fortifications, where it built corduroy roads, slashed timber, etc., until General Smith made the unsuccessful attempt to cross the Warwick River with the Vermont brigade, when it moved a mile and a half to the right, where it remained until the evacuation of Yorktown. Here the regiment was engaged in reconnoissances, constructing rifle-pits and earth-works.

On the 4th of May, Smith's division crossed Warwick Creek and pushed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The regiment, however, was delayed through mistake, and did not march until 5 P. M. It bivouacked for the night seven miles east of Williamsburg, and did not reach its division until after the battle of Williamsburg had opened. About 11 o'clock, General Hancock, temporarily commanding the Third brigade with his own, was ordered to the right of the division to turn the enemy's position. In executing this order the Thirty-third marched about two miles to the right, crossed King's creek on a high dam, and soon after halted near an abandoned redoubt. Here it was actively engaged in skirmish line until evening, when the enemy moved in force on General Hancock's position. Three companies of the regiment were then occupying the abandoned redoubt. The advance of the enemy appeared irresistible. The right and left of General Hancock's line wavered and the members of several regiments retreated across the dam. At this juncture Lieutenant Colonel Corning suggested to Colonel Taylor that a "charge"

was the only thing that could check the enemy. The charge was ordered, and Lieutenant Colonel Corning, with his three companies, sprang forward on the double-quick. Incited by this gallant example of three companies charging a whole division, other regiments followed. Fearing that they had underrated our force, the enemy broke and fled in confusion. It was a most daring exploit, and decided the fortunes of the day on the left. On the evening of the 7th General McClellan rode into camp and addressed the regiment as follows:

“Officers and soldiers of the Thirty-third: I have come to thank you in person for gallant conduct on the field of battle on the 5th instant. I will say to you what I have said to other regiments engaged with you. All did well—did all I could expect. But you did more; you behaved like veterans. You are veterans—veterans of a hundred battles could not have done better. Those on your left fought well; but you won the day! You were at the right point, did the right thing, and at the right time. You shall have Williamsburg inscribed on your banner.”

A delay of three or four days occurred at Williamsburg. The Thirty-third broke camp, on the 9th, for the Chickahominy, and camped at “Burnt Ordinary;” passed New Kent Court-House on the 11th, and was nearly two weeks in reaching the Chickahominy. On reaching White House, a reorganization of the corps was made—the divisions of General Franklin and General Smith being united under General Franklin as the Sixth corps. The position of Smith’s division had hitherto been in the left wing of the army, but by the change in the corps organizations, it was brought to the extreme right, in which position it continued in the advance on Richmond.

On the 25th of May occurred the battle of Mechanicsville. General Stoneman had pushed forward to this place on the 23d, supported by Gen. Davidson’s brigade, and encountered “Howell Cobb’s brigade.” A part of the Thirty-third was on picket until the 24th, when the infantry pushed on to Mechanicsville. Three companies of the Thirty-third were deployed as skirmishers, and discovered the enemy drawn up in the principal street, and in a neighboring grove. The whole brigade now moved up, and the skirmishers of the Thirty-third were, for a time, exposed to our own as well as to the fire of the enemy. A heavy artillery fire was soon concentrated on the buildings in which the enemy had taken shelter, and compelled an exodus on their part. General

Davidson ordered a charge, and the Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh rushed forward and drove the enemy out of the village. Detachments from the Thirty-third and other regiments held the village during the night, and on the following day rejoined the brigade at Beaver Dam.

The brigade moved from Beaver Dam on the 26th of May, and encamped on the Gaines' Farm, where it remained until the 5th of June, when the division was ordered to cross the Chickahominy and encamp on Golden's Farm. The brigade took the advance and crossed the river at "Dispatch Station," being compelled to march fifteen miles to reach a point only three miles opposite its old encampment. When the Thirty-third arrived at Golden's Farm, a brisk skirmish had already commenced with the enemy. Our artillery immediately opened fire and the enemy retreated. The division went into camp and remained until the 28th of June. While here, the regiment built Fort Davidson, and constructed numerous rifle-pits.

During the battle at Gaines' Mill, on the 27th, a portion of Franklin's corps was sent to the support of Gen. Porter. Smith's division, however, remained on Golden's Farm. On the 28th Colonel Taylor moved, with a portion of his command, to relieve and support the picket line. He had barely reached the picket, however, before the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire from twenty pieces upon the camp. The camp-guard, sick, etc., immediately sought refuge behind the earthworks, and remained during the pitiless shower of shot and shell. After an hour the enemy advanced and drove in the picket line, which retreated in good order to the breastworks. The enemy, flushed with success, moved steadily forward until within a few yards of the breastwork, when they were met with sheets of fire from well-directed guns, and broke and fled in great disorder. The enemy reformed and again moved to the attack, and were again repulsed. Under the third attempt, Col. Lamar, of the Eighth Georgia, who led the enemy, was killed, while Mott's battery, which had come up, opened an enfilading fire, and sent the enemy flying in all directions. Gen. Davidson, in his report of the affair, said:

"The Thirty-third New York Volunteers, Colonel Taylor, of my brigade, then on picket, in conjunction with the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania (two companies), Colonel Irwin, had the honor of repulsing the enemy most handsomely. The conduct of the Thirty-third New York, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and Seventh Maine, under

this terrible, concentrated fire, which took us completely by surprise, was all that could be desired."

The right wing of the Thirty-third was again detailed on picket on the night of the 28th. During the night Captain McNair, under Gen. Davidson's orders, destroyed the camp equipage of the entire brigade. Companies A and F relieved C, D and I at 1 o'clock, A. M. Meanwhile the retreat had commenced, and regiment after regiment disappeared in the distance, and the picket was left alone in front of the enemy. It maintained its position, however, until after day-dawn, almost feeling the breath of the advancing enemy, and retired on signal.

The division marched two miles on Sunday morning, keeping on the high lands which skirt the Chickahominy, in order to protect the right. It halted about one mile to the right of Savage's Station, and after remaining in line of battle a few moments, fell back to the station. The pioneers of the Thirty-third were here detailed to assist in destroying stores, and soon lighted the heavens with costly fires. After remaining two hours in the woods around the station, the brigade marched two miles to the rear, where the men helped themselves to new clothing from a quantity of quartermaster's stores that had been left for want of transportation. It then returned to the station to support General Brooks, who had become engaged with the enemy. The battle lasted until an hour after sunset, when a brilliant cavalry charge totally routed and put to flight the rebels. At 10 o'clock in the evening the brigade again moved to the rear, towards White Oak swamp.

General Davidson fell under sun-stroke on the 29th, and Colonel Taylor succeeded to the command of the brigade. The march during the night was one of great fatigue and confusion. Regiments and brigades were broken up and mingled together, and at White Oak swamp bridge each regiment pushed ahead pell-mell, in order to get over first. Colonel Taylor's brigade got together about 6 A. M., and started on the road to Harrison's Landing. After proceeding a short distance it halted and stacked arms. Suddenly, as the men were receiving rations, the roar of cannon broke the stillness and shot and shell fell in a shower. Under cover of the forest on the opposite side of the swamp, the enemy had planted his batteries in close proximity, and obtained a perfect range of our forces. A momentary panic ensued, but the men were speedily put in line and repulsed every attempt of the enemy to cross the swamp.

About half past eight P. M., the enemy's fire slackened, and the division withdrew, leaving only a picket line in the enemy's front.

The division reached Malvern Hill an hour after daylight on the 1st of July. Here every alternate man was selected as skirmishers, and the others permitted to sleep. The battle of Malvern Hill was in the meantime being fought, continuing from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. The regiment was ordered in from picket and permitted a few hours' rest, and then sent to the front to support Ayers' battery. It had hardly taken position behind the guns, however, before it was ordered to move on. Reaching a large wheat field, a portion of the army was found drawn up in a hollow square, expecting an attack, but no enemy appeared. The regiment here joined its brigade under Colonel Taylor, and proceeded on towards Harrison's Landing, where it arrived about 2 P. M.

On the 16th of August, Smith's division took up the line of march for Newport News. General Davidson having been transferred to the west, and Colonel Taylor being absent on recruiting service, the command of the brigade fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, of the Thirty-third, and subsequently upon Colonel Von Vegesack, of the Twentieth New York. The brigade reached Hampton on the 21st of August, and embarked on the 22d on board the steamers Vanderbilt and Empire city; anchored at Aquia creek the same day, but did not land; proceeded to Alexandria on the 24th, and went into camp at Fort Ellsworth. On the 29th, the Sixth corps moved to Annandale; on the 30th, to Fairfax Court House, and from thence to Cub Run. Here the countermarch was ordered to Centreville. The Thirty-third left the front about 7 P. M., on Monday, and halted one mile west of Fairfax Court House. After sleeping two hours, moved back with its division to the front, and constituted the rear guard of the retreating forces. About 10 A. M. it was withdrawn, and reached its old camping ground at Alexandria at 10 P. M.

The Sixth corps moved on the evening of the 6th of September, and marched until 2 A. M. of the 7th when it halted at Tenallytown, resumed the march at 5 P. M., and continued for six miles; marched through Rockville on the 8th, and bivouacked four miles east of Darnestown; moved to Seneca creek on the 9th; to Barnsville and Sugar Loaf Mountain on the 11th, and to Monocacy Bridge on the 12th. On the 13th, the Thirty-third and Twentieth, New York, were ordered forward to drive the enemy out of Jefferson's

Pass. The enemy fell back and were followed a mile beyond the village of Jefferson. The remainder of the division came up and bivouacked for the night. The brigade was now under command of Col. Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania.

In the battles of the 14th of September, the Sixth corps, under Gen. Franklin, was assigned to the duty of taking Crampton Gap. How thoroughly this duty was performed, is too well understood to require repetition here. During the engagement, the Thirty-third and other regiments of the Third brigade, supported Gen. Brooks, dashed up the woody summit, charged the battery at the left of the pass, and captured two guns, together with numerous prisoners. It then moved down the west side of the mountain and bivouacked at the foot in Pleasant Valley. The next day the corps stood to arms at sunrise, to march to the relief of Harper's Ferry, but the surrender of that post by Col. Miles was soon announced, and the corps was directed to other duties.

