

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

The Thirty-eighth Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. V., or "Second Scott's Life Guard," was organized in the city of New York. Its first recruiting office was opened at 497 Broadway, on the 19th of April. The several companies of which it was composed were recruited and accepted as follows, viz:

Co.	Where recruited.	By whom recruited.	Date of acceptance.
A	New York city	Capt. Daniel E. Gavit	Order 520, May 7, 1861
B	New York city	Capt. Eugene McGrath.	Order 523, May 7, 1861
C	New York city	Capt. Robert F. Allison	Order 522, May 7, 1861
D	New York city	Capt. John T. Harrold	Order 521, May 7, 1861
E	New York city	Capt. Oliver A. Tilden	Order 524, May 7, 1861
F	New York city	Capt. Hugh McQuaide	Order 598, May 10, 1861
G	New York city	Capt. George F. Britton	Order 599, May 10, 1861
H	Geneva, N. Y.	Capt. Wm. H. Baird	Order 630, May 24, 1861
I	Horsesheds, N. Y.	Capt. Calvin S. DeWitt	Order 664, May 21, 1861
K	Elizabethtown, N. Y.	Capt. Samuel C. Dwyer	Order 670, May 24, 1861

On the 14th of May, the organization was removed to barracks at East New York, L. I. On the 24th of May, the State Board "Resolved, That the companies commanded by the following named captains, viz: Gavit, McGrath, Allison, Tilden, Harrold, McQuaide, Britton, Baird, De Witt and Dwyer, be organized into a regiment, to be numbered No. 38, and an election for field officers ordered to be held therein." An election for field officers was immediately held, and the following chosen, viz: J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel; and James D. Potter, Major. Special Orders No. 238 (May 29th), confirmed the election of the officers chosen, and directed the regiment to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States. On the 3d of June, the regiment was inspected by Dr. Mott, and mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. S. B. Hayman, U. S. A., with the exception of company I, which was not mustered until the 8th of June. On the 15th of June, the regiment was uniformed and paid for one month. On the 19th, it was armed with altered muskets, and left the State for the seat of war via Harrisburg and Baltimore. To assist in recruiting the regiment, the Union Defense Committee expended \$5,553.15. The expenditure by the State, on account of the regiment, up to the 15th of August, 1861, was \$30,539.34.

The regiment reached Washington on the 21st of June and encamped on Meridian hill. On the 4th of July, it participated in the review of the army by the President and General Scott; on

the 7th changed arms at Washington arsenal and proceeded to Alexandria, where it was placed in Colonel O. B. Wilcox's brigade, with the First Michigan and Eleventh New York (First Fire Zouaves), in General S. P. Heintzelman's division. On the 17th it moved forward with the army towards Bull Run, and occupied Fairfax station; on the 19th encamped at Centreville, and on the 21st engaged in the battle of Bull Run. The official report of the movements of the regiment in this battle is as follows, viz.:

"HEADQUARTERS 38TH REGT. (2d Scott Life Guards), N. Y. S. V., }

"CAMP SCOTT, near ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 27, 1861. }

"Col. J. H. H. WARD, *Commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Volunteers.*

"Sir: In compliance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of my regiment during the recent battle, at or near Bull Run, on the 21st of July, 1861.

"On the morning of the 21st, in obedience to brigade orders, the regiment was formed, the men equipped in light marching order, and prepared to leave its bivouac, at or near Centreville. The march, however, was not commenced until 6 o'clock, A. M., when the regiment, with others constituting the brigade, advanced towards the scene of future operations. After a fatiguing march over dusty roads, and at times through dense woods, the men suffering greatly from the intense heat and a great lack of water, and submitting to the same with a true soldierly spirit—the regiment, with others of the brigade, was halted in a field in full view of the enemy, on the right of his line of intrenchments, and within range of his artillery. After a very brief rest the regiment was formed in line of battle, and ordered by Colonel Wilcox, the commandant of the brigade, to advance to a slight eminence fronting the enemy's batteries, and about half a mile distant, to the support of Griffin's battery, which was then preparing to take up a position at that point. The order was promptly executed—the men, led by yourself and encouraged by the gallantry of their officers, moving forward in gallant style, in double-quick time, subjected, a greater portion of the way, to a terrible and deadly fire of grape and canister and round shot from the enemy's works on our front and right flank. Arriving at the brow of the eminence, in advance of the battery which it was intended to support, the regiment was halted, and commenced, in fact, the attack of Colonel Heintzelman's division on the right flank of the enemy—engaging a large

force of his infantry, and, by a well directed fire, completely routing an entire regiment that was advancing in good order, and driving it into a dense wood in the distance.

"After remaining in this position for some time, finding that the enemy's artillery was telling with fearful effect upon our ranks, subjected as we were, to a direct and flank fire from his batteries, the regiment was ordered to retire down a slight declivity, which was done in good order, affording it for a time partial protection from the enemy's fire.

"At this time Griffin's battery was moving to a position on our right, and the regiment was ordered by Colonel Heintzelman in person, to advance to its protection. Advancing by the flank under a galling fire, the regiment was halted within supporting distance of Griffin's battery, which had now opened upon the enemy, and properly formed to resist a threatened attack from the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which had shown themselves in large numbers on the borders of a grove to the right and front. In this position my regiment, under a spiteful and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, remained until forced to retire, and its presence not being deemed requisite because of the fact that Griffin's battery had been compelled to leave the field.

"Retiring to a road about one hundred yards distant, my regiment was again formed in line of battle, and under the eye of the commander-in-chief, General McDowell, the men inspired by his presence upon the field, and led by yourself, dashed gallantly up the hill toward a point where Ricketts' battery had been abandoned in consequence of its support, the First Fire Zouaves and First Michigan regiment having previously been compelled to retreat by the force of superior numbers and a great loss in their ranks. Before arriving at the brow of the hill we met the enemy in large force—one of his infantry regiments, apparently fresh upon the field, advancing steadily towards us in line of battle. A large number of the men of this regiment had advanced in front of their line and taken possession of Ricketts' battery, and were endeavoring to turn the guns upon us. A well-directed and destructive fire was immediately opened upon the enemy by my regiment and a portion of another that had rallied upon our left (I think the Fourteenth N. Y. S. M.) and after a sharp conflict it was forced to retreat in disorder and with great loss, seeking shelter in the woods from whence he had previously emerged. The enemy not succeeding in taking with him Rickett's battery, which seemed to

have been the chief object of his attack, it fell into the hands of my regiment, by whom three of its guns were dragged a distance of three hundred yards and left in a road, apparently out of reach of the enemy.

“Another rally was then again made by my regiment, the gallant men readily responding to the orders of their officers. Advancing in double-quick time to the right and front towards a dense wood in which the enemy had been concealed in large force during the day, and from which evidences of a retreat were now visible, my regiment, with detached portions of others of our force, became engaged in a sharp and spirited skirmish with the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and we appeared for a time to have complete possession of the field.

“This was the last rally made by my regiment. Suddenly and unexpectedly the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops, literally swarming the woods, poured in upon us a fearful shower of lead from his musketry; his batteries re-opened upon us with terrible effect, and a panic at this moment seeming to have taken possession of our troops generally, a retreat was ordered, and my regiment, in comparatively good order, commenced its march towards Centreville, where a greater portion of it arrived about 9 o'clock that night. Here, on the same ground that we had bivouacked previous to the battle, the regiment was halted. After a rest of about two hours it again resumed its march, joining in the general movement made by the army towards this place. After a forced and wearisome march of seven hours, the men suffering from the great fatigue of the previous fifteen hours, without food for that length of time, with scarcely water enough to moisten their parched tongues, many of them wounded, sick and otherwise disabled, my regiment, with the exception of about fifty who had straggled from their respective companies and joined the mass that were thronging to the capital, halted at its original camp ground near Alexandria—the only regiment of the brigade that did so—the only regiment, in fact, that was under fire during the previous day, that returned to and occupied their old camp ground previous to their advance towards the field of battle. It is with great pride, sir, that I mention this fact, evincing, as it emphatically does, a degree of subordination commendable in any regiment, and reflecting great credit upon the gallant officers and men of my own, particularly under the extraordinary circumstances connected with the occasion.

"From the time my regiment was ordered into the field until forced to retire therefrom, a period of four hours, it was almost constantly under fire from the enemy's batteries and engaged with his infantry; and to your coolness and courage alone, during that time, your frequent orders for the men to lie down when the enemy's fire was the hottest, and your constant efforts to protect them, as far as possible, at all times, was the regiment saved from presenting a larger number of casualties than its large list now shows.

"Of the courage displayed by the men generally on the field, during the entire day—of the readiness of the gallant fellows to obey, at all times, all orders—I cannot speak in too high terms, or express in words my admiration. During all my experience in a former campaign, and presence on many a battle-field, I have never witnessed greater bravery or more soldierly requisites than were displayed by the men of my own regiment during the entire battle.

"The conduct of the officers generally I cannot speak too highly of. Always at their posts, cheering on their men by their soldierly examples, and displaying marked gallantry, under the trying circumstances, I acknowledge my inability to do them justice in words. Major Potter was disabled during the early part of the engagement, while gallantly performing his duty, and subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. The brave Captain McQuaide, while cheering on his men, fell from a severe wound in the leg. Lieut. Thomas Hamblin, a gallant young officer, also received a wound in his leg while discharging his duty, and with Captain McQuaide subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy. Capts. McGrath and Allison both received injuries during the engagement—the former by being run down by the enemy's cavalry, from the effects of which he is now suffering, and the latter by a slight musket shot. Lieutenant John Brady, jr., while bravely participating in the fight, was severely wounded in the arm. Assistant Surgeon Griswold was on the field and under a heavy fire, at all times humanely and fearlessly discharging his duties to the wounded. He and Quartermaster C. J. Murphy, who was assisting the wounded, were also taken prisoners.

"In conclusion, I again assert my inability to do justice to the gallant conduct of the officers generally; and while it would afford me great pleasure to mention the names of many whose conduct fell under my personal observation, I must refrain from

doing so, lest, by omitting others, I should do injustice to many equally as meritorious.

"Annexed is a list of the casualties of my regiment.

"Respectfully submitted.

"ADDISON FARNSWORTH,

"*Lieut.-Col. Com'd'g 2d Scott Life Guard (38th Regt. N. Y. V.)*."

During the month of August, the regiment moved to the Leesburg road, where it was assigned to Gen. Howard's brigade, with the Fortieth New York and Third and Fourth Maine. On the 18th of August a portion of its pickets, stationed near Munson's Hill, were attacked and captured by a superior force of the enemy. During the month of August the regiment assisted in constructing Fort Ward. In September ninety-seven men, who had refused to do duty in the Fourth Maine, were transferred to the Thirty-eighth, and the encampment was moved to the old Fairfax road, where the regiment assisted in constructing Fort Lyons and other works.

It is not necessary to repeat the history of the Peninsula campaign, or that of Maryland, Frederickshurg, or Chancellorsville, in which the regiment bore an honorable part. The movements of the regiment may, however, be statistically stated, viz:

BRIGADE ASSIGNMENTS.—On the 8th of July the regiment was brigaded with the First Michigan Volunteers and the Eleventh New York Volunteers (Fire Zouaves), which brigade was commanded by Col. O. B. Wilcox, and was called "Wilcox's brigade." It had no number. On the 15th of August it was brigaded with the Fortieth New York Volunteers (Mozart) and the Third and Fourth Maine Volunteers, under command of Gen. O. O. Howard, and called "Howard's brigade." Gen. Howard was relieved by Gen. John Sedgwick, and the brigade was then called "Sedgwick's brigade." Gen. Sedgwick was relieved by Gen. D. B. Birney, and it was then called "Birney's brigade." Upon Gen. Birney's taking command of the division, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward, having been made a brigadier general, took command of the brigade, and, upon the organization of the army of the Potomac, it was numbered the "Third brigade," "First division," "Third Army corps," a designation it retained during the term of service of the regiment.

DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS.—During the battle of First Bull Run, the division, of which the regiment was a part, had no number.

It was commanded by Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, and was known as "Heintzelman's division." When brigaded with the Fortieth New York and Third and Fourth Maine, it remained in "Heintzelman's division." After the organization of the Army of the Potomac, the division became the "First division" of the "Third corps," commanded successively by Generals Hamilton, Kearney, Stoneman, Birney and Ward.

BATTLES.—The regiment took part in the following battles, viz: First Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg,* Fair Oaks (two days), the Orchards (June 26th); Glendale, or Charles City Cross Roads; Malvern Hill, Blackburn's Ford, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville (two days).

MARCHES.—June 19th, 1861, left the city of New York for Washington, D. C., via Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., arriving in Washington on the morning of June 21st, and encamped on Meridian Hill. July 7th, marched to Alexandria, Va., encamping about one mile west of the city. July 17th, marched en route for Bull Run; engaged in the battle on the 21st, and returned, after the battle, direct to its old camping ground near Alexandria. August 10th, moved camp to the Leesburg road, near the Seminary, about three miles west of Alexandria. October 1st, moved camp to the old Fairfax road, about two and a half miles south of Alexandria. March 17th, 1862, went to Alexandria, and embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va., arriving there March 19th, and encamped at Camp Hamilton, about three miles northwest from Fortress Monroe, on Hampton creek. March 21st, moved camp about five miles towards Big Bethel, and encamped by the roadside. April 4th, moved towards Yorktown, Va., encamping about one and a half miles south of that village. May 4th, being on picket, was the first regiment to march into Yorktown, and the first to raise the stars and stripes over the enemy's works. Continued the march that day, and encamped about four miles beyond Yorktown, towards Williamsburg. May 5th, marched to the enemy's works in front of Williamsburg, and engaged in the battle at that place. May 6th, marched into the village of Williamsburg. May 12th, marched to Fair Oaks. June 26th, marched to the Orchards. June 27th, marched on a reconnoissance to within three miles of Richmond, Va., the nearest point reached by infantry during that campaign. June 29th, marched to Glendale, or Charles City Cross Roads. July 1st, marched to Malvern

* See General Birney's Report, documents, page 17, vol. v, Rebellion Record. Also General Kearney's letter to Gov. Morgan, page 18 of same volume.

Hill. July 3d, marched to Harrison's Landing. August 15th, marched en route for Yorktown, Va., passing through Williamsburg and reaching Yorktown August 18th. August 20th, embarked for Alexandria, Va.; arrived there on the 22d, and took cars for Warrenton Junction; arrived on the 23d, and immediately marched for Bealton station. August 26th, marched to Manassas Junction. August 28th, marched to Centreville. August 29th, moved to battle ground of Second Bull Run. September 1st, moved to Chantilly. September 2d, marched to Alexandria. September 15th, marched to Poolesville, Md., reaching there September 18th. October 28th, marched across the Potomac at White's ford, through Leesburg and White Plains to Waterloo; passed through Warrenton and encamped near Falmouth, Va., about November 25th. December 13th, marched to the Fredericksburg battle ground. December 16th, re-crossed the Rappahannock and encamped again near Falmouth. January 20th, 1863, participated in General Burnside's movement, marching sixty-three miles going out and returning, and encamped again near Falmouth. May 1st, crossed the Rappahannock again and marched to the battle ground of Chancellorsville. After the battle, re-crossed the river, and encamped again near Falmouth. June 3d, marched to Aquia creek. June 4th, left Aquia creek for the city of New York, via Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; arrived there by steamboat and cars, June 6th, 1863. Total miles traveled, nine hundred and ninety-seven.

Casualties.—July 21st, 1861, at first battle of Bull Run or Stone Bridge, killed, nineteen; wounded, sixty-five; missing, fifty-four; total, one hundred and twenty-eight. August 18th, four enlisted men taken prisoners, while on picket duty on Munson's Hill, Va. March 16th, 1862, three enlisted men taken prisoners near Big Bethel, Va. During the siege of Yorktown, five enlisted men killed and wounded. May 5th, at the battle of Williamsburg, killed, fourteen; wounded, sixty-four; missing, eight; total, eighty-six. May 31st and June 1st, one officer wounded and fifty-nine enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. June 26th, at the Orchards, three men killed, wounded and missing. June 30th, at Glendale, one officer wounded and ten enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. July 1st, at the battle of Malvern Hill, two officers wounded, and sixteen enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. August 28th, at Blackburn's Ford, one officer wounded, two officers taken prisoners, and six enlisted men killed,

wounded and missing. August 29th and 30th, at the battle of Second Bull Run, two officers wounded, and ten enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. December 13th, at Fredericksburg, seven officers wounded and one hundred and thirty-one enlisted men killed, wounded and missing. May 2d and 3d, 1863, at Chancellorsville, three officers wounded, one taken prisoner, and forty-eight enlisted men killed, wounded and missing.

Monthly Report, July, 1861.

Total strength	796
Gain by transfers	38
Total	834
Loss—resigned	1
missing in action	70
discharged for disability	5
transferred	35
killed in action or died of wounds	14
died of disease	2
deserted	55
	182
Present and absent on leave July 31st	652

Annual Report for 1862.

Strength of regiment Jan. 1st, 1862	734
Gained recruits during the year	100
Total	834
Loss—killed in battle	33
died of disease and wounds	45
	78
Present and absent Jan. 1, 1863	756

Consolidations—In September, 1861, the regiment received ninety-seven men from the Fourth Maine volunteers. On the 21st of December, 1862, its ten companies were consolidated into six, and called A, B, C, D, E and F, and the ten companies of the Fifty-fifth New York volunteers (a three years regiment) were consolidated into four, and put into the Thirty-eighth as companies G, H, I and K. When the term (two years) of the Thirty-eighth expired, the men who enlisted for three years (together with some of the officers) were transferred to the Fortieth New York volunteers.

Mustering-out.—The regiment was mustered out of service at East New York, Long Island, June 22d, 1863, at which time its total strength was two hundred and seventy-nine.

SERVICES

OF NEW YORK MILITIA REGIMENTS IN 1861.

Immediately upon the fall of Sumter, when the Northern mind was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, and war was plainly inevitable, the protection of the National Capital was the absorbing subject of interest.

The militia regiments of our State at that time did noble service, and such as were sufficiently organized moved promptly upon the call of the Executive. Between the 19th April and 7th May, this disciplined and equipped force left for Washington, numbering over 8,000 men, composing eleven uniformed regiments of militia, and, with the exception of the Seventh, were mustered into the United States service for three months.

These regiments departed from the State as follows :

			Strength.
5th regt.,	Col. Ch. Schwarzwald	April 29, 1861	600
6th do	do Joseph C. Pinckney,	April 21, 1861	600
7th do	do Marshall Lefferts,	April 19, 1861	1,050
8th do	do George Lyons,	April 23, 1861	950
12th do	do Daniel Butterfield,	April 21, 1861	950
13th do	do Abel Smith,	April 23, 1861	486
20th do	do George W. Pratt,	May 7, 1861	785
25th do	do Michael K. Bryan,	April 23, 1861	500
28th do	do Michael Bennett,	April 30, 1861	563
69th do	do Michael Corcoran,	April 23, 1861	1,050
71st do	do Abram S. Vosburgh,	April 21, 1861	950
Total			8,484

In addition to the New York militia regiments which served for three months, four regiments, the Second, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth, organized for three years.

Of the three months regiments, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first were from the city of New York; the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth from Brooklyn; the Twentieth from the county of Ulster, and the Twenty-fifth from the city of Albany.

Of the three years' regiments, the Second, Ninth and Seventy-ninth were from the city of New York; the Fourteenth from Brooklyn. The popular demonstration which attended the de-

parture of these regiments from our cities and towns were of the most gratifying character; amid the waving of banners, the firing of cannon, and the cheers of their fellow citizens, they left their homes to enter upon a new and untried field of duty, the vanguard, as it were, of the great army of freemen, who, during the four years, marched in a continuous column from our State, to the protection of the flag of our country and the national integrity. The first to take the field, the members of many of these organizations remained in the national service, as officers or privates in volunteer regiments, and achieved merited distinction, and there are few battle grounds in Maryland or Virginia, upon which the blood of some of these brave men was not shed.

It must be remembered that these regiments were organized in time of peace, when the militia met with no particular favor or encouragement from the State authorities, and was composed chiefly of young men in professional and mercantile pursuits, and whose military experience had been confined to the company and regimental drill room and the annual parade. By the promptness with which they first moved, upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and the readiness with which they met every similar call through the war, they gave a character for fidelity and patriotism to our citizen soldiers which has resulted since, under the liberal care of the State in the establishment of a most useful and powerful organization, "The National Guard."

FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Fifth Regiment was organized in the city of New York. It is composed of German citizens. At the time of its departure from the State, it numbered 600 men. The following were the field officers :

Colonel—Ch. Schwarzwald.

Lieutenant Colonel—Louis Burger.

Major—George Van Amsberg.

Its position in the Militia organization is in the Second Brigade, First division. The regiment was originally organized as artillery, but doing duty as infantry. By Special Orders No. 60, of April 20th, 1861, Major-General Sandford, commanding First division, was directed to detail two regiments in addition to the Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventy-first, for immediate service, to report forthwith to the President at Washington, and subsequently by

Special Orders No. 103, of April 28th, he was instructed to detail the Fifth as one of such regiments, and provide for their immediate transportation to Washington, and for the issue to them of one month's supplies.

Before leaving the State, Colonel Van Buren, the Paymaster General, paid over to the regiment, on State account, \$3,509.40.

The regiment left New York on the 29th of April, on board the steam transport *Kedar*, for Annapolis, they proceeded thence to Baltimore, at which place and in its vicinity, a good portion of their three months' service was rendered, particularly at what is termed the "Relay House," where they were employed upon guard, picket and scout duty. "Their vigilance frequently prevented serious results to the body of troops stationed at that post." They also did duty along the railroad, which was a special object of their care, thwarting any attempt to place obstacles upon the tracks, and in this respect their services were most valuable, for a large portion of the population of Maryland were then so strongly disaffected towards the Union, that it was necessary to exercise the greatest caution in guarding the lines of communication with the Capital. On the 9th of July, the Fifth crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and at the time of the battle of Bull Run was serving under General Patterson. The regiment returned to New York on the 2d of August.

SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The Sixth regiment, in the Second brigade, First division, of the militia organization, left New York on the 21st of April. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Jos. C. Pinckney.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel K. Zook.

Major—Milton G. Rathbun.

The Union Defense Committee contributed \$4,000 towards purchasing of blankets, clothing, subsistence, &c., for the regiment, and the officers and their friends also assisted in finishing its equipment. The State also contributed to this, and subsequent to its departure furnished the members with a new uniform. The regiment was to have proceeded by rail to Washington, but in consequence of the attack in the streets of Baltimore upon the Eighth Massachusetts, and the apprehension that obstructions might be placed upon the railroads to prevent the further transportation of troops, it was determined that the Sixth should go by water. The

steamer *Columbia* was accordingly chartered and provisioned by the Union Defense Committee, and sailed at 9 o'clock in the evening, in company with the steamers *Baltic* and *Cuyler*, the former having on board the Twelfth and the latter the Seventy-first New York Militia, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Col. Keyes, U. S. A. The fleet sailed for Fortress Monroe, where they were joined by another steamer with the First Rhode Island, and then proceeded under convoy of the United States Revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* up the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, where they arrived on the night of the 23d of April. On the 25th the regiment disembarked by order of General Butler, then in command at that point, and was directed to remain there until further orders should be received. On the same day a detachment of 100 men from the Sixth was ordered to seize and occupy Fort Madison, a water battery commanding the harbor; also to occupy an elevated spot on the right bank of the Severn, overlooking the city of Annapolis. Under direction of Colonel Pinckney, this was effected without opposition on the same night; fifty men occupying Fort Madison, and the remainder, with two howitzers, holding the height on the river.

About the 1st of May a detachment of 250 men was sent up the Severn to relieve the Eighth N. Y. S. M., then occupying a commanding position on the road to Baltimore. An earthwork was here thrown up and named "Fort Morgan," in honor of the Governor of New York. About the 12th of June the Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., then at Annapolis, was ordered to Baltimore, and the different detachments of the Sixth were recalled from the positions they were then occupying; those at Fort Morgan being transferred to Annapolis Junction, to relieve the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., and the balance of the regiment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Colonel Pinckney having become commandant of the post.

While at Annapolis an expedition was organized by the Sixth for the purpose of carrying assistance to Governor Hicks, whose life it was rumored was in danger from secessionists. One hundred infantry and a company of artillery, with two howitzers, under command of Colonel Pinckney, proceeded in a propeller to Cambridge, the residence of the Governor. Upon the approach of the boat, many of the secessionists fled from the town, but the Governor was found unharmed.

Upon receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run, the regi-
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ment unanimously requested to be sent to the front. The request was not granted, and on the 29th of July the regiment was relieved from duty by the First Pennsylvania Reserves, and then proceeded to New York, where it was mustered out of service. Col. Pinckney took immediate steps to organize a volunteer regiment for three years service. In this he was joined by many of the officers and men of the Sixth, and their efforts resulted in raising, in the short space of sixty days, a full regiment, known as the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Zook raised the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Seventh Regiment is in the Third brigade, First division of the militia organization, and was the first to leave the State. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Marshall Lefferts.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William A. Pond.

Major—Alexander Shaler.

The regiment left on the 19th of April—strength ten hundred and fifty men. This organization was well known, not only in our own State, but throughout the country, as one of the best appointed and drilled militia regiments then in existence. Composed of young men in the bloom of manhood, and connected with all the active business pursuits of the great metropolis, their departure was the cause of the most intense excitement through a large class of its citizens, and the scenes attending it are thus described:

“Around the armory of the Seventh regiment crowds gathered at an early period of the day, and moved on only to be replaced by other crowds. So the excitement was kept up, till towards three o'clock the throng became stationary. It was by no means an ordinary crowd. From all quarters the members of the regiment, in full fatigue dress, with their knapsacks and blankets, were pouring into the armory. Guards at the doors kept the crowd, who had no business inside, from entering, but the building was filled to its utmost, notwithstanding, by the members, their relatives and friends. There were many touching scenes of farewell-taking, but these were merely episodes. There was no faltering among the men. A heartier shake of the hand than usual to a friend, a warmer kiss to a wife or mother, and the man-

hood of the soldier grew the greater, and he trussed his knapsack the tighter to his back as he gave the last adieu.

"The regiment formed in Lafayette Place, about four o'clock, P. M., in the presence of an immense crowd, each window of each building being filled with such fair applauders as might cheer the heart of the forlornest bachelor, if there were any such among those noble soldiers. Once in line, they proceeded through Fourth street to Broadway; down that great thoroughfare to Cortland street, and across the ferry, in boats provided for the purpose, to Jersey City. The line of march was a perfect ovation. Thousands upon thousands lined the sidewalks. It will be remembered as long as any of those who witnessed it live to talk of it, and beyond that it will pass into the recorded history of this fearful struggle."

"The regiment marched not as on festival days—not as on the reception of the Prince of Wales—but nobly and sternly, as men who were going to the war. Hurried was their step—not as regular as on less important occasions. We saw women—we saw men shed tears as they passed. Amidst the deafening cheers that rose, we heard cries of 'God bless them!' And so along Broadway and through Cortland street, under its almost countless flags, the gallant Seventh regiment left the city."

The excitement in Jersey City, long before they had crossed the ferry, was scarcely less intense, and when they landed there they found they were by no means in a foreign State. It seemed that all the people of the sister city had turned out. It was re-enactment of what their fellow-townsmen had done for them. White handkerchiefs, waved by ladies' hands, were as numerous as the dogwood blossoms in spring, and it was proved that a Jerseyman can raise as hearty a cheer as the best New Yorker. And so it was till all were fairly disposed of in the cars, and the cars moved off.

News of the riot in Baltimore, in which the Massachusetts soldiers were killed, was received before the regiment left New York, and increased greatly the interest attending its departure. Forty-eight rounds of ball cartridge were served out to its members before leaving. The Seventh went by railroad to Perrysville; thence by steamer to Annapolis, and along or near the railroad track to Annapolis Junction and Washington, where it served for thirty days. Arrived at Annapolis April 22d, and at Washington

the 25th, and was mustered into the United States service April 27th. The regiment crossed the Potomac with the first troops that entered Virginia, when Alexandria and Arlington Heights were occupied, and labored with the New Jersey brigade in the construction of "Fort Runyon."

The Seventh remained on duty at and in the vicinity of Washington until the 31st of May, when it returned to New York. The following is an extract from an order of the War Department, issued the day previous to the regiment's leaving Washington:

"It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the Capital, when it was believed to be in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged has now expired. The service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the Government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them the appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York."

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Eighth regiment is in the Second brigade, First division of the State militia organization. It left New York on the 23d of April. The field officers were,

Colonel—George Lyons.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles G. Waterbury.

Major—Obed. F. Wentworth.

The regiment embarked, a portion on the steamship *Alabama*, and the remainder on the ship *Montgomery*. The line of their march through the streets of New York was the scene of wild enthusiasm, and their friends gathering in balconies and windows, and cheering and inspiring the soldiers with their smiles and warm approvals. They proceeded to Annapolis, and thence to Washington, and were encamped at Arlington House, Virginia.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and served

in the First brigade (Colonel Andrew Porter's), Second division (Colonel Hunter's). Colonel Porter makes honorable mention of the services of the Eighth New York Militia in his report.

Upon first entering service, the regiment remained at Annapolis until the 8th of May, when, accompanied by the 6th Massachusetts Militia, the whole under command of General Butler, they proceeded to the Relay House and took position commanding Railroad Bridge. On the 19th of May, a detachment of 600 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Waterbury and Major Wentworth, and a like detachment of the Sixth Massachusetts, under Colonel Jones, proceeded by railroad to Baltimore and took possession of Federal Hill, thus commanding that city; being the first troops to enter Baltimore after the riots. A few days afterwards, being relieved by Pennsylvania troops, the detachment returned to the Relay House, where the regiment remained until about the 8th of June, when it proceeded to Washington and went into camp at Kalorama, and remained there until troops were sent over into Virginia. The Eighth left Washington on the Sunday following, crossed the Long bridge, and taking possession of Arlington House, where it remained as guard to the headquarters of General McDowell, until the army moved to Bull Run.

The time of the regiment expiring on the 23d (two days after the battle), they received orders for home, leaving on the 24th and arriving in New York on the 26th of July, where they met with an enthusiastic reception—Broadway was thronged, and vociferous cheers greeted them at every crossing.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twelfth regiment is in the Second brigade, First division of the State militia organization. It organized in the city of New York, tendered its services through its commanding officer, Colonel Butterfield, immediately on the breaking out of the rebellion, for the defense of the National Capital.

The friends of the regiment in the city, contributed liberally towards its equipment, raising the sum of \$10,000. New uniforms were ordered, but without waiting for their completion, the regiment commenced at once recruiting its ranks; and although at the inspection in the fall of 1860, it showed but 380 men, so great

was the enthusiasm of the citizens and the popularity of the Twelfth, that when it left for the seat of war, its numbers had been increased to nearly 1,000.

On the 19th of April, 1861, orders were issued from General Headquarters, directing Major-General Sandford to detail the Twelfth for immediate service at Washington, and on Sunday, the 21st, the regiment took its departure from the State. The regiment assembled in Union Square, the regular members and their substitutes wore their old regimental uniform, but the recruits wore their ordinary clothing with military belts and equipments. A supply of muskets had been obtained, and guerrilla like, as the raw recruits looked, there was hardly ever a finer body of men gathered together, and the spectators by their enthusiasm, showed what they expected of them. Great masses of the population turned out to do honor to the departing Militia. It was with difficulty that the regiment made its way through the crowd to the wharf, and was obliged to leave Broadway and turn down a side street into Mercer street, the throng was so great. The regiment left New York in the steamship *Baltic* for Fortress Monroe. On the voyage, the recruits were drilled into very serviceable shape. It had been intended that the regiment should go up the Potomac, but orders were received from General Butler, then in command at Annapolis, that the Twelfth should proceed to that point. The Twelfth was transferred from the *Baltic* to the steamer *Gpatzacoaticos*, and the fleet of vessels (containing the different Militia regiments), as they steamed up the Chesapeake, presented a grand appearance. On Friday, the 26th, the regiment landed and started on its march to Junction, where it arrived the next day, after a bivouac in the fields over night; continued their march on Saturday, and in the evening bivouacked in the woods. On Sunday afternoon, took cars for Washington; were there placed in temporary quarters until the 7th of May, when the regiment moved to Camp Anderson, in Franklin Square. About the same time they received from New York their new Chasseur uniform, which was complete and acceptable. A severe course of drilling was immediately commenced, which soon brought the regiment to a remarkable state of perfection. Several officers, who had just graduated at the United States Military Academy, were assigned as instructors to the different companies, in consequence of the number of recruits, and also drilled the officers in skirmishing.

Among those who were prominent in performing this duty, were Lieutenants Upton and Ames, both subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and the latter of whom, (General Ames), was conspicuous for gallantry at Fort Fisher. On the 23d of May, the regiment received marching orders, and on that night crossed the Long Bridge under the direction of General Sandford, and marched into Virginia, being the first regiment to invade the so called "sacred soil" of that State. Established position at Roach's Mills, forming the extreme left of the army. At that period, the regiment mustered present for duty, 829, and on the rolls an aggregate of 981 men. Capt. B. S. Church, of the engineer corps of the regiment, reconnoitered the adjoining country for miles around, on horseback and alone; he was once captured by a party of rebel cavalry, but managed to escape. Subsequently he was detached from the regiment, on special duty, and engaged in company with Lieutenant Snyder, of the U. S. Engineers, in choosing the sites of the extensive fortifications on Arlington Heights, when he was repeatedly fired upon by rebel scouts.

While at Roach's Mills, the regiment was frequently drilled in skirmishing. The citizens of Washington, however, residing in the vicinity of Franklin Square, were desirous that the Twelfth should be recalled to its old quarters, fearing that some less orderly regiment might be stationed among them. The War Department acceded to their request, and accordingly on the 2d of June, the regiment was marched back across the Long Bridge, and returned to its former camp in the city.

The regiment remained in Washington until the 7th of July, when, ordered to join the army of the Shenandoah, it proceeded by railroad to Baltimore, and thence to Harrisburg and Hagerstown, arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 8th. Left Hagerstown on the 9th, marched to Williamsport, forded the Potomac and marched all night; arriving at Martinsburg, Va., early on the morning of the 10th, having accomplished 30 miles without a pause. Colonel Butterfield there reported to Major-General Patterson, and was immediately appointed an acting Brigadier-General, his brigade consisting of the Fifth and Twelfth N. Y. S. Militia, and the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth N. Y. S. volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward then took command of the Twelfth. While at Martinsburg, a foraging expedition was formed, consisting of three companies of the Twelfth, and three of the

Twenty-eighth regiment N. Y. S. V., which was quick and successful, and enlivened by a slight skirmish with the rebels, a detachment of whom endeavored to interfere with the operations, but were dispersed by a volley from company H, commanded by Capt. Mc. Cormack. This was on Friday the 12th of July. On Monday July 15th, the army advanced to Bunker's Hill, where they were encamped for a day, the Twelfth being stationed near the Sulphur Spring, at a spot known for the time as Camp Patterson.

On reaching Bunker's Hill, found it occupied by the rebel advance, who retreated in great haste after a slight skirmish, in which a Rhode Island battery threw several shells, killing one and wounding two of the rebel cavalry. On Wednesday, July 17th, left Bunker's Hill and marched to Charlestown, where the regiment encamped, and on Sunday, the 21st of July, marched to Harper's Ferry, and occupied a position on Bolivar Heights, close to the spot where the rebel batteries had been planted by Johnston, who had also fortified the place by building block-houses on Loudon Heights across the Shenandoah. Doubleday's battery was stationed on Bolivar Heights, and took possession of several large guns which had been abandoned by the enemy, when they hastily evacuated Harper's Ferry, as untenable.