The Sixth corps left Pleasant Valley at daylight on the 17th, and marched rapidly to the battle-field of Antietam. It arrived just as our lines were being overwhelmed. The Third brigade and two others pressed forward, put the enemy to flight, and established the lines far in advance of where they had been at the opening of the fight. But this success cost dear. Fifty-three were killed and wounded in the Thirty-third alone. This position was held during the remainder of the contest. At night a guard of three officers, nine sergeants and thirty men, from the Thirty-third, were posted in front of the regiment, and after dark moved forward to within a hundred yards of the enemy. Towards morning, the officer of the guard informed Lieutenant-Colonel Corning that the enemy were moving artillery back by hand. The fact was immediately reported to Gen. Smith. An hour later, the retreat of the enemy could be seen from Burnside's position. About noon the Third brigade was relieved. The following are extracts from the report made by the commander of the Third brigade, immediately succeeding the battle, viz:

"A severe, unexpected volley from the woods on our right struck full on the Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh, which staggered them for a moment, but they soon closed up, faced by the rear rank, and formed in a close and scorching fire, driving back and scattering the enemy at this point. * * * * * The Thirty-third and Seventy-seventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel Corning and Captain Babcock, repulsed the enemy handsomely, and

then took and held firmly their respective places in line of battle until relieved."

On the 19th, the regiment moved with the corps to Williamsport. On the 23^d, it encamped near Bakersville, where it remained three weeks. On the 6th of October, two hundred recruits arrived for the regiment, and were apportioned among the several companies, a part being formed into a new company, D, that company having been disbanded. On the 11th, it moved to Hagerstown; 18th, passed through Hagerstown and arrived at Clear Spring the following morning. Here the Thirty-third was stationed on the Potomac to guard Nolan's Ferry, Dam No. 5, the "Fiddle String," and other points on the river and canal. On the 2d of November, it crossed the Potomac at Berlin, passed through Lovettsville and encamped, and from thence to White Plains.

On the 7th of November, Gen. Burnside took command of the army, and soon after organized it in three grand divisions—the First and Sixth corps being placed under command of Gen. Franklin on the left; Gen. Smith succeeded Gen. Franklin in command of the Sixth corps; Gen. Howe succeeded Gen. Smith in the command of the division, and the brigade was placed under Gen. Vinton. The march was resumed on the 15th of November, and was continued (by the 6th corps) to Stafford Court House. On the 3d of December, it started for Belle Plain, where it bivouacked, on the 6th, about six miles from Fredericksburg. The Third brigade (2d division, 6th corps) was now composed of the Thirty-third, Twentieth, Forty-ninth and Seventy-seventh New York, and Seventh Maine.

The advance on Fredericksburg commenced on the 11th of December. During the night four pontoon bridges were commenced, but were not completed until the next day. The Sixth corps crossed on the morning of the 13th—the Thirty-third regiment crossing at 7½ o'clock. An hour and a half later, the corps was drawn up in line of battle—the Thirty-third in the center—and moved forward. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the enemy encountered near Bowling Green road, where the Thirty-third lost the first man wounded in the corps. Franklin's division reached its position, on a plain, bounded on the north by Hazel Creek, east by the Rappahannock, west by a chain of hills, and south by the Massaponax, and there lay upon its arms during the night. On the 13th, the Thirty-third was posted in the first of the three lines of battle, to support a battery. At an early hour

in the day, Gen. Vinton was wounded, and Col. Taylor took command of the brigade until the arrival of Gen. Neill. About 9 o'clock the fire became general along the line. The guns supported by the Thirty-third were repeatedly hit by the enemy, while two shots from the enemy's 64 pounder struck in the center of the lines occupied by the regiment. Towards night the regiment was relieved by the Forty-third New York, and fell back to the second line of battle. The corps occupied its position until the evening of the 15th, when the army fell back across the river. The Thirty-third crossed at 9 p. m., and bivouacked in a wood near by, where it remained two days. It then returned to its old camp near White Oak Church.

In the movement of the 20th of January the regiment marched with the left grand division to Banks' ford. A terrible storm set in, the roads were soon made impassable, and the entire army was, for the time being, stalled in the mud. A further advance was of course impossible, and the army slowly worked its way back to quarters, and the Thirty-third took up, for the third time, its camp at White Oak Church.

General Hooker took command of the army on the 26th of January. He immediately changed the organization from grand divisions to the old *status* of corps, and effected other changes, among which was the organization of a Light brigade in General Howe's (Second) division. On the 28th of April the Sixth corps, now under command of General Sedgwick, moved to woods back of the point where Franklin's division had crossed the Rappahannock in December. During the night the "Light brigade" assisted in getting the pontoons to the river, and at early dawn Russell's brigade was sent over in boats. Two bridges were soon completed. The subsequent operations of the regiment are stated in the report of General Neill, commanding the brigade, as follows:

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the General commanding the division, that on the night of May 2d, 1863, in obedience to orders, I led my brigade across the pontoon bridge at Mansfield, on the Rappahannock, about three-fourths of a mile below Fredericksburg, posting two regiments, the Thirty-third and Forty-ninth New York, as pickets, in front of the enemy. At 12 o'clock, midnight, my brigade was ordered to march along the Bowling Green road towards Fredericksburg. Whilst waiting to get the road, the enemy attacked the left of my picket line, held

by the Forty-ninth New York. The Forty-ninth repulsed them and held their ground.

“On the morning of the 3d, Sunday, at about 10 o'clock, I was ordered to form three regiments as the advance of a column of assault against the heights on Marye's Hill, back of Fredericksburg. I led the Thirty-third New York, Twenty-first New Jersey, and the Seventh Maine volunteers, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New York who were acting as skirmishers, under a heavy fire of shot and shell. Before reaching the batteries on the hill against which we were directed, I found they had already been taken by our troops on the right, and I directed the attack against the batteries on the hills to our left, along the Richmond road. We took, in succession, four distinct detached earthworks, of strong profile. We captured three pieces of artillery—two long brass guns and one short howitzer—and one stand of colors, belonging to the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, after which we marched to assist in repelling an attack of the enemy along the Chancellorsville road.

“On the morning of the 4th of May the enemy attempted to turn our rear, when I led four regiments of my brigade back towards Fredericksburg and checked them. I must not omit to mention, on the morning of the 4th a brigade of rebels advanced to take an earthwork near the plank road, which was then occupied by our troops, when two companies of the Forty-ninth New York and one company of the Seventh Maine, supported by the Forty-ninth New York, in conjunction with two pieces of Lieutenant Martin's battery, entirely routed the whole brigade, and the three companies of infantry aforementioned captured 200 prisoners and the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia.

“On the evening of the 4th of May, about 5 o'clock, the whole of Longstreet's corps came up the Richmond road as reinforcements, attacking my right and front, massing large numbers of his infantry in the ravines which were held by their troops. After losing about one thousand men I was obliged to retire, my regiments being unable to cope with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and fearful lest in the position I then held they would be captured by the enemy piercing our lines in rear, between us and Banks' ford. * * * The stubborn resistance of my brigade at that time, I believe, enabled the Sixth corps to recross the Rappahannock at Banks' ford in the night.” * * *

The engagements thus generally stated by General McNeill,

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-fourth regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V.; was organized at Albany, from companies recruited and accepted as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Captains at acceptance.	Date of accept'g
				1861.
A ..	West Troy, Albany co..	Capt. Stringer.....	Capt. Wm. L. Oswald..	May 18
B ..	Little Falls, Herkimer co.	Capt. Wells Sponable...	Capt. Wells Sponable...	May 1
C ..	Norway, Herkimer co...	Capt. Jas. A. Suiter....	Capt. Thos. Corcoran ..	May 1
D ..	Champlain, Clinton co...	Capt. Davis J. Rich....	Capt. Davis J. Rich....	May 22
E ..	Addison, Steuben co....	Capt. Henry Baldwin ...	Capt. Henry Baldwin ..	May 18
F ..	Herkimer, Herkimer co..	Capt. Byron Laffin	Capt. Byron Laffin.....	May 1
G ..	Herkimer, Herkimer co..	Capt. James A. Suiter ..	Capt. Chas. L. Brown ..	May —
H ..	Crown Point, Essex co..	Capt. L. L. Doolittle...	Capt. L. L. Doolittle...	May 1
I...	Hammondsport, Steu. co.	Capt. Wm. H. King	Capt. Wm. H. King....	May 22
K ..	Salisbury, Herkimer co.	Capt. John Beverly.....	Capt. John Beverly	May 1

At a meeting of the State Board, held on the 23d of May, it was, on motion of the Attorney General, "*Resolved*, that the companies commanded by the following Captains, to wit.: Capts. Corcoran, Laffin, Brown, Sponable, Beverly, Doolittle, Baldwin, King, Oswald and Rich, be formed into a regiment, to be numbered No. 34, and that an order for the election of field officers therein be issued."