Col. Butterfield tendered the services of the regiment to the Government, till the 2d of August, and the tender was promptly accepted by the War Department. On the 26th of July, four companies of the Twelfth crossed the Shenandoah river in flat-boats, and occupied the block-houses built by the rebels on Loudon Heights. They remained there until after the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Banks, being the last troops, save a Massachusetts company, to leave the Virginia side, and being obliged to wade the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers to rejoin the army. Harper's Ferry was evacuated by the Federal troops on Sunday, July 28, 1861. After leaving Harper's Ferry, the Twelfth was encamped at Knoxville until ordered to New York, on Thursday, August 1st. The regiment arrived in the city about dusk of the next day, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the citizens who assembled in crowds in Broadway to extend a cordial welcome to the returning soldiers. The regiment was mustered out of service on Monday, August 5th, in Washington square, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sheppard. Col. Butterfield soon after resigned his commission, having accepted one as Lieutenant-Colonel of the

Twelfth U. S. Infantry. His connection with the regiment terminated August 27th, 1861. The vacancy caused by Col. B.'s resignation, was not filled until the 25th of October, when Lieutenant-Colonel Ward was elected Colonel of the regiment.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Thirteenth regiment is in the Fifth brigade, Second division of the State militia organization, and was organized in the city of Brooklyn. The following were the field officers.

Colonel—Abel Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel—Robert B. Clark.

Major—

On the 20th of April, 1861, by Special Orders No. 59, from the commander-in-chief, General H. B. Duryea (commanding Second division N. Y. S. M.) was directed to detail two regiments for immediate service, to report forthwith to the President, and to serve until relieved by other regiments, General Duryea to procure the requisite transportation by fastest steamer, and one month's supplies. The regiment went on the 23d of April by steamer *Marion* to Annapolis; strength at time of departure from State, 486.

On the 7th of May, 1861, General Duryea was directed by Special Orders No. 132, to cause to be mustered into the service of the State a number of men sufficient to raise the strength of Col. Smith's (Thirteenth) regiment to 793 men; and after they should be properly armed and equipped, they were ordered to proceed by railroad or steamer to join their regiment, then serving at Annapolis, and there to be mustered into the service of the United States.

The Thirteenth served at Annapolis under command of General Butler until the 19th of June, quartered in the buildings of the United States Naval Academy. During that time, detachments from the regiment were employed in searching for the light-ships which had been removed by the rebels. Two were found, recaptured and brought to Annapolis. Expeditions were also sent to the eastern shore of Maryland, which were successful in finding many stand of arms there concealed. The engineer corps of the Thirteenth was engaged in rebuilding the railroad from the station at Annapolis to the pier of the Naval Academy. This branch was opened May 17th, and the event was celebrated with great rejoicings. On the 19th of June the regiment was ordered to Baltimore, where the balance of its term of service was passed—the

members voluntarily remaining ten days longer than the term of their enlistment, at the request of General Dix.

The following account of the scenes attending the embarkation and departure of the regiment from Brooklyn, is taken from an account written at the time:

The regiment embarked amidst the most intense enthusiasm of the citizens of Brooklyn, who congregated by thousands, lining the streets from the City Hall to the Armory in Cranberry street, near Henry street, to see them off. It was announced that the regiment would take up the line of march at 8 o'clock A. M.

The old members of the regiment had all been provided with arms and equipments, but the new recruits, comprising by far the larger portion of the force, were devoid of nearly everything excepting shoes and other articles of clothing; the great requisite, muskets, knapsacks, and blankets, were missing. All was bustle and confusion. Carts were sent to New York for muskets, and about noon they arrived. The other equipments came along by degrees, and were furnished to the men, but there were not enough of equipments for the number of men enrolled. The total number equipped was about 480. Some 200 were left behind, who were subsequently supplied with equipments and sent on to join the regiment. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after undergoing inspection, the drums beat, the band struck up a patriotic strain, and the Thirteenth marched to Fulton street and thence to the Fulton ferry. The crowd of spectators was immense. The head of the regiment reached the ferry at 4 o'clock, and shortly after embarked on the ferry boat *Atlantic* which had been specially provided for the purpose. The ferry boat conveyed the troops to the steamer *Marion*, lying in the North River.

As they left the dock, the band played several familiar airs, and Captain Smith's company of light artillery, stationed on the wharf, fired a salute of 34 guns, while the vast crowds there assembled testified by loud and continued hurrahs their admiration of the Thirteenth.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twentieth regiment was organized in the county of Ulster, and is in the Eighth brigade, Third division of the State Military organization. The following were the field officers:

Colonel—George W. Pratt.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Hiram Schoonmaker.

Major—Theodore B. Gates.

The Twentieth regiment had long been favorably known in the militia organization of the State, and its gallant commander, Col. Pratt, had for many years been identified with every measure having for its object the elevation of the militia system.

Most of the uniformed regiments, composing our State force, at the breaking out of the rebellion, were within the large cities and towns. The Twentieth was made up from citizens of the rural districts, men whose lives had been passed among the hills of Ulster and Greene, hardy sons of toil, many of them employes in the large tanneries in that section of the State. The record of the regiment, which went through the entire war, is an honorable one. Its commanding officer lost his life from a wound received in the second battle of Manassas. Its ranks were over and over again recruited from the counties in which the regiment was originally raised, and there is scarce a battle-field in Maryland, Virginia or Pennsylvania, which was not moistened with the blood of members of the New York Twentieth Militia. Major-General Cooper commanding the Third division, had been directed by Special Orders No. 76, of April 23d, to detail the Twentieth regiment for immediate service, to report at Washington. Many delays however attended its departure, and even after its arrival in the city of New York en route for the National Capital, it was quartered for more than a week at the Park Barracks, before receiving final orders to move. These delays were very annoying to all the members of the regiment. They reached New York on the 28th of April, and up to the 5th of May no transportation had been provided for them. They then received orders to return to their homes, as advices had arrived from Washington, calling only for volunteers to serve for two years—and for this reason it was alleged, no more militia regiments could be accepted.

This order caused great consternation among the rank and file. They had enlisted in the hope of being engaged in the impending conflict. Many of them had given up lucrative positions, left homes and families, for the purpose of manifesting their patriotism and sustaining the honor and integrity of the flag. On the following evening, May 6th, a special order was received directing them to proceed onward at once. When this news was imparted to the troops, a scene of genuine enthusiasm ensued. The President, the Governor, General Scott and Colonel Pratt were successively cheered.

The Colonel himself was deeply affected at the enthusiasm manifested by his men, and took no measures to check their outbursts of joy. He made a few remarks, thanking them for the manner in which they had borne the many disappointments to which they had been subjected, and congratulating them upon the prospect of a speedy entry upon active service. He said "they would come back covered with glory."

How true was this prophecy! How literally has it been fulfilled! He who uttered it sleeps with the honored dead, "covered with glory," and the regiment of which he was so proud, and of whose every interest he was so watchful, can point with a melancholy pride to its tattered banners and depleted ranks, while the battle-fields of the Peninsula, of Manassas, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg bear eloquent witness to its devotion and bravery.

Upon leaving New York on the 7th of May, the regiment went by railroad to Perryville and thence by steamer to Annapolis, and spent its three months term of service in guarding the railroad, on picket duty, and on guard at Baltimore. The strength of the regiment at the time of departure from the State was 785. It passed an inspection in presence of its officers and several military celebrities who had assembled to witness its departure, after which the line of march was taken up, and the command wheeled out of the west gate of the Park, (New York) and filed down Broadway to Cortland street to the ferry. The officers were finely mounted, and the general appearance of the regiment elicited great praise from the spectators.

Upon the return of the regiment to Ulster county, on the 3d of August, after the expiration of its term of service, the military, the firemen, and a large number of citizens of Rondout and Kingston

turned out to receive them. They were shortly after mustered out of service, when Colonel Pratt offered the regiment for a period of three years to the Government. It was accepted, and was at once re-equipped and uniformed, and entered the United States service, being known as the Eightieth New York Volunteers, as well as by the title of Twentieth N. Y. S. Militia.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized in the city of Albany and is in the Ninth brigade, Third division of the uniformed Militia of the State. The following were the field officers in 1861 :

Colonel—Michael K. Bryan.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Swift.

Major—David Friedlander.

By Special Orders No. 52, of April 19th, 1861, Major-General Cooper was directed to detail the Twenty-fifth regiment for immediate service at Washington, to report to the President, and to serve until relieved by other regiments ; and on the 22d of April, in pursuance of further orders, the regiment proceeded by special train over the Hudson River railroad to New York. At the time of its departure from Albany, the regiment numbered over 500 men, which number was subsequently considerably increased by the addition of the Burgesses Corps, which joined the Twenty-fifth in Washington immediately after the 1st of May, being designated as company "R" of the regiment.

The scenes, attending the departure of the Twenty-fifth from the State Capital, were exciting. Long before the hour appointed for its march, in the vicinity of its armory, crowds of anxious spectators assembled to witness the leaving, and the friends and relatives of the soldiers, to say farewell. When the drums beat for the regiment to move, those collected about the armory moved with it, and the mass received constant additions, so that when the Twenty-fifth had reached the junction of Broadway and State street, the whole population of the city appeared to be in the streets, and from the Exchange, along Broadway to Steuben street, and down Maiden lane to the ferry, the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to discern the moving column as it pursued its course to the boat. Public and private buildings were decorated with banners; and from innumerable windows and balconies, waved

small flags, or handkerchiefs, in token of warm approbation; and thousands of throats sent up such huzzas as had not been heard in the old Dutch town within the memory of the "most ancient inhabitant." The Mayor of the city, standing in front of Stanwix Hall, made a brief and appropriate address to the regiment as it halted on its march to the ferry, and bade them adieu, on the part of his fellow citizens, with wishes for a speedy and glorious return; and then, amid the booming of cannon and strains of martial music, the Twenty-fifth departed for Washington. Upon reaching the city of New York, the regiment embarked upon the steamer *Parkersburgh* and sailed for Annapolis, where they landed on the morning of the 26th of April, and the Colonel reported to General Butler, then in command of that post. On the morning of the 29th the regiment arrived in Washington, being the fifth regiment that reached the capital, at that critical period for its defense. Upon its arrival in Washington, it was quartered in a large building near the capitol, and there drilled by Colonel Bryan, and officers of the United States Army several times each day, until they became one of the best drilled Militia regiments in Washington. Immediately on its arrival the commanding officer reported directly to Lieutenant-General Scott, and was by him directed to report with his command to Brigadier-General Mansfield, and the regiment remained under his orders 'till the 23d of May, when it was directed to cross the Long Bridge into Virginia. This direction was complied with on the same night, the Twenty-fifth being the second regiment that reached the Virginia side. The regiment marched directly to Arlington Heights, where it encamped on the morning of the 24th, and soon after commenced the erection of Fort Albany. The fort was built almost entirely by the men of the Twenty-fifth. They also cleared off some 20 acres of woodland in the vicinity of the fort.

The regiment, on its reaching Arlington, captured two of the rebel pickets, with their horses and equipments, who were among the first prisoners taken in Virginia after the commencement of the war. The fort built by the Twenty-fifth was named Fort Albany, in accordance with the decision of the regiment, to whom its naming was left by the military authorities at Washington, in compliance with the suggestion of Col. Bryan. At the time of the battle of Bull Run the regiment was occupying Fort Albany; and immediately upon the news of the disastrous result of the battle reaching Washington, Col. Bryan was placed in command

of that fort, as well as of several batteries and regiments stationed in the vicinity, with directions to make a determined stand in case of an advance on the part of the rebel army. Such an advance, however, did not occur, the knowledge of the existence of such works as Fort Albany about Washington contributing, undoubtedly, in a great measure, to deter the rebel leaders from undertaking a movement upon the Capital. Although the Twenty-fifth left the State on the 23d of April, it was not mustered into the service till the 4th of May. It remained in the fort of its erection during the remainder of its term, when it returned to Albany, where it was mustered out of service on the 4th of August. Three of the members of the regiment died in Washington from disease contracted in the service. At the time of the mustering out of the regiment it numbered, including officers and men, 575. Col. Bryan took the Twenty-fifth to the field again in 1862, and subsequently raised the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment of volunteers, and was killed at Port Hudson. He was a brave and gallant officer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment was organized in the city of Brooklyn, and is in the Fifth brigade, Second division of the State Militia organization.

It left the State on the 30th of April, 1861. The official report placed the number of men in the regiment at 563, but the local accounts, published at the time of its departure, put the figures much higher.

The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Michael Bennett.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward Burns.

Acting Lieutenant-Colonel—W. R. Brewster.

Colonel Bennett was prevented from going out with the regiment by severe injuries received by being thrown from a wagon, but was to join it immediately on his recovery; and, in the mean time, Lieut.-Col. Burns took the command of the regiment. The following extract, gives an account of the departure of the regiment.

“The Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., composed of the best class of Germans, and commanded by Colonel Bennett, left Brooklyn, N. Y., for the seat of war April 30th. At 11 o'clock

the last farewell was said; the regiment formed, about eight hundred men, and headed by Meyer's band and a corps of drummers and fifers, marched through Myrtle avenue and Fulton street to Fulton ferry, where they embarked on board the ferry boat *Nassau*, and were taken direct to the steamer *Star of the South*, then lying in the North river. The streets through which they marched were lined with enthusiastic citizens, to bid the troops "God speed," and from nearly every house waved the Stars and Stripes, and other inspiring signals. The troops were everywhere cordially received. At the foot of Fulton street a few brief farewells were said, and amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the populace, the troops took their departure."

The Twenty-eighth served its term at and near Washington. It was encamped below Arlington Heights. Among the exciting incidents which occurred during its service, the following is mentioned of June 1st:

At night, word came into the camp of the Twenty-eighth New York regiment that the two dragoons missing from company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-House this morning, were captured by the rebels, and were to be hung. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting, rode up to the Court-House, and having, by some means, ascertained the precise location of their comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Sixty-ninth regiment was organized in the city of New York, and is in the Fourth brigade, First division of the New York State Militia. It departed from the State on the 23d of April, 1861—Strength/1,050 men.

The following were the field officers:

Colonel—Michael Corcoran.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert Nugent.

Major—James Bagley.

The services which were rendered by the Sixty-ninth were of a most valuable character, and as a representative regiment of a large class of our metropolitan population, the promptness with which its ranks were filled, even to overflowing, and the alacrity with which the regiment moved to the scene of expected hostil-

ities, augured at the time most favorably for the success of the Union cause, and proved how deep seated in the hearts of all Northern citizens, whether native or adopted, was the love of the nation.

Some time before the Sixty-ninth offered its services, Colonel Corcoran had been summoned before a court-martial for disobedience of orders in not appearing with his command on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales some months before, in the city of New York. His popularity with his countrymen, and especially with his regiment, rendered it important that he should take the command at once; and on the morning of April 20th, Governor Morgan received a request to "quash at once the court-martial on Col. Corcoran and restore him to his command." This was followed by this dispatch: "The Sixty-ninth Irish regiment is ready for service anywhere; can the court-martial be discontinued, and the regiment be ordered into service?" The Governor at once directed the discontinuance of the court, and that the charges against the Colonel be dismissed, that he be released from arrest and the court dissolved. He at once issued a call for volunteers. Up to Monday night 6,500 names had been enrolled in his regiment. On Tuesday morning the Sixty-ninth was ordered to assemble at the armory to receive their equipments. It was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that all the men were equipped, after which the companies were formed, and accompanied by the enthusiastic crowd, marched to Great Jones street, from which point the regiment was to start. For several hours there had been an assemblage of men, women and children in Broadway, mostly Irish, which had driven every vehicle from that thoroughfare. Several Irish civic societies, comprising about 2,000 persons, with waving banners, had formed in procession in Broadway, as an escort, and patiently waited for the regiment to move. About 3 o'clock the order to march was received, and the entire procession, civic and military, moved down Broadway. The march was a triumphant one, and Colonel Corcoran, who arose from a bed of sickness to accompany his regiment, had to be protected by the police from the friendly crowd which pressed upon him. After the presentation of a beautiful stand of national colors by Mrs. Judge Daly, the Sixty-ninth embarked at half-past six on board the *James Adger*, for Washington.

After its arrival at Washington, the Sixty-ninth was stationed at Georgetown college. Subsequently on the 30th of May, they removed to a new camp on Arlington Heights, where defensive works had been erected, when the raising of the stars and stripes and naming of the fort (Corcoran) were celebrated with appropriate ceremonies. "Near sunset, Colonel Corcoran having assembled all the troops, not on duty, numbering over thirteen hundred, introduced Colonel Hunter, of the Third cavalry, United States Army, who had just been assigned the command of the brigade of the Aqueduct, consisting of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New York militia regiments, and the detachments in the vicinity. Colonel Hunter was received with great enthusiasm, and Colonel Corcoran made some patriotic allusions to the flag, which were loudly cheered. Captain Meagher having been called upon, made a brief but high-toned and patriotic address, showing the devotion Irishmen should bear to that flag which brought succor to them in Ireland, and to which, upon landing in this country, they had sworn undivided allegiance."

At the time of the battle of Bull Run, the Sixty-ninth served in the Third brigade (Sherman's), First division (Tyler's). The regiment behaved with great gallantry. Its loss was 38 killed, 59 wounded, and 95 missing, making a total of 192. Among the captured was Colonel Corcoran. The Third brigade was composed of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth New York Militia, the Thirteenth New York Volunteer, and the Second Wisconsin, with a company of artillery under Captain Ayres, and was in the hottest part of the fight, all suffering severely. Colonel Sherman's brigade, before going into action, made a junction with Hunter's division, and formed in the rear of Colonel Porter's brigade. It was just before making this junction that Lieutenant-Colonel Haggarty, of the Sixty-ninth, in attempting to intercept the retreat of a party of the enemy, was shot, and fell dead from his horse. The fight which followed was near the Stone Bridge, crossing Bull Run, at which the brigade first took its position. It crossed the stream, with the exception of Ayres' battery, at a ford which had been indicated to Colonel Sherman by observing, early in the day, a horseman of the enemy cross at the same point. The crossing was made in obedience to orders from the division commander that the brigade should go to the assistance of Colonel Hunter, then engaged with the enemy. Immediately after crossing, the brigade ascended the steep bluff opposite, with its infantry, meeting with

no opposition. Shortly after ascending the bluff, Colonel Sherman received orders from General McDowell to join in the pursuit of the enemy, who were falling back to the left of the road by which the army had approached from Sudley Springs. Colonel Sherman says: "Placing Colonel Quinby's regiment of rifles (Thirteenth New York Volunteers) in front in column by division, I directed the other regiments to follow in the order of the Wisconsin Second, New York Seventy-ninth, and New York Sixty-ninth. These regiments attacked the enemy successively, the Sixty-ninth being the last engaged." The part it took in the fight is thus described in the official report: After the Wisconsin regiment had been repulsed a second time "the New York Sixty-ninth had closed up and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the ground. In it there was one battery of artillery, which poured an incessant fire upon an advancing column, and the ground was irregular with small clusters of pines, affording shelter, of which the enemy took good advantage. The fire of rifles and musketry was very severe. The Seventy-ninth New York, headed by its Colonel (Cameron) charged across the hill, and for a short time the contest was severe. They rallied several times under fire, but finally broke and gained the brow of the hill. This left the field open to the New York Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran, who in his turn led his regiment over the crest, and had in full open view the ground so severely contested. The firing was very severe, and the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles incessant. It was manifest the enemy were here in great force, far superior to us at that point. The Sixty-ninth held the ground for some time, but finally fell back in disorder." Colonel Corcoran was captured during the retreat. Colonel Sherman says: "On the ridge to the west we succeeded in partially re-forming the regiment, but it was manifest they would not stand, and I directed Colonel Corcoran to move along the ridge to the rear. General McDowell was there in person, and used all possible efforts to reassure the men. By the active exertions of Colonel Corcoran an irregular square was formed against the cavalry, which was then seen to issue from the position from which our men had been driven, and the retreat was commenced towards that ford of Bull Run by which the field of battle had been approached." Colonel Corcoran was missing immediately after the cavalry charge, near the building used as a hospital.

Shortly after the battle (on the 27th of July) the Sixty-ninth returned to New York and was mustered out of the service.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

The Seventy-first regiment, organized in the city of New York, is in the First brigade, First division, N. Y. S. Militia. It left the State on the 21st of April, 1861; strength 950 men.

The following were the field officers of the regiment:

Colonel—Abram S. Vosburgh, succeeded by Colonel Henry P. Martin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles H. Smith.

Major—George A. Buckingham.

The Seventy-first went to Annapolis Junction, and thence to Washington, where they arrived on the 27th of April, and marched to the Navy Yard, where they were temporarily quartered upon a steamboat, and subsequently in barracks at the Navy Yard.

Colonel Vosburgh died at Washington, of pulmonary disease, on the 20th of May, and his remains were sent home for burial. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Colonel Henry P. Martin.

“The regiment left the Navy Yard on the 16th of July, and marched up the avenue, over the Long Bridge, to their camping grounds, within five miles of Fairfax, where they bivouacked for the night in the open field, together with Colonel Burnside's brigade, consisting of the First and Second Rhode Island infantry, Second Rhode Island battery, and Second New Hampshire volunteers.” On the 17th proceeded on half a mile beyond Fairfax, and bivouacked on the old camp ground of the rebels. On the 18th the march was resumed and continued within a mile and a half of Centreville, where the regiment again bivouacked. They remained at this point until the morning of Sunday, the 21st, when at 2 A. M. the regiment marched for the battle-field, passing through Centreville just before sunrise. At the battle of Bull Run the Seventy-first served in the Second brigade (Burnside's) of the Second division (Hunter's). It was engaged in some severe fighting, and behaved with gallantry.

Colonel Burnside speaks of the services of the Seventy-first in his regular report, and subsequently in his supplementary report says: “I beg again to mention the bravery and steadiness manifested by Col. Martin and his entire regiment (Seventy-first), both

in the field and during the retreat." The loss of the regiment, including the killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 63.

The Seventy-first returned to New York on the 26th of July, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

In addition to the regiments heretofore enumerated, the Second, Ninth, Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth militia volunteered for the war, and were known respectively as the Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers. An account of their services belongs properly to that of the State volunteer troops. The Second, Fourteenth, and Seventy-ninth participated in the battle of Bull Run. The Ninth at the time of the battle was at Harper's Ferry, under General Patterson. The Second fought in the Second brigade (Schenck's) of the First division (Tyler's.) Its loss, as reported a week after the battle, was 24 killed and 27 wounded. The Fourteenth was in the First brigade Second division. Its loss was 25 killed and 58 wounded, besides prisoners. The Seventy-ninth was in the Third brigade (Sherman's), First division. Its loss was 32 killed, 51 wounded and 115 missing. Among the killed was Colonel Cameron, the commanding officer.

COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

ACTION OF THE COUNTIES FROM THE OPENING OF THE WAR TO THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The following sketches are from reports to this office. They show the effect produced by the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, in the several localities, and the response made to the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men. The reports from the counties not this year presented, will be published hereafter with comprehensive statistical information.

ALBANY COUNTY.

The news of the first hostile demonstration made by the so-called Southern Confederacy, created a profound sensation in the city and county of Albany. Partizan zeal was forgotten, and the people unanimously resolved upon a vigorous support of the Government. Both Houses of the Legislature, as they adjourned, joined in the popular demonstrations of enthusiasm. In Senate and Assembly, the scenes were very extraordinary and exciting. American flags were displayed, patriotic songs were sung, a military band gave forth inspiring music. In the House, Governor Morgan delivered a stirring address, and the eloquent utterances of members prolonged the scene, amid the cheers of people and representatives. Throughout the city, expression of fervent devotion to the Government and the Union, assumed every phase that enthusiasm could suggest, and the excitement became intense, and martial music resounded everywhere.

Unfurling the National standard being accepted as a significant evidence of patriotism, it floated from all public buildings, armories, hotels and vessels in harbor, and at length the roofs and windows of stores, schools and private dwellings, and even the steeples of churches bristled with flag staffs, and the breeze of each successive day dallied with a hundred new banners.

After the first burst of enthusiasm, the work of practical patriotism began.

Through all its early annals the city had been the grand arsenal and entrepot of war. In the military history of the State, there had always clustered around Albany a peculiar interest. Here

were mustered the battalions of Amherst and Abercrombie, and the elements of formidable armies, whose exploits are the school-boy's story, and Greenbush and Bath were the ancient seats of barracks and stockades, and the depositories of arms and men.

The martial ardor animating the American people, never faltered here for want of scope and encouragement, and the call of country and duty have ever met with a prompt and chivalrous response. The bravery of native and adopted Albanians, is identified with American glory. Few battlefields that their blood has not baptized; few that their bones have not whitened. Niagara and Lundy's Lane, Queenstown Heights and Sackett's Harbor, attest their valor. From the days of the old Dutch church, whose threshold is yet visible in State street, to the present era of general advancement, the whole local part of this quaint old town teems with exciting incidents, and is uniformly graced and adorned by sterling patriotism.

Animated by such a past, the people sturdily and thoughtfully prepared for the business of war. Recruiting offices were forthwith opened in advantageous localities by William G. Weed, Capt. Michael Cassidy, John McDuffie, John Lawless, J. O. Moore, Thos. W. Stevens, Major Chas. Townsend, E. K. Pruyn, J. H. Ten Eyck, jr., Captain H. S. Hurlbut, J. H. Chase, J. W. Blanchard, M. H. Donovan, W. R. Seymour, and others, and volunteers were rapidly enlisted. Throughout the city the formation of companies was so rapid, that the requisite authorizations could not be prepared with adequate speed; the Adjutant-General's office being thronged with military from all parts of the State. The roll of drums and strains of martial music, gave a war-like appearance to the entire town. The alacrity of naturalized citizens and foreign residents to enlist, was here as everywhere else, noticeable. The Twenty-fifth regiment, largely composed of adopted citizens, unanimously tendered their services. One company of this regiment, the artillery, had taken part in the wars of 1812 and 1847. Another company, the Emmet Guards, was the first in the whole State to volunteer at the breaking out of the Mexican war.

The honor of being in advance of Albanian volunteers this time, however, belongs to Captain John Lawless' company of new men, which between 8 and 9 on the evening of April 15, preceded by a martial corps and accompanied by an immense concourse, marched to the Capitol and offered themselves in behalf of the Union—

though Captain William G. Weed claims to have received the first volunteer commission in the State.

The Burgesses corps, an independent organization, prepared to join the Twenty-fifth, and were ultimately represented at Washington by a splendidly equipped body of stalwart men, with an outfit costing \$7,000, subscribed by the members of the corps, without a dollar's expense to either State or National Governments.

The common council entertained a recommendation that \$30,000 be appropriated for the families of volunteers, and an instalment of \$5,000 was forthwith set apart for this object. They also tendered the Industrial School building, a large and commodious edifice, with ample grounds attached, for the purpose of lodging the troops gathering at this depot. The east wing of the Albany Hospital, with its dispensary, was devoted by its directors to the use of the State medical department. Numerous banks and corporations passed resolutions maintaining the salaries of their officials while in service. A body of influential citizens assumed the duty of raising additional funds for families of soldiers. Large contributions of provisions and clothing for the immediate necessities of recently enlisted men flowed in from all quarters of the city. The medical men, with prompt unanimity, placed themselves at the disposal of the State authorities. The clergy likewise tendered their services, besides making their potent influence felt in the encouragement of enlistments. The Sisters of Charity signified their desire to attend the hospital, and their valuable aid was willingly accepted. The artists met and resolved to contribute paintings and sculpture for the volunteer fund. The project originating with Mr. E. D. Palmer, the distinguished sculptor, was promptly acted upon in New York city, and over \$4,000 realized. For that sale but three pictures were expressly prepared. At Albany every offering was so prepared. The amount realized was \$1,000.

The ladies of the city, with a spontaneous impulse, originated a relief association, which from first to last, has merited the gratitude of soldier and historian. During the first period of excitement and unforeseen necessity, their influence and labors dispensed to camp and barracks and hospital a myriad of comforts and blessings. Not a regiment, company or detachment quartered here but recognized and rejoiced in the hereditary and proverbial hospitality of old Albany and its inestimable women.

In addition to the general relief associations, numerous private

contributions to divers patriotic objects were solicited. Each ward and district had its special subscription list, and pistols, swords, clothes, horses and camp equipage drew constantly upon the sympathies and purses of the community. On the 22d of July \$18,350, it was officially reported, had been expended from the public sources, but an exhibition of the private munificence continually displayed would have greatly magnified, perhaps trebled the amount.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Upon the fall of Fort Sumter the people of this county were unanimous that the nation should be preserved and its power felt and respected. At this distance of time, one can scarcely realize the deep and earnest feeling then pervading; public meetings were held in all sections of the county—volunteers responded to the call for troops, and money was paid liberally and cheerfully to promote the cause.

Three companies were organized in the county—at Angelica, Cuba and Scio. The first was company I, Twenty-seventh regiment, under Captain C. C. Gardiner, who was efficient in procuring its organization and early departure for the front, and was afterwards Major of the regiment. This regiment participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Eugene Ferrin, a member of company I, a young man of great promise, was killed in this engagement, being the first living sacrifice offered by Allegany in the war. Several from the same company were taken prisoners and confined for a long time in the Libby prison.

The company from Cuba was under Captain Loydon, and entered the Twenty-third regiment, known as "Southern Tier Rifles." These two companies left the county in May, 1861, for Elmira, and soon after went to Washington. The company at Scio was unable to get in the regiments organized by the State authorities, and went into General Sickles' Excelsior brigade, and performed very efficient service. The citizens paid from two to three thousand dollars to organize and send forward these companies.

So fearful were many that they would not succeed in having a chance in the contest, that a special messenger was sent to Albany to get company I of the Twenty-seventh accepted under the State auspices for two years. Though but three companies were organized before the first battle of Bull Run, many enlisted from the county in neighboring counties.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

In May, 1861, Cattaraugus county furnished two companies of infantry, consisting each of 87 men, upon the President's call for 75,000 men.

They left the county May 20th, for rendezvous at Elmira. They were thence ordered to New York city and assigned to the Thirty-seventh Regiment N. Y. V., commanded by Col. John H. McCunn. The Thirty-seventh regiment left New York city for the seat of war in the month of June. Upon reporting at Washington, the regiment was assigned to duty, and encamped near the Capitol, where it remained until July 21st, when it was assigned to Blenker's Provisional division. Ordered to the front to participate in the battle of Bull Run, then opening; reaching Fairfax Station that night, it was halted and remained at Fairfax until the morning of the 22d, and was then ordered to return to Alexandria, and assigned to garrison at Fort Ellsworth.

These companies were designated as "H" and "I" of the Thirty-seventh regiment; and were officered as follows:

Company H—Captain, Luke G. Harmon; First Lieutenant, John R. McConnell; Second Lieutenant, Patrick H. Jones.*

Company I—Captain, William T. Clarke; First Lieutenant, George W. Baillett; Second Lieutenant, Constant S. Trevitt.

These companies served during two years, and furnished many gallant officers to regiments subsequently raised.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

"Cayuga made prompt response to the call of the President, which followed the assault on Fort Sumter. Within one week from that call, four companies were raised at Auburn, and five more—two at Auburn and three in other towns of the county—were being raised. It is a noticeable fact, and it is due to the "Uniformed Militia" of New York to state, that of these nine companies six were raised and commanded by officers of the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York State Militia.

The companies of Captains T. J. Kennedy and J. T. Baker, were organized at Auburn on the 24th of April, and those of Captain Owen Gavigan and Captain Theo. H. Schenck, on the 25th. The four went forward to Elmira on the 26th. Captain Solomon Giles' company was organized at Weedport, May 4th; Captain

* Lieut. Jones—afterwards Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Brigadier General of volunteers.

J. H. Ammon's and Captain C. H. Stewart's at Auburn, May 6th; Captain N. T. Stevens' at Moravia, May 7th; Captain J. R. Angels' at Union Springs, May 10th, and all were forwarded to Elmira as fast as organized. To these nine companies from Cayuga was added one raised in Seneca county, and commanded by Capt. J. E. Ashcroft, and the ten constituted the Nineteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was mustered into the service of the United States, May 22d.

The regiment left Elmira for Washington June 5th, remained in Camp of Instruction at Kalorama one month, and then went to the front at Martinsburg, Virginia.

In this regiment Cayuga county furnished six hundred and thirty-seven (637) of her young men toward the 75,000 called for by the President.

"The above is a very brief statement of actual results during three months. What was then done was but a beginning, a foretaste of the grand tribute of zeal and devotion, of men and of means, given by Cayuga county during the four years of war."

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,

With an earnest and intelligent population, and such men as Reuben E. Fenton, George W. Patterson, Judge R. P. Marvin, and many others of energy and talent that might be mentioned, and a patriotic and efficient press, was among the first to realize the dangers and necessities of the hour, and her young men rallied around the National standard in large numbers, and the determination and bravery they displayed in the service, gave them an honorable and enviable standing in the army. In the spring of 1861, when it was expected that the militia regiment of the county would be called out, a general muster of the men was had at Dunkirk, under the direction of the Colonel, and the subject was laid before them, with the dangers and hardships that must follow, but their love of country was equal to the occasion, and when the order was given for those who were willing to go, to step in advance of the line, every man and officer moved firm, and with one solid tread. While this was true of many other regiments, it is none the less worthy of mention. The men were dismissed with the direction to hold themselves in readiness to go on a moment's warning, but not to wait in listless suspense. In every town, the spirit they had manifested was caught up by others; drills were instituted, temporary companies formed, and the note of prepara-

tion rung throughout the entire county. The regiment was not called for, but five volunteer companies were formed, and joined the Sickles' brigade. Three from Dunkirk, under Captains Stevens, Barrett and Doyle; one from Jamestown, under Captain Brown, and one from Westfield, under Captain H. J. Bliss. The companies were uniformed by the contributions of the citizens, and every town was represented. While these were the only organized bodies sent out from the county prior to the Bull Run defeat, many volunteered into organizations in adjoining counties in this State, and in Pennsylvania.

Every captain of these companies lost his life in the service or died of wounds received. Captain Stevens became Colonel of the Seventy-third, and Capt. Brown, Colonel of the One hundredth regiment, and both fell while heroically leading on their men in battle.

This, in brief, is what Chautauqua county had done up to the time of the defeat of our forces at Bull Run. But the spirit of patriotism that had been awakened, was not quieted or dampened by disaster, and her quotas on subsequent calls were filled with a promptness that reflects credit upon the county, and her public men.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

In the ardor and patriotism everywhere evinced throughout our State, Chemung county was actively interested. From its location as the gateway of the south, to the western portion of the State, Elmira was early designated as a military post and rendezvous for volunteers. Railway facilities were such that troops were rapidly concentrated at this point. Excited by the outrage upon our flag, and the presence of thousands of volunteers who thronged her streets, the citizens of Elmira were behind none in their efforts to furnish men and means to maintain the government of our country.

The quiet of a country village was quickly changed to a military camp, and day and night the tramp of men and din of preparation resounded through the streets; companies of volunteers from northern, central and western portions of the State were sent to this post, and the organization of a regiment was a matter of daily occurrence. Some of our best regiments were formed here, and many of the bravest Generals came to Elmira in command of companies.

General R. B. Van Valkenburgh had been placed in command

of this depot. Though aided by the citizens in every possible way, it was found impossible to prepare quarters in time to supply the rapidly arriving companies. In this exigency the churches and public halls were placed at the disposal of the Government, and for weeks the largest churches and halls were filled with volunteers awaiting orders to join the army of the Union.

The number of men volunteering from this county under the first call and during the first three months of the war, was, under the circumstances, proportionably large, but the exact numbers cannot now be stated; two full companies from Elmira went in the Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Hoffman. One company from Horseheads went in the Thirty-eighth regiment; other towns furnished parts of companies, and every regiment organized at Elmira had in its ranks some of our citizens, so that probably from this county enough to fill a regiment responded to this call of the President for men to defend the capital.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

When the first bugle note of war sounded from the battered walls of Sumter, the inhabitants of Chenango were plying their peaceful avocations, and enjoying that repose which had so long reigned throughout the land. On the evening of April 13th a telegram startled the town from its propriety, announcing that a United States fortress had been attacked by Americans, led by officers in the livery of our own army. In a few days after, the call of the President for "seventy-five thousand men" was received.

The people of Chenango, with commendable zeal, set at work to fit out a company for the war. Enthusiastic meetings were held in Norwich, the county seat. They were addressed by Hon. H. G. Prindle, E. H. Prindle, Esq., B. F. Rexford, Esq., Hon. Lewis Kingsley, J. F. Hubbard, jr., J. O. Martin, and the several clergymen. It was proposed to organize a company, and \$6,663 was subscribed to aid the families of those who should enlist. A recruiting office was opened, and in a few days fifty-four men were enrolled. A beautiful silk flag, inscribed "Chenango Volunteers," was presented them, the workmanship of the fair ladies of Norwich. A testament was also presented to each volunteer by the Sabbath schools of that village.