Special Orders 218 (May 24), ordered an election of field officers, and Special Order 241 (May 30), confirmed the election of William La Due as Colonel, James A. Suiter, Lieutenant Colonel, and Byron Laffin as Major, and directed the regiment to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Capts. Wheaton and Sitgreaves, on the 15th of June, 1861, at the Industrial School Barracks, Albany. It was supplied with United States percussion muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69 (subsequently exchanged for Enfield rifles), uniforms, &c., and caused an expenditure by the State of \$44,679.81, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

The regiment left Albany for Washington on the 3d of July, 1861, via New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and arrived on the 5th. On the 7th it was assigned a site on Kalorama hill, where it received tents of the common A pattern and began the first lessons in camp life. On the 20th of July it was ordered into Virginia, and, preparatory to field service, exchanged (21st) its arms for Enfield rifles. The order, however, was countermanded. On the 28th it was ordered to Seneca mills, and arrived

at Great Falls on the 29th. Here companies B, G and I, under command of Major Laflin, were detached for picket duty, and the remaining companies proceeded to Seneca mills, where they arrived on the 31st, and established "Camp Jackson." Picket lines were immediately established on the Potomac river and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and covering a district of seventeen miles. While here, the regiment was assigned to General Stone's brigade, in which it served until September, when General Stone took command of the division and General W. A. Gorman of the brigade.*

On the 21st of October the regiment started for Poolsville, but while on the road received orders to march to Edward's Ferry, where it crossed the Potomac in scow boats. It was too late, however, to participate in the action at Ball's Bluff, but assisted in the removal of the wounded. It returned to the Maryland side on the 23d, and resumed its march to Poolsville, where it established "Camp McClellan." It was here occupied in picketing the Potomac, building block houses, drilling, &c., until the 24th of February, when it was ordered to move to Harper's Ferry. It arrived at Harper's Ferry on the 27th of February, and took up quarters in a large stone building, formerly used as a cotton factory. On the 3d of March it moved to Bolivar Heights; on the 9th to Charlestown; on the 10th to Berryville. Here it picketed the roads until the 11th, when the division moved up the Winchester road to meet a reported advance of the enemy. The report proved erroneous and it returned to camp at Berryville. On the 13th it again marched for Winchester to support General Shields in an attack made by the enemy, but arrived too late to participate in the engagement. Here General Sedgwick received orders to report with his command to General Sumner of the Second corps. Under this order, General Gorman's brigade, (composed of the Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York, and First Minnesota, and Fifteenth Massachusetts), became the First brigade of the Second division of the Second corps, in which the regiment remained during its subsequent service.

The regiment returned to Berryville on the 13th of March. On the 14th it marched to "Camp Sedgwick," Charlestown; on the 22d, crossed the river at Harper's Ferry on pontoon bridge and marched to Sandy Hook, from which it took the cars at 2 P. M.,

* General Stone was succeeded by General Sedgwick in January, 1862.

for Washington ; reached Washington at 2 A. M. on the 23d ; stopped at the Soldier's Rest, and from thence to quarters in a building in rear of the capitol. It left Washington at 5 P. M. on the 26th, and reached Alexandria in the morning ; embarked for the Peninsula on the 29th, on the transport *Richard Willing* ; reached Fortress Monroe on the 31st, and landed at Hampton at 1 P. M., on the 1st of April.

The march of the Second corps up the Peninsula commenced on the 4th of April, when the regiment reached Big Bethel. On the 5th, it reached Winne's Mills and halted within two miles of the enemy's outposts. Here the regiment engaged in the siege of Yorktown ; dug ditches, threw up intrenchments, and skirmished with the enemy. On the 11th, it advanced to a position nearer the enemy's works, and encamped about five rods from the intrenchments thrown up by Lafayette during the Revolution. It was engaged in picket duties until the 16th, when it was assigned to the support of batteries, and continued in this duty almost without interruption during the remainder of the siege. On the 4th of May, Sedgwick's division took possession of the enemy's works, the Thirty-fourth being the first regiment in the enemy's works at Winne's Mills. On the 5th, the regiment marched to Yorktown, camped on the heights and occupied the tents left by the enemy. At evening it was ordered in line, and stood in the rain until 12 o'clock ; then marched about two miles in the mud and darkness, and then was ordered back to camp. At 1 P. M. on the 6th, it moved to the landing at Yorktown, and on the 7th embarked on the schooner *William* for West Point, where it landed at 10 P. M. On the 9th it reached Eltham, on the Pamunkey river. Here it was determined to reorganize the regiment, the companies ranking by seniority. The change was announced on the 12th, when company A, and part of companies B and D, went out and stacked arms and were put under arrest. The men and most of the officers, however, soon returned to duty. On the 15th, it marched to New Kent Court House ; 18th, to near Cumberland Landing ; 21st, to Bottom's Bridge ; on the 23d, to Tyler's house, on Beaver creek ; on the 31st, to Fair Oaks battle-field, where it was sent to reinforce General Casey. As soon as it arrived on the field it formed in line of battle and led the advance in a charge that drove the enemy back. It was engaged for nearly three hours, and lost thirty-four killed and sixty-four wounded. On the 1st of June it was again engaged and lost two killed and four wounded. It remained in the vicinity of the battle-field, picketing and slashing

timber, until the 27th, when it skirmished with the enemy during the entire day. At 4 A. M. on the 28th, it moved with its corps, covering the rear, to Peach Orchard Station, where it halted and checked the advance of the enemy. The march was then continued to Savage's Station, where the enemy again attacked our forces, and compelled them to fall back, leaving all our sick and wounded in the enemy's hands. At night the corps resumed its march and crossed the White Oak swamp bridge at 4 A. M. on the 29th. On the 30th, at 6 A. M. it again started, Franklin's corps being assigned to the rear guard. It moved to Nelson's farm, (four miles), where Colonel Sully, who had been in command of the brigade was taken sick, and the command fell upon Colonel Suiter, of the Thirty-fourth. At 12 o'clock, the brigade returned to White Oak swamp and supported batteries for about two hours. It was then ordered to report to General Sumner, the enemy having attacked our troops at Charles City Cross Roads. On reporting, the Thirty-fourth was detached from the brigade and moved to the support of General Kearney, at Glendale. It went into the fight about 6 P. M., and was engaged for about an hour. It lost in this battle sixty-three in killed and wounded, all of whom were left in the hands of the enemy. It lay in position until 3 A. M. on the 1st of July; but General Kearney's command was withdrawn at the close of the battle. It finally left the field without alarming the enemy; marched rapidly to Turkey Bend, and from thence to Malvern Hill. After an hour's rest it was ordered in line of battle and remained under arms until 2 A. M. of the 2d, and lost in killed, wounded and missing, thirty-four officers and men. It arrived at Harrison's Landing at 12 M. on the 2d, entirely exhausted with its seven days marching and fighting.

On the 4th of August the Second corps made a reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, and drove the enemy towards Richmond. In this action the regiment lost one killed and three wounded. It then returned to Harrison's Landing, and resumed picket and camp duties until the 15th of August, when it struck tents for the march to Newport News, where it arrived on the 21st. This was a most severe march. Many fell out and several cases of sunstroke occurred. On the 23d, it embarked on the ocean steamer *Mississippi*, in company with the First Minnesota and Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and sailed for Aquia creek. A portion of the regiment here disembarked, but immediately returned under orders to report at Alexandria. The regiment landed at Alexan-

dria on the 25th, and marched to Fort Corcoran, where it went into camp without tents or shelter from the rain which fell in torrents. On the 26th it was ordered to the front; marched about eight miles and then returned. On the 27th, late in the afternoon, was ordered to Chain bridge; marched all night and arrived at Fort Ethan Allen about daylight. On the 30th, was ordered to the front to cover the retreat of General Pope's command; reached Centreville on the 1st of September, and immediately took position in the rear guard. Frequent skirmishing with the enemy's advance followed for three days. On the 4th the regiment returned to Chain bridge, and immediately crossed into Maryland and encamped at Tenallytown.

A rest of two days was now granted. On the 7th, the Second corps took up its line of march; on the 8th, passed through Rockville, where its transportation was reduced to arms, blankets and shelter tents; 9th, to Middleburg; 10th, to Clarksburg; 12th, to Urbanna; 13th, to Frederick City, and from thence to Turner's Pass in the South mountain; arrived at Middletown on the evening of the 14th. Here the regiment was sent out on picket duty at the entrance to Crampton Gap. On the 15th, the corps moved to Keedysville; and, on the evening of the 16th, took position one and one-half miles southwest from Keedysville, in an open field, where it bivouacked for the night, without tents or shelter, with orders to be prepared with four days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition, and to leave all baggage. On the morning of the 17th, at seven, a. m., it marched for Antietam; forded the Antietam creek, and started on a double-quick for the battlefield. Sedgwick's division went into the fight at 11, a. m., in three lines, the First brigade in the advance. The Thirty-fourth regiment, however, was detached, in consequence of not receiving the order from Gen. Gorman, but soon was moved directly to the front at Dunker's church, with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Crawford's brigade. At the first fire the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh broke and left the field. The Thirty-fourth thus left alone, received a deadly infantry fire from front and on both flanks and artillery fire on the left. General Sedgwick soon came up and ordered the regiment to fall back. While giving this order he was wounded in the wrist and neck, and barely escaped capture. Col. Suiter retired the Thirty-fourth to the rear, closely followed by the enemy, where he reformed them on the left of Kirby's battery, and lay in support until four, p. m., when it was ordered by General Gorman to rejoin its bri-

gade, which lay about one and one-half miles to the right. In this new position it was exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery. During the day the regiment lost thirty-two killed, one hundred and nine wounded and nine missing—total, one hundred and fifty, being nearly fifty per cent of its strength (311) when it went into action.

On the 18th, the regiment supported batteries; on the 19th, buried its dead; on the 21st, marched for Harper's Ferry; on the 22d, arrived at Sandy Hook, and, there being no bridges, forded the Potomac; on the 29th, marched to Bolivar Heights and went into camp. Here it was engaged in picket and fatigue duties until the 29th of October, when it crossed the Shenandoah and marched into the valley east of Loudon heights. On the 31st, it marched to Hillsborough; November 1st, to Woodgrove; 2d, to Snicker's gap—General Sedgwick's (now General Howard's) corps in the advance. A short engagement ensued, and the enemy retired. On the 3d it moved to near Upperville; on the 4th it took possession of Paris and Ashby's gap. The Thirty-fourth was here sent on a reconnoissance, with a detachment of Pleasanton's cavalry, through the gap. The enemy was discovered on the west side of the river, and the regiment greeted with an artillery fire. It returned to Paris and reported its action to General McClellan, who complimented its services.

On the 5th of November Howard's division moved to the intersection of the Paris and Piedmont with the Upperville and Barber's roads, for picket duty. On the 6th the corps advanced to Rectortown; on the 7th, towards Warrenton; on the 9th, to Warrenton, and encamped. Here General Burnside took command of the army.

Howard's division reached Falmouth on the 21st of November, and discovered the enemy in small force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, with four pieces of artillery. Pettit's battery was immediately put into position, and a few shells dispersed the enemy. The abandoned guns, however, could not be secured, as there were no facilities for crossing the river. The corps moved about one and a half miles to the rear of Falmouth and went into camp. Howard's division was placed in the front, and lay in that position until the 11th of December. During this period the army was organized in grand divisions. The Second corps was assigned to the right grand division, under General Sumner. General Couch succeeded to the command of the corps. General Howard remained

in command of the division, and General Sully was placed in command of the brigade.

On the 11th of December the Second corps broke camp and proceeded to the Lacey House, opposite Fredericksburg, where the engineer corps was constructing pontoon bridges. The enemy, from buildings on the opposite shore, kept up a constant fire upon the working party. General Sumner notified them that unless they desisted he would open fire on the city, but this notification was unheeded. General Sumner then ordered the batteries to open fire, and 176 cannon immediately poured their iron hail upon the city. At 4 P. M. thirty men of the Seventh Michigan volunteered to cross the river in boats and clear the buildings of sharpshooters. This work they soon accomplished. General Sully's brigade, of General Howard's division, led by the Thirty-fourth, then crossed and was followed by the remainder of the division. The enemy was soon driven to his intrenchments on the heights one mile in rear of the city. The Thirty-fourth was placed in position on the west of the crossing, on the bank of the river. Companies C, I and E were sent to the west outskirts of the city for picket duty. Company G was sent to Princess Ann street for the same purpose. The remaining companies of the regiment lay on their arms until about daybreak of the 12th, when they were marched to Princess Ann street. At daybreak the enemy commenced shelling the city from the heights, our men lying down upon the sidewalks, close to the buildings, to prevent casualties. At 3 P. M. the Thirty-fourth was moved to the first street to the rear and parallel with Princess Ann street, and remained until 11 P. M. It then returned to Princess Ann street and lay upon its arms all night. On the morning of the 13th it was determined to storm the heights. This duty was assigned to the divisions commanded by Generals French and Howard. The advance was promptly made, but was driven back; reorganized and again advanced, and again driven back. The Thirty-fourth was then ordered to position at the base of the hill, its right resting near the plank road to Richmond, its left near the railroad. Here it laid down for about an hour. General Tyler then came upon the field and massed his brigade in four lines in the rear of the Thirty-fourth. The enemy at once opened fire on the position, and 33 of the Thirty-fourth regiment were killed and wounded. The regiment then moved to the right and partly in rear of the brick tannery on the plank road, and remained until 3 A. M. of the 14th, when it was relieved by the Fourth regiment.

U. S. regulars. It returned to the city and took up its old position on Princess Ann street. On the 14th it was sent to picket in an open field in rear of the city, and laid down (the enemy's pickets in the same position) within 30 yards of the enemy's line. At 8 P. M. it was relieved, and again returned to Princess Ann street. On the morning of the 15th it was moved to Fauquier street; was relieved at dark and returned to Princess Ann street. At 8 P. M. it sent out 125 men, with detachments from other regiments, to throw up earthworks for the purpose of holding the city. At 11 P. M. the working party was called in, and at 1 A. M., on the 16th, it evacuated the city, crossed the river, and reached its old camp at 3 P. M.

Camp and picket duties were resumed and continued, with occasional reviews and inspections, until January 20th, 1863, when the regiment moved with its corps to the right, and reached Banks' ford. A severe storm of rain and snow here set in and prevented a further advance. The command then returned to its camp and remained during the winter.

Picket duty was continued until near the close of April, with occasional reviews, among which was one by President Lincoln, and one by Gen. Hooker. Preparations for a forward movement were, in the meantime, progressing. The organization by grand divisions was broken up. Gen. Howard was transferred to the Eleventh corps, and Gen. Gibbons was placed in command of the Second division. On the 16th of April, tents were turned in to the Quartermaster's department, and eight days' rations prepared. The advance did not take place until the 28th, when the regiment moved to near the Lacey house, where it remained with its division, and was but slightly engaged during the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. On the 6th of May it returned to its old camping ground.

On the 9th of June the regiment took the cars for Aquia Creek, where it embarked for Washington; left Washington on the 10th; reached Albany on the 12th, and quartered in the Industrial School barracks. On the 27th it visited Fattle Falls where it had a public reception; returned to Albany on the 28th, and was there mustered out of service on the 30th.

Statistics.

Original muster—total strength	783
Recruits received at different times	233
Total on rolls	1016

Killed in battle	101	
Died of wounds	30	
do accidental wounds	6	
do sickness	100	
do from cause unknown	1	
Discharged for disability	119	
do error of muster	1	
do by civil authority	1	
Dismissed by court-martial	2	
Resigned	22	
Transferred to other commands	24	
Deserted	73	480
		<hr/>
Mustered out		536
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THIRTY FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Jefferson County Regiment," was organized at Elmira, June 3d, 1861. It was composed of companies recruited as follows, viz:

Co. A—Watertown, Jeff. co., Capt. Stephen L. Potter; accepted May 9th; mustered into the service of the United States at Elmira, July 9th.

Co. B—Copenhagen, Lewis county, Captain William N. Angle; recruiting commenced April 22d and ended May 1st; accepted May 7th; mustered in at Elmira July 9th.

Co. C—Theresa, Jefferson county, Capt. Geo. W. Flower; accepted May 15th; mustered in at Elmira, July 9th.

Co. D—New York city, Buffalo and Elmira, Capt. Alex. W. Smith; accepted May 15th, 1861; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. E—Watertown, Jefferson county, Capt. John Lacy; recruiting commenced April 15th and ended June 11th; accepted May 9th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. F—Corning, Steuben county, Capt. Geo. W. Ellwell; accepted May 24th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. G—Adams, Jefferson county, Capt. Sidney J. Mendell; accepted May 7th; mustered in at Elmira, July 10th.

Co. H—Cazenovia, Madison county (embraced recruits from Madison and Chenango), Capt. John G. Todd; accepted May 13th; mustered in July 10th.

Co. I—Redwood, Jefferson county, Capt. Edgar B. Spalsbury; accepted May 20th; mustered in at Elmira, July 9th.

Co. K—Brownsville, Jefferson county, Captain Newton B. Lord; accepted May 9th; mustered in July 10th, at Elmira.

At a meeting of the State Military Board, held May 24th, it was, on motion of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, "*Resolved*, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz: Captains Lacy, Lord, Potter, Mendell, Angle, Flower, Spalsbury, Todd, Nutting (Co. D), and Elwell, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 35, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

An election for field officers was ordered May 25th (Special Orders 225), and, on the 11th June (Special Orders 264), the election of William C. Brown, as Colonel; Stephen L. Potter, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Newton B. Lord, as Major, was confirmed, and the regiment directed to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. The field and staff were mustered at Elmira July 10th, and the date of service fixed at two years from June 11th, 1861.

Arms (muskets, model of 1842), uniforms, tents and camp equipage, were supplied to the regiment at Elmira. The expenditure by the State for organizing, arming and equipping the regiment was \$38,607.10, exclusive of subsistence and quarters.

Flags were presented to the several companies as follows: Co. A, by the citizens of Watertown; Co. E, by the citizens of Watertown; Co. K, by the citizens of Brownsville; Co. C, by the citizens of Theresa; Co. G, by the select school of Adams. The first regimental flag was obtained by subscription among the officers. Subsequently, colors were presented to the regiment through the Hon. A. W. Clark.

The regiment left Elmira at 1 p. m., on the 11th of July, and proceeded by the way of Williamsport, Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived on the 13th, and camped on Meridian Hill. The following is a semi-official account of its subsequent movements and services, viz:

On the 23d of July, the regiment received orders from General Mansfield to report to General McDowell at the Arlington House, and on the 24th, in the morning, it bivouacked on the ground where Fort Tillinghast now stands. On the 27th of July, General McDowell announced in orders that the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh regiments, New York Volunteers, would constitute a brigade, under command of Col.

Andrew Porter. On the 29th a new brigade was formed, and placed under command of Colonel E. D. Keyes. This brigade consisted of the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. In the latter part of August, the regiment was brigaded under Gen. James S. Wadsworth with the following regiments: Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. In October the Twenty-fifth New York was exchanged from the brigade for the Eightieth New York (Twentieth militia). No further change was made in the brigade organization during the subsequent services of the regiment—the brigade being the First brigade, First division, First army corps.

The brigade to which the regiment was attached was commanded as follows, viz: General James S. Wadsworth from September 1, 1861, to March, 1862; by Colonel W. F. Rogers, of the Twenty-first New York, at different intervals; by General M. R. Patrick from April, 1862, to October, 1862; by General G. R. Paul from November, 1862, to January, 1863; by General M. R. Patrick from January 10, 1863, when the First brigade, First division, First corps was designated as the Provost brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and its place in the First division, First corps, supplied by a brigade of new regiments.

The division to which the regiment was attached was commanded as follows, viz: General McDowell until March, 1862; General Rufus King from March to September, 1862; at South mountain by General Hatch; General Doubleday from September 14th to January 1st, and from that time by General Wadsworth.

The corps to which it was attached was commanded by General McDowell until September 5, 1862; by General Hooker until September 17; by General Meade until October, and subsequently by General Reynolds. This corps was in the army under General McClellan until April, 1862; under General McDowell until July, 1862; under General Pope until September 5th; under General McClellan until November, 1862; under General Burnside until January, 1863; under General Hooker until May, 1863.

The regiment was commanded from June 3d to August 2d, 1861, by Colonel William C. Brown; from August, 1861, to February 10, 1863, by Col. N. B. Lord, and from February 10 to June 5, 1863, by Col. John G. Todd.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment in Virginia, it furnished details to work under Lieut.-Col. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, in

forming abattis. Col. Alexander placed the work in charge of Col. Lord, and the regiment felled timber from the forests surrounding the camp, and formed abattis several miles in length, and four hundred feet in width. After this it worked on the lunette forts near the Arlington House, and during its service here felled twelve hundred acres of timber and built one seven-gun lunette fort. The forts upon which the regiment performed most of its labor were afterwards named Fort Tillinghast and Fort Craig.