On the 29th day of April the company left Norwich, and it was expected that it would be assigned to the Fourteenth New York,

Colonel James McQuade. The company proceeded to Albany, and went into quarters at 797 Broadway. Twenty men additional were sent from Chenango, and the several towns of the county were also represented. A company organization was effected by Gen. Rathbone, on the 10th of May, and the following named officers were elected: Captain—James Tyrell; First Lieutenant—Joel O. Martin; Ensign—Elias P. Pellet.

Colonel McQuade's regiment in the meantime having been filled up, this company was assigned to the Seventeenth regiment, Col. Henry S. Lansing, and lettered "H." It joined the regiment on the 12th of May.

Company "H" always served with credit to itself and honor to Chenango. It was the first company sent from the county, and its members were among the first in Central New York to offer their services to the Government. Of its original officers, Lieutenant Martin was afterwards colonel of the veteran Seventeenth, and its ensign a captain in the One Hundred and Fourteenth. Among its heroic dead we now call to mind sergeant Thomas Clancy and private William H. Williams; the former killed at Fredericksburg, the latter at second Bull Run. In this last named engagement seven of company H were slain. The people of Oxford donated to this company eighty India-rubber blankets, a comfort then almost unknown to soldiers. Not exceeding twelve of the entire company returned to Norwich. It is worthy of note that when these men entered the army the pay of a soldier was eleven dollars per month and no bounty.

The ladies of Chenango immediately organized "soldier's aid societies" in the several towns, and continued them with great success until the close of the war.

About the 28th of May the same year, some seventy men, mostly Chenango men, enlisted for the Fifth Excelsior regiment (afterwards changed to the Seventy-fourth New York), but a small portion of these were ever mustered into service. Among those of this detachment who served with credit was Robert A. Stanton, afterwards captain, and for a long time ordnance officer of the reserve artillery of the army of the Potomac.

Other men from Chenango were enrolled and joined the several arms of the service; but no other organization was formed until the One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment was raised in the summer of 1862.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The people of Columbia county, notwithstanding the threats of southern men had been thundering in all northern ears for so long a period, were yet taken by surprise with the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

On Sunday, the 14th of April, the news passed on from mouth to mouth that the fort had fallen, that the old flag was dishonored by traitorous hands, and that exultant rebels had driven a handful of its brave defenders from their trust.

Next morning came the proclamation of President Lincoln, formally announcing the disaster and the remedy which he proposed to apply. The effect of this was magical. The feuds of generations were forgotten, and men previously separated by the widest antagonisms, stood shoulder to shoulder like brethren in defense of their country.

A meeting to respond to the President's proclamation was held at the Court House, in Hudson, but the thronging masses could not find accommodation within its walls, and an adjournment was made to the City Hall, which was at once packed to its utmost capacity.

Spirit-stirring addresses were made by the leading men of the county of all shades of political feeling. The late Lieutenant Van Ness Philip, who had formerly been in the U. S. Navy, but who had retired to enjoy the sweets of domestic life, came forward to utter words of patriotism, which thrilled the hearts of the citizens like a trumpet, and ended with the announcement that an offer of his personal services was already on its way to the Navy Department.

Col. Cowles, who subsequently died so gallantly at Port Hudson, introduced a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting with the loudest plaudits, in which they pledged themselves, without distinction of party, to expend their blood and treasure, without stint or measure, to the support of the government. The meeting concluded with the enrollment of the names of all present, who were ready to enlist as soon as the necessary papers could be received from the Governor, and a large sum was raised upon the spot for the benefit of the families of those who should volunteer in the service of their country.

At an adjourned meeting, the fund for the benefit of the families of volunteers, was largely increased. New names were enrolled

for field service, and the cheering intelligence was communicated that a company had been raised in Chatham.

During the ensuing week and before the month of April was closed, meetings of the most enthusiastic character were held in nearly every town in the county. New Lebanon raised \$5,000 for the families of volunteers. Kinderhook and Valatie raised a full company under the command of Capt. Bartholomew Vosburgh. Hudson enrolled a rifle company under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Seymour and Lieuts. L. W. Bradley and J. M. Butler.

On the 1st of May, a county meeting consisting of delegates from every town was held, to promote the enlistment of a complete regiment for the county.

On the 7th of May, the Hudson company of Captain Seymour, which was afterwards incorporated in the Fourteenth regiment, Colonel McQuade, as company K, paraded, preparatory to joining their regiment in the barracks at Albany, in front of the Reformed Dutch Church, to aid in the work of raising the flag upon the steeple. A large meeting was extemporised in the open air. Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. S. Leavitt, after which Rev. Dr. Demarest and Captain Seymour raised the Stars and Stripes to the top of the steeple, amid rapturous cheers by the volunteers and the multitude who had assembled to bid them a solemn yet joyful farewell. Patriotic addresses were delivered by Hons. Theodore Miller, Henry Hogeboom, J. S. Gould, and Rev. D. Demarest. Mr. Gould had just returned from the borders of Maryland, where he had seen the exodus of loyal men and women, driven from their homes by their ruthless rebel neighbors. His account produced a thrilling effect upon the audience, and brought home the actual guilt and barbarous spirit of the rebellion with a strength and clearness they had never felt before. The company then closed its ranks, and accompanied by loving friends and neighbors to the depot, left on the cars for Albany.

The committee appointed by the county meeting, held on the 1st day of May, busily employed themselves in raising a regiment, in which they were very successful, but they were soon after informed by the Adjutant General, that the quota of the State was full, and that no more men would be received.

The ladies in most of the towns, organized themselves into associations, for providing comforts for the soldiers in the field, and worked not only in those early days, but through the whole war,

with untiring assiduity, in providing food and clothing and luxuries for the hospitals.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

When the reports reached our county of the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, it produced a deep feeling of alarm and indignation among our citizens, of all classes and political parties. A public meeting of all loyal citizens of the county was called, and a large number from most of the towns convened at the Court House, in Cortland village, where earnest speeches and strong resolutions were presented, discussed and adopted, in favor of the position taken by the President and his advisers, to prosecute the war thus commenced. In this feeling there seemed to be but one opinion; all entered into the measures alike, forgetting every former partizan opinion.

Another public meeting was soon after held in the Congregational Church, Homer village. Here too, the same patriotic feeling was manifested, and stirring speeches, with loyal resolutions, were made and adopted.

Immediately after this, measures were commenced to raise a company of volunteers in Homer. A full company, commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Stone, was soon enlisted, and about the 10th of May, 1861, were mustered into the Twelfth regiment, commanded by Colonel Walrath, of Syracuse. This regiment was soon ordered to Washington, and were engaged in the first Bull Run battle, where some of our brave boys were killed and others wounded. Another company was raised in Cortlandville, commanded by Capt. Martin C. Clark, and were mustered into the Twenty third regiment, commanded by Colonel Hoffman, of Elmira, on the 12th of May, 1861. Both of these companies served two years; were in many hard fought battles, and were honorably discharged.

DUCHESS COUNTY.

The old county of Dutchess was fully represented in the field during the war. The first war meeting in Poughkeepsie, its capital, was on the evening of the 18th of April, when James Blanchard was called to the chair, and William Thompson was appointed secretary. Steps were taken for the formation of a military company. A call was made for recruits, and the first response was from a lad seventeen years of age, named John San-

ders, who served throughout the war, and came out of it with the commission of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of a New Jersey cavalry regiment, which performed active service with Colonel Grierson in Mississippi, Alabama and Northern Georgia. A company of volunteers was speedily organized, and left for the army on the 4th of May, in command of Captain Harrison Holliday, afterwards known in the army of the Potomac, as company E, Thirtieth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

There was another large meeting in Poughkeepsie on the 23d of April, over which the Hon. James Emott presided. Several Germans left the city in a body on the 24th, to join a German Turner's regiment in New York city. On the same day Col. Van Alen opened a recruiting office in Poughkeepsie, and this was the first step towards the organization of the famous corps known as the Van Alen (Third N. Y. V.) cavalry. On the 25th a meeting was held at the City Hall, over which the Mayor (Bowne) presided, when a subscription was opened for the benefit of the families of volunteers. In the course of a few days the citizens subscribed about \$10,000, and the city corporation appropriated the like amount. The whole county was now alive with enthusiasm. Large assemblies of the people were seen everywhere, listening to patriotic speeches—assisting in raising the national flag upon staff and mast-head and public buildings, and in taking measures to raise funds for the promotion of volunteering and the assistance of the families of volunteers. On the 28th of May the city authorities raised a very tall flag staff in the center of the town.

A considerable number of citizens of Dutchess left at about the middle of May, to join the Fifth New York regiment, Duryee's Zouaves, and were with it in the fight at Big Bethel, on the 10th of June following. At about the same time, a Women's Relief Association, auxiliary to the Central Association in New York, was organized in Poughkeepsie, and continued to work efficiently with auxiliary associations in other parts of the county throughout the war. In almost every household were seen the busy fingers of women and children preparing lint, bandages, haversacks and hospital clothing for the soldiers.

On the 10th of June a body of men left the county for Camp Scott, on Staten Island, under Captain Arthur Wilkinson, to join Sickles' brigade, then forming there; and a fortnight afterward Flockton's band, of Poughkeepsie, left to join the Thirtieth regiment, N. Y. S. V. Before the battle of Bull Run, on the 21st of

July, it is estimated that at least 300 citizens of Dutchess county had entered the military service in various corps.

ERIE COUNTY.

The response of Erie county to the first call of the President for volunteers, in April, 1861, was prompt and earnest; nevertheless its recruiting operations during the few months intervening between that date and the first battle of Bull Run, must be considered merely preliminary. These were mainly confined to the city of Buffalo, although systematic efforts in the same direction were made in some of the towns, with fair success. The want of reliable records renders it now difficult to furnish the exact number of men recruited in the county during the first three months of preparation for the great conflict. It is, perhaps, enough to say that the people of Erie met the obligations imposed upon them by the President's call like patriots and men, and earnestly addressed themselves to the discharge thereof. The only regiment which left the county up to the time of the first Bull Run was the Twenty-first New York Volunteers. This regiment was raised in Buffalo. Starting with four incomplete companies of the old Seventy-fourth (National Guard), its ranks were so rapidly filled up that, on the 11th of May, it proceeded to Elmira, 780 strong. The regiment was organized at that place May 13th, and mustered into the United States service May 20th. Its detailed record, so far as this Bureau is concerned, is still to be penned; but it will be, when written, one of which all who assisted in starting it for the field, or in maintaining its honor while there, will ever be proud.

ESSEX COUNTY.

An energetic, and it is believed the earliest response in Essex county to the first appeal of the President for volunteers, was made at a large and animated meeting held at Keeseville, in the town of Chesterfield. This meeting, like all others during the war, in the valley of the Ausable river, which for some distance is the boundary of the counties of Essex and Clinton, embraced residents of both counties. It is wholly impracticable to estimate with accuracy the number of recruits or volunteers which might be claimed by these counties respectively, particularly those enlisted in the early stages of the war, who to a great extent were derived from their floating population. The lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Gorton T. Thomas, who fell at the second Bull Run, presided at

the meeting referred to, and it is believed placed his name the first in that section of the State upon the roll of volunteers. The company he organized was formed about equally from Clinton and Essex, with a few hunters from Franklin county. In this company Gorton T. Thomas was elected captain and Oliver D. Peabody first lieutenant, both of Ausable, Clinton county, and Carlisle D. Beaumont, of Chesterfield, Essex county, second lieutenant. Another company (K) was raised in Moriah and other eastern towns, of which Miles P. S. Cadwell was captain, Edward F. Edgerly first lieutenant, and Clark W. Huntly second lieutenant. Another company (I) was organized in Schroon and other southern towns of Essex, and a part from Warren and possibly Hamilton counties. The officers of this company were Lyman Ormsby captain, J. R. Seaman first lieutenant, and Daniel Burgy second lieutenant. These companies were all at its organization embraced in the Twenty-second regiment New York Volunteers, of which Captain Thomas was elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

A company was raised in the town of Crown Point of two years' volunteers, numbering 108 men. They were uniformed before leaving for Albany, by private subscription, amounting to nearly \$2,000. The latter company was mustered into service on the 14th of June, 1861, as company H, Thirty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. V. Its officers were: captain—Leland L. Doolittle; first lieutenant—Hiram Buck, jr.; second lieutenant—John B. Wright. This company was in camp near Washington during the first battle of Bull Run.

Another company was recruited in Elizabethtown and other towns in that vicinity, of which Samuel C. Dwyer was captain, William H. Smith first lieutenant, and A. C. H. Livingstone second lieutenant. This company was attached as company K to the Thirty-eighth regiment, and was one of the last companies accepted under the first call. It fought at Bull Run and suffered severely.

Individuals from the northern towns of Essex enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment, and others, forming a considerable aggregate, entered other regiments, while several residents of the county enlisted in the regular service.

Large numbers of the youth of Essex (and the remark applies to every county lying on the border of Vermont), were allured by the extra pay of seven dollars per month into the regiments of that

State. It was estimated at the time that residents of Essex, whose names thus swelled the ranks of a sister State, were equal in numbers to those which enlisted in our own regiments. I am confident that such was the fact in my own locality.

From these statistics it is evident that Essex was second, in proportion to her population, to no part of the State in the energy and promptitude with which her people responded to the behests of patriotism. Subsequently, when counties began to claim credits on their quotas, it was felt that Essex had been prejudiced by this early zeal and alacrity, which had supplied troops far beyond her just proportion. Neither was this county surpassed in the fervor and enthusiasm with which the popular sentiment sustained the Government. Public meetings, with no party distinctions, were held in every section of the county, to promote enlistment by both influence and contributions. Females of every class united their labors to provide clothing and every requisite for the comfort and efficiency of the volunteers. Few families declined to impart from their household goods, when called on by the committees who traversed every district, materials to relieve the wants of the soldiers, which the Government at that time could not adequately supply. The national flag floated from almost every dwelling, and the sentiment was nearly universal among the people of Essex county that the military measures of the Government must be maintained and the Union preserved.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

On the outbreak of the war, the only military organization in the county of Herkimer, was the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York State Militia.

On the opening of hostilities, the officers of the above regiment commenced filling up their companies, and by the 1st of May, 1861, a number of companies were on their way to Albany to be mustered into service.

On the 15th of June, 1861, the Thirty-fourth Regiment New York State Volunteers, the first regiment from the county of Herkimer, was mustered into service, two of the field officers and several of the staff and line officers of the Thirty-eighth militia, taking corresponding places in the Thirty-fourth volunteers.

A large number of Herkimer county men also went into the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth regiments New York volunteers. In all, about one thousand men went into the army from this county, before the first battle of Bull Run.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The citizens of Lewis county felt a lively interest in the progress of events, which led to the fall of Sumter, but did not organize for action. On the 22d of April, the following call was published, over the signatures of sixty-nine prominent citizens, representing both parties, and residing in nearly every town:

"CITIZENS OF LEWIS COUNTY: Our beloved country is infested with armed and organized bands of traitors. Our forts have been seized, the treasury robbed, and loyal citizens killed in defending the flag of our Union! The Federal Capital is in danger. The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State of New York, call the citizen soldiery to the rescue! Meet with us at the TOWN HALL, in LOWVILLE, on SATURDAY, at one o'clock, P. M., to adopt measures for responding to those calls, and thereby testify in a substantial manner, to our Love of Country—our devotion to Civil Liberty."

This call was circulated by hand bill and in both county papers. On the same date (April 22), Horace R. Lahe, of Lowville, issued a call for volunteers by hand bill, and his efforts resulted in the formation of the company subsequently known as company I, Fourteenth New York volunteers. Captain Lahe went out and returned as the Captain of this company.

At about this time, Mr. Wm. N. Angle, Copenhagen, succeeded in forming the company afterwards company B, Thirty-fifth New York volunteers. Spirited meetings were held in Copenhagen, to promote this enterprise, which interested the towns of Denmark, Pinckney and Harrisburg.

The first of these meetings at Copenhagen was held on the evening of April 26th, at the Baptist Church, and was very enthusiastic. Thirty-five volunteers had, at its close, enrolled their names in Captain Angle's company, including those who had previously enlisted, and liberal subscriptions were pledged. It was estimated that these would amount to \$3,000.

The county meeting was held pursuant to notice on the 27th of April, and was well attended. Ziba Knox, Esq., was called to preside, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer. After short addresses made by several citizens, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that the Federal Government should be sustained and defended as the common household of every American.

Resolved, It is the duty of the Government to keep open every communication to the National Capital at every cost, except the surrender of the Government itself.

Resolved, That the business of this meeting be carried out by two committees.

I. A general committee of three each, from Lowville, Martinsburg, Turin, Watson, New Bremen, Greig, West Turin and Leyden, to solicit subscriptions and funds; 1st, to pay the expenses of volunteers, between enrollment and mustering; 2d, to pay the expenses to muster into the service of this State or the United States; 3d, to relieve the families of such volunteers during the term of their enlistment.

II. An Executive committee of six, to secure such funds and assess such subscriptions *pro rata*, and to pay out the same.

The minimum allowance to a family of a volunteer was fixed at ten dollars a month, and the sum of \$1,410 was subscribed upon the spot.

The executive committee appointed at this meeting, consisted of Dewit C. West, Elaida S. Merrill, Rutson Rea, Diodate Pease, Edwin S. Cadwell and James H. Sheldon.

At a subsequent meeting of this committee, Mr. West was appointed chairman; James L. Leonard, treasurer, and Diodate Pease, secretary. They continued their existence through the first year of the war, and about forty per cent. of the subscriptions were called in and paid over to families, or otherwise spent in the recruiting service.

Village and neighborhood meetings were held throughout the county, at which liberty poles were raised, and subscriptions taken for the encouragement of volunteers and the relief of families.

At a period dating from about the 29th of April, the Hon. Henry E. Turner, then County Judge, announced his intention of raising a company of Flying Artillery, of one hundred men. This measure was abandoned, but with his aid, Mr. Charles E. Mink, engineer on the steamer "*L. R. Lyon*," began enlistments which resulted in part, in the formation of company H, First N. Y. Artillery, of which Mr. Turner became Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Guilford D. Bailey, of this regiment, who fell at Fair Oaks, was a native of Lewis county, which doubtless gave prestige to this effort.

Captain Angle's company left for Elmira on the 9th of May, and Captain Lahe's for Albany at about the same time. While remain-

ing in the county, such of the volunteers as had left home were liberally supported by the citizens.

In June, a company roll was opened by Philip W. Smith, at Lowville, and several volunteers were enlisted for a company at first intended for the Anderson Zouaves, but finally merged in company B, Fifty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers. To promote this enterprise, a public meeting was held on the 22d of June, at the Town Hall in Lowville, and a committee was appointed, consisting of F. B. Hough, S. Sylvester, C. G. Riggs, Edwin Woolworth and Thomas Baker, representing the town of Lowville and all south on the central tier of towns, who were authorized to call future meetings to promote enlistments, and raise means for supporting families. This measure was thought necessary, because the avails of the former meeting were applicable only to Captain Lahe's company.

This meeting was addressed by the Hon. Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, Rev. Mr. Ball, Rev. S. H. Taft, Prof. Bennett, Rev. Mr. Ferris, Rev. W. H. Lockwood and others, and committees were appointed in the southern towns to raise subscriptions for Mr. Smith's company. Under this effort subsequent local meetings were held, and considerable sums raised.

The Rev. Jerome B. Taft, who had begun with Smith, subsequently started an independent company, of which the greater part were enlisted out of the county. It became company E, Fifty-ninth N. Y. Volunteers.

Mr. Newton Hall, of Leyden, began in June to enlist men for a cavalry company, and succeeded in forming what was afterwards known as company G. Third N. Y. Cavalry. He entered as Captain, and was promoted to Major in the last year of the war. His men were chiefly from the towns of Leyden and Greig.

In addition to these, a few men entered the Sixteenth regiment from the northern border of the county, and several, Captain Miller's company, (Co. F, Fourteenth N. Y. V.) from the southern towns. Enlistments were also made in the vicinity of Constableville, by Lieutenant Bell, who joined the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers. A small party from Lowville and Denmark, who had proposed to join company H, First New York Artillery, after leaving for the rendezvous at Elmira, joined the Nineteenth New York Volunteers.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Lowville in 1861, with unusual interest, and the occasion was improved by soliciting aid in behalf of the organizations then forming. Dr. F. B. Hough acted

as President, and the oration by the Rev. J. W. Armstrong was widely published in pamphlet form. Orations by J. D. Hamilton and Cyrus W. Pratt, delivered the same day in Greig, were also published.

With the exception of the companies raised by Captains Angle and Lahe, none had left the county at the date of the first battle of Bull Run.

MADISON COUNTY.

The news of the attack upon the National Government at Fort Sumter was received by the people of Madison county with an almost unanimous sentiment of indignation—and aroused the fixed purpose to aid the Government to put down the rebellion at all cost. The people of this county have been very little divided or disturbed by opposition to the Government, in any period of the war. It has been among the most unanimously loyal of the counties of the State.

Meetings of citizens began very early to be held in all the towns, and the enthusiasm of the people bore down and silenced all opposition.

At the call of the President for 75,000 men, a company (D) was formed at Hamilton, under Captain George Arrowsmith (afterward Colonel, and killed at Gettysburg), which joined the Twenty-sixth regiment under Colonel Christian, April 29th, 1861.

A company was also organized at Peterboro, composed in part of volunteers from Cazenovia, under Captain John G. Todd—attached to the Thirty-fifth regiment as company H. A company was organized at Canastota under Captain J. C. Irish, of 70 men, and attached to the Fifty-first regiment. A company was also organized at Oneida, by Capt. Earl Chapin, attached to the Fifty-first regiment.

Many companies were formed and equipped for drill and preparation, three at Hamilton, one at Madison, one at Oneida, one at Morrisville, and in other towns.

Sums from \$200 to \$1000, were raised for families of volunteers, in various towns. Ladies' aid societies were organized in many towns, which contributed blankets, water proofs, and other articles to the soldiers in camp.

Many of the towns contributed to the Forty-fourth or Ellsworth regiment from one to four men, with bounties of \$100 to \$400 each. The work of enlistment began with redoubled energy after the first battle of Bull Run.

As there was no regimental organization in the county, large numbers of individuals joined regiments forming in the cities, and it is impossible to state precisely, the number of volunteers, from the first call to the first battle of Bull Run.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe county and the city of Rochester responded to the Nation's call with promptness and ardor. The newspapers of Monday, the 15th of April, announced the fall of Fort Sumter, and the President's call for seventy-five thousand men. Within a week from that day, full a thousand volunteers had offered themselves in that county. The City Council unanimously pledged their entire support to the Nation's cause. They appropriated ten thousand dollars to defray immediate incidental expenses, and they also fitted up and set apart a building for barracks. A public meeting was held, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested. Spirited addresses were made, patriotic resolutions adopted, and a committee appointed to raise a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. In a few days private subscriptions for this purpose were received, to the amount of forty thousand dollars and upwards. Prof. Isaac F. Quinby of the Rochester University (afterwards Brigadier-General), a graduate of West Point, entered at once upon the work of organizing a regiment. The several uniformed militia companies proffered themselves for immediate service, but were not accepted. The work of forming new companies of volunteers, went forward as rapidly as the various details would permit. The necessary delays at the head-quarters, at Albany and Washington, prevented the complete organization of the regiment for several weeks. Before the end of the month of April, intelligence was received that the Government could not receive any more companies from the county, than were already enrolled, and large numbers sought service elsewhere, or were disbanded. On the 3d of May, nine companies from Monroe county, left for the Elmira rendezvous, with every public demonstration of enthusiasm. A company from Livingston county was added at Elmira, and on the 8th of May, the organization of the regiment was officially completed, under the name of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, with I. F. Quinby as Colonel. A beautiful and costly stand of colors was presented to it, by the ladies of the county—the work of their own hands—and on the 29th of May, in company with the Twelfth New York from Onon-

daga county, they departed for Washington. The regiment distinguished itself for gallantry in the first battle of Bull Run, and brought all their colors safely off from that disastrous field. The county of Monroe, throughout the war, promptly furnished all its quotas, under the several calls.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

When the people of our county were aroused by the threats of traitors, and particularly by the attack upon Sumter, they waited calmly though anxiously for the movements of the Government.

On the announcement of the President's call for 75,000 men, measures were at once adopted by the people of Niagara county to furnish their quota. Public meetings were called in most of the towns of the county, and were uniformly largely attended. The first meeting was held in Lockport on the 18th of April, 1861. This was followed on the 20th of April, by a subscription in Lockport, by which over \$8,000 in money was raised and disbursed to aid volunteers and in the support of their families. Very considerable amounts were also raised in other towns of the county.

On or as early as the 18th of April, Captain, afterwards Major Cook, opened his recruiting office in Lockport for a company of men. So prompt was the response from all parts of the county, that in two days he had men enough enrolled for two companies instead of one—140 men.

Within a few days five companies were organized in this county, under Captains Cook, Bush, Mapes and Paige, of Lockport, and Gould, of Niagara Falls, which, with two companies from Orleans county, under Captains Bowen of Medina, and Hardee of Albion, one from Genesee, under Captain Fenn, and two others which joined them at Albany, one being from Ontario, under Captain Fitzgerald, and one from Sullivan, under Captain Waller, composed the Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. V.

The regiment, or the part of it raised in this county, left on the 16th of May, 1861, for the rendezvous at Albany, in the presence of, and escorted to the railroad depot by, more thousands of people than ever before assembled in this county.

At Albany the organization of the regiment was perfected by appointing

As Colonel—Dudley Donnelly, of Lockport.

Adjutant—Charles J. Sprout, of Lockport.

Quartermaster—Christopher L. Skeels, of Lockport.

Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Platt, of Lockport.

The regiment remained in Albany under drill and awaiting equipments and orders until June 23d, when they left for Washington, and is believed by those who observed their subsequent course, entered upon a career of efficient and effective service to the country.

The regiment was badly cut up at the battle of Cedar Mountain; Colonel Donnelly was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment whilst leading them in a charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown lost an arm, rendering him unable again to take the active command; Major Cook was taken prisoner; Adjutant Sprout was killed. Many of the company officers or privates were killed or wounded. Colonel Donnelly, who was a good soldier and a capable and faithful officer, lingered a few days and died of his wound.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brown being laid aside by his wound, and Major Cook being a prisoner, the command devolved upon senior Captain Fitzgerald until Major Cook was exchanged, who then took command and led the regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville.

In June, 1863, the term for which the men enlisted having some months more than expired, the remains of the regiment were mustered out at Lockport.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Union Defense Committee.

By the action of the people of the city of New York in mass meeting assembled in Union Square, on Saturday, the 20th of April, 1861, a committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-six citizens, to whose numbers six others were subsequently added. The objects sought to be accomplished by this committee, were "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the Government as the public interest may require."

"The duties of the Union Defense Committee were commenced at a time when all regular communications with the national capital had ceased of necessity—rail tracks and telegraph lines ceased to perform their functions, and for many days dispatches between the departments at Washington and the officers of the Government on this station, were borne by private dispatch agents of this committee."

In this critical condition of public affairs, the committee did not

hesitate to adopt, and to carry into active operation, measures that seemed to be called for by the exigencies of the country, and their first steps were to facilitate the equipment and outfit of regiments of volunteer militia and their dispatch to Washington for the protection of the capital.

The militia regiments, comprising an effective force of over 8,000 men, well equipped and fully armed were thrown into the field within twelve days from the date of the appeal made to the patriotism of the country for the defense of the Union. The active aid of the committee was given towards forwarding these troops.

"The *Quaker City*, a superior sea-going steamer, was chartered by the committee on the 25th of April. A sufficient armament was placed on board, and provisions made for all the requisite supplies for a cruise on the Atlantic coast, and for the support of the public works held by the Union forces on the Chesapeake Bay. The following list comprises the captures made by the *Quaker City* while engaged under charter:

May 14th—ship 'North Carolina.'

25th—bark 'Pioneer,' from Liverpool.

25th—bark 'Winifred,' from Rio, with copper.

30th—schooner 'Lynchburg,' from Rio.

June 4th—bark 'General Green,' from Cuba.

26th—bark 'Sallie Magu,' from Rio.

July 1st—schooner 'Sallie Mears,' from Trinidad.

10th—brig 'Amy Warwick,' from Rio.

"The net proceeds as prize money of the 'Amy Warwick,' was about \$130,000, and the *Quaker City* was subsequently purchased by the Government and is now a national vessel of war. Flag Officer Stringham, an efficient and able naval officer, has borne witness to the importance of the effort thus made to give efficiency to the blockade of southern ports.

"In the latter part of April, the steamer *Kill-von-Kull* was chartered and supplied with provisions and other means to aid in the essential duty of repairing the railroads and bridges destroyed by the rebels in Maryland at the time of the Baltimore insurrection. On the 9th of May railroad communication north of Baltimore was resumed, and shortly after, by the expert aid of volunteer soldiers, the line was re-opened to the capital."

The committee having been informed, on the 25th of April, that a deficiency of provisions and ammunition had been reported from Fort Monroe, and that urgent necessity existed for a supply

of both, immediate measures were adopted to charter the ocean steamer *Keedar* for the purpose of supplying that fortress and the neighboring army stations. The *Keedar* was loaded, armed, and left for Hampton Roads on the 27th, carrying, in addition to the greatly needed supplies, the Fifth regiment of New York volunteer militia, commanded by Colonel Schwarzwelder. In forty-eight hours the fortress was supplied with provisions and ammunition, and reinforced with troops, and its capture thus prevented.

The quota of New York, under the President's first call of the 15th of April, was seventeen regiments of 780 men each, and by the 7th of May eleven regiments had proceeded to Washington, of which eight had been materially aided by this committee. The rebellion assuming more fearful proportions, the President was authorized to accept the services of five hundred thousand volunteers, and by the end of July the quota of New York had reached the number of forty-six regiments, to twenty-six of which the committee had extended aid from the means placed at its disposal. At the close of the year 1861, the Empire State had increased her quota, including the three months' volunteers, to the aggregate of ninety-nine regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, two of artillery, one of engineers, one battalion of cavalry, two of artillery, one rocket battalion, and nine batteries of artillery—making a total of 125 separate organizations, embracing 120,316 volunteer soldiers. Of this force, the Union Defense Committee assisted to place in the field 66 regiments.

The corporation of the city of New York, on the 25th of April, 1861, enacted an ordinance creating a fund of \$1,000,000, to be placed under the control of the Union Defense Committee, to be applied to two objects, namely: the outfit and equipment of volunteers, and for the aid or support of the families of the soldiers in the field. This ordinance contained a clause pledging the reimbursement for advances from the fund, to the redemption of the bonds issued to create it. Enlistments were greatly stimulated by the knowledge that a fund had been provided to supply the wants of families deprived temporarily of their natural protectors.

The means derived as above were applied strictly to the objects indicated in the ordinance, and on the 25th of October, 1861, were exhausted.

Upon the appointment of Mr. Dix, the first chairman of the committee, to the office of Major-General of New York State

Volunteers, Mr. Hamilton Fish was elected to succeed him, but General Dix consented to retain his membership on the committee. Upon the expiration of Mr. Fish's term of office, he was succeeded by Mr. Simeon Draper. Mr. Theodore Dehon, the first treasurer of the committee, relinquished his office at the close of April, 1861—the devotion with which he discharged his arduous duties, making serious inroads upon his health—and died in London, on the 24th of June following. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation, was supplied by the election of Mr. A. A. Low. Prosper M. Wetmore succeeded William M. Evarts in the office of Secretary, early in the history of the committee, and continued to discharge the severe labors that devolved upon it, with perseverance and energy to the close.

On the 30th of April, 1862, the committee decided to suspend its labors, and practically ceased to exist, after a useful and patriotic life of one year. Called together by the momentous crisis of the Republic, the committee toiled unremittingly, and gave unsparingly of time and treasure to the cause—contributing to preserve to us the Capital and Fort Monroe.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who composed the committee: John A. Dix, Simeon Draper, William M. Evarts, Theodore Dehon, Moses Taylor, Richard M. Blatchford, Edwards Pierrepont, Alexander T. Stewart, Samuel Sloan, John Jacob Astor, jr., John J. Cisco, James S. Wadsworth, Isaac Bell, James Boorman, Charles H. Marshall, Robert H. McCurdy, Moses H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Greene C. Bronson, Hamilton Fish, William F. Havemeyer, Charles H. Russell, James T. Brady, Rudolph A. Witthaus, Abiel A. Low, Prosper M. Wetmore, A. C. Richards, The Mayor of the city of New York, The Comptroller of the city of New York, The President of the Board of Aldermen, The President of the Board of Councilmen.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida county responded promptly to the President's first call for troops, and never flagged in her zeal during the war. On the evening of the day on which President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men appeared, the members of the Utica Citizen's Corps—an independent military organization—voted to tender their services to the Government. On this basis was recruited the first company which marched from Oneida county for the defense

of the Union. It became company A of the Fourteenth regiment, and its captain, James McQuade, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment. This was only one of several movements, nearly simultaneous. On the same stirring day W. H. Christian began the work of organizing a battalion, which expanded into the Twenty-sixth regiment of volunteers, and he became its Colonel. On the same day, also, several officers of the Forty-fifth regiment of New York militia, commenced to recruit in Utica, while Captain Skilkin, at Rome, at once gave himself up to the service in which he afterwards (as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourteenth) fell a martyr. The flame spread into all the towns of the county. One of the companies earliest organized was recruited mainly in Vernon and Westmoreland, under Captain D. S. Jenney, and joining the Third regiment, was the first company from Oneida county to participate in actual battle.

All of these organizations were pressed forward at the same time. Company A, Fourteenth regiment, marched for the rendezvous at Albany on the 25th of April. On the 1st of May, two companies, A and B, of the Twenty-sixth, moved for Elmira. Other companies followed, from this and other counties, so that the Fourteenth was mustered into service on the 17th of May, and the Twenty-sixth four days later.

On the 20th of April a public meeting was held in Utica, at which resolutions were adopted to care for the families of all who should volunteer, and the sum of \$15,000 was subscribed for that purpose. Similar meetings were subsequently held at Rome, and other prominent villages.

Within a week after the call for troops was issued, volunteers crowded in to Utica in large numbers. The ladies with patriotic alacrity provided rations for them in great abundance. On the 3d of May, a ladies' society was established to furnish comforts for the soldiers. Commenced in enthusiasm at the first suggestion of needed help, this society never relaxed its labors until the war ended in victory.

On the 17th of June the Fourteenth proceeded to Washington, as did the Twenty-sixth on the succeeding day, and both were placed in the defenses in front of the National Capital. They continued in this duty when the disastrous advance was made, and by their discipline and bearing contributed in no small degree to restore confidence in the dark days which followed the panic at Bull Run.

The Third regiment, including Captain Jenney's Oneida company, had previously, on the 4th of June, been sent to Fortress Monroe, and bore its full share of the trials attending the preliminary skirmishes of the war in that quarter. It was conspicuous in the affair of June 10, at Great Bethel, where the Union troops began their discipline of fire, and the country received a lesson of the spirit to be encountered, and of the magnitude and desperation of the conflict.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

On receipt of the President's proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, a meeting was called at the Court House, in Albion, for the evening of the 18th of April. The meeting was largely attended by citizens, irrespective of party. A committee was appointed to organize companies of volunteers, and steps were taken to call a county meeting at Albion, on the 23d of April.

On the 23d, an immense gathering of the citizens of the county assembled at the Court House Park. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, of all parties, and was unanimous and enthusiastic in its patriotic spirit. Resolutions were adopted to stand by the Government and the Union at all hazards and at whatever cost of blood and treasure. More than \$20,000 were subscribed to a fund for the aid of volunteers and their families, and committees were appointed to collect and distribute the subscriptions, and to aid in organizing companies of volunteers for the service of the United States.

This was followed by a similar meeting at Medina, on Saturday of the same week, at which like steps were taken and nearly \$20,000 more were subscribed for the same purposes.

The organization of three companies of volunteers was at once commenced; the headquarters of two of which were at Albion, and of one at Medina. The first company at Albion, completed its organization by choosing David Hardie as Captain, and James O. Nickerson and Wm. M. Kenyon, as Lieutenants. The second company was organized by electing H. T. Achilles, Captain, and Lieutenants Coan and Harrington. The company at Medina completed its organization at about the same time under Edwin A. Bowen, as Captain, and Lieutenants Davis and Chaffe.

Captain Hardie's company left Albion for Albany on the 13th day of May. Captain Bowen's company rendezvoused at the same place, and both of these companies were incorporated into the

Twenty-eighth regiment, under Colonel Donnelly, of Niagara, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of Orleans. Captain Achilles' company left on the 20th of May for Elmira, and was there incorporated into the Twenty-seventh regiment. Each of these companies was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of their respective vicinities; and their departure was hailed by large gatherings of the citizens of the county.

On the 5th of June, the ladies of Albion organized a ladies' volunteer association, for the aid of the soldiers and their families. Similar associations were organized at Medina, and in other parts of the county, and became the source of great assistance to the volunteers and their families.

A cavalry company was organized in June, in the eastern towns of this county and the western towns of Monroe county, under Judson A. Downs, of Murray, as Captain, and Lorenzo Ferry and Walter Perry, as Lieutenants.

The company of Captain Achilles was present and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and suffered severely in that disastrous conflict. The Twenty-eighth regiment was then with General Patterson.

Numerous volunteers from Orleans county united, singly or in squads, with companies organizing elsewhere, and particularly at Rochester; and the citizens of the county, with a few exceptions, continued to exert themselves to maintain the government by every means in their power.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Friday, April 12th, 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked. The telegraph brought the startling intelligence to Oswego city, on Sunday morning about eight o'clock. The news spread like wild-fire, and by nine o'clock the streets were full, and crowds were gathered around the bulletin board.

The excitement became so great that the churches were nearly deserted by male worshipers in the morning, but in the evening they were thronged. In every pulpit the event of the day was the theme of the discourse. Just as the Rev. Dr. Ludlow's sermon closed, the National flag was unfurled from the organ loft over the congregation, and the people by one consent rose to their feet and sang "My country, 'tis of thee."

Five companies of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Militia, were located in Oswego city. Col. Samuel R. Beardsley

was then commandant. The Governor of the State issued his proclamation for seventeen regiments on the first call of the President. One of these companies, the Oswego Guards, held a meeting with a view of offering their services to go forward to the defense of Washington. The offer was not accepted. Col. Robert M. Richardson of Syracuse, had been to Albany, and brought back to Oswego, enlistment papers, with authority to the citizens to commence recruiting. Capt. Timothy Sullivan was commissioned by the Governor as mustering officer, and proceeded around the county mustering in the rapidly formed companies, ordering them to Elmira. Of the Oswego Guards, three gentlemen raised companies, Edward M. Paine, Francis C. Miller and John D. O'Brian; out of the Washington Guards, another officer of our city companies, Archibald H. Preston, raised one company; and out of the Rifles Levi Beardsly raised another company.

Capt. Melzer Richards, raised one company in the town of Parish; Capt. William D. Furguson, raised one company in the town of Sandy Creek; Capt. Albert Taylor raised one company in the village of Fulton, and the towns of Volney and Granby; Capt. O. J. Jennings, raised another in the same towns. These, together with one company raised by Capt. Andrew J. Barney, of Ellis' village, Jefferson county, formed the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

One company was raised in the village of Pulaski, by Captain Peckham, but after being mustered in, were taken to New York instead of Elmira, where the men were all stolen away from him. Hence the addition of the Jefferson county company, who were at that time to Elmira, to this regiment.

These companies commenced leaving Oswego for Elmira about the 18th of April, and the last company arrived there on the 4th of May, and immediately started, under Colonel Sullivan, for the seat of war.* Capt. Dan, O'Brian commenced raising his company on Saturday afternoon, and the Monday following its ranks were full and men mustered. This, in the absence of bounties and the pay of only eleven dollars per month, shows the spirit which animated our people.

Out of sixty men composing the Oswego Guards, forty went to the war; and every man of them was promoted except three;

* The regiment was lying at Arlington Mill, during the first fight at Bull Run, and were sent forward by Gen. Irvin McDowell, meeting and passing our returning troops from that disastrous field. Colonel Sullivan held his way, notwithstanding the warning of those he met, and encamped near the battle-field the same night.

two of whom, Sergeants Bell and Hand, were Color Sergeants, and were killed on Friday night August 29th, 1862, at the second Bull Run fight. General A. Bennett, late of Charleston, Col. Timothy Sullivan, Col. Samuel R. Beardsley, Col. Francis C. Miller and Colonel Duryea, of the Fifth Zouaves, were of the old Guards. Private Ratigan rose to a Captaincy; first sergeant Belender Hutchinson, also; every surviving man save one, who went from that company, rose to a commission. The character of the men, the excellence of their discipline, their familiarity with their duties, were at once recognized and distinguished on the field.

No stronger argument can be adduced of the soundness and wisdom of Governor Fenton's recommendation in his late message of the utility of being well prepared against the day of necessity.

Out of a population of a little over 75,000 inhabitants, Oswego county sent about 12,500 to the war from first to last.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

As Cherry Valley is the oldest town in Otsego county, and distinguished for her suffering in the revolution, so she was the first to respond to the call for 75,000 men after the fall of Sumter. She raised a company and tendered its services, but it was not accepted owing to the organizations of what was known at Albany as skeleton regiments. The company, after being in barracks for some time, were disbanded, and several of the men enlisted in other organizations. Two of the young men active in raising this company, Olcott and Campbell, and who were the lieutenants, subsequently enlisted as privates in the Forty-fourth (Ellsworth), and by successive promotions became Colonels—the former of the famous One hundred and twenty-first New York, and the latter of the Twenty-third United States Colored troops, and a member of the Army Board at Washington. In the course of the summer of 1861, large numbers of young men enlisted both in the infantry and cavalry—especially in the Mix (3d) and Ira Harris (5th) cavalry. Eight or ten young men, representing some of the principal families in Cherry Valley and Cooperstown, enlisted as privates in the Forty-fourth. With one or two exceptions, all rose to be field or line officers, and all thus promoted, were either killed, wounded or prisoners in Southern prisons. The bodies of more than half of them were brought back for sepulture in their native valleys. In the fall and winter of 1861-'62, there was a recruiting station at Cherry Valley, and three companies were

raised for the Seventy-sixth New York—one company of Berdan's sharpshooters was also organized at Cherry Valley, and most of the men enlisted in that vicinity. The First and Second Lieutenants, both afterwards captured, and brothers, were killed in battle, and their remains lie in the Cherry Valley burying ground. Up to the time of the establishment of the senatorial or military districts, Otsego county had furnished about one thousand men. In 1862, Otsego and Herkimer raised the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and fifty-second, the former under the command of Colonel, now Major-General Upton, was known in the army of the Potomac as Upton's regulars, and was a regiment greatly distinguished in that grand army. It proved its gallantry and left its blood in profusion on almost every battle-field. Of the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and fifty-second, Otsego furnished nearly fifteen hundred men. Before the first draft she had sent about 2,500 men to the field, almost all of them native-born sons of the county. This was a large contribution from an agricultural county, with no cities and no floating population. She responded to all the orders for drafts.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The President's call for 75,000 men found Putnam county without any military organization, and her geographical situation and the sparseness of her population, rendered the formation of such an organization at first, and the performance of its duties afterwards, more than ordinarily difficult, as she has no great business centres, and not even a single large village within her bounds. Notwithstanding these difficulties, she raised rather over one hundred men for response to this call, most of whom were the sons of farmers, several of whom were wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and a number more dragged out lingering deaths in rebel prisons. Putnam's contribution to the first draft upon the National patriotism was not great, but she gave of her poverty, and it was of her best, and freely given. Hereafter we shall hope to have the details to make this statement more full and complete for the purposes of History.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The people of Queens county, in common with the other inhabitants of this noble State, were suddenly roused from their usual quiet and repose by the insult offered by the rebels to the flag of

the Union. And when the call for 75,000 men was made by the President, they promptly and with great unanimity responded to the call. Nor did this patriotic action on their part slacken or grow cold during any period of the long and stubborn struggle for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union. Neither men nor money were wanting, to make good the demands of war. And in every way and at all times that a generous and effective support could be given to the repeated appeals for men on the part of the Government, Queens county was ever found ready. With an agricultural population of 58,000, and an assessment roll of \$21,500,000, it had both the men and the means, with the loyalty to render them effective, in the common defense. In order to accomplish the work allotted to the share of its people, the county, the towns, and individuals freely contributed a portion of their wealth to place the soldiers promptly in the field. All seemed desirous to prevent a draft, and that united sentiment furnished the means to make good its demands. All were volunteers that went forth from the county to do battle for the country. By the aid of societies, in which the ladies of the county were ever foremost, liberal provision was made for the sick and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those who had gone from home at the call of their country. Large sums besides were collected and transmitted, in money and materials, to the great fairs held in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the use of the Sanitary Commission. And in most of the towns of the county, adequate provision was made at their annual town meetings for the wives and children of the soldiers. All that a free and prosperous community could do to support the Government in its vital conflict, and to assuage the hardships and sufferings of war, was done by the citizens of Queens county, thus furnishing to the general and noble record of this great and loyal State its full share and proportion of the men and the money required for the public defense, and the final and complete extinction of the rebellion. The amount contributed and paid for filling the quotas on all calls for troops during the war, by the county and towns of Queens, is \$1,731,109. The number of volunteers cannot just now be precisely given.

RENSSELAER COUNTY AND CITY OF TROY.

The citizens of Rensselaer county and of the city of Troy, were among the first to respond to the demands of patriotism when the

national flag was assailed at Sumter. The intelligence of the attack reached Troy on Saturday, April 13, and was published in the afternoon edition of the *Daily Times*. Great excitement prevailed—partizan feelings were hushed—the voices of all men united in condemnation of the outrage, and equally united in demanding that the insult should be avenged and the national Union preserved. On Sunday, allusions were made in the city pulpits to the traitorous act, and the aid of Heaven was invoked in the country's behalf. On Monday a call appeared, signed by men of all parties, for a meeting in the evening, to give expression to public feeling at the outrage. The largest hall in the city had been secured, but so general was the attendance that an adjournment had to be made to the great depot of the Union railroad company, where 5,000 people assembled. The Hon. John A. Griswold presided, assisted by many other prominent gentlemen as vice-presidents and secretaries. W. E. Kisselburgh reported a series of resolutions, condemning the outrage, and pledging the people of Troy to a united and efficient support of the Government in every measure, to preserve and protect its integrity and unity. Eloquent speeches were made by the president, and Hon. J. McConihe, jr., M. I. Townsend, Clarence Buel and George W. Demers, Esq. The meeting adjourned by forming in procession and marching to the residence of General John E. Wool, where the veteran hero delivered a brief patriotic and eloquent speech. On the 17th of April, the work of forming a Troy regiment was commenced, and in less than one month the Second regiment N. Y. S. V. was organized, with Colonel Joseph B. Carr—subsequently Maj. Gen. U. S. Volunteers at its head. It was one of the first full volunteer regiments to leave the State for the seat of hostilities. Subsequently, four companies for the Thirtieth regiment, Colonel Frisby, were raised in Troy and Lansingburgh. The ladies of Troy organized a society, and labored daily for three weeks to furnish the Second regiment with clothing and supplies. Big Bethel was fought June 9, and another season of excitement followed, the Second regiment having been engaged.

SCHENECTADY CITY AND COUNTY.

Three days after the call of President Lincoln of the 15th of April, 1861, for 75,000 troops, a notice appeared in the daily papers of this city for a meeting of citizens to take measures for organizing a military company, and the meeting was called for the

following evening. This notice was signed by William Seward Gridley. In pursuance of this notice a meeting was held on the evening of the 19th, when forty-seven men signed their names to an application to be organized into a company of volunteers. This application was on the next day presented to the Adjutant General, from whom the proper orders were obtained, and on the same day a company was duly organized, and officers elected as follows: Captain—William Seward Gridley; first lieutenant—Daniel Daley; ensign—E. W. Groot. The following day they reported at Albany for duty. On the 11th of May the Eighteenth regiment N. Y. V. was organized, under the command of the lamented Colonel William A. Jackson, late of this city, when this company, until then called the "Seward Zouaves," was assigned to that regiment as company "A," with 74 men, besides the officers, 60 of whom were from Schenectady.

This company were at the first battle of Bull Run. They were distinguished in that as in several other engagements, for acts of gallantry. They served out their two years, and returned with great reduction of numbers. Captain Gridley had been promoted to a Majority, a deserved compliment.

A few days later, and about the first of May, another company was organized in this city. They reported and were mustered into service at Albany, on the 17th of May. This company was first commanded by Capt. Stephen Truax, First Lieutenant, William Horsfall, Ensign, John Vedder. This company mustered 86 men, 78 of whom stood inspection, and the company left Albany with the last mentioned number. They were also attached to the Eighteenth regiment as company E, and became a part of the grand army of the Potomac, and after the full term of two years service, serving in most of the battles of that army, returned with a loss of but two men. Ill health compelled the resignation of Captain Truax, after a few months of service, and Lieutenant William Horsfall was promoted to the command. He was a brave and noble officer. He led his men with distinguished gallantry in the various battles in the campaigns of that army. He was killed in the battle of South Mountain at the head of his company, while cheering them forward, and in obedience to an order to take one of ten rebel batteries. This battery was taken by his company. He fell, when within a few feet of the battery, after witnessing the success of his brave act.

A third company was also organized in this city, beginning

about the 26th of April, 1861: In this place they mustered in about 40 privates. They were then ordered to Albany, where they continued to recruit until they increased their numbers to 84 men. This company was officered by Captain B. M. Van Voast, First Lieutenant, Mans V. V. Smith, Second Lieutenant, E. B. Van Voast, and were attached to the Thirtieth regiment, under the command of Colonel Frisby, of Albany, as company C.

These three companies were all organized in this city, within about thirty days from the first proclamation of President Lincoln, after the attack on Sumter, and prior to the Bull Run battle; though large numbers of persons from this county attached themselves to other different organizations, corps, batteries, marine and navy service.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

The feeling in this county towards the support of the government in the conduct of the war, was stirred by individual exertions at once made to raise men.

Hiram A. Blodget, Captain of company D in the Fortieth regiment New York Militia, residing at Middleburgh, went to Albany about the 17th day of April, 1861, and procured enlistment papers from the Adjutant-General. He enlisted 28 men belonging to his own company, but as the number was not sufficient to form a company, according to the requirements of the Adjutant-General, and as the Thirty-eighth regiment of two years men called for by the President was all filled before he succeeded in enlisting the requisite number, six of his men went to the city of Albany and enlisted there; the balance of the men remained at Middleburgh, and finally enlisted in company I, Seventy-sixth regiment New York volunteers.

S. H. Mix, residing at Schoharie, in May, 1861, went to Washington to obtain permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and after meeting with considerable opposition, as to the policy of raising any cavalry regiments, he finally succeeded in obtaining the authority of the President and Secretary of War, to recruit a regiment, with the understanding that it should be under the command of Colonel Van Alen, Mr. Mix to hold the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment (the celebrated 3d N. Y. Cavalry) was raised in no small part by the untiring exertions of Mr. Mix. The regiment was composed mainly of companies raised in different portions of the State, one of which was recruited, in whole or part, in Schoharie county.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

To Steuben county the attack on Sumter proved, indeed, a rude awakening of long slumbering patriotism, and to honor the flag dishonored by treason was the generous impulse of almost every heart. But the call by the President for 75,000 militia, found us all unprepared. However, public meetings were at once called; old drums, fifes and guns were got out; cannon and church bells were brought into requisition; speeches, full of eloquence and patriotism, set before the people their country's danger and their country's need. And the great work of enlisting, organizing, equipping, drilling and changing a mass of citizens into a military force, was pushed so earnestly that before May 15th, we had furnished for the Twenty-third regiment Captain Todd's company, organized at Corning; Captain Schlick's company, organized at Bath; Captain Doty's company, organized at Hornellsville; and a brass band for the regiment, organized at Hornellsville. Also, May 15th, Lieutenant Eryin's company, organized in part, at Painted Post, left for New York and joined the Sickles' Brigade, (company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.) And the President's subsequent call for 42,000 men, to serve three years, having been received, books were opened for volunteers in almost every town; and the good work went bravely on. Capt. Elwell's company, organized at Corning, joined the Thirty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., as company F, and arrived in Washington about the 15th day of July; and although other organizations were as yet incomplete, they were more than commenced when the first Bull Run disaster stunned, and then nerved the people of the county to higher resolve and nobler action.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

The first military organization in Sullivan county, was a company of 93 men, recruited by John Waller, jr., and mustered into the State service on the 10th day of May, 1861, by Capt. J. Wood. On the 16th, orders were received for the company to proceed to Albany, and they left Monticello the same day at 11 A. M., stopping at Middletown, 25 miles distant, over night. Transportation to which place was paid by Mr. Waller, as well as subsistence to Albany. On the 17th they reached Albany, at about 4 P. M., and reported to the Adjutant General, and were assigned quarters on the first floor of a building on Broadway. About the 20th of May, they were assigned to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York

Volunteers, lettered H; and on the 22d, mustered into the United service for two years; June 1st, encamped at Camp Morgan, about three miles south of Albany.

Prior to recruiting of this company, quite a number of volunteers had joined other organizations, from Sullivan, though no organization had been attempted in this county; nor did our citizens become earnestly engaged in enlisting men, until Colonel Van Wyck began to raise the Fifty-sixth regiment, or Tenth Legion, as it was popularly called, in the fall of 1861.

TIOGA COUNTY.

At the President's first call for troops, Tioga county responded with four companies of volunteers. Company H. (I, on the rolls at Albany), Captain Catlin, entered the Third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.; company C, Captain Barstow, and company E, Captain Powers, entered the Twenty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V.; and company K, Captain Caryl, entered the Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. These several companies served for two years.

On the 18th of April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens was called, at which Hon. N. W. Davis presided. At its conclusion volunteering commenced. L. W. Truesdale, now, (Jan. 1866), Captain in the Twenty-first N. Y. V. Cavalry, being the first man to volunteer.

On the 27th, this company, 75 strong, under command of Captain Catlin, left Owego for Albany to join the Third Regiment, and were mustered into the service on May 14th. It was with the regiment at Great Bethel and had one man wounded there, (George Boyce). On the 10th, Captain Barstow's company, enrolled in Owego, left that place for Elmira, with 77 men and officers. These two companies are known as the first and second Owego companies.

On May 16th, Captain Powers' company, enrolled at Waverly, were sworn into the service. It had 77 officers and men.

Captain Caryl's company, enrolled at Candor, numbered 65 officers and men. They left Candor for Elmira on May 12th, and were sworn into the service May 16th. On their arrival at Washington, went into camp with the regiment on Meridian Hill. July 20th, they broke camp and marched for Bull Run, but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle.

There were in company H, Third regiment, 16 men from the town of Tioga, 11 from the town of Richford; and three from the

town of Berkshire. The rest were living at the time of volunteering in Owego.

The eastern and northern part of the county was more generally represented in company C, Twenty-third regiment, including the towns of Owego, Nichols, Tioga, Newark, Berkshire and Richford.

Barton was the only locality represented in company E, Twenty-third regiment, where it was wholly raised.

In company K, Twenty-sixth regiment, Candor and Spencer were the only towns represented.

Number of men sent into the field by Tioga County prior to the first battle of Bull Run—294.

ULSTER COUNTY.

The Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. M. (for to that honored designation it clung, though ranked as the Eightieth regiment, N. Y. S. V. in the lists), at the outbreak of the rebellion was one of the few well organized and officered regiments in the State. It was the fifth from this State stepping forward to the defense of the capital. The regiment bore the synonym of the "Ulster Guard," and represented this county in the early months of the war. A brief reference to its services will mark the part taken by the county.

In April, 1861, the regiment proceeded to Washington with full ranks, led by Colonel George W. Pratt, its commandant for several years. In the three months service, for which it volunteered, the Twentieth did its full duty, being stationed successively at Annapolis and Baltimore, and was honorably recognized as one of the most efficient in the service.

The rebellion assuming the form of a persistent struggle, the Twentieth, on its return to Ulster in the summer of 1861, filled its ranks with volunteers for a three years service, and in September returned to the front under Colonel Pratt once more, and took a full share in all the perils and labors of the army of the Potomac, losing an unusual proportion of officers and men in the desperate conflicts "on the fighting line" of the front, its gallant Colonel falling at the encounter of second Bull Run, in General Pope's retreat.

The history of the Twentieth would epitomize the war; for it bore its full share of disaster as well as did more than its portion for the triumphs following the retreat of the Rapidan. Colonel Theodore B. Gates succeeded Colonel Pratt, and it was under his

command that the Twentieth fought during the three desperate days at Gettysburg, where the Union army achieved its leading triumph, and the prestige of Lee and the rebel cause was broken never to be retrieved. Following the Gettysburg campaign, at the expiration of its three years term, the Twentieth was again enrolled for three years or the war. Colonel Gates resigning, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob B. Hardenbergh.

In the subsequent campaigns on the Potomac, under the generalship of Burnside and his successors, until the triumphant advance to Richmond extinguished the rebellion for all time, the Twentieth was charged mainly with the provost duty of the army, and was always a reliable and hard tasked regiment, though in a sphere of duty not likely to include them in bulletins and dispatches. But when the final advance of Grant was made, the Twentieth once more was in "the fighting line" of the extreme front and on the fiery edge of battle; and after the downfall of the Confederacy and the surrender of Lee, this regiment was selected to hold and maintain order in Richmond—its Colonel, Hardenbergh, and Lieutenant-Colonel, John McEntee, with other officers, being charged with responsible duties under Major-General Terry.

Subsequently a portion of it was on duty at Norfolk, and it was not until January, 1866, that the Twentieth regiment, N. Y. S. M., united its scattered companies, and took up the line of march for home—the last regiment of the army of the Potomac to leave that field.

WARREN COUNTY.

The news of the outburst of "the great rebellion," in April, 1861, was borne through the rugged wilds and hills of Warren county with a celerity like that of the "fiery cross," which, in past generations, gathered the clans of Scotland to the call of their chieftains.

In less than three days after the fall of Sumter, applications were addressed to the Adjutant General's office, in Albany, for authority to procure enlistments.

On the morning of Thursday, the 18th of April, handbills were posted throughout the village, containing a call, signed by over forty of the leading citizens of the place, for "a meeting to sustain the Government." At this meeting, which was held the same evening, and which was largely attended, several spirited addresses were made. The national flag was brought in and displayed

amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and a series of patriotic resolutions adopted, from which the following extract is taken as a sample of their purport and spirit:

Resolved, That the village of Glens Falls will not be behind any of her sister villages in contributing the men and the means necessary to defend the Government, and to maintain the permanency of our beloved institutions; and that, as our fathers who established the Union pledged 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors' to gain our independence, so will we pledge all we possess to cherish and protect the work of the illustrious men of the past, and to transmit unimpaired to our descendants the noble institutions given to us.

Resolved, That to the end we are for maintaining this Union undivided, and, whatever may be the consequences, sacrifice of property or life itself—everything but loss of honor—we will stand by the 'stars and stripes' until the last faint echo in the expiring gale shall waft our dying prayer heavenward, in behalf of our country, its institutions, and humanity."

On the succeeding Saturday the first recruiting office was opened by Dr. A. W. Holden, and during the following week Capt. George Clendon, jr., was similarly authorized to raise another company, both which were designed to apply on the quota of New York to fill the first call for troops.

At this early period in the war, no other town in the county had as yet undertaken to raise a company. The hardy and adventurous youth and patriotic manhood of its northern towns were not, however, to be repressed. Day by day they poured in at the recruiting stations, and, in many instances, impatient of the tardy process of enlistment, pushed on to the cities and enlisted in companies and regiments already formed, and ready for departure to the scene of hostilities.

The two companies above mentioned were soon filled, and were accepted into the State service on the 6th and 7th of May following, and on the 9th were ordered into quarters—one into the barracks at Troy, the other at the Albany depot. The latter was at a later period sent to Troy, and the two afterwards joined together in the formation of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers. Companies G and I of the same command also received considerable accessions from Warren county.

Contemporaneously with the organization of these companies a relief fund was raised by voluntary subscriptions, in the town of

Queensbury alone, amounting to \$11,243, for the aid and support of the families of such members of these companies as were needy or destitute. Another fund, the amount of which is unknown, was applied to defray the expenses of subsistence during the progress of enlistment.

For the disbursement of the first named fund a committee was appointed, and assessments made from time to time, as occasion required. The total amount of collections from this source up to June, 1863, when these companies were finally mustered out of service, was \$3,260.47, which was apportioned among twenty-nine different families.

In all essentials of material aid, whether it be in men or money, or the equally grateful supports of patriotism and sympathy, Warren county has been in no way behind her more opulent and populous sister counties in her efforts to put down this most unholy rebellion.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Near the close of the period of the first three months of the war, the war committee of the county was appointed and got into working order for efficiently guiding the county in those important measures which the exigencies of the country demanded of us. Previous to our being thus organized for co-operating with and aiding the Government, four companies had been raised in May, 1861, for the Twenty-second regiment. These companies (B, D, G and H) were recruited in Whitehall, Cambridge, Fort Edward and Kingsbury, the neighboring towns furnishing many of their members. A full company was also enrolled for this regiment in Salem and Hebron; but one or more of those most active in getting it up not being able to obtain such offices in the regiment as they aspired to, caused it to be disbanded, whereupon several of the young men of these towns enlisted into the Cambridge company.

It also merits to be noticed that, in these first months of the war, many recruits from this county scattered themselves into various regiments of this and other States. A letter would be received from some familiar friend giving the information that he had enlisted into some regiment which was then being made up, and inviting the recipient to come and join him. Thus a number of our young men were drawn into the service, and became enrolled at different and distant points. Several entered regiments which

were being formed in the adjoining State of Vermont, and many others enlisted into the regiments of the Western States. It is currently reported and understood that the Western States furnished a larger number of troops in proportion to their population than we did here at the east. But it merits to be noticed that this disparity has been more apparent than real, many whose homes and legal residence was here at the east having enlisted themselves into western regiments, whilst very few from the west entered our eastern regiments. How this disproportion occurred is readily explained. From every town and every neighborhood here at the east one or more families have emigrated to some part of the western country, whereby every person among us has relatives or familiar acquaintances and friends who are thus located. It, moreover, is a new country, with more numerous and favorable openings for business than are presented here in the older States. In consequence of this, numbers of our young men are attracted, and are absent there, visiting among friends and looking for some employment more lucrative than they readily find here at home. When the war suddenly burst upon us, many who were thus absent and unemployed immediately enrolled themselves in western regiments, in company with their friends there. Others, too, repaired there purposely to go into the service with some old acquaintance and playmate of their boyhood. I now call to mind six residents of this town, and very likely these are not all, who in the first months of the war became enlisted into Illinois, Iowa and Missouri regiments. And the case was no doubt similar in the other towns of the county, and indeed of all this region. As this is a matter of some moment it may be well to illustrate it more plainly by briefly specifying one of the instances alluded to. E. F. Hill, a young man employed as a mercantile clerk and book-keeper, having a desirable position in company D, First regiment Illinois artillery, tendered to him by its captain, who was one of his most cherished friends, sped from the banks of the Hudson to those of the Mississippi, and enrolled his name at Cairo before the end of the month in which Sumter was bombarded. Reenlisting when his first term had expired, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy and was in command of one section of the battery, at the siege of Vicksburg, when a bullet aimed by a sharpshooter passed through his head a little forward of the ears. Singularly surviving and recovering from this wound with only the partial loss of the sight and hearing of one side, he was admitted into the Veteran Reserve

corps, in which he still remains. Thus he has been in the service through the whole war, with no residence other than his paternal home in this town, and yet I suppose New York has no record, no knowledge of him.* And when the full military statistics of each town in the State are gathered and the returns made to your Bureau, I doubt not they will show many hundreds of our young men as having served in western regiments, whereby it will be found there has been less disparity in the percentage of soldiers furnished from our population as compared with theirs than is at present supposed.

WAYNE COUNTY.

On the 19th of April, 1861, Hon. (now) Col. Joseph W. Corning, returned to his home in Palmyra, after having represented the 2d Assembly District of Wayne county, during the session of the Legislature of 1861.

On the morning of the 20th of April, the Stars and Stripes were thrown from the law office of Mr. Corning, and on the 23d, the minimum number then required, 38 men, were enrolled. On that day a copy of the roll was forwarded to the Adjutant-General for organization, but on the same day the Military Board issued an order, requiring the maximum number, 77, before organization. From this fact some of the original men were lost, as they would not delay, and went to Rochester or other places and enlisted in companies already organized. A public meeting of citizens of Palmyra was called, and a fund of \$7,000 pledged for the support of the families of volunteers. On the 3d day of May, 1861, the company was organized, 79 men strong, and officered as follows:

Captain—Joseph W. Corning.

First Lieutenant—Josiah J. White.

Second Lieutenant—Henry J. Draime.

By the delay of the inspector, the company waited six days for inspection; then a week more before quarters could be procured at Elmira. May 16th, the company left Palmyra 82 strong, amid an enthusiasm scarcely ever equaled in a country village. They

* The Bureau was furnished in 1865 with a record of his services, and a photograph so taken as to show the remarkable wound received by him.

It may be added that a partial examination of the nativity of western volunteers reveals the fact that New York is the birthplace of no small percentage of them. The military reports of Iowa in 1862 give the names of 48,814 volunteers. Of these, 5,647, or more than 11 per cent., are New York men by birth. This proportion will probably hold good throughout the west.

were escorted to the railroad by the entire populace, and left amid mingled cheers and tears.

On the 21st of May the company was assigned as company B, Thirty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

The regiment remained at Elmira until July 8th, 1861, when it left for Washington, and on the day of the first battle of Bull Run was stationed at Camp Granger, north of Washington.

The company was very materially advanced by the efforts of Colonel Corning. During the two years that company was in service, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and each of the Lieutenants became Captains, successively. Captain White lost his health and was forced to abandon the service, but Captain Draine and Colonel Corning remained in service until the end of the war, coming home at different times and each taking part and materially assisting in raising and filling four regiments.

There was no effort in any other part of Wayne till some time after the company was raised at Palmyra, but during the same season a company was raised in the eastern part of the county, with headquarters at Lyons, which subsequently became a part of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the earliest stages of the rebellion Westchester county was represented in the Federal Army by several companies, and a large number of individual enlistments in various regiments of the State.

Before the first battle of Bull Run, it had four full companies attached to the Seventeenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Lansing. They were companies A, B, C and F, of which Charles H. Smith, of Yonkers; Nelson B. Bartram, of Portchester; John W. Lyon, of Morrisania; and Franklin J. Davis, of Sing Sing, were the respective Captains. A considerable number of its citizens enlisted in the remaining companies. The regiment in its organization was known as the "Westchester Chasseurs." Thomas F. Morris, of Yonkers, was its Lieutenant-Colonel.

It had also one full company attached to the Twenty-seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Slocum. This was company A, of which Wm. M. Blakeley, of Verplancks, was Captain. For its organization, much and especial credit is due to the Captain's father, Wm. Blakley, Sr., and Jos. J. Chambers, of Sing Sing. Of this regiment, Jos. J. Chambers was Lieutenant-Colonel, and J. P. Jenkins, of White Plains, Adjutant.

It had, also, one full company attached to the Thirty-second regiment, commanded by Colonel Matheson. This was company H, of which Wm. Chalmers, of Tarrytown, was Captain.

It had, also, one full company attached to the Thirty-eighth regiment, commanded by Colonel Ward. This was company E, of which Oliver A. Tilden was Captain, and who was subsequently killed at the battle of Chantilly. He was a gallant officer, and had participated in seven battles in Mexico. Westchester men were found in large numbers in the ranks of companies D, F, and G, of the Thirty-eighth.

Other enlistments from the county were chiefly in the Fifth N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Duryee; Eighth N. Y. S. M.; Ninth N. Y. S. M.; Ninth N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Hawkins; and Eleventh N. Y. S. V., commanded by Colonel Ellsworth.

In the first Bull Run battle, the Eighth militia and the Eleventh, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-eighth volunteers were actively engaged on the field. The Seventeenth then garrisoned Fort Ellsworth, and the Thirty-second was in reserve at Centreville.

As the Twenty-seventh was going into action, the opposing force displayed the old flag. Col. Slocum was distrustful, and directed Adjutant Jenkins to ascertain whether they were friends. With a havelock on the point of his sword as a flag of truce, the Adjutant rode towards the commanding officer to make the necessary inquiry, but before he reached him the stars and stripes were displaced by the South Carolina banner—line of battle was formed, and fire opened on the Twenty-seventh, which was promptly and vigorously returned. The Adjutant thus unexpectedly placed between two fires had a miraculous escape. This deception so exasperated the regiment, that the men fought like heroes, and utterly routed their professed friends, but tricky foes.

Captain Brittan, of company G, in the Thirty-eighth regiment having been seriously injured, and Lieutenant Hamblin having been wounded and taken prisoner during the action, the command devolved upon Second Lieutenant Wright Banks, of Mount Pleasant. This officer, during the action, led the company, under a heavy and galling fire of musketry, to the rescue from the enemy of two pieces of artillery, which after an arduous struggle, were successfully carried from the field.

YATES COUNTY.

The people of Yates county are almost entirely agricultural in their pursuits; staid, intelligent, sturdy farmers. They had watched the progress of secession with interest and anxiety, but without particular excitement. The feeling was quite general, that in some way an open rupture would be avoided. Intense excitement was manifested everywhere, in town, in county, among farmers, artizans, laborers, men, women and children; as without regard to occupation or sex, so without regard to party, the feeling of indignation was as general as it was intense, on the fall of Sumter. Impromptu public meetings were held in all parts of the county; flags were raised and speeches made. It was literally an uprising of the people.

The President's proclamation and call for 75,000 men followed the attack on Sumter, then the attention was turned to practical questions and real works.

The Republican County Central Committee, immediately on the news of the fall of Sumter, addressed a note to the Democratic County Committee, proposing to unite in a call for a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to deliberate upon and adopt measures, proper for a patriotic people in such an emergency. The Democratic committee cordially and promptly responded, and the respective chairmen, Hon. Daniel Morris and Hon. John L. Lewis, in behalf of their committees, united in a call for a mass meeting, to be held in Penn Yan on the 27th of April, 1861. Meantime recruiting stations were opened in Penn Yan and in Potter Centre, and perhaps in one or two other places in the county. In Penn Yan the recruiting was under the charge of Captain Letts, and Lieutenants Root and Long, and at Potter Centre, Doct. Chas. S. Hoyt was the active man. Without organization or particular knowledge of military, and without special authority, recruiting went on briskly under the impulse of patriotism, inspired by the passing events and threatened dangers to the country.

On the 27th of April, the people of Yates met pursuant to the call of the committees, and in the Court House yard was organized one of the largest public meetings ever held in the county; it was presided over by Hon. Morris Brown, assisted by eighteen vice-presidents. During the proceedings of the meeting, it was proposed that each for himself should then and there swear to support the Constitution and uphold the flag, and the vast assembly,

with uncovered heads and uplifted hands, repeated after Judge Briggs the solemn oath, a service most impressive.

The meeting passed a resolution to raise a fund of ten thousand dollars, to aid volunteers and their families, and some five thousand dollars were pledged on the spot. The "Keuka Rifles," the company then being raised, was on the ground, and during and after the proceedings, several enlisted. A committee of finance, to take charge of and disburse the fund of \$10,000, was appointed. A vigilance committee was also appointed.

The military company was soon filled up, and on the 18th of May, they left for Elmira, and from thence to the seat of war. They were escorted to the depot by the brass band and a large concourse of citizens; before they took the cars they were drawn up in line, and E. B. Jones presented each soldier with a Testament in behalf of the Yates County Bible Society, and D. A. Ogden, in a brief address in behalf of the finance committee announced, that for the Captain a sword had been ordered, and for the Lieutenants each a revolver by the committee, and that for the families left behind, provision would be made for their comfort, &c., and amid the huzzas and the tears of the people the first company of volunteers for the war left Yates county. This company was incorporated into the Thirty-third regiment, Col. R. F. Taylor, as company I, and rendered good service for two years.

In addition to this company, many others left the county and volunteered into regiments or companies, some at Elmira, some at Rochester, and some at other places, and probably as many as two companies enlisted and entered the field from Yates county.

The finance committee organized a system of relief for the families of volunteers, and gave monthly allowance in proportion to the size of family, which system was continued and payments made, until the county, through the Board of Supervisors, relieved them from duty.