On the 27th of September the regiment moved, in the first advance of the army, as far as Fall's Church, and about the 1st of October formed camp at Taylor's tavern, on the Leesburg turnpike, on a hill overlooking the village of Fall's Church. Here it was occupied in drilling and in picket duties. During the five and a half months that it was on picket duty it had only one man wounded and none killed. It captured two lieutenants and twenty-seven men, and killed three men. The other incidents of daily occurrence were similar to those of other regiments of the brigade.

In January, 1862, the muskets with which the regiment had been supplied by the State were exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54. In March, it participated in the advance on Centreville, and its experiences were those of all other regiments. On the return of this regiment to the vicinity of Alexandria, a large number of men were unfit for further duty. The camp near Fairfax seminary, in which the regiment lay until McDowell's corps was moved for Falmouth, was appropriately named "Camp Misery." Up to the arrival of the regiment at Falmouth (April 17th), its experiences were severe. The marches were long and exhausting, with the exception of short halts at Bristow and Catlett's stations. For many days water could not be easily obtained, and the men suffered from thirst, and from the effects of the sun.

The brigade was sent over the river at Falmouth, and for a time the regiment lay near Fredericksburg as a part of the line of pickets around the city. The position of the regiment was on the telegraph road to Richmond, at the foot of a hill near a place which the enemy had used for a horse burial ground. "Dead horse camp," which the regiment established here, was occupied by it for nearly three weeks in May. It moved with the

brigade on the Bowling Green road to meet a reported advance by the enemy, reached the Bernard House and then returned. On the 20th it moved with the brigade against General Anderson, who was supposed to be a few miles in front. It proceeded along the telegraph road unsupported, with a skirmishing front of one company and proper flankers, and took camp Anderson after eight miles travel. The camp, however, had been vacated about twenty-four hours previous to the arrival of the regiment. Near this camp the regiment remained until the last part of May. Part of the time it picketed the road and part of the time it patrolled the country; but most of the time it had two or more companies at the Massaponax church. While at this camp the Thirty-fifth and Eightieth supported the Harris Light cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick, in a reconnoissance to near Hanover Court House. Soon after, the enemy under Stonewall Jackson struck Gen. Banks, and Gen. McDowell's corps moved to the latter's assistance. A tedious and almost fruitless march ensued, first to Cedar Mountain (August 8th), and second back to Rappahannock station, where (August 20th) the brigade took position on the river near Freeman's ford—the Thirty-fifth supporting battery L, First New York artillery. For four hours the men lay upon the ground under fire, but received no injury, the regiment being closed up snugly between the cannon and caissons of the battery, on a sand hill, which protected it. While the artillery duel was in progress the enemy's sharpshooters crossed the river, but were speedily driven back by company B. After driving the enemy back the regiment took up its position of the morning, and placing a picket force in front, lay on its arms until daylight. The artillery then opened fire, and the regiment remained until the brigade was relieved by General Hatch, about 10 A. M.

From Rappahannock station the regiment proceeded by easy marches to Warrenton Springs. Here it was exposed to a fire of artillery and sharpshooters. In the dispositions made the regiment occupied two positions—its right wing supporting the right half of Captain Reynold's battery, and its left wing supporting the left half of the same battery, both halves being at the right and left of the spring houses. In this position it remained during the day. At 11 P. M. the regiment moved to the support of Captain Gareche's New Hampshire battery of howitzers, at the ford, and remained there until daylight.

Marching with its division the regiment reached Gainesville

about 5 P. M. on the day of the battle there, but remained in the road, headed for Washington, during the entire engagement, and without participation in it beyond a slight fire sustained by two skirmish companies. After the battle, which was principally sustained by the Wisconsin brigade, the regiment was placed on picket duty, and on the withdrawal of the division towards Manassas in the morning, had five men captured by the enemy.

Marching and countermarching with its division during the day of the 29th of August, the regiment at last reached Bull Run, and after the famous charge of the turnpike, found itself on the right of that road, in the front of the army. While it was lying here with its left against the turnpike (the Twenty-third New York in rear and the Twenty-first and Eightieth New York on the right), the enemy came down the road and delivered a sharp fire. It immediately rose and returned the fire, but at that moment the Twenty-third mistaking the Thirty-fifth for the enemy, rose and delivered its fire, killing five and wounding eight of the Thirty-fifth. The firing was continued for a few moments and then Col. Lord ordered the Thirty-fifth to charge. This movement was executed with vigor and the enemy driven from the field. During the engagement the regiment had nine killed and thirteen wounded. In the charge it captured three of the enemy's force, which was thus proved to be the Twenty-third South Carolina, of General Longstreet's corps. After the charge the brigade was formed in divisions and moved to a hill in the rear (where Captain Reynold's battery was posted), and remained during the night.

On Saturday, early in the morning, the brigade was moved nearly a mile to the right and rear, and it was thought that no fighting would be done by it during the day. At about 9½ A. M., however, orders came to move to the front, where it formed part of the first line which advanced in front of our artillery, and lying upon the ground, received the enemy's fire for three or four hours without returning it. The position of the regiment here was behind a stone wall, near the turnpike, where it lost 72 in killed and wounded. When the retreat commenced it was withdrawn, and reached Centreville about 7 P. M. It did not fire a gun during the day.

On Sunday night the regiment was ordered down the turnpike towards Fairfax for the purpose of preventing a raid on the transportation of the army. It reached Fairfax early in the morning of the 1st of September, and from thence moved back on the road

towards Chantilly. During the battle of Chantilly it lay in the rifle-pits on the right of the turnpike, and was not under fire. After the battle it marched by the way of Fairfax to Fall's Church, where it arrived on the 3d, and camped near its old camp of the previous winter. On its arrival at Fall's Church, for music it had two drums and one bugle. Its regimental band, of twenty-four pieces, had been discharged, and the drum corps had lost its drums while attending the wounded at Bull Run. It was also without knapsacks, coats or blankets. These had been left at Centreville and destroyed on the retreat of the army.

On the 6th of September the regiment marched by the way of Long Bridge through Washington. Ten miles from Washington it went into camp for two or three days. On the 14th the First brigade was at the head of the division column, and the regiment at the head of the brigade. When the foot of South Mountain was reached, the division was divided. At 4½ p. m. the regiment was ordered to deploy as skirmishers, on the right of the turnpike, and ascend the hill. One company was left with the colors; three companies moved on the left, supported by the Twenty-third New York in column; six companies on the right were supported by the Second brigade in the first line and the Fourth brigade in the second line, under General Doubleday. The line advanced up the hill, halted several times by order of the brigade commander, until about dark, when it was peremptorily ordered forward by General Hatch, commanding the division. General Hatch was soon after wounded, and General Doubleday took command, and the enemy was driven from the hill. The regiment was then relieved and reached its colors at the foot of the hill about 3 a. m. of the 15th. Its loss during the day was nineteen men killed and wounded out of the three companies on the left.

On the 15th the regiment passed through Turner's gap, and, on the morning of the 16th, reached the bank of the Antietam, where, for an hour, it was exposed to artillery fire and lost three or four in wounded. At 11 a. m. it changed position, and during the day crossed the creek at a ford made by the division. About 7 p. m. it reached the battle ground of Antietam, and, while moving across an open field to take its position in a piece of woods, received fire from one of the enemy's batteries, and lost three killed and five wounded. It lay upon its arms in the woods until 5 a. m. of the 17th, when the brigade was formed in column by regiments, deployed in line and led by General Patrick—the corps by General

Hooker, towards Dunker's church. On the left of the turnpike the Second brigade was drawn up in two lines under Colonel Phelps, on whose left were two regiments of the Third brigade. On the turnpike was one regiment of the Third brigade, and battery B, Fourth United States artillery. As the enemy's lines were approached a scattering fire was opened and the First brigade was suddenly marched to the right across the turnpike into the woods in rear of the church. The regiment remained here under a light skirmish fire for about one hour, when it formed parallel to the road in the rear of a cliff for the purpose of attacking the flank of a line of the enemy which had advanced against the Second and Third brigades. In this position it fired about thirty rounds, when the enemy's line gave way and the regiment advanced to the turnpike. Here it lay down behind the fence and ditch of the turnpike and opened fire on the enemy's line, which had been reformed and re-enforced, and was kept up until that also gave way. It then moved forward its left wing and captured the battle flag of the 7th Alabama. At this time a line was formed by the enemy in the woods on the right and rear, and a strong fire poured into our lines. The Twenty-first New York fell back down the turnpike, and the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third fell back to the cliff and returned the enemy's fire. Ammunition was soon exhausted, and the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-third were marched by the left flank towards the rear of the army. Reaching the hill where the batteries were posted, the two regiments were halted and faced about in the edge of the woods to give General French an opportunity to reform his division. The enemy's fire became intensely severe, and French's division was again thrown into confusion. The two regiments then moved back for cartridges, and on being supplied, were placed in support of two batteries, where they remained until the morning of the 18th. In this action the Thirty-fifth lost thirty-two killed and forty-three wounded.

On the 19th the regiment went into camp about one and one-half miles from Sharpsburg, near the bend in the Potomac river, and remained about one month. It here suffered greatly for want of clothing and shoes, and from typho-malarial diarrhoea and fever, incident to the occupation of a battle ground and to the vicinity of the mounds of the dead. One-half of its officers and men were unfit for duty. About the 15th of October, the division moved up the river towards Bakersville, and the Thirty-fifth was sent to

do picket duty on the river near dam No. 4. On the 26th the division moved to Berlin, where the regiment crossed the river on the 30th, about three hundred and eighty strong—forty of whom were without shoes and without arms. On the 15th of November the ground occupied by the regiment in the affair at Rappahannock station was again occupied by it. On the 24th it reached Brooks' station on the Aquia Creek railroad, and remained until the 8th of December. Here it was supplied with clothing and blankets, and several of its officers and men returned to duty.