UNION SOLDIERS

FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN REBEL PRISONS.

The duty of procuring "A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE TREATMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS FROM THIS STATE, IN REBEL PRISONS, a record OF THE DEATHS IN SAID PRISONS, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTS CONNECTED WITH SUCH PRISONS," could not fail to open a wide field of inquiry and information. This duty is imposed on the Bureau of Military Record, by chapter 598 laws of 1865. The task of exploring this field has been facilitated by the intelligence and zeal of returned soldiers, who, as prisoners of war, were witnesses and victims of a policy alike barbarous and unjust.

The story of abuse and cruelty—in its repulsive fullness—cannot, indeed, be written out. Its recital would be an endless repetition of harrowing descriptions, of degrading details concerning facts too deplorable for humanity to dwell upon. And yet it is necessary that the prison experience of our brave soldiers—dismal as it was, should have a proper record, and that the acts of treason in dungeon and stockade should be chronicled as faithfully as its acts in council or on the battle-field. Entire impartiality we may not attain, because the sense of outrage will always remain more or less intense, and the pulse of every sufferer must throb with the recollection, even after years elapse, of the uncalled for cruelty which was a feature of prison treatment throughout the South. But though the memory of wrong may color, at times, the impressions of soldiers who recall their miserable existence as prisoners of war, it cannot heighten or broaden the astounding facts which underlie all mere narration. The horrors of stockade and barrack incarceration, under rebel rule, the unmitigated rigors of forced marches, the robbery and insult of officers and privates, the systematized starvation, the denial of fuel in the midst of winter, of shelter against the elements, of even that common boon of nature—water, to quench the thirst or cleanse the body, the neglect of sick and dying, the deliberate murders of the "dead line," the malignant desecration of the dead—these appalling and indisputable FACTS require no embellishment of language or feeling to make them stand out terribly distinct before a Christian world.

Nevertheless, it will be the duty of impartial history to discriminate in its judgment upon the abuses of Southern prisons. While,

unhappily, the bulk of evidence and the multitude of witnesses, go far to substantiate the charge of *systematized* barbarism, in the operation of what would seem to have been a deliberate scheme against the lives of war prisoners, there is testimony also to the humanity of rebel authorities in some of the stockades and places of detention. While the enormities of such representative prisons as Andersonville, Salisbury and Belle Isle, cannot be palliated, there are extenuating circumstances to adduce for apparent mistreatment at some other points, and at others, still, we may find instances of care and protection extended to Federal prisoners, that present a pleasing contrast to the general neglect and cruelty. But, even when gratefully dwelling upon such cases in the wide desert of barbarity, we are forced to conclude that rebel kindness was but episodical, and rebel inhumanity a rule.

In generalizing this subject I must remark that the treatment of New York soldiers was not exceptional from that received by their loyal comrades of other States, who became subject to like men and measures as prisoners of war; and that, as a rule, this treatment was marked, under rebel authority or permission, with every abuse that irresponsible power could make possible in its dealings with helpless men. Even so early in the contest as the campaigns which embraced our Bull Run and Ball's Bluff disasters, a practice of ill usage seems to have been inaugurated toward officers and enlisted men of the Federal army, made captive by the fortune of war. From the beginning of hostilities to the close of October, 1861, there were two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men confined in the upper stories of the first rebel war prison, a tobacco warehouse in Richmond, Va. These men, after having been marched, with insufficient food, from points of their capture to the place of detention, and driven into the lofts of this tobacco warehouse (as one of our New York soldiers expresses it, "like a drove of hogs,") were obliged to make the filthy floor their bed, with no covering, scanty raiment, no protection from the cold of winter which entered freely through sashless windows, and no relief, in summer, from the constant accumulation of dirt and vermin. Here the lack of water, the malarious atmosphere of overcrowded quarters, and the pangs of hunger, made their life a torture by night and day. Food was at that time abundant in Virginia, and throughout the South, yet the Federal prisoners were allowed but half-rations, of the poorest quality, so that a process of starving prisoners may be said to have commenced from the

time that the first Union soldier fell into rebel hands. We have the intelligent testimony, under oath, of both officers and privates of our army, to facts of suffering, of every description, among the earlier prisoners in Richmond; facts which suggest a design on the part of rebel authorities to ordain or permit the enormities that subsequently destroyed our soldiers by tens of thousands at Andersonville and other abodes of misery.

The treatment of prisoners of war is a significant test of civilization in any people or nation. It is the one amenity that redeems a thousand violences engendered by belligerent relations, or it is the one cruelty that casts all others into the background. In proportion as we find a tribe or community advanced in human progress, we are prepared to expect a sympathy for the weak or defenseless; and it is only in barbarous or savage life that we look for the torture of unarmed men, or the abuse of non-combatants. Hence it is difficult to realize that a distinct and large portion of the American people should be chargeable with such enormities of prison maltreatment as have become matters of fact and history during four years of civil strife. And yet we are constrained, by positive evidence, to arraign the Government and citizens of rebel States on charges of cruelty such as disgrace civilization and belie Christianity.

From the beginning of the rebellion to its close no greater distinction is noticeable, between the two belligerent sections, than that manifested through the experience of war prisoners. Under rebel or "Confederate" authority, the experience (as rehearsed by Union soldiers) is replete with every detail of suffering that imagination can conceive—every circumstance of cruelty that irresponsible power could add to the burthen of captivity.

The charges brought by returned prisoners of war against their captors and the authorities who subsequently controlled them, are various, according to the locality of imprisonment, but very similar in important details. The commonest of these charges is

ROBBERY OF PRISONERS BY THEIR CAPTORS.

This practice was general. Prisoners, after surrender, were usually stripped and searched; their blankets, canteens, money and valuables being appropriated, and an exchange compelled of their good clothing, shoes and hats, for the ragged habiliments of rebel guards. Testimony upon this point is positive, from most of our prisoners who were taken east of the Mississippi river.

The practice of stripping and plunder was not so universal in Louisiana and Texas, although in many cases such robbery was committed by rebel guards, and permitted by their officers. The next complaint concerns,

MAL-TREATMENT ON THE MARCH.

This was of different degrees of barbarity. It comprised the forcing of jaded or wounded men to unnatural foot marches; the deprivation of water and of food on the route; the confinement of persons by night in pestiferous jails; the packing of them by sixties and eighties in close and filthy box-cars on the railroads, or their exposure to cold and storm in shelterless flats; the goading of feeble persons by blows of the sabre, bayonet stabs, and the dragging of them forward by lassoos, tied to the saddle-bows of mounted guards. In the forced foot marches, great numbers of our disabled men succumbed to fatigue, low nourishment and exposure. Their graves are land-marks of the routes traveled in various southern States, by the dismal processions of captured Union men. Frozen to death in sleep, shot down or bayoneted by day, sinking under disease or from weakness, they fell by the way, and were buried in the roadside ditches. The narratives of prisoners are full of notings of such deaths upon the march.

TREATMENT BY OFFICIALS AND GUARDS.

While the general rule of neglect and indifference, as to the conduct of their subordinates, holds good with rebel authorities in nearly every prison, it must be remarked that much amelioration of suffering was due to the humanity of individual officials in many cases. The apathy to humanity of those in chief control, which permitted or countenanced the tyranny of prison keepers and guards, was sometimes the occasion of marked sympathy and kindness on the part of inferior officials and privates. Nor, indeed, was there wanting, here and there, in responsible position, a man who hesitated not to show real interest in the condition of prisoners. In fact, the difference of *men*, as has been remarked by prisoners, made difference in the treatment of those in their power. There were some earnest and humane men connected with rebel prisons and stockades as officers and guards, who, although politically in error, were neither brutes nor scoundrels. Where the influence or power of such men could be exerted, our soldiers experienced its beneficial operations, and they are gratefully mentioned by

returned prisoners. In some instances, likewise, there were favors received from Union men acting, from necessity, as rebel guards, who sought to do whatever was possible in their situation to mitigate the sufferings of Federal prisoners. But the power of good men was always limited, and their acts were vigilantly scrutinized by bitter enemies of the Union. A suspicion of sympathy with prisoners, or the most trivial act of lenity or kindness, was sufficient to draw observation upon a prison official or guard, and he was speedily reported to "headquarters" for rebuke, and perhaps removal. The residents of prison neighborhoods were generally the first to complain of kind treatment to the "Yankees," and the outside influence of such people has aggravated, without doubt, the intense abuse of many prisons.

But these abuses, in most cases, required no aggravation to make them deserve the name of "horrors." To the majority of jails, barracks and stockades, the assertion is applicable, that "prisoners of war were treated worse than convicts, shut up either in suffocating buildings, or in out-door enclosures, without even the shelter that is provided for the beasts of the fields." In these abodes of filth, malaria, and disease, our New York soldiers, accustomed to homes of comfort and decency, were, in common with their comrades from other States, subjected to the irresponsible cruelty of brutal and vicious guards, the despotic authority of prejudicial and arrogant commanders, and sometimes, to the wild license of reckless desperadoes among their own demoralized multitudes. At the will of their captors and enemies, they were stripped of every necessary; scourged as negro slaves; kicked as dogs; hung up by the thumbs; chained up to posts, or forced to drag cannon balls; compelled to stand bareheaded and bare-footed for hours, under a torrid sun; obliged to mark time eight hours on a stretch; immured in under-ground dungeons; harried and mangled by blood-hounds; deprived of food for three days at a time; refused water during whole days and nights; shot at in their beds, or as they walked in their camps, or while dragging their feeble frames to the sinks, or while seeking a breath of air or a cup of water; deprived of their limbs at the whim of incompetent surgeons, or murdered in hospital by vile drugs, or barbarous neglect. These dreadful facts of treatment must become matters of historic record, and be transmitted to posterity as the deeds which Treason and Rebellion could perpetrate, when inspired by the spirit of human slavery.

TREATMENT IN PRISON HOSPITALS.

The hospital quarters connected with rebel prisons were destitute of proper accommodations, and of a slovenly character. Incompetent persons were usually charged with their superintendence and conduct, and if men of skill and experience were employed at rare intervals, they could command but few healing appliances. In Richmond, and at a few other points, scientific surgeons were sometimes detached for duty near Federal prisons, and from time to time attempts appear to have been made to provide distinct treatment of sick and wounded prisoners, outside of prison camps. But the best "Confederate" hospitals were over-crowded, and such wretched structures or quarters as were allotted to prisoners could scarcely benefit the inmates, where no separation of wards guarded from contagion, and no distinction was attempted between wounded and the chronically diseased. At some of the stockades, the hospital quarters were merely allotted grounds where disease could terminate in death more certainly. The extracts from diaries and accounts of returned prisoners, given in another portion of this report, testify to a total lack of system as connected with the medical treatment of our men by rebel authorities, and a lack of humanity or indifference to suffering on their part, which, combined with a want of medicines, rendered hospital treatment little more than a name, and the skill or humanity of the best disposed surgeons entirely inadequate to save their patients.

TREATMENT OF THE DEAD.

Respect for the dead is looked for among all civilized people. It is a simple expression of piety which ought to distinguish the Christian from the barbarian or savage. But the record of prison treatment at the south is made blacker by the accounts of contumely inflicted on the poor dust of humanity—the desecration even of the inanimate remains of our soldiers, who died the victims of neglect and cruelty. In times of epidemic disease, where mortality is incessant, and death waits at every door, there is apology that no bell tolls and no funeral cortege moves. So, likewise, when fevers and acute disorders of all kinds were carrying off scores and sometimes hundreds per diem, in such lazar-houses as Andersonville and Salisbury and Florence prisons, we might find some palliation for rebel authorities if they simply hurried the burial of dead prisoners, omitting all marks of outward respect to the enemies of their cause and objects. But when we know

that they added insult and ignominy to indifference or carelessness; that they suffered the dead bodies of our poor soldiers to lie for whole days festering in the sun, or piled them, stark naked, in heaps, "as wood is corded," upon carts, and flung them like dead brutes into ditches, and covered them so scantily with earth that their arms and legs protruded; and when we remember that the human remains thus dealt with were those of brave soldiers, who had fallen into captivity by the fortune of battle, and had perished through the barbarity of the captors, we cannot dwell with calmness on the story of this latest outrage on the civilization of our age and nation. Our soldiers, in most of the burial trenches of prison grounds, lie by thousands in mouldering heaps. A head-board may indicate the spot where rests husband, son or brother; a number, entered in a hospital book, may be an index to the dead soldier, whose nude body was thrust, with scores of other atrophied forms, into a common receptacle, there to crumble into dust. The fond respect of friends may make a place of pilgrimage of those honored graves at Andersonville, and the visitor to that "city of the dead" may feel that he kneels upon a sod which covers the coffin of some friend beloved in life; but memory must go back, mournfully, to the deep, wide trenches, and behold the bodies of our dead soldiers massed shroudless together. It is a sad task to attempt an identification of the many unknown graves. Better that the bones of all be collected and placed, with fitting ceremonies, under a National monument, and that their ashes be embalmed by the tears of a great people, for whose union and freedom they died the death of martyrs.

STARVATION FROM INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION.

The supply of food in nearly every prison was inadequate to the support of healthy men, and the irregularity of its issue became one of the prime causes of disease. The deprivation of rations, sometimes during forty-eight hours, occasioned prostration of strength and morbid action of the bowels. Our soldiers, who had been accustomed to consume a sufficient portion of the generous rations furnished them by army regulation, and who had enjoyed an ample variety of well-cooked daily meat and vegetables, at regular intervals, were usually (unless wounded) in robust health at the time of capture. On the first marches as prisoners, and for a week sometimes, after close confinement, the precarious rations dealt out to them by rebel commissaries, failed to reduce

their vital forces; but after that interval, the enervating process began to depress both body and spirits. The digestive organs were the first to suffer seriously; for it is a fact well known to physiology, that irregular and insufficient nutriment deranges those organs to such an extent in most cases, as to stop digestion altogether. It is a great error to suppose that starvation can only result from total lack of food. Starvation is the effect of inadequate sustenance; and a partial but continuous deprivation of necessary nourishment will end in atrophy and dissolution as certainly as famine itself. Hence the paucity of daily supplies in food became a first assailant of our soldiers' health. The want of necessary stimulants and substance to replace the loss of heat, and to afford fuel for combustion in the system, causes a consumption of the healthy tissues, and a decomposition of muscle and flesh to supply the demand; and so the body preys upon itself daily, and must inevitably consume its own vitality, sooner or later, even if no other ills attack the frame. No one can believe that a soldier would starve, so long as he could have access to bread, however coarse, and a proper supply of water. The galley slaves of ancient Rome, who were required to toil in chains, and were shut up at night in underground cells (with merely an aperture in the roof to admit light and air), were fed only upon black bread and water, and the like food sustains millions of hard-working peasantry in modern days. Had the rebel authorities furnished regular and sufficient rations—even of corn bread alone—the robust organization of Union soldiers might have resisted the encroachments of other physical enemies, such as confinement and exposure. But it was the abrupt stoppage of necessary nutrition—resulting from insufficient rations, irregularly issued, that first sapped the vitality of prisoners, restricted or destroyed digestion, impoverished the system, and pre-induced chronic disease.

The daily bread ration of a union soldier in camp was twenty-two ounces of hard tack or twenty ounces of soft wheat bread or corn meal; the daily meat ration, twenty ounces of beef or twelve ounces of bacon. Added to these substantial supplies, were beans, rice, sugar, coffee or tea, salt, molasses, potatoes (five ounces per man), and desiccated vegetables for soups, the whole supply amounting (according to Hammond's Hygiene) to fifty-two ounces and a half of solid food *per diem*. Deprived suddenly of such redundant variety and quantity, the war-prisoner found him-

self restricted to a tea-cupful of sour meal, a handful of black and wormy peas, and a morsel of pork, one-eighth of a pound in weight. This ration was to sustain him on a day's march. The next day might pass without issue of food until evening, when the demands of hunger would cause him to devour it all, without satisfaction of appetite. The consequence of this indulgence might be another day's, perhaps two days' march, without further nourishment. Although gradually sinking in strength, he might not experience the sure effects of prostration until after arrival at his destined prison house. Thrust into close confinement, and compelled to exist on half a pound of meal *per diem*, without meat, or with meat but once a week, the prisoner soon succumbed to gradual famine. Derangement of the bowels speedily manifested itself by the usual symptoms of diarrhœa, dysentery, scurvy, headache, vertigo, convulsions, and, in many cases, febrile attacks, gangrene and delirium. All these consequences would be resultant from deprivation, irregularity or insufficiency of nutrition. Gradual decay and dissolution could not fail to ensue, from this cause alone, without further aids to the final catastrophe.

The testimony of various prisoners regarding the insufficiency of food is very similar. "There was no name for our hunger," said a prisoner at Belle Isle, private William D. Foote (Ninth New York cavalry.) "When a bone would be thrown away by some, it would be taken up after, by others, and boiled to get something out of it. All who were there failed in strength and flesh, as I did, from starvation, I think."

A Libby prisoner says: "My health was good when captured, and in prison I could have eaten up my rations and my partner's, and not had enough at that. I lost flesh, afterwards, and threw up the black bread."

A Belle Isle prisoner says: "I lost my strength, I think, for the want of food; it was a month and a half that we had no meat; most of the men complained of being hungry; they appeared ravenous when the rations were brought in."

A prisoner from Danville testified: "I took the small pox first; was there about a week before I took it; felt pretty well before; did not get enough to eat before; hungry all the time."

A Belle Isle prisoner said: "I could not sleep from hunger; all complained; I lost flesh and strength, and so did the others, from want of food."

Another says: "When the hungry feeling came, I got so weak I could not walk."

Private Charles E. Allen (Sixteenth N. Y. V.), a Belle Isle prisoner, said: "I was hungry, pretty nearly starved to death all the time. I relished the bread at first; then I lost my relish for it."

A Richmond prisoner says, of his ration: "It did not satisfy hunger; my appetite was never satisfied; my health declined rapidly. The rebel guards got the same kind of bread; a great deal more, and enough to satisfy any man's hunger."

Private Daniel McMann (Forty-third N. Y. V.) testified: "I suffered from hunger at Belle Isle; got the measles and diarrhœa. My strength did not keep up till I got the diarrhœa. I saw a man kill a dog and eat part of it, and he sold the rest of it; I got some."

Private Walter S. Smith (Forty-eighth N. Y. V.) testified: "Our bread ration was about eight inches by four and a half, by an inch and a half or more thick; meat ration four or five times a week, as big as my three fingers each time, for three or four months; after that, got none except once in a while. I got a chronic diarrhœa; kept my strength pretty well till then, but lost flesh before. Our rations were not sufficient to keep down hunger."

A Danville prisoner says: "My ration was not sufficient to satisfy hunger. The way it affected me was to make me so weak I would become blind; if I'd get up to move I would become blind, and everything would get dark, and I would fall from weakness. My strength kept declining all the time before I got the diarrhœa. I had no disease I know of but weakness, swelling of the legs, with purple, inflamed and yellow spots; my skin cracked, and water ran out of my legs."

Another prisoner says: "Rations not sufficient to satisfy hunger; waked up one night and found myself gnawing my coat sleeve; used to dream of having something good to eat."

Another says: "We did not get enough to eat—twelve ounces of corn bread and two spoonfuls of beans, almost rotten; I was hungry all the time; I could not sleep for hunger; got sick in my bowels."

Captain A. R. Calhoun (a Kentuckian) says, concerning officers' rations in Libby prison: "There was a pint of black peas issued to each man every week, and a little vinegar; these peas were full of bugs, every ration; they called them bugs, but they were little white maggots in a chrysalis state. We pounded the peas, so as to

wash them and let the bugs flow to the surface. This was inadequate to satisfy hunger, and for two months, while in prison, I had a burning sensation in my intestines. I used to dream of food, and foolishly would blame myself for not having eaten more while at home. The subject of food engrossed my entire thoughts. I had a general failing of strength. A man had a piece of ham, which I looked at for hours."

Surgeon N. D. Furguson (Eighth N. Y. Cav.), now a member of the legislature of New York, who was confined in Libby prison twelve days, testified before the Sanitary Commission at Washington, in 1864. "The food furnished us was insufficient for healthful support of life; daily rations were four inches by four inches by two of unbolted bread, which was coarse and sour about half the time; a ration of beans, worm eaten, once a day, about seven quarts to fifty-three or fifty-four men, or a gill to each man; no other food was furnished by the Confederates." Of the men in hospital No. 21, Richmond, Dr. Furguson says: "The condition of these men was such that any medical observer would impute it to insufficient stimulants and nutrition." Of our officers in Libby he remarked—"No one can appreciate without experience the condition of the officers in the prison during the twelve days of my stay; their faces were pinched with hunger; I have seen an officer standing by the window gnawing a bone like a dog; I asked him, 'What do you do it for,' his reply was, 'It will help to fill up.' They were constantly complaining of hunger; there was a sad and insatiable expression of the face impossible to describe."

Surgeon G. B. Parker, who was in charge of the U. S. A. General Hospital, at Annapolis, Md., testified in regard to rations: "I have seen a hundred of the Confederate prison rations served to the men; I do not consider the rations I have seen sufficient for the support of life for any long time; fourteen ounces of meat and ten ounces of bread will keep any man from starving; less than twelve ounces of bread and ten ounces of meat per diem would produce disease, and, if long continued, would fail to keep life up to the standard in a great majority of men. Lower than this would end in debility and decline."

Miss D. L. Dix, so widely known as a visiter and nurse in army hospitals, says: "I have repeatedly seen exchanged prisoners reduced to the lowest extremity through want of food; of more than four hundred landed at Baltimore, nearly, if not the entire number, were suffering from the effects of hunger. The cries of these

poor men for food were pitiful in the extreme. They would entreat for an apple or a bit of meat to look at."

Dr. Joseph B. Abbott, Special Relief Agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, declared: "I have been on the battle fields and in hospitals, and witnessed much suffering, but never did I experience so sad and deplorable a condition of human beings, as that of the paroled Union prisoners from Belle Isle and the rebel prisons of the South, enervated by starvation, with impaired minds, vision, powers of speech and hearing, occasioned by want of a sufficiency of wholesome food."

Private Henry Minor (Fifth N. Y. Cav.), says: "We all suffered the cruel act of starvation to such an extent that a great many of us will never recover."

A New York officer says of prison fare in Columbia, S. C.: "From the 3d of October, 1864 to the 14th of February, 1865, not an atom of meat or grease of any kind was issued us by the rebels."

H. B. Whitman (Co. H., Fourth N. Y. H. A.), classifies the average rations of three persons as follows: "At Belle Isle, one-half loaf corn bread and a very small piece of bacon per day; at Salisbury, one-half loaf corn bread daily, and meat about once in two weeks; at Florence, one pint of corn meal or cob meal, and once in a while a teaspoonful of salt—no meat." [A Confederate corn bread loaf averaged in weight about fifteen ounces—half a loaf per seven to seven and a half, allowing for waste.]

J. G. Seeley (One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.), says: "At Danville hospital we had corn bread and soup; at Andersonville, raw meal and no wood to cook with; at Florence, plenty of wood, but only a pint of meal for twenty-four hours."

Edgar W. Irish: "We had not half enough in quantity at Andersonville."

Lieutenant Henry S. Adams, One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. V., says: "Of twenty-three rations, the average was two and a half ounces meat and corn bread; for the rest of the time at Danville nothing but a third of a pound of corn meal daily."

DELETERIOUS FOOD AND DRINK.

The effect of insufficient daily food being to dispose the human system to attacks of malarious forces, while its vital processes are already the prey of internal disorder, there needs but little aggravation of the main cause to develop diseases of malignant

type. In rebel prisons this aggravation came promptly in the shape of hurtful and poisonous ingredients of the scanty prison fare. The united testimony of prisoners shows that the quality of food furnished was inferior at all times, in most of the prisons, and that it was often of a character totally unfit for the human stomach.

Edgar Tone (Fifth corps), who was a prisoner at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury, says that the "meat almost always stunk," and "many a time (at Belle Isle) I have found the bottom of my cup covered with maggots from the meat, but that was much better than our rations at Salisbury, for these we could make out to live on, while at Salisbury thousands starved to death. At Salisbury we got a small piece of bread, ground cob and all, and so coarse that many a time I have found whole kernels of corn in my bread, and pieces of cob as large as kernels, and also pieces of husks."

Private W. D. Foote (Ninth N. Y. Cav.), testifies that at Belle Isle the "black bugs" in his bean soup "would float on the top," and that the "corn bread gave me pain in my bowels; I often got whole grains and husks in the bread."

Private Allen (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.) said: "I think it was the beans and water which gave me the diarrhoea."

Private McMann (Forty-third N. Y. V.) said, of Belle Isle rations: "They were bad, and we could not eat them. A hungry man could not eat the meat and soup."

Col. Gilbert G. Prey (One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. Vols.), confined in different Southern prisons, says: "We had coarse corn bread, rotten bacon, sometimes good fresh beef, sometimes head and pluck uncleaned, all boiled together, with the œsophagus full of whatever the creature fed on last. When issued, it would give to some a piece of lung two inches square."

Geo. H. Garfield (Co. H, Seventh N. Y. Cav.) says, of the Andersonville rations: "In the month of August they commenced issuing a very poor quality of cattle peas. The peas were wormy and dirty. In this month the men were dying at the rate of one hundred a day, the total mortality in thirty days being between twenty-eight and twenty-nine hundred."

John Avery (Co. D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth N. Y. V.) sums up his average experience of rations as "eight ounces cob and corn meal, one gill 'nigger peas,' one ounce stinking meat."

Edwin Richmond (Lyons, N. Y.) says: "Tongue cannot tell the fare."

W. L. Conklin (Eighth N. Y. Cav.) describes his fare as "corn cobs ground and tainted beef."

Wm. J. Auwock (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "Corn, cobs and all, a little stinking bacon, and a few wormy beans."

Sergeant Watkins Williams (Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.): "Corn cobs mixed with water."

John E. Booth (Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.) says: "Our fare was very disgusting; the bacon was alive with maggots."

There is no need to multiply the statements of prisoners regarding the quality of food furnished to them. The same story is told by all who were confined in stockades and tobacco warehouses at various points of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. It must be recollected, also, that the putrid meat, coarse bread or raw meal, and vermiculous peas or rice, were doled out to men whose stomachs had become weakened, like their entire frames, by the systematic starving which resulted from half rations, irregularly dealt out. The digestive processes had ceased to act, as in the healthful human system; the food swallowed, or forced into the stomach, could no longer assimilate and nourish, but was often like a foreign substance in the viscera; and, although hunger might wax ravenous, and the most disgusting substances be devoured, the wretched invalid grew fainter and more afflicted with disease, until death relieved his sufferings, or an iron constitution prolonged existence until the period of exchange.

We need go no further to account for the frightful mortality among prisoners incarcerated in Southern corrals. The quality of bread alone or of the raw meal which prisoners were constrained to eat, with no culinary preparation beyond an admixture with water, was such as to aggravate at once the visceral disorder. Prof. Dunglison says that "corn bread, with those unaccustomed to its use, is apt to produce diarrhoea, in consequence, probably, of the husk, which is more or less mixed." But the Professor understood by "husk" merely the common "bean;" he had no idea of such bread as our soldiers consumed in Southern prisons, ground, as they tell us, "cob and all," and often with fragments of husk in it as large as "a man's two fingers." Add to this that the meal was sour, that no salt was used in making, that the bread (when furnished) was ill-baked and heavy, and that no corrective was

accessible but water, and it may be conceived that the corn ration was sufficient, of itself, to provoke or dispose to disease.

But the noxious quality of this bread was aided in its effects by the rancidity and rottenness of meats unfit to be brought even to the proximity of human senses. We have the testimony of thousands to the fact that such meat was furnished, not occasionally, but as a rule, when animal food was allowed at all. The soups converted from such flesh, with other disgusting compounds, was repulsive to the palate, and positively, often inducing nausea, and generally causing derangement of the bowels. Impurities of the worst description, intermixed with animalculæ, gravel, sand, and other filthy ingredients, were common to this vile liquid, for which the mildest name bestowed by prisoners was "slops."

Such was the character of food furnished by Confederate authorities to their prisoners and victims, the Union soldiers. Nature, by her bounteous interposition, might have alleviated the effects of even such fare, had she been permitted to supply the element of good water in sufficient quantities, but even this was forbidden in many cases; and the terrible record of Andersonville prison-life tells what intolerable sufferings arose from the necessity of using, as a beverage, the water of unwholesome wells and swamps. In this stockade, we are told by Lieut. Kellogg, "the great mass of the prisoners had to depend for their supply, on the little brook which ran through the prison, and which, a great part of the time was covered with floating grease and offal from the cook-house." And Prescott Tracy, of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, says that this stream "runs, or rather creeps, through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the enclosure spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering the enclosure, this stream, or more properly, sewer, passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from that source, and others further up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it, as best we could, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts, and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhœa, or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use."

Such was the water in daily use at the Andersonville "prison-

pen." Can it be considered strange, that our poor soldiers, famishing on half and quarter rations, compelled to exist on the most deleterious food, and forced to drink this liquid filth, should perish by thousands from diseases that had no fitting name to describe their loathsomeness? And while our American soldiers were thus compelled by enemies, calling themselves also Americans, to drink of the fetid prison drain, it seems hardly creditable, that a pure mountain rivulet was gushing at a little distance beyond the stockade, and pouring a fresh and ample stream, called "Sweet Water creek!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING PRISON EXPERIENCE.

The following is a specimen of the blanks (filled up), which are returned by prisoners-of-war, for deposit in the Bureau of Military Record. It embodies an account of the experience of Edgar Love, (Frewsburgh, Chautauqua county, N. Y.), a soldier of the Fifth Army Corps:

Q. Were you ever a prisoner of war? A. Yes. I was a prisoner six months and nine days.

Q. Where captured? A. On the Weidon railroad, 19th day of August, 1864, about three miles from Petersburg.

Q. Where confined? A. In Libby Prison, August 22d and 23d; from thence sent to Belle Isle, where I remained until the 6th of October, when I was started for Salisbury, North Carolina, where I arrived the 8th of October, and remained until the 22d of February, 1865, when we had the form of a parole read to us, and were started for our lines.

Q. What marches did you make as a prisoner? A. On leaving prison, all of us that were able, marched from Salisbury to Greensboro, a distance of fifty-five miles or thereabout.

Q. What treatment on the march? From Salisbury to Greensboro, we were not kept very close by the guards, but were forbidden to get rails for fuel, and were not furnished with a quarter necessary to keep us comfortable. We picked up limbs and sticks in the woods where we encamped at night. It rained steadily during four days and nights. It was very cold, and we were obliged to take the railroad track, to save fording the streams, which had carried the bridges away. Arriving at Greensboro, we had new guards, who were mean and abusive, threatening to shoot for little or no excuse. Several of our men were shot before we reached our lines, for going to houses on the road, when the cars stopped. I

saw one man shot for leaving the train to go to a brook near by for water. The guard hallo'd—'Come back, you —— Yank?' and the man stopped, but the guard fired, and our comrade fell, mortally wounded. I understood he died at Goldsboro.

Q. How many New York prisoners, and of what regiments, were imprisoned with you? A. Twenty two or three, I believe, from the One Hundred and Twelfth, and nineteen of my company, which was the Seventh Independent company, New York Sharpshooters.

Q. Was any officer of your regiment or company captured or confined with you? A. Capt. C. Terry and Lieut. G. Worthe of my company, both paroled at Libby on account of sickness.

Q. What fare was provided for you? A. On Belle Isle we received some tents, after we had been there about ten days; our rations were a chunk of corn bread, and (some days) a small piece of meat, which almost always stunk; we had some bean soup as it was called (but the beans were very scarce), which was made with the same water the meat was cooked in, and many a time I have found the bottom of my cup covered with maggots from the meat; but this was much better than our rations afterwards at Salisbury, for we could make out to live at Belle Isle, while at Salisbury thousands starved to death; at the latter prison we got a small piece of bread, ground cobs and all, and coarse at that, for many a time I have found whole kernels of corn in my bread, and pieces of cob as large as kernels, and bits of husk; we had some rice and water called soup, which was very flat slops, without a particle of salt in it; a pint of this slop was allowed for a day's ration, when we got any at all, with once in a good while a very small ration of meat, about two average mouthfulls; the divisions drew only sixteen such rations of meat while I was in the hellish place, but the working squads and hospitals got a few more rations of meat than the rest of the camp did; we had to go quite a number of times till the third day, without getting rations, and once we went sixty-four hours without receiving anything to eat; we were kept until about the 1st of November without any tents; then they issued to us one Sibley and one regimental tent to each squad of a hundred men; it was not half shelter enough, for not more than fifty could squeeze into the two tents out of the rain, much less lie in them; the rest of us prisoners had to lie out on the ground, without any shelter and freeze, or else go into the ground and burrow, which the most did; my partner and I dug a hole in the ground

and lived in it all winter ; we had a case knife to dig up the dirt, and half a canteen to throw it out with ; we cut all the wood we had to burn with that case knife, which I kept and have got at present, and shall keep for the good it has done ; Louren Ward and I commenced our underground house the 7th of October, and it took us sixteen days hard and steady labor before we got it so that we could build a fire ; we afterwards did considerable work on it by odd spells ; a number of nights we worked all night long, bailing out water from it ; the guards only let two men go outside (when we drew wood at all) to bring in one load of fuel, and the load had to be divided among a squad of a hundred ; on a few occasions, in the coldest weather, they permitted four men to go out of each squad, to bring the wood in.

Q. What medical attendance and stores? A. There were several hospitals ; I think six ; in Salisbury, where the sick had straw to lie on, part of the time, in the coldest weather, and they pretended to afford some medical attendance, but this amounted to nothing, for when they gave medicine, it was nearly all the same kind for all complaints ; it was as sure to kill as to cure, and most always acted in the former way.

Q. Did you ever escape, or make the attempt? A. I never met with the opportunity of trying to make my escape.

Q. Did any other New York officer or soldier? A. One Nicholas Holmes of my company, got out of the prison at Salisbury, Oct. 17, and effected his escape to our lines in East Tennessee.

Q. What was the treatment by authorities and guards? A. Some of the guards at Salisbury were very insulting and cruel ; they shot many a man with no cause whatever ; the Forty-eighth North Carolina regiment, during the last two nights they guarded us, fired random shots in among us all night, killing four prisoners each night, and wounding several more ; this regiment was sent to Wilmington, in defense of that place, and became badly cut up, the most of them being taken prisoners and sent to Elmira, in this State ; after the North Carolina regiment left Salisbury, there was a regiment of very old men placed on duty to guard us ; the most of them were greyheaded ; they treated us kindly, and some were good loyal Union men, forced into rebel service ; they would help us as much as lay in their power ; Lieutenant Davis, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, was shot by one of the hell-hounds of the Forty-eighth, or Eighty-fourth

North Carolina regiment. (I am not positive which of these numbers is correct.)

Q. State about your own health? A. Quite good generally for that place, except when the diarrhœa run me down to nothing but a mere skeleton.

Q. What in regard to the burial of the dead? A. The rebels dug a long trench, about three feet deep and six in width, and laid the bodies crosswise of the ditch. There was one ditch I saw in which they put two tiers of dead men, with a little covering of dirt over them. Perhaps there were other ditches filled in the same way, but this I speak of was where our men were dying very fast, from fifty to sixty a day. One day there were sixty-nine drawn out of the prison. They piled on the cart a load of six or seven, and many a dead man I have seen stripped of every rag of clothing.

Q. Did any of the citizens assist you, and suffer for so doing? A. I was not aware of citizens helping any of our prisoners, but knew of an old grey-headed guard being punished for throwing over a small piece of tobacco to one of us, who asked him for some. The officer of the guard saw him and punished him.

Q. Did you keep a journal or diary, or did any of your comrades? A. I kept a journal except during the two last weeks I was in prison. Nicholas Holmes, Anson Pease, Henry Wood, James Patwine, George Russell and Charles Ford, of my company, all kept journals.

Q. Can such journals be obtained for preservation, or to be copied? A. I will send you a copy of mine, in my off-hand style, if you request, as soon as I have an opportunity.

Q. Did you or your comrades suffer any particular acts of cruelty? A. There were many acts would come under the head of cruelty—such as starving a part of the prisoners at Salisbury because tunneling was suspected and we refused to tell where the tunnel was. Many like instances I could relate.