The First division of the First corps crossed the Rappahannock near the Bernard House, on the 12th of December, and was placed in lines parallel with and in front of the river, where it remained during the day under fire from the enemy's artillery on the heights. It had never been placed in reserve in any of the battles in which it had previously been engaged, and hardly knew how to accommodate itself to its new position. It was, however, formed in column of battalions in mass, and so remained until 9 A. M., when the regimental columns were deployed, and the division moved down the river nearly one mile. The First brigade was at the head of the column under command of Col. Rogers. (Gen. Paul being absent.) Skirmishing with and driving the enemy, the division was at length formed parallel to the river, near the Bowling Green road, the left bending around to the river. During the 13th, the Thirty-fifth occupied an exposed position on a ridge of land, where it received fire from the enemy's artillery for six hours. During this cannonade it lost twelve killed and nineteen wounded—fifteen of the latter suffering amputation of limb. Near night it was reported that the enemy was preparing to charge with cavalry, and squares were formed by several regiments. The Thirty-fifth formed one in rear of two large straw stacks, where it remained until after firing for the day had ceased.

After dark the division was drawn in towards the Bernard House about a quarter of a mile, and pickets were established upon the line occupied during the day—two companies of the Thirty-fifth being placed between the straw stacks and exposed to a heavy fire of grape and canister. During the night the Thirty-fifth exchanged places with Col. Cutler of the Wisconsin brigade, and in the morning found itself in the front line at the angle made by the division from the river to the Bowling Green road, and here it remained during the 13th and 14th, and the picket duty of the brigade was done by the regiment during the two days. Up

to this time the regiment had not fired a shot, and the opportunity now being given, the men fired their sixty rounds with a will.

During the night of the 15th, the army recrossed the river—the Thirty-fifth losing six men prisoners on picket. After crossing the river the regiment changed camp eight or ten times, picketed the river for two days, and finally camped (Dec. 27th) near Belle Plain. Here it remained until the 10th of January, when Gen. Patrick, then Provost Marshal of the army, made an exchange with Gen. Paul of the First brigade, for five new regiments, numbering about 4,000 men, and the old First brigade ceased to exist, so far as the regiments hitherto composing it were concerned. The Thirty-fifth, under Gen. Patrick, performed provost duty at Falmouth, and guard duty along the Aquia Creek railroad, in detachments.

On Tuesday, the 19th of May, previous orders having been received to return to Elmira for muster out, the regiment was got together on dress parade, at Falmouth, for the first time in four months. It was then addressed by Gen. Patrick, who shook hands with each man, as an earnest of the feeling with which he bade them good-bye. On Wednesday it took the cars for Aquia Creek and proceeded from thence, en transport, to Washington, where it was received by Capt. Camp of Co. K (then on detached duty as aid-de-camp to Gen. Martindale) with a full band. It reached Elmira on the 22d, and was mustered out of service on the 5th of June.

Statistics.

Strength of regiment, July 24, 1861—officers and men	688
Strength March, 1862	971
do April 17th, 1862	827
do August 30th, 1862	400
do September 6th, 1862	436
do September 18th, 1862	288
do October 26th, 1862	380
do December 12th, 1862	441
do June 5th, 1863	593
Total on the rolls of the regiment, ...	1250
Mustered out June 5th, 1863	593
Transferred to Eightieth regiment	43
Killed in battle	130
Died from disease	70

Discharged for wounds.....	90
do disability.....	140
Deserted after August, 1861.....	40
do in the State (including fictitious musters).....	120
Officers resigned and dismissed.....	24 1250

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Washington Volunteers," was organized at Union Hall, corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue. It was composed of companies recruited and accepted as follows:

Company A—Buffalo, Capt. Elihu J. Faxon; accepted May 13th; mustered June 17th, 1861.

Company B—Newburgh, N. Y., Capt. James A. Raney; mustered in June 17th, 1861. This company was accepted under Capt. Horace R. Howlett, May 16th. After obtaining a few recruits, Capt. Howlett turned over the company to Capt. Raney, who recruited sixty-seven men in Newburgh.

Company C—New York, Capt. Wm. H. Bennett; accepted May 13th; mustered June 17th.

Company D—New York, Capt. J. Townsend Daniel; accepted May 13th; mustered in June 17th.

Company E—New York, accepted under Capt. Wm. R. McDonald, May 18th; mustered under Capt. E. M. Quackenbos, July 4th.

Company F—New York, Capt. Gustavus Dupins; accepted May 13th; mustered June 19th.

Company G—New York, Capt. Israel G. Atwood; accepted May 11th; mustered July 4th. A company under Captain Robert T. Donaldson was accepted, May 25th, but its organization was not completed and it was disbanded, (Special Orders 276), and Capt. Atwood's company took its place.

Company H—New York, accepted under Capt. Samuel Waddell, May 16th. Captain Waddell died in June, and the company was mustered under Capt. John Mason, June 29th.

Company I—New York, Capt. Walter Darwent; accepted May 14th; mustered July 4th.

Company K—New York, accepted under Capt. Thos. J. Lord, May 10th; Captain Lord was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and the company was mustered under Capt. Jas. J. Walsh, June 24th.

At a meeting of the State Military Board, May 24th, it was, on motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, "Resolved, That the com-

panies commanded by the following Captains, viz: Lord, Darwent, Daniel, McDonald, Bennett, Dupins, Howlett, Waddell, Donaldson and Faxon, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 36, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein."

Under this resolution an election was held, and the following field officers elected, viz: Charles H. Innes, Colonel; Thomas J. Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Nathaniel Finch, Major; and their election was confirmed June 11th, (Special Orders 263), and Colonel Innes was directed to report to Brigadier-General Yates, and to hold his regiment in readiness for immediate muster into the service of the United States.*

From New York city, the regiment moved to Camp Reed, on Riker's Island, where its final muster was held on the 4th of July, with date from June 11th. Here it was supplied, (July 10th), with U. S. percussion muskets, model 1842, (subsequently exchanged for Austrian rifles, calibre 54), and uniforms. Tents were issued to it in Washington, (July 15th). To assist in recruiting the regiment, a considerable expenditure was made by its officers, and some aid extended by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Memorial, the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Stephens, the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Johns, New York, and by individuals. The expenditure by the Union Defense Committee, on account of the regiment, was \$4,433.77; and by the State, \$40,881.60, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. National and State colors were presented to the regiment by the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Memorial, St. Stephens and St. Johns, of New York.

The regiment left Riker's Island on the 12th of July for Washington, via Amboy, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and arrived at its destination on the 14th. On the 21st it encamped on Meridian Hill, and moved from thence (August 6th) to Brightwood, five miles north of Washington on the Rockville road. It was immediately employed in the construction of fortifications. At Fort Massachusetts it put the first spade in the ground, furnished a lieutenant, a sergeant, and both engineers, to lay out and superintend

*The following facts in reference to the officers of the regiment are interesting. Colonel Innes served during the war with Mexico, and was the first to plant the flag of the United States on the walls of Chapultepec. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord served in the British army. Captain Walsh was a Crimean officer, who served with distinction in the Turkish and Indian wars. Captain Roney served in the war with Mexico. Captain Daniel was for several years in the British army. Captain Darwent was an officer in the British army. Lieutenant Piggott served in the Crimean, Indian and Chinese wars. Lieutenant Armstrong was one of the "Light Brigade" in the charge of the "six hundred" at Balaklava. Lieutenant Finch served in the war with Mexico, and Lieutenants Chappell and Miles served in the British army.

the work, and mounted its guns, yet another State took the honor of its name. Nor was this the only disadvantage under which it was placed. It was associated entirely with the regiments of other States, and not only isolated from the troops of its own State, but from many of the channels through which the movements of other regiments were made familiar to the public. These disadvantages, however, had some compensations. In the division to which it was attached were regiments from five different States, and a generous rivalry soon sprung up in regard to drill and discipline. The contest was decided on the 13th of January, 1862, when the Thirty-sixth was selected to represent the division in an exhibition drill which was witnessed by many members of Congress and others.

The brigade, division and corps assignments of the regiment were as follows, viz: July 15th, 1861, General Couch's brigade; September 14th, General Couch's brigade, General Buell's division. General Keyes succeeded General Buell on the 9th of November. April 20th, 1862, General Devin's brigade (First), Gen. Couch's division (First), General Keyes' corps (Fourth). September 25th, 1862, General Devin's brigade was transferred to the Sixth corps, in which it was the Second brigade of the Third division. The Sixth corps was commanded by General Franklin and by General Sedgwick, and the Third division by General Newton. The regiments composing the brigade, viz: Thirty-sixth New York, Second Rhode Island, and Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts, were not changed during the service of the Thirty-sixth. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts was added to the brigade in October, 1862.

On the 11th of March, 1862, General Keyes' division took up its line of March for Prospect Hill, and reached its destination in the evening—distance 15 miles. On the 14th it returned to Chain Bridge, where it remained under arms until 8½ p. m., when it commenced to rain heavily. The regiments were then ordered to camp, five miles distant, and found their way thither as best they could in the storm and darkness. On the 25th it started for Fortress Monroe, but not having transportation, returned to camp. On the 26th it moved again and embarked; arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 28th, about 5 p. m.; disembarked and marched about five miles to Salt Creek, a few miles from Newport News. On the 2d of April it moved to Young's Mills, and occupied the quarters vacated by the enemy. On the 6th of April it arrived at Warwick Court House; Smith's division in advance, followed by Couch's; General Casey's remaining at Young's Mills. On the 13th General

Smith attacked the enemy's works, with the Vermont troops, at Lee's Mills, and was driven back with some loss. General Couch was ordered to his support, advanced to the front, and encamped about one mile from the enemy's works. On the 25th of April Devin's brigade was posted as follows: Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts at Warwick Court House; Thirty-sixth New York and Second Rhode Island at Young's Mills, to force the enemy across the Warwick river. While here the regiment was occasionally under fire from the enemy's gunboat *Teazer*, and occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy's pickets.