Q. Did you ever meet with Southern loyalists or Union men? A. A good many in North Carolina, some of whom were forced to do guard duty over us.

Q. Do you know where your comrades who died in prison were buried? A. I know of no particular grave, for they were buried in trenches, which I saw at a distance.

Q. What about shooting cases? A. Besides the shooting in at random by the guards at Salisbury, there were many other cases

of shooting prisoners. One man not far from where I was, lay asleep, when a bullet came along, grazing his neck so as to start the red freely and disturb his slumbers. One day there was one of our colored soldiers walking along, about his own business, when one of the Eighty-fourth hell devils shot at him; but the darkey saw the motion, and started off on the run; so the bullet took effect on one of our men (who was sitting in the door of his mud shanty) penetrating his forehead and killing him instantly. Lieutenant Davis, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth N. Y. V., had stopped under a tree that stood not far from the dead line, when he was shot, the guard shouting just after he had fired, "Get back there, you —— Yank." On Belle Isle there was hardly a night passed but one or more of us would be shot. One night a man got up and walked out of his tent, in his sleep, into the dead line ditch, which was not over a foot deep. He was shot, and lay there and groaned until he died, for the guard would not allow one of us to go near to do anything for the man. In Belle Isle there was a narrow lane leading from the main prison down to the river, where prisoners had to go for water and to the sinks. One evening, when the place was crowded, the sentinel who stood on a bridge over the lane or alley (which was boarded up higher than a man's head on both sides) fired down into the crowd, killing one of our sergeants and wounding another man through the leg. That guard was a boy not more than ten or twelve years old; I noticed that the musket he carried was taller than he was standing up. The rebel sergeant in charge of our washing squad at Salisbury, which washed inside the prison, told me and some others how they used to manage at Belle Isle about shooting prisoners. He used to do guard duty there, and he said that, when one of the prisoners would ask (on the sly, for it was against orders and must be done when no officers were in sight) if they could get some bread, the guards would agree to fetch some on a certain "relief" coming on in the night. The prisoner would keep awake, on the watch, and when the "relief" came on would go to get his bread, and throw the money to pay for it over the embankment to the guard. The guard would then lay the bread down near the path he was walking in, and, telling the prisoner to get it, would walk away. The prisoner would have to get into the dead line ditch and climb up on the embankment, and reach his hand over for the bread, when the guard would then shoot him dead, and pretend to the officers that the man had been trying to

escape by running his boat. After I heard this at Salisbury, I could account for so many being shot at night while I was on Belle Isle. This rebel sergeant told me the story of his own accord.

EXPOSURE, PUNISHMENTS AND ABUSE.

"At Florence, S. C., where we remained about six months, the rebels treated our prisoners very badly. Some, who tried to escape, were hung up by the thumbs a half hour on the stretch." Horatio Knight, One Hundred and Twenty-second N. Y. V.

"We were not allowed wood at night to keep us warm. I was in the old U. S. barracks at Savannah, Ga., and in the jail at Savannah and Charleston; at the stockade in Florence, and in the Fair Ground building used as a hospital at Goldsboro'; also in tobacco warehouse, opposite Castle Thunder; Richmond, and in Belle Isle. I lived, how I can not tell. Nothing but neglect from the officers in charge."—Clark E. Ayer, Thirty-fourth N. Y. Vols.

"My life was dismal. I was nearly naked. The first night after capture I was kept in a hog yard, without shelter, and had no shelter all the time I was a prisoner. I was at Camp Ford, in Texas. I saw several punished severely by making them stand in the hot sun on a stump, or stringing them up by the hands, with their feet set on pins about a foot high."—Henry T. Clark, One Hundred and Sixty-first N. Y. V.

"Being shot through both legs, I was confined in different hospitals. Guards were very abusive and insulting. It was the opinion of all that Fred. Calas (Sixtieth N. Y. V.) died for want of attention. The bandages from gangrened wounds were washed and used again. Dr. Upshur, Ass't Surgeon at Crampton hospital, Lynchburg, was removed for being kind to us."—Capt. Fred. Guyer, Ninth N. Y. V.

"I have seen many comrades suffer from acts of cruelty, such as kicking, striking and hanging up by the thumbs, for not falling into line at roll-call, when they were so weak from starvation that they could not stand up."—E. O. Welch, One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. V.

"My life in prison was a miserable extension of human existence. In most cases the treatment was barbarously inhuman. No meat, no water, no fuel."—Lieut. Henry L. Adams, One Hundred and Seventeenth N. Y. V.

"I was confined at Andersonville, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Florence, S. C. Life miserable—like brutes; not as though we

were human beings. Richard Fosburg, a comrade of mine, was hung up by his thumbs till senseless. Numbers were put in dungeons, handcuffed, chained together, etc. The rebels had a citizen in the stocks nearly a week for aiding a prisoner to escape."—F. A. Spencer, Eighty-fifth Regt., N. Y. V.

"I was a prisoner six months, in four different prisons, viz: Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Florence, and suffered immense hardship and abuse through the inhuman treatment of the rebels, being nothing but a living skeleton when I was re-captured at Wilmington, N. C., by our troops."—Henry B. Whitman, Fourth N. Y. H. A.

"In Belle Isle we had to stand the terrible heat of an August sun, with the thermometer 110 in the shade; but *we had no shade*, not even a bush. At Salisbury we had no shelter, except such as we could get by constructing mud huts. Some of my comrades were tied up by the thumbs, at Salisbury, for refusing to tell the keeper who were leaders in making a tunnel to escape."—D. J. Maltby, Thirty-fourth N. Y. V.

"At Andersonville we suffered from heat, and at Florence from cold, as many had no shelter of any kind."—Dowain Richards, One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.

"They kept us without our food on account of tunnels having been dug for escape."—Sergeant William Y. Doty, Sixty-fifth N. Y. V.

"One of our regiment was tied up by his thumbs until he lost the use of his arms. Some were kept without rations, others put in the dungeon."—J. E. Booth, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

"I saw many instances of unwarrantable punishment inflicted and cruelties practiced, especially upon the sick and wounded."—Edgar W. Irish.

"Lived like dogs, and were treated worse than dogs without masters."—J. G. Seeley.

"I was wounded, when captured, and told the colonel of the Twentieth Ga. Regt. that I could not walk. He answered, '—— you, I'll make you walk. Guard, take charge of that Yankee, and if he falters or lies down, put a bayonet into him.'"—L. J. Connelly, Vet. Res. Corps.

"Our treatment was generally brutal and inhuman; but it varied according to the guards."—Wm. J. Yates, Eighth N. Y. Cav.

"The guards tied one prisoner on a wooden horse two hours, for attempting to escape."—Sergeant W. Williams, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.

"Prisoners were hung up by the thumbs for stealing a little corn bread from the rebel quartermaster."—W. L. Conklin.

"I saw an officer bucked and gagged."—Lieut. Chas. P. Cramer, Twenty-first N. Y. Cav.

"I saw twenty-five men bucked and gagged. They were kept so seven hours. Three of them died that night. I was made a prisoner of war three several times. Was confined in Pemberton prison, Richmond."—John E. Starks, Fifth N. Y. Cav.

"I have been bucked and gagged for asking for a little water."—B. B. Tewksbury.

"I saw (July 18, 1863) Richard Turner, the prison inspector at Libby, strike an officer of a New York regiment, without provocation, a severe blow on the face. Knew of other acts of the same nature."—Major W. C. Wilson, One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V.

"I saw Michael Murray hung by the thumbs one hour at Florence prison. Several others were hung up by the thumbs."—Asa S. Cline, Sixty-third N. Y. V.

"I was garroted and robbed, while in Salisbury prison, by the rebels."—Amos J. Brown, One Hundred and Twelfth N. Y. V.

"Our dead men were thrown into ditches together, with not covering of dirt enough. Their limbs would stick out. I was knocked down and kicked because I was not able to stand up long enough to be paraded. I was dragged, like a dog, to the gate, and thrown into a cart. The guards at Andersonville would throw corn bread on the dead line to induce starving prisoners to get it, and then shoot them down."—John H. Crosby, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.

"We suffered greatly from exposure, lying out of doors more than half the time, or burrowing in holes. My hat, blanket and tent were taken away by the rebels. Men died, and could get no medicine or assistance from the doctor."—H. B. Whitman, Fourth N. Y. H. A.

"While a prisoner at Alexandria, La., I was bucked and gagged twice; once for twenty-four hours, and again for two hours. It was for expressing an opinion, and by order of Lieut. Buckbee, Seventeenth Texas regiment."—G. D. Francois, Ninetieth N. Y. V.

"I was stripped nearly naked, and made to march over frozen ground, barefoot, until my feet were so sore I could not stand. I was knocked down with a clubbed musket because I refused to give a rebel lieutenant my coat. I was shot at and wounded while surrendering."—Van Buren.

"Dick Turner did some things to which I cannot do full justice if I attempt to relate them. The treatment in prisons was generally insulting, over-bearing and cruel, though I met a few rebels who seemed not to have lost all humanity, but tried to treat us like gentlemen, if we were prisoners. These were usually subalterns and enlisted men."—Lieut. J. O. Rockwell, Ninety-seventh N. Y. V.

"James Akley, William Atwell, Frank Cosgrove, C. Morton, and eight others, ran away off of a parole. They were caught with hounds and put in a chain-gang, with iron bands riveted about their necks, and with sixty-four and twenty-four pound balls hung to them. They were kept in chains five weeks. One died, but they would not take his irons off."—Heman W. Elmer, Twelfth N. Y. Cav.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING SHOOTING.

Edwin Richmond: "The Sixty-fourth N. C. regiment (C. S.), shot a large number of prisoners; they shot us for sport, as they would cats or dogs; they said it was fun to shoot—Yanks."

Asa S. Clyne, Sixty-third N. Y. V.: "I saw a comrade shot at Florence for no cause whatever; he was at a distance from the stockade line, and died immediately; Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson (the commandant), on being told of this by a sergeant, replied—'The cursed Yankees don't die fast enough.'"

James D. Adams (Co. D, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "I saw guards fire into crowds of prisoners, and have known many to be shot at Andersonville without the least cause or provocation."

Major W. C. Wilson (One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V.): "Lieutenant Grierson, Forty-fifth N. Y. V., was shot by a guard for no good reason, July, 1864, at Macon; three officers were shot to death at Columbia, S. C., and several wounded."

B. P. Tewksbury (Third N. Y. Cav.): "I have seen a good many prisoners shot for only asking for something to eat."

John E. Starks (Fifth N. Y. Cav.): "Four prisoners were shot through the windows while I was at Pemberton prison, Richmond."

Birdsell Carpenter (Schuyler county, N. Y.): "I saw a prisoner shot at Richmond for happening to look out of the window while the rebels were changing guard."

John Avery (company D, One Hundred and Forty-sixth N. Y. V.) "While I was at Andersonville, there were often four or five cases of shooting in a day; a man was shot dead while asleep in his tent;

a sergeant was killed while attempting to dip a cup of water under the dead line."

Lieutenant Homer D. Call (Seventy-sixth N. Y. V.): "G. Deresy (Captain Twenty-seventh Georgia Batt.), shot a Federal private, on the forward car, while we were on the road from Augusta to Macon, Ga.; G. Belger (Confederate private), shot Captain Grierson, Forty-fifth N. Y. V., while the latter was washing at the spring, at Macon, Ga."

Lieutenant N. O. Allen (Twenty-eighth N. Y. V.): "Men who crowded on the dead line, at Belle Isle, were bayoneted."

H. B. Whitman (Fourth N. Y. H. A.): "I saw a man in Florence prison shot dead for asking a guard for a chew of tobacco; another for taking his blanket from a pole near the dead line, where it had hung during the day."

H. Edward Wadsworth (One Hundred and Forty-ninth N. Y. V.): "One was shot on the night of his arrival at Florence, for stepping on the dead line; such instances frequently occurred during my confinement."

Amos J. Brown (Chautauqua county, N. Y.): "The rebels appeared to take delight in shooting prisoners."

Henry L. Clark (One Hundred and Sixty-first N. Y. V.): "I saw six different men shot by the rebels inside the stockade, while standing around; not a word passed between the guards and prisoners; this was at Camp Ford, Texas."

Sergeant Watkins Williams (company D, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V.): "Shooting was frequent without provocation, Junior Reserves (rebels) always shot at us when we gathered about the fires."

Wm. J. Yates (company A, Eighth N. Y. Cav.): "A prisoner at Andersonville was shot while getting a piece of mouldy bread under the dead line; on one occasion three prisoners were shot by a single ball."

J. G. Seeloy (One Hundred and Fortieth N. Y. V.): "I have seen as many as three shot in a single day at Andersonville."

Adam Frederick Hiller: "One man was shot while sleeping in his tent, by a sentry, who declared that he 'did it for fun,' and, in his inhuman glee, whistled and danced in his box."

John E. Booth, (company B, Eighty-fifth N. Y. V.): "Saw one man shot dead the morning after I was placed in prison at Andersonville; he was reaching under the dead line for some mouldy crackers."

Lieutenant E. O. Welsh (One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. V., confined as an enlisted man in Libby and Salisbury): "I have seen men shot by sentries on the stockade, without the least warning, and apparently only for the pleasure it afforded the rebels."

Adjutant A. R. QuaiFFE (One Hundred and Fifty-second N. Y. V.): "Colonel Ralston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. cavalry, was killed in a general attempt to escape, at Danville, Va.; he was shot in the groin by a guard, after the attempt had been abandoned, and while the prisoners were returning up stairs."

Color Sergeant Isaac Spear (Fourteenth N. Y. Art.): "Two men were in the creek, washing, and they got in a fight, and one took the other by the neck and put him under the dead line; the guard shot him and the man laughed."

Lieutenant A. Cooper (Twelfth N. Y. Cav.), gives a full account of the attempted outbreak at Danville, which resulted in the death of Colonel Ralston: "Colonel W. C. Ralston Twenty-fourth N. Y. cavalry, seemed to be the favorite for the leadership, and at the solicitation of the officers, consented to conduct the affair, subject to General A. N. Duffie's approval. There were about four hundred officers in all, and we occupied the second and third floors of a large tobacco warehouse, the first floor being occupied by a guard of two men. Thirty of us were permitted to go below at a time, for the purpose of visiting the sinks, and from ten to twenty could leave the prison at a time, under guard, for the purpose of bringing water; on the 10th of December all was in readiness, and some men were sent below with pails, while General A. N. Duffie, Colonel W. C. Ralston, and Lieutenant McGraw, Twenty-fourth N. Y. Cavalry, went down and entered into conversation with the guard, whom (after he had called the Sergeant to let the men out for water) they quickly seized and disarmed, and when the Sergeant opened the door, a rush was made, but he was too quick for them, and shut the door, and locked it before any one could get out; an attempt was then made to batter down the door, but before this was done, the guard surrounded the building; a great rush was made to get down stairs, when General Duffie shouted, 'It is too late—go back;' all hurried back into the room; Colonel Ralston being the last to ascend the stairs, and when about half way up, he was shot through the bowels by the guard under the stairs, who had recovered his gun; Colonel Ralston was taken to the hospital, where he died on the 15th of the same month."

Mr. Charles H. Dunning, who was captured on the 26th of August, 1864, and confined at Belle Isle and Salisbury, relates the following incident as having occurred at the latter place: "I was standing by a tree one day, near the dead line, and saw a woman looking over the fence; she spoke to the guard, saying, 'I wish I could see a dead Yankee!' and the guard raised his gun and shot a man close by me; then she laughed; how I did want a gun! I should have shot *her*, if I was to be shot myself the next minute."

SKETCHES OF WAR PRISONS.

THE RICHMOND TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

The most liberal rations issued to men incarcerated in the earlier prisons, tobacco-warehouses, consisted of a small piece of cold beef (or some rice in lieu of it) and five ounces of bread, at ten o'clock A. M., and at seven o'clock P. M., about a half pint of soup and five ounces of bread. The rice was often wormy, and the meat (cooked two days before consumption, and kept in a trough) was dirty, stale and hard, its juices having been extracted for the previous day's soup ration. So goaded by hunger were the prisoners here, that we are told by Lieutenant W. C. Harris (of Col. Baker's California regiment) "they have been known to hunt for a bone in the pile of filth, and gnaw eagerly upon it." The Federal officers were confined on another floor of the warehouse, and, having funds in their possession, were enabled to purchase additions to their daily rations; their condition was more endurable, as rank and station usually commanded some consideration on the part of rebel officers. They continued to get a sufficiency of food, such as was purchasable, and were able to send some surplus fragments to the destitute occupants of other floors. "Every day" said Lieutenant Harris, "from early morning until late at night, emaciated soldiers may be seen waiting longingly for the surplus bread and meat from the officers' table. It is a scene of piteous sadness when a steward brings forth a pan of bread to distribute among them. As he appears, every soldier's eye glares with a hungry look, arms are reached forth beyond the sentry's musket, and each man jostles with his neighbor for a crust of bread, and crunches his share with eager, ravenous haste."

In this primary prison-house of the south, seven Federal soldiers were shot dead by sentinels for inadvertently approaching the windows. There was but one hydrant for the use of five hundred and fifty men, and every day they were kept hours waiting in here before they could obtain water. The same buckets used in the distribution of meat and soup, were furnished to them for the washing of their bodies and clothes. One small stove was placed in a room eighty feet long by fifty wide, with open windows, and the men were often forced to walk half the night, to reanimate their chilled frames. The dirt, bones and other refuse matter, accumulated in disgusting piles in a corner.

Such was the condition of enlisted men in the first prison at Richmond. When the defeat of our forces at Manassas threw a large number of Federal officers and privates into rebel hands, there was no distinction made between them. Six hundred enlisted men were thrust with the officers into a warehouse—where (as Lieut. Harris writes), "sweltering under the heat of midsummer, with closed windows, and not sufficient room for them all to lie, wedge-packed, upon the floor, they remained suffering and without food for nearly twenty-four hours."

There were some pretensions, at this time, to furnish medical treatment in hospitals adjacent to the prison warehouses. The hospital buildings contained three floors, each receiving eighty camp cots. Twelve nurses were allotted, eight during the day, and four at night; two sergeants having charge of the medicines, and alternating on post. The wards were kept in good order at that time, the attendants being prisoners of war themselves. Supplies of clothing, and necessaries, were received from the Federal authorities, and distributed to our sick and wounded, and it is reported (unofficially) that the entire stock of lint and bandages in the hospital was sent in by Unionists of Richmond, after the battle of Manassas.

THE LIBBY PRISON.

The Libby Prison, at Richmond, comprised a row of brick buildings, which had formerly been used as tobacco warehouses. The structure was three stories in height, and overlooked the canal and James river. The buildings were made to communicate by doorways opened in their partition walls. Each loft or room was one hundred feet in length by forty in breadth. In six of these rooms there were confined at one time twelve hundred Fed-

ral officers of all ranks, from that of Brigadier-General to that of Second Lieutenant; allowing a space of about twenty superficial feet of floor to each man (ten feet by two), wherein to cook, eat, wash, sleep and exercise. In the quarters of these officers, there was a sufficiency of water, a tank for bathing purposes being placed on each of four rooms. Seventy-six windows in the six apartments admitted air, there being no glass or shutters in winter or summer. A sink was constructed outside the building, the upper portion of its sides being left open for ventilation.

Under the primary rules of Libby prison the occupants were allowed no furniture or bedding, but were obliged (as a prisoner expresses it) to "huddle upon their haunches like so many slaves on the middle passage." Subsequently they were permitted to construct chairs and stools for their own use out of barrels and boxes in which clothing had been brought from the North. Two stoves were allowed to a loft during the winter season, but the supply of wood was insufficient to warm an apartment which remained exposed to the cold from open windows.

The ration of daily food in the officers' quarter was a small loaf of corn meal, weighing about half a pound, and about two ounces of beef. The quality of the bread ration is suggested by the remark of an officer who said, "I would gladly have preferred the horse-feed in my father's stable." It is testified by prisoners that the quantity of daily food was at no period enough to support healthful life, and during the greater part of the period of incarceration the inmates of Libby were subjected to slow starvation, except in cases where "extra" food was sparsely admitted for purchase by those who could command the means to buy. During these terms of compulsory famine, it is proved that there was an abundance of superior provisions in the possession of rebel authorities, much of it having been received from the North and withheld from the prisoners for whose use it had been forwarded. On one occasion, as is related, the inmates of one of the rooms were enabled, by removing a plank in the flooring, to penetrate to a cellar under the building, wherein was stored supplies of the finest wheat flour, potatoes and turnips. During months the famishing inmates of Libby were aware that boxes of food and clothing from Northern friends, sent for their use, were piled in neighboring warehouses, to the number of three thousand, while a mere pretense of delivery was made of a single box, perhaps, daily. Often when permitted to buy necessary clothing or food, at exorbitant prices,

our officers found the purchased articles stamped with the mark of the United States Sanitary Commission, which had contributed them for the prisoners' relief.

The regulations, or rather caprices of rule in Libby prison, were tyrannical in the extreme. Dungeons were contrived beneath the buildings, fit only for dens of reptiles, and into these places our imprisoned soldiers were thrust, by order of the prison authorities, for the most trivial offenses or assumed offenses. The commander of the department, during the existence of these abuses, was Major General Winder. The commandant of the prison was Major Turner, and Richard Turner was prison inspector. The arbitrary will of these men was law without appeal.

Surgeon N. D. Ferguson, Eighth N. Y. Cavalry, now (1866) a member of the New York State Legislature, was confined in Libby prison in May, 1863, and his testimony has been given at length before the Sanitary Commission. He suffered, though a non-combatant, the same treatment as was accorded to other officers. His daily rations consisted of four inches square of unbolted bread, generally coarse and sour, and a gill of worm-eaten beans. "No one," said the surgeon, "can appreciate without experience the condition of the officers in this prison. Their faces were pinched with hunger." "Nine ounces of such corn bread," says another officer, "and a cup of water per day, are poorer rations than those given to the vilest criminals in the meanest State prison in the Union, yet this was considered fit treatment by the hospitable chivalry of the South, to be extended to men taken in honorable warfare." "On entering Libby in November," says another, "it was thirty-six hours before we had any rations given us, and we would have suffered if the officers there (I mean our officers) had not shared with us. We had no clothing or bedding given to us; what we had was taken from us by our captors. It was very cold; the windows were broken at each end of the room. It was so filthy that our clothes and blankets soon became covered with vermin. The floors of the prison were washed late in the afternoon nearly every day, so that when we came to lie down it was very damp. We had nothing but our clothes and a blanket to lie on, the result being that nearly every man had a cough. We were wormed and dove-tailed together like fish in a basket. In the room were the sink and privy."

The above description can give but a faint idea of the condition of our soldiers, officers and enlisted men, in Libby Prison. The

details are harrowing, as furnished by individual narratives; and yet, Libby Prison was not the worst of Southern places of incarceration. The privations, hardships, and cruelties endured within its walls were not aggravated, as at Andersonville, by the want of shelter against the elements, and by chronic disease and pestilence. Famine, cold, filth and vermin, were always present in Libby prison; and the enlisted men suffered these to a dreadful extent. The dead-line numbered its victims as in other places, and the tyranny of officials embittered existence; but there were horrors to be recorded of more remote prisons, to which the experience of Libby was but a preface.

THE RICHMOND HOSPITALS.

In connection with the prisons in Richmond and on Belle Isle, there were prison hospitals established from the earliest period of the rebellion; but in comparison with the generously provided hospitals attached to the United States prisons, for rebels captured in war, only a few of these really deserve the name of hospitals. Surgeon Ferguson, spent four days in "Hospital No. 21," where wounded Union prisoners, (very few sick), were under treatment. "I was there," he says, "partly as a visitor, and also did partial duty as a surgeon in the ward, being too ill to do full duty. I had better rations in the hospital than in prison, for I had rye coffee and a little meat, say two ounces daily, of, very poor bacon. The wounded men had the same ration of bread, no beans, two ounces of meat, rye coffee, occasionally a little sugar, and one gallon of milk, and one gallon of whiskey, divided among two hundred and sixty men; or about a tablespoonful of whiskey and milk per man. They had no other stimulant or stimulation. The condition of these men was such that any medical observer would impute it to insufficient stimulation and nutrition. The condition of the wounds generally was very unhealthy, not tending to heal, pale and flabby, and the tissues lax, just such a condition as we expect to see where the patient is improperly nourished. The buildings in Richmond occupied for hospital purposes are well suited for such purposes, being large, convenient, and well ventilated. The wards are well supplied with water and tolerably clean. The bedding in Hospital No. 21, where the patients were confined by wounds, was very dirty; the covering was entirely old dirty quilts. The beds were offensive from the discharge from wounds and secretions of the body, and were utterly unfit to place a sick

or wounded man on. On the faces of the wounded there was an anxious, haggard expression, such as I have never seen before." According to the statement of a Union prisoner, Mr. Jones, who had been a hospital steward in the U. S. Army, and who acted as one of the apothecaries in the above mentioned hospital, 21, in Richmond, there were two thousand seven hundred of our soldiers admitted into that hospital during three months, January, February and March, and out of that number fourteen hundred and fifty died. They lacked medicines and all appliances needed for the sick. "The patients in hospital had one privilege over the war prisoners not in the hospital, being allowed, (if they could), to buy a loaf of bread for five or six dollars, Confederate money."

THE PRISON AT BELLE ISLE, VA.

Belle Isle is a small insolation on the James river, opposite Richmond. In time of peace, and during the vernal season, its name may properly describe it, for the place is not destitute of natural beauty. To Union war-prisoners, however, Belle Isle must always be a reminiscence of misery.

During the rebellion, Belle Isle was appropriated, or rather the barren portion of it was used as a place of confinement for the rank and file of Federal prisoners. There was no regular stockade, but an enclosure of about six acres, surrounded by an earth-bank, some three feet in height, having a ditch on either side. The space thus bounded was destitute of trees or verdure, the ground being low and sandy, exposed in winter to wind and storm, and in summer time scorched under the heat and glare of noonday, or dank with the malarious fogs of night. On the edge of the exterior ditch was a sentry line, which extended around the prison ground. On this line, guards walked their beats, at distances of forty feet from post to post, commanding the enclosure with their guns by day and night. A provision for shelter was attempted by the laying out of a sort of encampment, of ragged Sibley tents in rows, with streets or passage ways between; but these tents only sufficed to contain the first prisoners of war, and became totally inadequate for the protection of thousands who were afterwards brought to Belle Isle. This prison yard speedily became a torture-field and grave of Union soldiers, within sight of Richmond, and under the immediate notice of the self-styled Confederate Government.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
 SUBSISTENCE AT BELLE ISLE.

The testimony of prisoners confined on Belle Isle continues the story of neglect and abuse, whose opening chapters relate to the "Libby" and other warehouse prisons in Richmond. EDGAR B. HAVENS, a New York soldier, who was a prisoner on the island five weeks, in the fall of 1864, says—"We had no shelter, no blankets; nothing but the broad sky above us. We received in the morning a piece of corn bread about two inches square, and two mouthfuls of bacon, sometimes so rotten it would hardly hold together. In the evening we got another ration of bread, of like size, and a gill of bean soup." Lieut. N. O. ALLEN (of the 28th N. Y. V.), who was at Belle Isle two years before, in the fall of 1862, says—"Our fare was a quarter of a loaf of corn bread a day, and one day a little soup, the next day a very little poor beef. I was sergeant of a squad of 100 men, my duty being to draw rations and serve them out."

No variety or even regulation of rations seems to have been known at Belle Isle. The prisoners (says the report of a Commission) were fed as the swine are fed. A chunk of corn bread, twelve or fourteen ounces in weight, half baked, full of cracks as if baked in the sun, musty in taste, containing whole grains of corn, fragments of cob, and pieces of husk; meat often tainted, and a mere mouthful; two or three spoonfuls of rotten beans; soup thin and briny, with worms floating on its surface; the whole ration never one-half the quantity necessary for a healthy man, and no two articles being given together. The prisoners at Belle Isle gnawed refuse bones or broke them in pieces to make soup. They begged for stale bread from the guards; they caught and ate rats; they devoured a dog which had strayed into the enclosure. It is unnecessary to dwell further upon what must have been the sufferings of our soldiers at Belle Isle, by reason of hunger alone.

HOSPITAL TENTS ON BELLE ISLE.

The hospital tents were intended to "accommodate" the sick prisoners on the island, until they were removed to the Richmond hospitals, or released by death from their sufferings. They are described as "awful places for human beings to be placed in—without floors, a heap of straw for a bed, logs of wood for pillows." In these abodes of pestilence, numbers perished daily—"men died," said one witness, "with less attention than many a man pays to a favorite dog." Lieutenant Allen says "there was

no medical attendance; if a man fell sick he must lie upon the ground—nothing could be done." The sworn testimony taken by the Sanitary Commission, concerning Belle Isle, corroborates this statement. Men were without medical treatment until disease was so far advanced, that when taken away in ambulances to the hospital in squads of twenty, *one-half of them died within five hours*, some of them while their names were being taken." The hospital tents were always full of sick; the surplus sufferers were transferred to the prison hospitals of Richmond.

GENERAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS AT BELLE ISLE.

It has been mentioned that tents were arranged for the shelter of earlier prisoners. These tents were old and rotten at first, and were incapable of containing only a small portion of the prisoners, there being at some periods of the war as many as twelve thousand "turned into the enclosure, like so many cattle, to find what resting place they could." When crowded thus, the average space apportioned to each man, was from two feet by seven to three feet by nine. Most of these unfortunates were obliged to lie upon the ground, to be drenched by rain, and often frozen by the cold. During the severe winter months, while the mercury ranged below zero at Richmond, and ice formed on the James river, our gallant boys at Belle Isle endured the days and nights shelterless, unclothed, sick and disease-smitten. Some crawled for protection into the ditch, heaped against each other, and of those the "outer row" often froze to death during sleep; some dug holes in the sand, and burrowed in them; hundreds passed the cold nights in running to and fro, to keep their blood from coagulation. Every morning numbers were found frozen stiff in the embrace of death. "I saw men that had frozen to death in the night," says Walter Smith (48th N. Y. V.)—"I saw this seven or eight times." The hospital and death carts were constantly bearing out loads of dying and dead. The men lost strength, spirits, and sometimes reason. Blindness and dizziness made them faint on the least exertion. Diarrhœa wasted them, scurvy ate into their bones, vermin tortured them, and they became mad with fevers.

A broad beach sloped to the water in front of the encampment, and the prisoners might have enjoyed cleanliness, if denied all other indulgences. But the rules permitted only about seventy-five men to bathe in one day, in squads of half a dozen at a time.

Hence, a man's "chance" to wash his person, when the person was least wounded, might come but once in six months. Their condition from filth became horrible. Being forbidden to approach the sinks at night, the densely populated quarters became loathsome with filth. "The wells were tainted," says one account, "the air was filled with disgusting odors." Such was the prison at Belle Isle.

THE PRISON AT DANVILLE, VA.

The prisons at Danville were tobacco-warehouses, and the following narrative by an intelligent New York soldier, Mr Alfred S. Roe (Co. A, Ninth N. Y. H. A.), presents an unprejudiced view of life within them:

"It is impossible for me," says Mr. Roe, "to give such accounts of horror as we have been accustomed to hear from those who were so unfortunate as to be confined in the stockade of Andersonville; for, though we suffered much from hunger and thirst, and were scantily clad, yet we were supplied with a roof, which, in some degree, screened us from the inclemencies of the weather. At Danville there were four buildings used as prisons, respectively designated as Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6; the other numbers, 2 and 5, being used to distinguish a commissary building and an unoccupied warehouse. These buildings were, as usual, old tobacco-warehouses. Four of them faced a square, where the rebels were accustomed to mount guard, and we were thus allowed the pleasure of seeing a little 'military.' When we entered this prison (July 22d, 1864), and for some three or four months subsequently, we were guarded by 'regular' C. S. troops, but these were afterwards sent to the front, and we remained guarded by 'home guards' from neighboring counties, whose treatment of us was much better than that of their predecessors. The officer first in command was one Maj. Morfit, who was succeeded by Capt. Richardson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Smith, who continued in command when we were paroled. The latter officer was kind, and did his best for us, but of the others the least said the better. When we entered this prison our rations were quite tolerable, consisting of corn bread and meat, the latter having been furnished by the U. S. Sanitary Commission; but after this supply was exhausted, we had very little meat, and from the middle of December, 1864, until the last of February, 1865, we had not a mouthful. Very many boxes sent to our men were detained

in Richmond until the news of the general exchange came, when they were forwarded, the contents, in most cases, being utterly worthless. Our sufferings during the winter were intense, we being obliged frequently to walk the building the entire night to keep the blood in circulation, and some had their feet and limbs badly frozen."

Mr. Roe was in Danville prison from July, 1864, to January, 1865. Col. Gilbert C. Prey, One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. V., who was likewise a Danville prisoner, was placed on parole February 11th, 1865, for the purpose of issuing clothing and blankets to Union prisoners of war then confined at Danville. Two other field officers were likewise paroled, at the time, to assist Colonel Prey in the issue. "On receiving the issue of clothing," says Col. Prey, "and proving it correct by examining the packages, I found there was but about one-quarter enough to supply the number of prisoners reported to us as being in the several prisons at Danville, and that there were no shoes, stockings, drawers or overcoats. Accompanying the invoice was a letter from Brig. Gen. John Hays, U. S. Vols. (who had charge of the reception and issue of clothing, etc., to the prisons in Virginia and North Carolina), in which I was requested to inform him, at Richmond, of deficiencies, and he would forward the articles immediately. I submitted to my associates a proposition to visit our different prisons, examine the situation of the men, and conclude what more we needed to make them comfortable. They agreed with the idea, and we started on what was to me a very sad visit. There were Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 6. No. 3 was occupied by our officers, and we knew all in regard to that one. The prison buildings were all about the same size, brick structures, forty by eighty feet, three stories high, with the first story used only as a way or passage to the yard, which latter was about twenty feet long by the width of the building, contained the sinks, and was a place of reception for the sweepings of the room.

"In the buildings occupied by our enlisted men the first story was also used for the sick, who were not near enough death to be removed to the hospital. This room possessed an advantage over the others in one respect, having more fresh air, as there was no glass in its windows and but a poor apology for a southern coal stove. The coal used was so bad that half of it came out, after burning, nothing but hot stone, and it gave so little heat that a person might stand all day within two feet of the stove without

any discomfort from heat. Of course this was just the room for our sick, no other place being so efficient in filling the grave-yards or reducing Union ranks. Too many of our noble men, battling for the old Stars and Stripes, could live, month after month and year after year, on a bit of coarse corn bread a day—and something must be done to *purge* them.

“The week during which we issued clothing was a very cold week. One-half the men shivered so that they could not write their names. I was so cold myself (being thinly clad) that, with all the exercise to which I could force myself in handling and issuing clothing, I shook, as with the ague, from morning till night. There was snow on the ground all this week. We were obliged to issue in the first story, although we had been promised every facility in rebel power for comfort and convenience as well as dispatch. We visited the second and third stories, and I have not the force of language to describe, nor approximate a description, of the suffering we witnessed.

“On arriving at the head of the stairway of each room, a person could just discern the men in that portion of the apartment; but in looking toward the ether end you could barely see men moving about at the center. It was like peering into a dense fog, so thick were the clouds of smoke. In passing up one side of the room we came to the lower half of one of the coal stoves mentioned above. This lower half was a cylinder about a foot and a half in height and fifteen or twenty inches in diameter. The upper half, of similar size but tunnel shaped at the top, received a pipe in its center. The lower half stood on the floor, some ten feet from the wall, and contained just about fire enough to make smoke—hardly sufficient to heat a pint of water in a tin cup, which some poor fellows were trying to accomplish, making bellows of their lungs until almost exhausted. Arriving at the extremity of the room, we found two fire-places, which had been constructed by the men themselves. They had dug bricks out of the chimney and built hearths, which now contained about as much fire as there was in the stove. Asking them if this was all the fuel they had, they replied, ‘sometimes we have none.’

“The only way you could distinguish these men from negroes was to look under their clothing. They were, without exception, covered with a black scale. So thoroughly were neck, face and hands coated that they fairly shone. No soap was furnished to prisoners. I paid five dollars for a pound of what was called

'soap,' but you might as well attempt to clean yourself with a piece of tallow.