After the evacuation of Yorktown the division moved to Williamsburg, where the Seventh and Tenth Massachusetts were engaged; the Thirty-sixth New York and Second Rhode Island not arriving until three days after the battle.* These regiments joined their brigade and division at Ross' Church, where Keyes' corps was massed. On the 18th of May the corps moved forward to the Chickahominy, where the Thirty-sixth was the first New York regiment and the second in the army to cross at Bottom's Bridge, on the 21st, after a short skirmish with the enemy. Couch's division led the advance from this point to Savage station, where it arrived on the 28th, when Casey's division took the advance.

On the 31st of May Casey's division was attacked at Seven Pines, and gave way. The weight of the engagement then fell upon Couch's division, whose center gave way. The Thirty-sixth was in rifle-pits, and by the movements of the troops was thrown between the contending armies, and suffered a loss of thirty-six in killed and wounded. In this engagement it behaved with great credit. It finally fell back with a loss of all its camp equipage.† The battle was renewed by General Heintzelman on the 1st of June, and the enemy driven back.

The regiment rested here until the 25th of June, when it moved with its brigade to relieve General Hooker's brigade, on picket

* "General Devins, with his brigade, hurried forward. The Second Rhode Island and Seventh Massachusetts were pushed to support General Peck at a trying period of the fight, and were faithful to their trust. The Tenth Massachusetts was sent to the right to support General Hancock, and did good service. The general commanding deeply regrets the absence at Warwick of the Thirty-sixth New York."—*General Couch's General Order No. 37.*

† "Brigadier General Devins, who had held the center of Couch's division, had made repeated and gallant efforts to regain portions of the ground lost in front, but each time was driven back, and finally withdrew behind the rifle pits near Seven Pines."—*General McClellan's Report.*

"A portion of the Thirty-sixth New York, Colonel Innes, a portion of the Fifty-fifth New York and the First Long Island, Colonel Adams, together with fragments of other regiments of Couch's division, still contended on the right of this line."—*General Keyes' Report.*

duty at Seven Pines. The movement was not made until dark. Soon after taking position the regiments composing the brigade became confused, fired into each other, and then fell back. In this affair the Thirty-sixth lost ten in killed and wounded.

On the 27th, the Thirty-sixth New York and Tenth Massachusetts were sent to the right at Gaines' Mill, and were engaged with the enemy,—the Thirty-sixth losing one man. The Thirty-sixth returned to Savage's Station. On the 28th, continued the retreat to White Oak swamp, where it helped to drive the enemy's cavalry, and reached Charles City Cross Roads on the 30th. On the 1st of July it reached Malvern hill, and was first assigned to the support of the First New York battery. It subsequently became actively engaged; united in a charge on the enemy; drove them back and captured the colors of the Fourteenth North Carolina and sixty-five prisoners. In this engagement the regiment was under command of Major Raney. The colors were captured by private Francis O'Farrell, of Company B. The regiment fought until dark and slept on the field.*

The regiment left Harrison's Landing on the 10th of August; reached Yorktown on the 29th, and embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 30th. Part of the regiment was here detached, and hurried forward to Chantilly, where it engaged in the battle of September 1st. It then fell back to Chain bridge, covering the retreat, and from thence marched into Maryland. After a fruitless effort to relieve General Miles, at Harper's Ferry, General Couch's division joined its corps (the Sixth) at Pleasant Valley, on the 16th of September. From thence it moved to Antietam; arrived on the field of battle on the morning of the 18th, and was placed in position.† The battle, however, was not renewed.

* "July 1st, they (Tenth Massachusetts) were engaged in the battle of Malvern Hill, and, in connection with the Thirty-sixth New York regiment, in the same brigade, almost annihilated an entire brigade of the enemy, consisting partly or entirely of North Carolina troops."—*Report of Adjt. Gen. of Mass.*

† "At six o'clock the enemy suddenly opened upon Couch and Porter with the whole strength of his artillery, and at once began pushing forward his columns of attack to carry the hill. Brigade after brigade, formed under cover of the woods, started at a run to cross the open space and charge our batteries, but the heavy fire of our guns, with the cool and steady volleys of our infantry, in every case sent them reeling back to shelter, and covered the ground with their dead and wounded. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire until the attacking column, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured in a single volley, and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors, and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field."—*McClellan's Report.*

† "Of the reinforcements, Couch's division, marching with commendable rapidity, came up into position at a late hour in the morning."—*McClellan's Report.*

The regiment moved from Antietam with its division, and crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 3d of November. It reached White Oak church on the 2d of December, where it camped until the 11th, when it crossed the Rappahannock at sundown, with its brigade (at that time increased by the addition of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, a new regiment), as a part of the Left Grand division,* and held the south bank of the river until daylight on the morning of the 12th, when other forces were sent across and took the front line. On the 13th it was with its brigade on the extreme left, and exposed to a heavy shell fire. On the 14th it was in reserve, and, on the 15th, covered the retreat of the army, and was the last regiment to re-cross the river—company B having been detailed to pick up stragglers. During this movement it had one killed and two wounded. It then went into camp near Falmouth, where it remained until the 20th of January, when it moved in General Burnside's second advance, and shared in the miseries of the "mud march." It returned to camp on the 23d, and remained during the winter.

On the 28th of April, the regiment moved with its division in the Chancellorville campaign, and crossed the Rappahannock with Sedgwick's corps (Sixth) about 3 A. M., on the 2d of May. On the 3d it was detached from its brigade and made a part of the charging column on Marye's Heights. About 11 A. M., stripped of knapsacks and all incumbrances, it dashed forward in the assault, won the position at the point of the bayonet and captured the battery of the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans. D. W. Judd † writes of this action as follows:

"At a consultation of the generals, very early in the morning (Sunday), the plan adopted was for General Devins' brigade (consisting of the Second Rhode Island, Seventh, Tenth and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York) to storm the works on the right. * * The plan was afterwards so changed as to give the Flying division the lead, together with the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York. * * * The signal being given, the Seventh Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York moved forward simultaneously with the Flying division, up the Gordonsville road, and deployed along the stone wall, charged the bat-

* "The Second Rhode Island, being advanced as skirmishers, were followed by the Tenth Massachusetts and Thirty-sixth New York, on one bridge, and the Thirty-seventh and Seventh Massachusetts on the other. These five regiments composing the brigade of Gen. Devins."—*Report of Adjt. Gen. of Mass., 1863, p. 383.*

† *New York Times, May 12, 1863.*

teries to the right, capturing two guns, the Thirty-sixth New York reaching them first."

Special Orders No. 239 (1863), War Department, referring to Capt. J. Townsend Daniel, says: * * * "And led the right company of the Thirty-sixth New York Infantry (which regiment was the first to plant its colors on the heights) at the storming of Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, and was the same day at the battle of Salem Heights."

The regiment was conspicuous in the operations of the 4th, involving the retreat of the Sixth corps, and finally crossed at Banks' ford about dark. It then returned to its old camp, and remained until the subsequent reconnoissance in force across the Rappahannock, crossing the river on the 10th of June, at a point one mile below Fredericksburg. It returned on the 13th; marched to Stafford Court-House on the 14th; to Dumfries on the 15th; to near Fairfax Station on the 16th; to near Fairfax Court-House; to Centreville on the 24th; to Drainesville on the 26th; crossed the Potomac at Edward's ferry, and bivouacked two miles from the river near Poolsville, Maryland—eighty-four miles in seven days.

The campaign, which terminated at Gettysburg, opened with this march. The term of service of the regiment, however, was more than filled, and it was ordered home. It was mustered out of service on the 15th of July, 1863.

Statistics.

The statistics of the regiment are imperfect, its books and papers having been destroyed at Westminster, Maryland, June 30th, 1862, by order of Brig. Gen. Torbet, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Its strength at quarterly intervals was as follows:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
July 1, 1861.....	38	754
October 1, 1861.....	38	671
January 1, 1862.....	35	688
April 1, 1862.....	36	671
July 1, 1862.....	36	657
October 1, 1862.....	30	590
January 1, 1863.....	32	552
April 1, 1863.....	34	494
July 1, 1863.....	32	338

A return, dated February 26, 1863, gives the following as the statistics of the year 1862, viz:

Strength, January 1st.....	722
Recruits received during the year.....	51
Killed in battle.....	18
Died from wounds and other causes.....	26

Battles of the year, viz:

Lec's Mills, April 16; Yorktown siege; Bottom's Bridge, May 17; Fair Oaks, May 31; Tavern Hill, June 25; Gaines' Hill, June 27; Chickahominy, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Chantilly, September 1; Fredericksburg, December 13.

1863—Chancellorsville campaign, at Marye's and Salem Heights.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. Y. S. V.

The Thirty-seventh regiment infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Irish Rifles," was recruited during the months of April and May, 1861. As its synonym indicates, it was principally composed of Irish-American citizens, with the exception of two companies from Cattaraugus county, a majority of whom were American born. When the books of the regiment were opened, says Surgeon O'Meagher, "more than two thousand members were enrolled, but could not be retained, in consequence, as well of the prescribed limits affixed to the military organizations, as of the difficulties experienced by the recruiting officers in obtaining the requisite authority from the State officials. Nine-tenths of the men and officers might be classed as clerks, mechanics, laborers and farmers' sons. The remainder—two companies—were mostly American born, from Cattaraugus county, with a slight sprinkling of Irish and German citizens. They were all American citizens and harmonized very well."

The organization and composition of the regiment as it appears on the records of this State, is as follows:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A....	New York.....	Capt. John Burke.....	Order 634, May 14, 1861
B....	New York.....	Capt. James T. Maguire...	Order 633, May 14, 1861
C....	New York.....	Capt. Michael Goran.....	Order 632, May 14, 1861
D....	New York.....	Capt. Francis J. McHugh..	Order 648, May 17, 1861
E....	New York.....	Capt. John Kavanaugh....	Order 631, May 14, 1861
F....	New York.....	Capt. Dominick O'Conner..	Order 647, May 17, 1861
G....	New York.....	Capt. Michael Murphy....	Order 646, May 17, 1861
H....	Allegany, Catt. co., N. Y.	Capt. Luke G. Harmon....	Order 645, May 17, 1861
I....	Elliottsville, Catt. co. N. Y.	Capt. Wm. T. Clarke.....	Order 646, May 13, 1861
K....	Pulaski, N. Y.....	Capt. E. W. Peckham....	Order 675, May 26, 1861

At a meeting of the State Board, held on the 24th of May, it was "*Resolved*, that the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz.: O'Conner, Doran, Kavanaugh, McHugh, Murphy, McGuire, Bush, Harmon, Clarke and Peckham, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 37, and an election of field officers ordered to be held therein."