"We found six to ten poor fellows sitting on the floor in a circle, their feet huddled together in the center, and covered with a piece of cloth to keep them warm. That piece of blanket was all the cover they had. Other groups of three, four and five lay close together, covered with a single blanket, and shivering as though they would fall to pieces. Many were destitute of shirt, and with but rags of coat and pants on. Very few had shoes. A person must have seen in order to realize their situation. Will it be credited that, after the U. S. clothing was issued to these wretched men, some of the officers of the rebel guards took advantage of their hungry condition, and succeeded in purchasing new blankets from the men in exchange for something to eat. In reporting this fact to rebel headquarters, the only answer I received was: 'They are not allowed to do it.'"

THE PRISON AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.

The prison stockade at Andersonville, was located at a railroad station, in Sumter county, Ga., about sixty-five miles southwest of Macon, and fifty from the Alabama border. There was no town in its vicinity, and the prison post and camp appears to have been the only settlement which could be called a "ville." Anderson station is known in history only through the horrible interest thrown around it by the cruelties perpetrated upon prisoners-of-war.

The country about Anderson station is covered with pine forests, and broken into uplands and depressions, the hilly portions being wooded and the valleys marshy. The hill sides are full of springs, which gush or trickle out at all points, and continue to form shallow streams between the elevated woodlands. The soil is of red clay, hard and tenacious in dry weather, but becoming muddy and loose under rain. The prison enclosure was first made in the forest land, the trees being cut down and the land cleared for occupation. The original space stockaded was less than seventeen acres, but as the number of prisoners increased, the area was enlarged by erecting an outer stockade; and removing a portion of the inner one. The first stockade was built in January, 1864, and the enlargement made during the year. When completed, it formed a quadrangular enclosure of twenty-five acres and a half, or about 1300 by 870 superficial feet; the ground being depressed in the

middle, and rising north and south in two rather abrupt hills, the northern hill longer and higher than the southern one. Between the two elevations crept a sluggish water-course, bordered by swampy land. This stream had its origin in springs that oozed from uplands west of the stockade, where were situated the camps of rebel guards. Within the prison ground, its channel was usually about ankle deep, and its width varying from five to six feet, the water spreading out and making a miry swamp of about six acres.

The stockade timber was of pine trees, twenty-five feet logs, eight inches in diameter, being planted five feet in the ground close together. There were three lines of stockading, two entirely surrounding the prison space, and one incomplete. Upon the inner stockade line or palisade wall, were erected fifty-two sentry boxes, and the guard set on these look-outs, consisted usually of about sixty-four men, eight on each end and twenty-four on each side of the parallelogram. Beyond the walls at about three hundred yards distance were fortifications on more elevated ground, overlooking and commanding the entire prison area. These forts, seven in number, were mounted with twenty-four twelve pound Napoleon Parrott guns. There were two gateways located on the western side, which were court yards or vestibules of the stockade, and enclosed spaces of thirty feet square each, with heavy doors at either end, working on the principle of canal locks.

Within the stockade line, about seventeen feet from it, ran the "dead line" around the whole enclosure. At its upper or eastern side, this "dead line" crossed the stream, just below the point of entry of the latter into the prison grounds, and before it reached the pestilential swamp. The water at this higher point was comparatively cleaner, and the prisoners sought to go as high as they dared to dip it, for drinking or washing. Hence, the number of deaths which occurred "under the dead line," the "dead line" being simply a line of small posts in the ground, with a strip of pine scantling originally nailed across their tops, but afterwards torn off for firewood.

Their destitution of all means of shelter impelled the prisoners to construct caves for lodging places, principally in the steep front of the northern hill. These caves were scooped out and arched like ovens, and made more or less habitable by being braced with sticks and pieces of board, and provided with rude flooring and ceiling. Some had fire-places and chimneys and porches built in

front of the entrance, to shed the wet. But the best constructed of these troglodytic dwellings were not proof against the heavy and continuous rains, which reduced the clay to slimy mud, washed away all embankments, and gullied the hill-sides, often making ravines ten or twelve feet deep. Under such rains, the stream became swollen into a torrent, the swamp grown to a lake, and the entire space between the two hills was submerged. Chimneys, caves and porches were reduced to a mass of slippery mud, and sick prisoners were sometimes buried alive or drowned in their burrowing places.

"On entering the stockade prison," said private Prescott (82d Regt. N. Y. V.), who was appointed with three other prisoners on a deputation to represent their prison-comrades at Washington, in August, 1864—"We found it crowded with twenty-eight thousand of our fellow-soldiers. By *crowded*, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. Twenty feet wide, and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel. Through the ground at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel. Before entering the enclosure, the stream or more properly sewer passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from that source and others further up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water. It was our custom to filter it as best we could, through our remnants of havelocks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but their water either proved so productive of diarrhoea or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use. The cook-house was situated on the stream just outside the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the large daily amount of base matter from the camp itself. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance in the water. Under the summer sun, this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze. New-comers on reaching this would exclaim, "Is this hell!" yet they soon would become callous and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness.

The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. On opening the camp in the winter, the first two thousand prisoners were allowed skillets for cooking; one to fifty men, but these were soon taken away. The cook-house went into operation about May 10th, prior to which we cooked our own rations. The cook-house did not prove at all adequate to the work (thirty thousand is a large town), so that a large proportion of us were still obliged to prepare our own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation they would mix the raw material with water, and try to eat it. The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind; not two thousand had coats and pants, and these were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked. Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it was very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I convey this message from one of my companions to his mother: "My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country."

THE HOSPITALS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The first "hospital" (so called) for prisoners, at Andersonville, consisted of an enclosure, marked by a board fence, guarded by sentinels. It contained a few scattered trees and fly tents. This was the ground on which thousands of our soldiers perished, for it was not until about three months before the prison was vacated that any buildings were erected for hospital purposes. These buildings, constituting the last hospital, which still exists outside of the main enclosure, comprised about twenty sheds, for the most part mere roofs, without sides, inside of a stockade. The area occupied was about 800 feet by 350. The entire hospital was in charge of Dr. White, who is described as a considerate surgeon, doing all in his power for the sick. He had twenty-five assistants, besides a detail to examine claimants for admission to the hospital. Mr. Tracy, of the Eighty-second N. Y. V. (quoted above), was ordered, while a prisoner, to act as clerk in the hospital, and from him we gather some interesting details. He says,

concerning the admission of patients: "The examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one (at the prison entrance), to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to one hundred and fifty daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths *within our stockade* were from thirty to forty a day. I have seen one hundred and fifty bodies waiting passage to the 'dead house,' to be buried with those who died in hospital. The average of deaths through the earlier months was thirty a day. At the time I left, the average was over one hundred and thirty, and one day the record showed one hundred and forty-six. The proportion of deaths from *starvation* (not including those consequent on diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, scurvy), I can not state; but to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could, at any time, point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay, or feebly walked, mere skeletons. For example, in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and wrist, with the intermediate blood vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. * * * For a man to find, on waking, that his comrade was dead by his side, was an occurrence too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeded, in the extremity of misery, all my previous experience. The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of firewood, and I have known them to quarrel over a dead body for the 'job.' * * * Dr. White is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, arrow root, whiskey and wild or hog tomatoes. In the way of medicine I saw nothing but camphor, whiskey and a decoction of some kind of bark—white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limiting, by military orders, under which the surgeon in charge was placed is shown by the following occurrence. A supposed private, wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a major of a colored

regiment. The assistant surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once not only to remove him, but to *kick* him out; and he was returned to the stockade to shift for himself as well as he might. Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him. * * * After entering on my duties at the hospital, I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men had succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices—a tea-cup of flour at one dollar; eggs, three to six dollars a dozen; salt, four dollars a pound; molasses, thirty dollars a gallon; 'nigger' beans (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us), fifty cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the price in Confederate currency."

The first hospital ground outside was enclosed about the first of June, 1864. It was located one hundred yards from the prison, contained about four acres, and the board fence around it was only six feet high. The ground was laid out in streets, a row of tents between every two streets. An avenue crossing the streets in the middle divided the wards into opposite blocks or rows of "tents." Three sides of the board fence bordered on swamps. A "tent" was usually nothing but a piece of canvass spread over a pole, to make a sort of roof. Two or three had sides, but the rest were completely exposed to rain, sun and marsh-damps. The best hygienic feature of this hospital was a stream of water running through one end, in which those who could were permitted to bathe. This hospital could contain about a thousand, and was subsequently enlarged to receive twenty-five hundred patients. On one day, after the enlargement, seven hundred were admitted, about half of whom were able to walk, while the remainder were obliged to crawl on their hands and knees, being so scurvied that they could not keep erect. Most of the "physicians," to whose charge these poor men were consigned, were rebel conscripts, or detailed soldiers, allowed the "Confederate" pay of eleven dollars a month, with meal and bacon. The prison practice afforded them a "clinique" for improvement in surgery, and they had no lack of "subjects" for a "dissecting house," which was erected outside, near an angle of the hospital fence. "They commenced their duties," says Mr. Hiram Buckingham, a quartermaster sergeant, who was employed, while a prisoner, in the hospitals of Andersonville, "about eight in the morning, and finished about

one in the afternoon. The interest which they felt in their work was manifest in the manner of doing it. They would stand in the middle of the street, and, with folded arms, ask the patient how he felt, and then very indifferently tell the clerk to renew the prescription of a previous time. In justice to some, however, we must say they were kind to the sick, and did what they could for them, but were reluctant to go into the tents on account of the lice which were there in such quantities."

Mr. Buckingham speaks as follows of the first hospital: "Before the location of the outer hospital, there was a sort of hospital ward inside the prison ground. When I first went into the prison," says Hiram Buckingham, a quartermaster sergeant, "on the 1st of May, 1864, the hospital was inside the stockade, half of it on one side of the stream that ran in our midst, and half on the other side. The condition of things was horrible in the extreme. A single glimpse of things within was enough to make a man sick. He could not but turn away in loathing and disgust from the sight of so much wretchedness and misery—so much filth and pollution. Most of the inmates, at that time, were Belle Isle prisoners, who had endured all the hardships of the previous winter, and were worn and wasted by exposure and its consequent diseases. There were comparatively few of them then, scarcely over two hundred. * * * A man never went in and came out alive, for usually he was so low upon his admission that there was almost nothing to hope for. * * * This was the last resort, and to see a poor fellow brought in upon a blanket was to conclude that his race was almost run, his days well-nigh ended, and that there remained nothing for him but to breathe his life away in the midst of such misery as was inconceivable to any but those who walked the melancholy round themselves. The utter want of cleanliness, the pestilential air, the improper and miserable food, and scanty medicine, all combined to render the swift coming of death sure. * * * The sink was dug within a single rod of these men. It was enough of itself to make a man sick."

The form necessary to go through with before a patient could be admitted into the hospital ground, is described by Mr. Buckingham as follows:

"Outside was built a board fence, the whole length of the stockade, and about three rods wide, where the doctors had the sick call. Here they had a little shed built to protect themselves

from the sun, and here over one thousand persons would come out daily, hoping to find some remedy for their sufferings. A third of them would be brought in blankets by their comrades, as no prescriptions were given unless they saw the patients. The number then sent to the hospital would correspond with the vacancies death had made in the previous twenty-four hours. These would have a piece of paper, with their number and name, put upon their clothes or in their pockets, and it was not a strange thing that they were left in the hot sun all day, without anything to eat or water to drink, and with a burning fever in their veins. Their sufferings, of course, were indescribable, and it was little that their comrades could do to help them. Some of the physicians were educated men, from whose hearts the law of human kindness was not wholly effaced, but some were unfitted, in every possible way, for the work assigned them. * * * Every thing about us seemed marked by cruelty and heartlessness. One night, in the hospital, I was startled by the sound of a musket, and immediately after I recognized a human voice uttering the exclamation, in plaintive tones, 'Oh, I am shot!' I instantly arose and hastened to the spot whence the sound proceeded, and there found that one of the poor fellows in my ward had gone to the fire kept by the guard to warm himself. Some one from the outside passing by, called out gruffly to him; 'Get away from there!' and without giving him time to obey the heartless order, fired upon him, breaking his leg just above the knee. The following morning he was subjected to amputation, but never rallied from it. He lingered about three weeks and died. * * * Some of the nurses were very kind, and did all in their power for the comfort of those upon whom they attended, but others would stand over dying men and search them for the valuable things they might have in their possession. * * * The physicians had something of a variety of medicines, but it was altogether insufficient in quantity. They obtained them from the laboratory at Macon, and a month's supply would last only about two days. There was no alternative then but to let disease go on its way unchecked, or to resort to the woods for such barks and roots as were known to be medicinal in their nature. For astringents, in cases of diarrhoea, we used white oak and sweet fern, and sumach berries for scurvy in the mouth; but it was not medicine, after all, that was so much needed as good wholesome food. * * * The rations for twenty-four hours for these poor sick ones was a piece of corn bread

about two inches square, and two ounces of meat. In case of very severe sickness, they might have two gills of flour—enough for a biscuit—and this baked by the nurse of the ward, and sometimes they had a little rice, but so miserably cooked as to be almost loathsome. It was boiled in two large kettles, and filled up with cold water to make it hold out for the supply of those who needed it. * * * The diseases were diarrhoea, scurvy, dropsy and typhoid fever. To think of these as they exist at the north, one has no idea of them whatever. The aggravated form they assumed *there*, with every possible thing to augment their power of working, is past all conception terrible. The intensity of suffering among victims of the first mentioned disease surpasses all description. I have known many of them to eat nothing for a week at a time, except a little flour paste, while all the while their evacuations were nothing but blood, and attended with the most excruciating pain. * * * In dropsy the suffering was hardly less acute. I have seen the limbs of some of the patients so badly swollen they would burst, and, for the want of proper treatment, become filled with living things. One poor man, whose body was racked with pain by this disease, cried out in his agony for some one to kill him. Sometimes it would settle in the face, and they could not see at all, their disfigured countenances mutely challenging our sympathies. * * * The horrors of scurvy none can know but those who have witnessed them. Sometimes it appeared in the limbs, and the chords were so drawn up the men could not walk. The flesh would become discolored as if they were beaten with clubs, and so soft, the impress of the fingers would remain upon it. Sometimes it was confined to the bones, and attended with the most intense pain; at others it would be in the mouth, and the gums would separate from the teeth, and the latter drop out altogether till not one was left in the jaw. I have seen hundreds of cases, in this disease, where the men have actually starved to death because they were unable to eat the coarse food that was furnished them. * * * Gangrene set in, to fill up the measure of suffering. The blood of the men, generally, was in such an impure state that the least break of the skin would be almost sure to lead to a gangrenous sore, and many amputations were performed in consequence. Under the influence of a scorching sun the entire upper surface of the foot became blistered and broke, leaving the flesh exposed, and there being nothing to dress it with, gangrene was inevitable, and the loss of the joint or limb

must follow. The amputations averaged half a dozen a day, and I knew not a single instance of recovery from them. * * * There were cases of extreme suffering, without number, caused by the use of bad vaccine matter. I remember the sad condition of a man who had it break out under his arm and eat into his vitals, and the opening was so large as almost to admit a man's hand. * * * Some became victims to total blindness, occasioned, it may be, by constant exposure to the heat of the sun, and its action upon the nervous system."

While these diseases were raging, the condition of prisoners, in and out of hospital, became so frightful that the rebel surgeons, in reporting, were compelled to state *facts* as they were. "I find," said Surgeon Reeves, "the tents in bad condition, a great many leaking, and a great many of the patients lying on the ground and getting very wet when it rains. I would most respectfully recommend that straw of some kind be secured for bedding; also some arrangement to raise them from the ground. Without a change in this respect it will be impossible for me to practice with success." Surgeon Pelot said: "The corn bread received from the bakery, being made up without sifting, is wholly unfit for the sick, and often upon examination, the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The beef received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces per day; and, for the past three or four days, no flour has been issued to the sick. The bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do so would be to increase the disease of the bowels, and it is therefore thrown away." Dr. Thorabury declared: "We have men in this ward who are a living, moving mass of putrefaction, and can not possibly be cured of their wounds unless we can make them more comfortable."

THE PRISON AT SALISBURY, N. C.

The stockade at Salisbury appears to have rivaled that of Andersonville in the history of rebel ill-treatment and the record of prison sufferings attached to it. The story of exposure, sickness and death, is the same in detail as regards both of these places. The hospital house was originally a cotton factory, a building about ninety by thirty feet inside the stockade, into which the prisoners were seldom admitted until ready to die.

The mass of prisoners were confined in the yard or pen, as in other prison grounds, and a pretense of shelter was furnished by

the issue of three Sibley tents to 100 men. Not more than one-third of the prisoners were sheltered by tents; the bulk of them built mud hovels and fire-places, or burrowed in the ground; some crawled under the hospital buildings.

The prisoners were organized in divisions of a thousand each, these subdivided into squads of one hundred each. The rations were delivered to these divisions irregularly, the supply generally insufficient, being issued about once in ten days. The sufferings at this prison is described by returned prisoners as extreme. One account says it "was unspeakable." "What we got for one day's rations was not enough for one good meal; sometimes we went a day without rations, at one time *fifty-six hours*, with only a cup of rice soup to a man." "I have seen men pick up bones out of human excrement, clean them and crack them for the grease inside; I have seen them pick up corn and eat it raw."

The water from the wells, three or four in number, was scarce and unwholesome. The principal supply of water was from a brook outside the prison-yard, brought in barrels, one barrel being allowed to each squad, which did not afford enough for daily drinking, and was wholly inadequate for washing purposes.

In reference to shelter it is testified that, besides the few Sibley tents, there was no other protection against the weather than what the men provided for themselves; the burrowing holes "were four feet deep, excavated round, and they could sit down in them, but could not stand up; these had fire-places to them, with holes punched for chimneys. They built a little porch over the mouths of the holes to turn the rain, but in a hard rain some of these would come in, as they were built of mud."

In a period of five months from the close of September, 1864, to the close of February, 1865, we have the sworn testimony of prisoners employed in hospital service at Salisbury prison, that fifty-one hundred prisoners died, mainly from want, hunger and exposure, out of the ten thousand confined at that time. During this period, no clothing whatever was issued by the rebel authorities. Very few of the prisoners possessed blankets, all were thinly clad, and they were left without shelter of any kind, except such as could be obtained by digging holes in the ground and burrowing in them to escape the cold. The weather was severe, with hard frosts and heavy rains. The rations of food were insufficient to sustain health. The daily allowance to a man never exceeded one-half pound of corn or sorghum bread, or one pint of

corn meal, ground with the cob, and one-half pint of very thin soup, without seasoning. Twice in a month the heads, livers and tripe, and inferior extremities of beef cattle were served out, raw and bloody, in morsels, each about the size of a man's two fingers. No other meat of any kind was allowed to the prisoners. Sometimes, but never in connection with the above issue of beef, sorghum was given, two or three spoonfuls to the man. This distribution was made about once in the week. No salt was ever furnished. At least one day in each week was compulsory fast day, no ration of any kind being given to the prisoners. On Thanksgiving and Christmas days, of 1864, no food was served, the reason assigned being that as Yankees were feasting at home, the Yankee prisoners should fast. During the greater part of the term above stated, the water for drinking was supplied in scanty quantities, and was very nauseous and impure. Wells and cisterns had been sunk, but the drainings from the prison-yard, and filth from the sinks, were washed into these reservoirs, rendering the water disgusting. It was impossible to procure a sufficiency for bath, washing and drinking, and the majority of the prisoners were unable to cleanse their persons, and became so blackened with dirt and smoke as to be undistinguishable (except by the hair) from negroes.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

There were eight hospitals in the yard, capable of containing about 550 patients, and always full. As large a number of sick could not be accommodated. Within these hospitals, the sick were stretched upon bare boards, and in one building, on a floor of earth. No bed, bedding or covering of any kind was provided. The ration to a patient was three-quarters of a pound of wheat bread, a little rice soup, daily, and a piece of meat about three inches by two once a week. Sometimes the sick were left two days without food.

THE REBEL SUPPLIES.

Major Wm. R. Tracey, who was attached to the Commissary-Department of General Stonewall's division, testified on the Court-martial at Raleigh, N. C., that he was with the command at Salisbury, on the 12th of April, 1865, and that they there captured 100,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 27,000 pounds of rice, 50,000 bushels of

wheat, 30,000 pounds of corn meal, and 100,000 pounds of flour, together with barrels of whiskey, boxes of wine, and a great quantity of hospital supplies, enough to last the sick for a long time. Within the hospital Major Tracey found a large supply of sugar, coffee and various other hospital stores.

THE PRISON AT FLORENCE, S. C.

The prison at Florence, Arlington Co., S. C., was a stockade like that of Andersonville, with a swamp in its center and a hill on either side. The enclosure was about fifteen acres, one-third of which was depressed and marshy. The palisade was constructed of rough trunks of trees, set side by side in the ground, and banked up by earth on the outer side, nearly to the tops of the timbers. This outer earthwork formed a sort of *parquette* or elevated platform, on which the guards were posted, walking their beats, and overlooking the stockade. At Andersonville, sentry boxes afforded the guards a command of the interior, but the south bank at Florence answered the same purpose. At Andersonville the "dead line" was marked by low posts and a railing, but at Florence it was defined only by a shallow ditch running around the interior almost.

The stockade at Andersonville was lengthwise, north and south, at Florence east and west. Andersonville boasted its inhuman master in the jailer, Wirz, but Florence had its overseer also, a Georgia Lieutenant named Barrett, of whom it is said "a greater wretch never lived." The stockade at Anderson was surrounded by forts and artillery, and that of Florence was likewise encircled by its two lines of breastworks, with a square platform at each corner on which to mount field pieces; a deep ditch running along the whole. Guards constantly traveled the raised banks, and gunners stood by the angle of guns, ready to discharge them into the stockade, to repress any outbreak. At the "great jail delivery" of Andersonville prison, some twelve thousand were removed to Florence.

Dowain Richards, a Federal private from New York State, after being confined at Andersonville nearly four months, was transferred to Florence stockade, in September, when the Andersonville camp was broken up. "The prisoners" he says "were sent to different places, and I went with eleven thousand to Florence. I had suffered with the chronic diarrhoea and the typhoid fever, at Andersonville, and at Florence was attacked again with the typhoid, and also with the dropsy, which very

nearly killed me, and would, had I not got away when I did, in February, 1865. At Florence we were treated in the same way as before, with the exception that we received no meat at all. Our rations were a pint of corn meal, a half pint of peas and sometimes a little rice."

THE PRISONS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—CAMP SORGHUM.

This prison camp was located in an open field that was once used for growing corn, but had become overrun with scrub vegetation. A few dwarf pine trees afforded the only shade, and the shelter consisted of brush hovels constructed by the prisoners. The area within guard lines was about four acres. The treatment of Federal officers at this place was severe, and occasioned much suffering. The rations consisted of a pint of corn meal daily; less than a fourth of a pint of sorghum and a teaspoonful of salt.

ASYLUM PRISON.

The yard of the Insane Asylum, at Columbus, was enclosed on three sides by a brick wall, ten to twelve feet high, and the fourth wall was composed of boards, which separated the prison yard from the main building. The enclosure comprised about two acres. Sentry boxes were erected, at intervals, outside of the walls, commanding a view of the interior. The board fence, dividing the prison from the Asylum, was pierced with port holes, and in the space beyond it two pieces of artillery were mounted in readiness for service. It had been intended to provide thirty-two buildings, as barracks for the war prisoners, but only a portion of these were completed, and the residue of shelter was made up of old tents and pieces of canvas. These appliances being insufficient to protect the mass of prison inmates, a great number were compelled to burrow in the ground, or construct clay houses, in the form of Esquimaux huts, to shield their bodies against the storms and piercing cold. The fuel ration issued was scanty, and insufficient to allow of the comfort of a fire. Prisoners were often obliged to walk through the night hours to keep their blood from stagnation. The rations at this place were meagre, consisting of a pint of coarse corn meal and a gill of sour sorghum, daily, and two tablespoonfuls of rice and two of salt, for five days. During one hundred and thirty-three days at Columbia, the prisoners of war never received a particle of meat.

JAIL YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The prison ground comprised about an acre, surrounding the city jail—a brick building, four stories high, with a frontage of six hundred feet and a depth of one hundred feet. It is a castellated structure, with an octagon wing and flanking towers. From the center of the octagon wing rises a strong tower or citadel, forty feet high. A number of negro soldiers, made prisoners of war at Fort Wagner, were incarcerated in this middle prison. The walls enclosing the edifice were twelve feet in height.

The shelter furnished to the Federal prisoners in this jail-yard consisted of A tents sufficient to cover about two-thirds of the number confined. The quarters were crowded and exposed to the sun. A single pump supplied water, and a noisome sink, used by the jail prisoners, occupied a corner of the close and stifling yard. This place of detention was used for officers, in transition from prison to prison.

ROPER HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON.

This edifice was four stories high, constructed of brick plastered to resemble brown stone. The main building was seventy-eight feet front by sixty feet deep, and wings extended east and west, three stories high, and each one hundred feet long, with a tower buttressing either end. The front grounds were laid out with shrubbery, but the rear was very filthy, the sinks exhaling noisome vapors. A well and some old cisterns furnished poor water, in insufficient quantities for the prisoners—who consisted of paroled Federal officers, *under fire* from the guns of General Gilmore. The shells from the United States fleet and batteries were constantly showered about this prison, but during all the time that the Federal officers were there confined, under fire, there was but one slight casualty, a flesh wound inflicted upon one of the prisoners by a fragment of shell, the shell itself descending through the roof and passing through the flooring of the building.

THE PRISONS AT SAVANNAH, GA.—MARINE BARRACKS.

This prison was a yard attached to the old United States Marine Hospital. It comprised about an acre and a half, and was enclosed on three sides by a wall eight feet high, composed of bricks, and surmounted by a four feet high fence. The fourth side was a frame wall of eight or ten foot boards. Sentry boxes were erected at intervals, as lookouts for the guards. The accommodations for

shelter were A tents, the ratio being sixteen to ninety-six men, pitched in regular streets, each tent having six occupants. To each squad of 100 a capacious iron pot was furnished, for washing purposes (this held sixteen gallons), together with eight tea cooking kettles, each holding twelve quarts, eleven baking skillets of iron, sixteen six-quart pans, four wooden pails, two axes and two buckets. The rations daily, for five days in the week, consisted of a pound of fresh beef, one quart of corn meal, one pint of rice, quarter-gill of vinegar, teaspoonful of salt, and one piece of hard soap. On two days of the week out of the seven, a half pound of bacon was given, per diem, instead of beef. The rations were of a good average quality, and it is stated by Lieutenant Abbott (1st N. Y. Drag.) that on one occasion, when the rice issued was musty, "upon its being shown to Colonel Wayne (the rebel commandant) he ordered it to be gathered up and returned to the commissary, with instructions to replace it by good rice." This was in July, 1864. The fuel furnished to the prisoners was drawn in daily, and issued, like the rations, in sufficient quantities for cooking purposes.

THE PRISONS AT MACON, GA.—CAMP OGLETHORPE.

This prison was a stockade, located within a mile of the city, on the east, on a place known as the Fair Ground. The wooden walls were of boards about twelve feet high, fitted together. The enclosure embraced three acres. A platform surrounded the wall, sufficiently high to enable the guard, when walking, to overlook the prison area. Sentinels were posted from ten to twelve yards apart, and at the northwest angle near the gate, two twelve-pounder brass pieces commanded the interior, while several other cannon were held in reserve on a neighboring eminence. The "dead line" at camp Oglethorpe, was marked by a line of stakes between three and four feet high, with a few strong pieces at intervals. The shelter in this stockade was never sufficient, but there were sheds erected from time to time, which afforded some protection against the elements. A dilapidated old building was assigned to the officers as their quarters, and for hospital purposes, and several roofs were raised, from eighty to one hundred feet long by twenty in width, which shed the rains to some extent. Tents were improvised with blankets, holes were dug, and the raised floors of the hospital building afforded burrowing places underneath them, which were only inhabitable in dry weather.

GENERAL SUPPLIES.

The officers confined in the stockade were divided into squads of 100 each, with a chief (the senior officer) and a commissary. A general prison commissary was also designated, who received the rations in bulk, and issued them to the squad commissaries, who in turn, divided them to the messes. To each squad of 100 were allowed five iron skillets, with covers, fifteen skillets without covers, ten six-quart buckets or tin pails, five wooden buckets, and ten tin pans to mix meal in.

CAMP OGLETHORPE, GA.

The rations were issued once in five days, and consisted of seven pints of corn meal, one-half pint sorghum, one-seventh of a pound of bacon, two table spoonfuls of beans or rice, and a like quantity of salt. These articles were inferior in quality, and usually spoiled before issue. The water in this prison was supplied by a spring, centrally situated, and three wells with pumps. It was good and abundant. A brook traversed the grounds near the rear of camp, which afforded facilities for washing clothes and personal bathing. It was a regulation that the camp should be policed daily by rebel assistants, but the work was neglected and the prisoners performed most of the duty themselves. The prisoners were not rigidly supervised and were allowed to amuse themselves with ball-playing, ground-exercise and other recreations.

CAMP LAWTON PRISON, MILLEN, GA.

Camp Lawton, near Millen, was a prison enclosure of forty-four acres, located in the midst of extensive pine forests. Its geographical position was about eighty miles north of Savannah. When the first detachments of war prisoners reached this place, they found quantities of timber remaining on the ground, the residue of felled trees used in constructing the stockade. This timber, which they were not restricted from appropriating, furnished material for log houses, and they contrived to make themselves tolerably comfortable. As the population increased, however, by constant accessions, the shelter became inadequate, and new prisoners were left exposed to cold and storm, and with hardly sufficient fuel to cook their scanty rations. The country around remained dense with pine woods, yet many of the prisoners were obliged to lie upon the ground, with neither roof to protect nor fire to warm their shivering bodies. But in this prison there was no lack of water.

Private Thomas R. Aldrich (Co. B, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth N. Y. V.) was confined at Camp Lawton, in October and November, 1864, about six weeks. He says: "There we had more room than at Andersonville, good water, and plenty of wood. At that time I had no shirt, and my clothes were all poor; nor had any of the others hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness. I saw five men frozen to death in one heap, one morning in November. One or two used to freeze every night. I was very sick almost all the time I was there."

PRISONS IN LOUISIANA—FRANKLIN HOSPITAL.

The prison hospital at this small town, upon the Teche River, was a building once used as a hotel; a quadrangular structure, enclosing a court yard. The few Federal prisoners detained there were strictly guarded, but well treated during their temporary sojourn. They were supplied with nourishing food, and attended by a colored servant, who brought their coffee in the morning and furnished two meals, well cooked, daily.

NEW IBERIA HOSPITAL.

A few Federal officers, prisoners of war, were received and treated in this town. The medical attendance was good, and nourishing food was supplied—with not a few luxuries contributed by sympathizing ladies who visited the hospital.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

A building at Alexandria, La., was used as a prison for deserters. The lofts were seventy feet long by fifteen wide, and they were crowded temporarily with Federal prisoners. The "Yankees" were ill treated at Alexandria, by officers in command; one Lieut. Dean, of the "Crescent Regiment," being conspicuous for insolence.

PRISONS AT SHREVEPORT, LA.

At Shreveport there was a prison camp at the Four-Mile Spring (so called). Our soldiers and sailors were here turned into the woods to shift for themselves in the matter of procuring shelter.

There was a prison building, or barracks, in the town of Shreveport, on Texas street. It was an old warehouse, with a narrow yard, enclosed by a high wall. The yard is described as "a vast sink, full of abominations. The air which invaded the prison windows was loaded with noisome and poisonous exhalations. One

hundred and seventy men were forced in the crowded apartment, to mingle their food, drink and breaths in an atmosphere charged with noxious gases. At night the vapors were dense, impeding respiration and banishing sleep."

But offensive as the close prison-house in Shreveport must have been, the winter camp at Four-Mile Spring was no less miserable as an abode in the cold months. The Federal prisoners confined there were destitute of clothing, having while on their toilsome march "given away everything in exchange for food." Bare sustenance was furnished them, in rations of meal, with occasional beef or bacon. "Numbers were literally naked, save blanket rags fringing their loins." They were forced to drag fire-wood for miles, in order to cook and make shelter for themselves.

THE PRISONS IN TEXAS—HOUSTON CITY.

The war prisons in Houston were temporary places of confinement. There was a portion of a new Court House used as a lock-up, and some upper rooms of the jail received our officers. The first prisoners captured at Galveston were treated with lenity, the officers enjoying a privilege of going out on parole. Afterwards the treatment became more rigorous.

PENITENTIARY AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

The State Penitentiary, at Huntsville, was used as a place of detention for Federal officers during several months. In this prison 168 convicts were confined at hard labor, and our officers were, at first, placed in cells, like the convicts. These cells were each eight feet by five in dimensions. A yard, two hundred feet square, was assigned as a place of exercise. Colonel Caruthers, the superintendent, an old "Sam Houston man," did not keep the Federal officers in convict quarters long, but fitted up a large upper room, eighteen by twenty-five feet, in floor area, with cots and mattresses. This became the war prisoners' quarters during their stay at Huntsville. Their food was cooked in the prison, and served in regular meals. There were but few, if any, New Yorkers imprisoned at this place.

CAMP FORD, NEAR TYLER, SMITH COUNTY.

This stockade was situated about one hundred miles from Shreveport. The first prisoners taken by raiding forces of Texans were conveyed, *via* Red river and Shreveport, to this place. The "camp," consisting of the prison enclosure, and neighboring log-

houses used as head-quarters and quarters for the guard, was surrounded by prairies, interspersed with wooded hills. The north gate of the yard, or corral, opened on a broad, shrubby plain, where sheep and swine were herded, and the cattle grazed on scanty herbage. On the east were woodlands and cultivated grounds. A timbered hill bordered the west, and in the woods that covered it were camps of cavalry and conscripts, the reserve of rebel guards. The prison yard itself gradually sloped from the northern palisade down to the southern, and a brook of excellent water ran at the base of the declivity. Beyond the southern palisade the ground rose again to the commandant's quarters—two log houses—from which the prison enclosure could be overlooked. A gate opened through the western palisades, a few rods above the brook, or "spring," and just outside of this gate were built some cabins for the guard, and a sort of "lock-up," called by prisoners "the Wolf-pen." There was no "dead-line" established, as in the prisons of Georgia; but, from time to time, according to caprice, an order was promulgated that prisoners should not approach the palisades at night. As a general thing, however, there was free movement of prisoners allowed within all parts of the stockade, and a crowd of prisoners were accustomed to congregate near the gates, seeking permission to go out for wood, roots, provisions, etc. The enclosure embraced about six acres, the stockade timbers being originally sixteen feet high, but afterwards cut in two to extend the corral, thus forming a wooden wall of about eight feet altitude. One-sixth of the area was allotted to the officers, who dwelt in commodious log-houses erected by themselves, or built "on contract" by "experts," or purchased from the original builders. Each cabin or hut was known as a "shebang," and sheltered a "mess" of from two to ten officers. Many of these "shebangs" were floored and provided with tables, chairs, bedsteads and shelves, constructed by their occupants. The buildings were laid out to form streets, right angled with a central thoroughfare called "Fifth avenue." At the lower end of this avenue was an open space, opposite the western gate, which was used as a market place. A shed of pine boughs was here erected, under which rations were distributed. The officers' quarters were compact and comfortable, with capacious chimney-places, on which immense fires roared during the winter months. In summer many of the streets were shaded with arbors extending from house to house; and under these canopies

the prisoners sat in their arm-chairs reading, carving, plaiting straw, playing chess or conversing. Music and dancing often enlivened the evenings. A gymnasium, erected by the younger officers, afforded exercise, and there were carpenters' benches, with several turning lathes and other mechanical contrivances used by the industrious. Chess sets by the score, and wooden pipes by the hundred were fashioned by the prisoners for their friends or for sale to the guards.

The wood used for fuel was drawn in and delivered by the guards to a commissary appointed from the prisoners. The rebel commissary delivered the rations daily to the prison commissaries, who were Federal officers, and the beef or bacon and corn meal were apportioned to messes in the ratio of their numbers. The meat and meal were delivered to the prison-weighers in bulk, the cattle having been butchered by men selected from the prisoners. Citizens were occasionally allowed to bring in wagons of bacon, sugar, flour, potatoes and other articles for traffic or sale; and a rebel sergeant, one Jones, acted as a sort of sutler-agent for the purchase of provisions outside.