This action was promulgated by Special Orders No. 224 (May 25, 1861), and an election for field officers held. Special Orders No. 235 confirmed the election of John H. McCunn, as Colonel; John Burke, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Dennis C. Minton, as Major. Colonel McCunn was ordered to report for duty to General Yates, and the regiment to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States. By the same order the regiment was ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States. The United States muster was on the 6th (Co. A) and 7th of June, by Captain S. B. Hayman, at which time the muster-in rolls give the names of officers as follows:

Company A—Captain Gilbert Riordan; Captain Burke having been elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

B—Captain James T. Maguire.

C—Captain Michael Doran.

D—Captain Francis J. McHugh.

E—Captain John Kavanaugh.

F—Captain Domenick O'Connor.

G—Captain Michael Murphy.

H—Captain Luke G. Harmon.

I—Captain William T. Clarke, enrolled by D. G. Bingham and William T. Clarke.

K—Captain James W. Johnston, enrolled at New York—Captain Peckham rejected.

The first camp of the regiment was formed at Bloomingdale, the men sleeping in a large frame building, formerly used as a German assembly and dance room. The men were supplied with straw and blankets, the proprietor furnishing them very fair rations under contract. The officers lived at home. The regiment remained here about two weeks, during which time the two Cattaugus companies joined the command. About the 1st of June it moved to the Battery Park, where it encamped under tents and where it had excellent rations.

Before leaving for the seat of war, the regiment was supplied with uniforms, &c., and armed with United States percussion

muskets, model of 1842, calibre 69. To assist in recruiting the regiment the Union Defense Committee expended \$500. The expenditure by the State on account of the regiment, prior to August 15, 1861, was \$38,919.98, exclusive of subsistence and quarters. Tents were issued to the regiment at Washington.

The regiment left New York for Washington on the 23d of June, via steamer to Perth Amboy, and from thence by railroad to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, where it arrived on the 24th. It went into camp at the foot of East Capitol street, on the banks of the Anacostia, from whence it moved in the first advance on Manassas, under General McDowell, as a part of the reserve. It did not return to Washington, but remained in Virginia. During the fall and winter it furnished fatigue parties for Fort Lyon and other fortifications, and picketed the roads; its camp being near Bailey's Cross Roads, on the old Leesburg turnpike.

The regiment was assigned temporarily to different brigades, viz: Colonel McCunn's, Colonel Andrew Porter's, Colonel Hunter's, Colonel Keyes'. On the 22d of August, it was ordered to Arlington, to relieve the Twelfth New York at Fort Albany, where it became part of Richardson's brigade, which was then composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Michigan, and Thirty-seventh New York. On the 3d of October, Richardson's brigade was assigned to Heintzelman's division, which subsequently became the Third brigade of the First division of the Third corps; the division being commanded by General Hamilton, General Kearney, General Stoneman and General Birney, and the corps by General Heintzelman and General Sickles, at different times.

The regiment spent the winter of 1861-2 at "Camp Michigan." In the early part of 1862 it sent out a small detachment which attacked a strongly posted picket of the enemy, near Occoquan, killing and wounding about twenty-five of them. On the 17th of March it embarked with its division, (Hamilton's), for Fortress Monroe, where it remained for several days under the orders of General Wool. On the 3d of April it moved up the Peninsula, by the New Bridge road, and encamped on Howard's creek; and on the 5th advanced, (the division following Gen. Porter's), to Yorktown, where on the 10th, Heintzelman's corps was posted in the front, Porter's, Hooker's and Hamilton's divisions extending from Wormley's Creek to Winne's Mills. Throughout the siege the regiment was constantly under fire in the trenches and in the

camp, and performed the most arduous and harassing labor up to the moment of the evacuation.

From Yorktown, the regiment pushed on to Williamsburg, where it fought its first general engagement. It came upon the battle-field under General Kearney, (who had succeeded General Hamilton in command of the division), and formed on the extreme left in the face of a victorious foe; repulsed his repeated efforts to turn that flank; sustained a front and flank fire, and remained in possession of the field. The important service rendered by the regiment on this occasion was acknowledged by General Kearney.

From Williamsburg the regiment moved with its division and fought its second battle at Fair Oaks; Kearney's division on the railroad, from near Savage's Station towards the bridge. Without support, the regiment engaged a brigade and battery of the enemy, which was moving to close the avenue of retreat to our routed troops, and held it in check until the retreat was effected, on the night of the 31st of May. It was then ordered by General Kearney to fall back, and the fact acknowledged by him that "it alone kept open the avenue of retreat."

On the 25th of June the regiment was under fire frequently, Hooker's and Kearney's divisions driving in the enemy's pickets, while the right and center was otherwise engaged. On the 30th of June, at Glendale, the enemy endeavored to pierce our lines at a point where Thomson's battery was posted. A portion of the regiment charged and drove back the enemy some two hundred yards, enabled the battery to retire, and preserved that portion of our line complete.* From this time until the 2d of July, when it reached Harrison's Landing, the regiment was constantly marching and fighting. At Malvern Hill it supported batteries during the day, and exhibited the highest qualities of the soldier by its coolness under fire when not actually engaged.

From the peninsula the regiment moved with its division to Yorktown and Alexandria, and from thence to Chantilly, where the gallant Kearney was killed, in the battle of September 1st. In this campaign it was under heavy artillery fire at Groveton, on the 29th of August. It reached Alexandria on the 4th of September, and for a time was stationed at Ford Ward, and at Fort Bu-

* This attack commenced at about 4 p. m. and was pushed by heavy masses with the utmost determination and vigor. Captain Thomson's battery directed with great precision, firing double charges, swept them back. The whole open space, two hundred paces wide, was filled with the enemy; each repulse brought fresh troops. The third attack was only repulsed by the rapid volleys and determined charge of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania and half of the Thirty-seventh New York volunteers.--*McClellan's Report.*

falo. On the 18th of October it reached Edward's Ferry;* November 13th, Waterloo; December 6th, Falmouth. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, (Dec. 13th), and repelled an attack of the enemy upon a battery whose support had deserted it; and assisted in serving the artillery when the gunners were disabled, and secured the highest encomiums of the General present in command.† After the return of the army, it took up winter camp at Camp Pitcher, near Falmouth.

The regiment was engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign and lost heavily.

The regiment left the field on the 3d of June, and reached New York on the 6th, where, in common with the Thirty-eighth regiment, it was honored with an imposing reception on the 8th. On leaving the field the following order was issued by Major-General Sickles, viz:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD ARMY CORPS, }
May 28, 1863. }

Special Orders No. 87:

* * "III. The Thirty-seventh New York volunteers and the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers, will move from their respective camps on June 3, 1863, and proceed to the city of New York, the place of their enrollment, where they will be mustered out of the service of the United States.

"The departure of these regiments recalls their distinguished record in the army. Their conduct always elicited the emphatic commendation of the lamented Kearney, under whom they served in the army of the Potomac, and in the army of Virginia. In more recent campaigns, Major-General Birney, commanding the division, has found frequent occasions to signalize their rapid and orderly marches, their ardor and steadiness in action, and their admirable discipline in camp. These results illustrate the high professional character of their officers, and especially of Brigadier-General J. H. Hobart Ward (formerly Col. of the Thirty-eighth New York volunteers), of Col. S. B. Hayman, Col. Thirty-seventh New York volunteers, commanding brigade, and of Col. R. De Trobriand, commanding Thirty-eighth New York volunteers.

* During the Maryland campaign Gen. Kearney's division was under Gen. Stoneman, and at this time was in pursuit of Stewart's cavalry.

† The Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers was no less conspicuous. Col. Hayman was ever on the alert. His regiment was in support of a battery, and was always ready. It contributed largely in repulsing the enemy. It has won new laurels in this fight, which, added to its very many old ones, makes this organization one of the most noted in the volunteer service:—H. G. Berry, Brig. Gen. Vols., commanding.

"To enumerate the battles in which those gallant regiments have taken conspicuous parts, is to recapitulate nearly all the combats in which the armies in Virginia have been engaged. Among these may be mentioned Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly (where Gen. Kearney fell), Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Chancellorsville.

"Wherever valor and fidelity are passports to honor and hospitality, these twin regiments, on whose colors the shamrock and the stars are blended, will be heartily welcome. The imperial city which sent them to the army, well knows how to embrace and cherish her returning heroes; the nation—never served by braver sons—will not be unmindful of the fame of the few who survive, nor of the memory of the many whose fall attests the devotion of these citizen soldiers to our sacred cause.

"By command of MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES."

Statistics.

The statistics of this regiment are incomplete—a portion of its records having been lost in the Peninsula campaigns. It took the field with 801 officers and men; received a large number of recruits, and also (in the fall of 1862) a considerable number of men by the consolidation with it of the One hundred and first regiment. The following is a statement of its losses in battle, viz:

Battles.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Occoquan	5	1	0	6
Williamsburg	24	71	1	96
Fair Oaks	12	72	0	84
Glendale	7	37	22	66
Malvern Hill	0	8	0	8
Groveton	0	3	0	3
Fredericksburg	7	27	0	34
Chancellorsville	4	94	137	235
Total	59	313	160	532

Strength of regiment at different periods as shown by morning reports, viz:

Date.	Present.	Aggregate.
August 30, 1861	723	750
November 30, 1861	709	919
January 31, 1862	723	923
August 31, 1862	420	791
November 30, 1862	530	655
January 31, 1863	681	894
April 30, 1863	734	915
May 31, 1863	449	595
Transferred to Fortieth N. Y., in May, 1863, 225.		