Beside our officers' quarters, with its streets of log-huts, each a small community, every door-way shaded by a broad verandah, thick with evergreens, our prison habitations stretch on three sides, densely populated. Three upright sticks sustain a simple thatch of leaves; these poles, fixed slantwise, and overlaid with bark, compose an Indian lodge. Some house-holders are satisfied with blankets stretched across two saplings; others make a palisaded mansion eight feet square, with stakes inserted in the earth, like picket fences, and covered with a roof of twigs. Another's dwelling is of basket-work, wrought out of ashwood peelings; beyond this is a roof composed of oak slabs, slanting from a mud wall six feet high to the ground, and plastered with a layer of clay. Near the "spring" were caverns excavated in the clay bank, with steep steps of earth descending to the subterrene abodes. Two parallel rows of cave-houses were thus made. Such were the dwelling places of the enlisted men, who could not all be accommodated at first with log huts; but previous to the last "exchange" the most of these temporary domicils were replaced by timber shelters.

The rations at Camp Ford were usually sufficient in quantity, although there was complaint sometimes in this respect. Meat was issued daily, and corn meal, ground coarsely, which was

often sifted by the prisoners before cooking, at least by those who could make a sieve out of mosquito netting, or borrow the single real sieve, which belonged to Sergeant Jones, the rebel sutler.

HOSPITAL AT CAMP FORD.

There was no regular hospital built until more than a year after the first prisoners were placed in the stockade. During the first ten or twelve months, indeed, the number of prisoners did not exceed five hundred, and there were but two cases of mortality—one from the bite of a tarantula, and the other shot by a rebel guard. After the battles of the Red River and Arkansas, in the spring of 1864, nearly five thousand prisoners were confined in the stockade, and the sick became numerous. In June, 1864, an order from the post commandant permitted parties of the prisoners to volunteer in finishing a building outside the stockade for the reception of Federal sick. This structure was one story high, forty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide. Lieutenant James DeLamater, of the Ninety-first N. Y. V., acted as hospital steward at the hospital quarters. The condition of prisoners in the crowded condition of the stockade, is presented by a report of F. W. Meagher, a rebel surgeon, to his chief, dated Tyler, Texas, June 14th, 1864: "In obedience to orders," he says, "I reported to the officer in command of the camp of Federal prisoners at this place (Col. Anderson), who immediately placed me on duty as surgeon in charge. I at once set about examining the sanitary condition of the stockade, and although my mind was prepared by representations to meet with abundant materials for disease, it fell far short of the reality. The enclosed ground is entirely too small for the number of men (over 4,500), and it would be impossible to make them healthy in such a crowded condition. The filth and offal have been deposited in the streets and between the quarters, from which horrible stench arises. A great number of the enlisted men have no quarters nor shelter, and have to sleep out on the ground, with not even a blanket to cover them. Some of the sick are thus situated, and I am making preparations to provide for their wants and to make them comfortable. We have a hospital in course of erection, and will need bedding very much. The popular prejudice is so strong against them that I can get no facilities from the people. I am ready to receive into hospital a few, if we had the articles, and they are not to be had here. No

regular register of cases of death has been kept until a recent period, but I visited the graveyard and counted twenty-five graves—a much smaller number than I was led to believe.”

Such was the condition of Camp Ford in June, 1864. Subsequently the hospital was finished, and there were provisions made for sheltering the enlisted men in log houses. The location of the prison was a very healthy one. There was good air and abundance of water. The treatment of prisoners varied, according to the personal disposition of officials immediately in charge. Previous to the battles of the Red river there was little hardship experienced by prisoners, the officers being provided with good quarters, and the enlisted men having been removed to Shreveport ostensibly for exchange. With the increase of population suffering necessarily augmented, and more or less ill usage was borne by both officers and privates.

HOSPITAL AT HEMPSTEAD, NEAR CAMP FORD.

This was not a prison hospital; but after the transfer of prisoners of war from Camp Groce to Camp Ford, in 1863, two Federal privates, belonging to the Forty-second Mass. Vols., and two New Yorkers—an officer and a sailor—were removed for treatment to Hempstead, and placed under care of the rebel surgeons. The two enlisted men were in the last stages of dysentery, and died in the hospital. The officer continued under treatment of Dr. W. H. Gantt, a skillful practitioner, and was kindly cared for by the hospital attendants. There was lack of medicines and appliances for medical treatment, but contributions to the hospital stores were liberal on the part of the people. The New York sailor, who died at Hempstead hospital—a young man, who had served two years as a soldier, and one as a gunboat boy—was attended assiduously by the rebel nurses, and received every kindness from the surgeons. A like experience is related by the Federal officer, who remained in hospital nearly two months.

CAMP GROCE, NEAR HEMPSTEAD.

The prison at Camp Groce was near the Nawasata railroad line, and consisted of barracks or wooden sheds divided into several apartments, each sufficiently capacious to contain some sixty bunks, two tiers on a side. The officers' quarters were separated from those of the enlisted soldiers and sailors. "Camp Groce" itself

was composed of four stacks of barracks (including the prisoners' quarters), and some half a dozen separated sheds, used by rebel officers and as surgeons' quarters. Beyond these buildings, a tract of woody and swampy country stretched miles around, to the Brazos bottom-lands. The barracks were built on ground a little higher than the railroad grade, and behind the stack of sheds appropriated to prisoners, a slope, covered with shrubbery and stunted trees, conducted to a timber-belt that formed a prison-boundary at the rear. A stockade was commenced in the fall of 1863, previous to the transfer of prisoners to camp Ford. It remained unfinished, however, till a re-transfer of Federals from camp Ford to camp Groce, in the fall of 1864. The rebel guards occupied barracks nearly parallel with the prison-quarters. Two deep wells supplied the fort with water, for drinking and cooking purposes, and there was a brook in the neighborhood in which the prisoners were permitted to bathe.

During the earlier experience of prisoners confined at Camp Groce, the treatment was not irksome beyond the street surveillance by a guard. The Federals were permitted to visit the surrounding woods, to procure fuel and brush. Negroes and hucksters were allowed to sell provisions to them, and commissions were executed for the officers, whereby "ceteras" were obtained by purchase at Houston and Hempstead. But the location of the camp was an unhealthy one, and fevers, diarrhoea and pneumonia, became prevalent. A rebel surgeon was stationed here, and two Federal surgeons, held as prisoners, were permitted to quarter with him. One of the latter, Surgeon Cummings, of the Massachusetts Forty-second, died in September, and was buried with masonic honors, several of the rebel guards assisting at the funeral. Dr. Sherfy, a naval surgeon, took charge of the sick, and was indefatigable in his attention. In the first week of October, 1863, he reported one hundred prisoners on his sick list, out of a little over three hundred. In November, 1863, the prisoners at Camp Groce received orders of transfer to camp Ford, and were marched across the country, subject to great hardship and exposure on the route. The enlisted men (comprising two companies of the 161st and 75th N. Y. V.) were sent to Shreveport, and the officers assigned to the prison at camp Ford. In 1864, a portion of the prisoners at camp Ford were brought back to Camp Groce, and experienced a great deal of suffering and mortality.

In 1863 a grave yard was enclosed at Camp Groce, in which the

Federal dead, officers and privates, were interred by their comrades, with religious services. A head-board, on which were painted the names, regiments, &c., was placed at the head of each.

OTHER PRISONS.

There were various prison camps, depots and places of temporary detention or incarceration of prisoners-of-war throughout the Southern States, wherever military or provost-marshal rule extended. Every county jail or court house, was at some time doubtless, the prison of Union men, or of persons suspected of Union sympathies, under the "reign of terror," which was common under the rebel government. Many of these jails were used to confine prisoners *en route* to the main stockade, but there is little interest attached to such places.

DIARY OF A PRISONER AT ANDERSONVILLE.

June 3, 1864.—Crossed the Chickahominy river, five miles from Richmond; marched two miles further, and halted on a side hill, at the Provost Marshal's. Here the rebels took away our tents, blankets, knapsacks, pouches, canteens and overcoats; all good hats were taken from the wearers' heads. Arrived at Richmond about 4 o'clock P. M. The streets were crowded with women and children, to see the "Yanks." They thought they had now got all the Yankee army. Orders were given by the rebel officers that if one of us uttered a word he should be shot. I was put in the Libby prison, third floor. No rations having been given us that day, I had nothing to eat.

June 4.—Drew a piece of corn bread two inches square, a day's ration. Was told that the rebel guards would shoot us if we approached a window to get fresh air. It was not long before I found this to be true. A prisoner on the second floor, below us, was shot at, and the ball passing through our floor and ceiling, killed a prisoner on the fourth floor.

June 5.—Drew corn bread and a pint of beans, with bugs. All of us were searched, and our money was taken from us, together with jewelry, photographs, and anything else which could be found on our persons. I had a gold breast pin, but put it in a piece of corn bread, and they did not get it.

June 6.—Traded my breast pin for a large piece of soap, to wash my clothes. There was a prisoner on the second floor shot through the head this day for looking out of a window.

June 7.—Did not get rations until dark, and then only a small piece of bread.

June 8.—Got up at 3 o'clock in the morning and drew ration of corn bread. Was marched out of Libby and across the river to cars for Andersonville.

June 9.—Got to Danville, Va., and drew ration of corn bread; we were refused water.

June 10.—Stopped at Salesburgh and drew rations of bread. Here they changed cars, and we were marched through the town; women came out and spitefully tried to spit on the Yankee prisoners.

June 11.—Rode in shattered box cars, 72 men in a car. It rained all day through the broken roofs, and we were wet through. Stopped at Chester, S. C., and at Alexandria. Lay in the crowded cars all night, suffering very much for the want of water.

June 12.—Reached Augusta, Ga., in the morning. Lay in the cars all day. Drew rations of corn and meat.

June 13.—Rode all day and night without rations. The guards allowed us no water to drink.

June 14.—No rations this day; got water once.

June 15.—Reached Andersonville at 11 A. M., and were put in the stockade without rations.

June 16.—Drew one pint of corn, ground with cob and all. Had nothing to cook it in, or wood to make a fire. Traded some salt for wood to cook with, and gave some for the use of a dish.

June 17.—Made a dish to cook meal in, out of an old piece of tin that had come off the top of a car.

June 18.—Drew wood and had to cut it up with half of a case knife. Slept on the ground, with nothing to put over me, and nothing to shed the rain.

June 19.—Drew one pint of meal and two tablespoonfuls of beans, with worms thrown in.

June 20.—Drew one teaspoonful of salt, with meal ration.

June 21.—Drew meal and bacon; the bacon was alive with maggots. It has rained every day since I came here.

June 22.—There was a man shot through the head at the creek to-day, by the rebel guard, for stepping over the dead line to get some clearer water to drink.

June 23.—Went down to the creek to wash my clothes, but the water was so muddy and greasy that I could not; this is the water

we have to drink; the rebels do all their washing in it, above, and throw all the slops from their cook-house into it.

June 24.—Drew beef, and maggots thrown in, for one day. Some new prisoners arrived.

June 25.—Got no rations. There was a prisoner shot for lying down with his arm over the dead line.

June 26.—Made sacks out of my coat sleeves to draw my rations of meal in. Got one pint of meal.

June 27.—Dug a hole in the ground and put my coat over it for a shelter. The "raiders" knocked down some new prisoners, and robbed them of money and everything else they had.

June 28.—Finished my "tent." A prisoner was put in the stocks because he was sick and could not get out to roll call this morning.

June 29.—Went across the creek to see some of my comrades; found they had started a tunnel about ten feet deep in a well, and expected to get it finished in about two nights more.

June 30.—Washed my clothes. Wirz sent in some men to look for tunnels, and they found the one my comrades had dug, and filled it up.

July 1.—Part of the prisoners were moved into the new ground; an addition to the old stockade.

July 2.—Got no rations this day. The rebels put ball and chain on two prisoners who had been recaptured while attempting to get away.

July 3.—R. F.— put his coat with mine, and this makes the "tent" large enough for a shelter for both. Drew two tablespoonfuls of rice; no salt.

July 4.—Rained very hard. Portions of the stockade were washed down, and some prisoners got out. It created quite an excitement among the rebels; they had their men all out in line of battle.

July 5.—Nothing but meal to-day. Rebs had their dogs out all day looking for escaped prisoners.

July 6.—Traded meal for wood. Two recaptured prisoners were brought in; ball and chain were put on them.

July 7.—Drew meal, bacon and maggots. A ball, fired by the guard at a prisoner who had stepped over the dead line, struck close beside my tent.

July 8.—Washed my clothes without any soap, and traded meal for piece of tobacco.

July 9.—Drew meal and two spoonfuls of beans. Organized another police company to keep down the "raiders."

July 10.—Tried to get "one of my comrades admitted into the hospital, as he could not live where he was much longer; they said he must live where he is, or die.

July 11.—Gallows fixed to hang six raiders for robbing and murdering their own comrades, in prison. At 4 p. m. they were hung. After they were dead we gave them to the rebels to bury.

July 12.—Went across the creek to see A. W. Allen, a comrade of mine, and to bid him farewell, as he was dying. He gave me his wife's likeness, and his last farewell, to carry to his wife and mother, and tell them how he suffered, if my life is spared to get home.

July 13.—Got my companion to help me carry A. W. Allen out to the gate, for the rebels to bury him.

July 14.—Got no rations. The guard shot a man to-day for trying to get a piece of wood on the dead line.

July 15.—Drew meal and beans. Traded meal for tobacco.

July 16.—Washed my clothes in the creek without soap. The Johnnies were in to-day looking for a tunnel, but could not find it.

July 17.—Rebels stopped our rations to force us to tell where a tunnel was.

July 18.—In the forenoon, a prisoner told where the tunnel was. He was caught by the other prisoners, and they shaved half of his head and whiskers, and stamped the letter T on his forehead and back, and marched him all through camp. Drew meal to-day, and six spoonfuls of molasses.

July 19.—The rebels had to take away the prisoner who told where the tunnel was, to keep him from being killed by other prisoners.

July 20.—Did not get any rations. There was a prisoner shot to-day by one of the rebel officers. His offense was—asking for rations.

July 21.—Drew meal and salt. Traded meal for wood.

July 22.—Went to see J. Dennison, a comrade of mine, who is very sick, and cooked his meal for him.

July 23.—At night went to prayer-meeting on the other side of the creek. Had a good meeting.

July 24.—Went down to creek to get some water, and saw a prisoner lying by the path dying. I could not find out who he was. No one there knew him. I took care of him till he died,

and then I got some of my companions to help me carry him out to the gate for burial. When we got to the gate, the guard told us to bury him around on the outside of the stockade, for there was a young lady there who had come thirty miles to see a "dead Yank." When we got to where she was, we set the stretcher down for her look at him. The guard ordered me to take his cap from over his face. "Oh!" says she "it is my own cousin," and fainted. They shoved us back into the stockade with a hurry to it.

July 25.—Traded meal for tobacco. It rained very hard.

July 26.—I had no wood to cook with. Went down to the creek and dug down in the mud for roots to cook my meal with.

July 27.—Very sick with the scurvy in the mouth.

July 28.—Traded all my ration for one potato, and ate it raw, for scurvy in the mouth.

July 29.—Drew beef, and had beef soup. It rained very hard.

July 30.—Felt a good deal better. The rebs put a prisoner in the stocks for not being out at roll call.

July 31.—Got no rations. Some new prisoners arrived from Grant's army.

Aug. 1.—Went across the creek to see if I knew any of the new prisoners. One of them was shot to-day for stepping on the dead line.

Aug. 2.—Went out to the doctor to get some medicine for E. Larcock, but the doctor said he had nothing for him.

Aug. 3.—Washed his clothes for him and fixed up my tent.

Aug. 4.—Did not get any rations. Went down to see my sick companion.

Aug. 5.—Drew rice and meal. The rebs brought in two prisoners who had attempted to escape.

Aug. 6.—Rained very hard. About three rods of stockade were washed down, and four prisoners got in the creek and swam out of prison. All the rebel guards were turned out to keep the "Yanks" in.

Aug. 7.—Drew rice and meal. Traded rice for salt.

Aug. 8.—Rebels brought in two of the prisoners who had escaped through the stockade break. Ball and chain for them.

Aug. 9.—Went across the creek to see G. Loomis. He was starving to death. Gave him a half pint of my meal.

Aug. 10.—Traded beans for tobacco. There was a prisoner shot to-day for trying to get a bone that lay on the dead line.

Aug. 11.—Very hard rain. No wood to cook with.

Aug. 12.—Did not get any rations. Helped to carry a prisoner who could not walk, out to the doctor's, to have him taken care of in the hospital, but they ordered us to bring him back to the stockade.

Aug. 13.—Drew meal and traded meal for wood.

Aug. 14.—We had a prayer-meeting in the evening this side of creek.

Aug. 15.—Washed my clothes. Some prisoners got out through a tunnel—one of them was shot when getting out.

Aug. 16.—Rebels came in and filled up the tunnel.

Aug. 17.—Drew rice and meal. Traded meal for pepper. A prisoner to-day went and lay down on the dead line for the guard to shoot him. Guard shot him through the head.

Aug. 18.—Went over to see Loomis. Coming back, saw a prisoner lying with his head in the mud, by the side of the creek, dead.

Aug. 19.—Traded meal for salt. Went down to the creek after water, and saw a prisoner picking up *beans that had been eaten once*, and eating them again.

August 20.—Drew half a pint of meal—half rations.

August 21.—Rebels brought in a prisoner who had escaped through a tunnel.

August 22.—Helped E. Larcock out to doctor's, but they would not give him any medicine or take him to hospital.

August 23.—Drew meal and salt. Cooked my companion's ration.

August 24.—Drew meal and molasses—four spoonfulls. Some new prisoners arrived.

August 25.—Traded meal for wood. A rebel catholic priest came into the stockade to see some of the catholics that were sick.

August 26.—Traded a pocket-book for some beans.

August 27.—Rebels put a prisoner in the stocks for talking saucily to a rebel officer. He died before they released him.

August 28.—Drew meal and bacon—the latter so rotten we could not carry it in our hands.

August 29.—Edward Larcock died this morning. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. We carried him out for burial.

August 30.—Took care of a sick comrade.

August 31.—James Denison died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate.

September 1.—Helped a comrade of mine out to doctor, and had to bring him back again.

September 2.—J. Loomis died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate for burial.

September 3.—Did not get any rations. Report to-day that Sherman is within thirty miles of us.

September 4.—Wirz shot one of the prisoners this morning. They were crowding up to the gate and hallowing for rations. The man did not get back quick enough to suit Wirz, so he shot him.

September 5.—Traded meal for wood to cook with.

September 6.—Charles Carvine died. He belonged to company M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. Carried him out to the gate.

September 7.—Rebels commenced taking prisoners out of stockade, to transfer them to another prison. Expected to be taken, but was not.

September 9.—Lorenzo Shaier, Co. M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. died to-day, 4 P. M. I was marched out of the stockade ten rods, and took the cars for Charleston. Report is that we are to be paroled at that place.

September 10.—Rode all day and night. Drew rations at night. Suffered very much for the want of water.

September 11.—Got to Charleston, at 12 midnight. Marched a quarter of a mile to a field, and lay there the rest of the night.

September 12.—At Charleston, Abner Rouse, Co. M, Fourteenth N. Y. H. A. died to-day. Guards moved us about a quarter of a mile further, to a race-course. Drew a small ration of hard tack and beef.

September 13.—Rebels began taking some of our sickest men out to the hospital, a short distance from camp, on a rise of ground.

September 14.—E. Warrener died at hospital. P. M., drew rations, and started for Florence.

September 15.—Traded some brass buttons to guards for tobacco. Reached Florence at dark. Lay in the cars all night.

September 16.—Went into camp in an open field. Rebels set a guard line and a picket line, and placed artillery round the camp, to keep the Yankees in.

September 17.—Went without rations. It was very hot, and a

man could get water only by falling in line and waiting for his turn to come, as the rebels would not let more than three or four go with the guard at a time.

September 18.—Drew beans and meal. Had neither wood nor water to cook with.

September 19.—Prisoners commenced digging a well. Traded a tobacco box for tobacco.

September 20.—Rebels let about half the prisoners out after wood. A good many ran away. After this they would not let us go out for wood any more.

September 21.—Traded needles to a rebel guard for potatoes.

September 22.—Drew beef and meal. Obligated to eat it raw, for want of wood to cook with.

September 23.—Three prisoners started to run the guard just at dark. One was shot—the other two got clear.

September 24.—Traded some brass buttons to a rebel guard for tobacco.

September 25.—Very hard rain all day. Camp all afloat. We could not have laid down without being drowned.

September 26.—Went without rations. A great number died to-day from hunger, cold and wet.

September 27.—Drew rations of beans, meal and wood.

September 28.—Sold a jack-knife for five dollars in Confederate money. Foraged that knife from a rebel guard, coming from Charleston.

September 29.—Bought five dollars worth of potatoes, and sold them out again for more than I gave.

September 30.—Did not get any rations, and could not get any potatoes all this day.

October 1.—Bought some tobacco of rebs, and drew rations.

October 2.—We moved this morning into the new stockade, about half a mile from where we were encamped.

October 3.—Built a tent out of brush and got wood.

October 4.—Drew rice and meal, and bought some potatoes of a rebel guard.

October 5.—Had to use the water out of the swamp in the stockade.

October 6.—Prisoners organized a police company.

October 7.—Very hard rain all day. Did not get any rations.

October 8.—Drew a pint of meal. A prisoner was shot to-day for getting on the dead-line.

October 9.—The prison commander, Barnett, ordered Sergeant Bush to have a prisoner (who was sick, and had drawn rations in two detachments the same day) tied up to a post and given thirty lashes. (Three days after the prisoner died.)

October 10.—Bought some potatoes, and commenced digging a well to get drinking water.

October 11.—Did not get any rations. Barnett came in and raided on our sutler stands, taking away everything we had.

October 12.—Got rations, and finished our well.

October 13.—Traded with guard—buttons for tobacco.

October 14.—Drew beef and meal. No salt.

October 15.—Barnett came into camp and kicked a sick prisoner for lying in his path.

October 16.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us, to see if any had escaped.

October 17.—Drew rations of meal and beans—and worms.

October 18.—It rains very hard, and is very cold. A good many prisoners have been frozen to death.

October 19.—Drew a pint of meal, and six spoonfulls of molasses.

October 20.—Traded molasses for tobacco, and made a spoon.

October 21.—Traded buttons for tobacco, and gave my companion half.

October 22.—New prisoners came in from Charleston.

October 23.—R. Flure came to stay with me. He was very sick.

October 24.—Rebels took out some prisoners to take the oath of allegiance.

October 25.—It rains very hard and is very cold. I can not look about without seeing prisoners dying of hunger and cold.

October 26.—New prisoners came in. One of them got shot for stepping on the dead-line.

October 27.—From to-day we go three days without rations, because the prisoners have a tunnel dug, and the rebels cannot find it, or get any one to tell where it is.

October 28.—Very cold and windy. Suffer very much from cold and hunger.

October 29.—Not much stir in camp—the prisoners nearly all lying down.

October 30.—At noon got a half pint of meal and six spoonfulls of beans.

October 31.—Rebels took us across creek to count us again.

November 1.—Went out after wood.

November 2.—Rained very hard. Did not get any rations.

November 3.—Barnett struck a prisoner over the head with a club for crowding up to the gate, and killed him.

November 4.—Traded with a guard—buttons for tobacco.

November 5.—Rebels tied a prisoner up to a post, and gave him twenty lashes.

November 6.—A very heavy frost last night.

November 7.—Got half pint of meal. No wood nor salt.

November 8.—Traded buttons for tobacco with a prisoner.

November 9.—Got molasses and meal. Traded molasses for salt, and dug roots out of swamp to cook with.

November 10.—Dug a hole in the ground, and put brush over it, to keep myself from freezing to death.

November 11.—Pitched our "tent," and drew wood.

November 12.—Built a chimney with mud for our "tent."

November 13.—Guard shot at a prisoner on the dead line, wounding him and killing another man.

November 14.—It rained very hard to-day, and washed our tent down.

November 15.—Very cold. Fixed our tent up.

November 16.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us. We got no rations.

November 17.—Drew half pint of meal, and wood for one day.

November 18.—George Ralph went to the hospital. It is now in the stockade.

November 19.—Drew rice and meal. Traded rice for salt.

November 20.—Rebels sent some of the prisoners, who had taken the oath, back into the stockade.

November 21.—Went up to hospital to see Ralph.

November 22.—Wind blowing very hard. Had no wood. Barnett threatens to shoot prisoners who ask for wood again.

November 23.—Very hard rain. No wood yet.

November 24.—Banked up our tent, and drew wood for two days.

November 25.—Traded buttons for salt. Drew half pint of meal.

November 26.—Rebels took men out on oath.

November 27.—Traded buttons for tobacco, and drew wood.

November 28.—Molasses, salt and meal.

November 29.—A prisoner shot for stepping on dead line.

November 30.—Rebels took out men on oath. Did not get rations to-day.

December 1.—Rained very hard. Drew half pint of meal.

December 2.—Very cold. No wood.

December 3.—Drew meal, molasses and wood.

December 4.—Went without rations. Prisoners are starving to death faster than usual.

December 5.—One thousand paroled and taken out of the stockade.

December 6.—Rebels took us across the creek to count us. Got no rations.

December 7.—Drew rice, meal and wood.

December 8.—Went up to hospital to see G. Ralph. He was just dying. Stayed with him until he was dead. In the afternoon a thousand more prisoners, and I am one. We are out of the stockade and in the fields.

December 9.—Drew rations of meal, and started for Charleston. Had to eat meal raw.

December 10.—Got on transports in Charleston harbor. When there, we appeared like children. Started for Annapolis.

My weight before being taken prisoner was one hundred and forty-two pounds. When I arrived at Annapolis my weight was fifty-five pounds. I have not recovered my health yet, and it is not probable that I ever shall. The above is my diary—a copy of just what was noted down while passing through rebel imprisonment.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

EXTRACTS

FROM PERSONAL ACCOUNTS BY PRISONERS OF WAR.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

The following narrative by Sergt. T. W. Remsen, (48th N. Y. V.), presents a graphic picture of prison life at Libby and at Belle Isle, and Salisbury, during the closing months of the rebellion.

"I have come to the conclusion to write my prison-life out in my own way and style. To give the full particulars of every little incident (and yet a great many are worthy of notice,) would take a deal of time; therefore, I will only include those which are most particularly worthy, and ought to be memorialized for posterity. And I will venture, that thousands of our prisoners who withstood the hardships of those limbos on earth, will echo the same tale.

"After I was made prisoner, with about 250 others of the Tenth corps, the rebels took us to the head-quarters of Gen. Fields, who commanded a division in Longstreet's corps. Here they formed a solid square of us, and posted a heavy guard around us for the night. Next morning, about ten o'clock, they marched us out in line, making us leave our knapsacks and what few keepsakes we had with us. They counted us at the same time, and an officer with the rank of First Lieutenant, took down our names, regiment, division and corps. A great many of our boys thought they wanted to ascertain the strength of our army, and so gave them a false report. While they were doing this, a company of cavalry came along (I should judge about sixty in all, said to belong to Hampton's legion.) These halted, and "went through" all our knapsacks; being careful to take every blanket, with combs, knives, caps, and what little clothing we had. We protested against this, but the officer over us, who was a Captain, said that as we were going to prison, we would not need anything, and that the cavalrymen were a provest-guard and he had no right to say anything to them.

"That was the last of my sleeping under a blanket for six months and twenty days, or under any other garment, but I was not the only one.

"A negro, from Gen. Birney's brigade, was captured with us.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., he was taken out by a file of men into a cornfield near by, and shot. They took him into the cornfield, that we might not see the deed, but we heard the reports of their rifles and never saw the negro afterwards. One of my comrades, who, after this, was in prison with me, said that a rebel told him the negro was shot—not by any order from the officers, but because they could do as they pleased with him. At 12 M. we started for Richmond, and the heat became so intense, that a great many of our boys dropped along the road. I cannot say what became of them afterward, for I never had an opportunity to know. The guards would not allow us to have a swallow of water until we got to Richmond—a distance of seven miles. On arriving in town, they marched us through several of the principal streets, to exhibit us, I suppose, and we were called a great many hard names before we got to Libby, both by women and men. When we reached Libby, Dick Turner came out, and said to the officer who had charge of us—"You've got some more fresh fish for me!" Turner then took charge of us, and marched us into the lower room of Libby, in single file, and made us all stand up around the room. Then a rebel officer of the rank of First Lieutenant, marched in with two platoons of guards. Turner then ordered every one of us to strip—to take off our clothes, except shirts, and said that if any of us had any money about us, we must give it up, with the exception of Confederate money, and that when we should be paroled or exchanged, the money would be refunded; but that all who did not step up and give their money in, would have all confiscated when found. Very few handed their money in. All who had funds and suspected how they would be served, had secreted their money inside their buttons; but I saw the guards take four hundred and fifty dollars from one man, and a great deal from others. They even opened our mouths, and it never made any difference to those who handed in their money, from those who were found with it on their persons. I never saw one, or heard tell of one who ever got his money back.

"The next day at 11 o'clock A. M. we got our first meal in prison, making 48 hours from the time we were captured, that we did not get a mouthful. That day, the 18th of August, 1864, they captured some more of Gen. Birney's negroes, and brought one up to our room, and made him order us around; this suited us, and Turner after made the remark, that as we fought with "niggers," we were not too good to have one over us. A great many high

officials came to visit us daily in Libby, and I often heard them make the expression, intended for us to hear, that we were the lowest set of vagabonds on earth, as much as to say anything was good enough for us.

"Five days in Libby—two days without water, and they removed us to Belle Isle. For three days there we slept on the bare ground, nothing over or under us. Lieutenant Bossue commanded the prisoners on the island, with a sergeant, whose name I have forgotten, but who appeared to have more authority than the Lieutenant, as I have seen him knock men down in front of that officer, who said not the first word. Three weeks on Belle Isle, and our number of prisoners increased from one to six thousand. The wells in this "bull-pen" were all stagnated, and we requested the commanding officer to let us have shovels, that we might clean them out, but they were not granted, lest the boys might secrete some of the tools and dig out. Faithfully we worked day and night at those wells, with what few old cups and plates we had, to get good water, but we never succeeded during the three months I was there. So many prisoners at a time were allowed to go to the river for water and to the sink, for they were both together, and you wanted to shut both eyes to drink and dip at the same time.

"Our rations on Belle Isle consisted, very regularly, of a half pint of dirty bean soup, three mouthfuls of bacon or fresh beef, and a pound of corn bread, sometimes wheat, the latter generally sour. This we got usually all at once, about 3 o'clock P. M. Seven hundred men never got shelter while on the island, a period of from four to six weeks. One half of our tents did not turn the rain—the other half were very good. We always lay so close at night that it was almost impossible to turn over without getting up. The ground became so full of body vermin that, on a clear, sunshiny day you could pick them off the ground like small ants. We remained in this condition until the 4th of October, when, on account of our forces having captured Forts Harrison and Gilmore, the rebels thought that Yankees were getting a little too close to Richmond, and they commenced transferring us to Salisbury. I was in the first "batch" that went, consisting of 1,000. They put us in freight cars, and every car was from three to six inches deep with manure. One hundred were crowded on a car. Those who could not get inside were compelled to ride on top, and were stowed so close that it was impossible to lie down in any shape.

The cars moved very slowly, and we suffered in this way eighteen hours before we arrived at Danville, not being allowed to get off for anything. At Danville we were transferred to other cars, no better than the first, and were twelve hours in going from Danville to Greensboro, a distance of sixty miles, getting nothing to eat or drink. In fact, one pound of corn bread was all that some of us had received before starting, and some got nothing at all. At Greensboro we were removed from the cars, and camped for the night on a sort of green. We were not allowed a chip of wood to burn, and the ground was so wet that many of the boys were obliged to take off their shirts and wring them in the morning. At this place we became so hungry that some citizens took pity on us and told the post quartermaster to give us four crackers apiece, at their own expense. The names of these citizens I could not learn. Our guards then put us on wood cars, which were somewhat better to ride upon, and after another twenty-four hours' journey we arrived at Salisbury. The rain was pouring in torrents as we were marched into that dreadful slaughter pen.

"Six weeks, and long ones they were, we remained in this place before we got a shelter. During this period all the prisoners at Belle Isle were brought here, with others captured, making over 10,000 in all. Now came the "tug of war." We had no place to rest on but the bare ground, and winter had fairly set in. We were thinly clad, and about every third day, on the average, we received rice soup, and that oftentimes cold, it took so long to deal it out, and but half of our boys had tin or wooden cups, constructed by themselves, and so one half were obliged to wait until the other half were done. We received one A tent and one Sibley tent for every one hundred men, after being there six weeks, and half of us had to sleep under the canopy of the stars alone. As we saw no prospect of more tents, we went to burrowing in the ground, with no utensil to dig with but a piece of iron or stick found in the pen. But these underground beds only added another invention for death. The boys in them took severe colds, and died sooner than their comrades above ground.

"About the middle of December the chronic diarrhoea was raging in full. Some had it so severely that they were unable to get to the sinks, and the consequence was that the whole camp ground became a sink. Then would I have given my right arm for a place as good as my father's hog-pen. To step amiss of the corruption

or filth in the night was impossible. According to my diary, 57 was the highest number of deaths in one day, and this was after a severe rain storm. I used to go down to the dead house every morning, when able, and took down in my book the number of corpses. When too sick to go myself, I always got reliable news from some of my comrades.

"On the 20th of December 900 of us were removed to Columbia, S. C., our room being filled with fresh victims. It was the intention to take us to Andersonville, but something was the matter with the Augusta railroad, and so we were detained at Columbia about four weeks, until it began to get dangerous about that place on account of General Sherman's movements. We were then conveyed on the cars to Brackville, S. C., and thence marched to Monk's Corner, on the Northeastern railroad, a distance of sixty miles. From this point we were carried on cars to Cheraw, S. C., and thence marched to Fayetteville, N. C. I may state that we stopped at Cheraw three days, and on the last day heard the booming of cannon, for Sherman was in our rear. This put a new spirit in us, and we devoured raw corn meal much better. As we crossed the Pe Dee river, after this, some of our boys escaped and crossed back again. Two of them were caught and shot. When we reached Fayetteville we were separated, half being taken on the cars to a place called Egypt, and two hundred, myself among them, being started for Raleigh, N. C.

"When seven miles out that night, our guards camped us in a thick pine forest. We had marched hard all day, and the guard (about 12 o'clock, midnight, I should judge) got asleep. Then I resolved to make my escape, and arousing two of my confidential fellow sufferers, I made known my object, and they agreed to run the risk and share my fate. We crawled on our hands and knees for five hundred yards before we dared to rise. We then marched the reverse of the way we had been going, and as fast as our strength would let us; but we had not progressed more than two hours before our strength failed us, and we lay down in a swamp all the next day.

"Three nights we traveled in this way, lying in the swamps in the day time. We had nothing to eat until the fourth night, when we heard cannonading within half a mile of us. About ten o'clock that night we succeeded in getting through the rebel lines, and so cautious were we that we got through the picket line of the Seventeenth U. S. army corps, and aroused up three men who were

sleeping away from their command, informing them who we were. They were surprised to think that we had got through the picket line, but no more so than we were.

"In the morning a cavalryman took us to General Howard's headquarters, and Colonel Wilson, the provost-marshal, told us to travel with headquarters until he could send us north; and we did so, having good times. When the army arrived at Goldsboro, we were sent to Morehead City, and thence to Annapolis, where, for the first time in seven months, we got washed up and in a suit of blue once more.

"I will say, in conclusion, that I was discharged by order of the Secretary of War discharging all prisoners of war. I was a veteran soldier, was promoted for meritorious deeds at Coal Harbor, and had I been with my regiment on escaping from prison, would have been commissioned. But I was not allowed to go to Raleigh, where the regiment then was. When taken prisoner, I lost my first discharge, which had inscribed on it two-thirds of the battles in which I had participated, approved by General Gilmore and the commanders of my regiment and company; and I would ask if I could get or procure a duplicate of the same, for I thought more of that than four months' pay. George Sullivan and Romanus Lake were the two who escaped with me."

The following is the narrative of Byron P. Humphrey:

"There are thousands who can tell or write their history of prison life better than I; but I will give you a few lines. I was captured on the Wilson raid and taken to Petersburg, where, with my comrades, I was confined in a tobacco warehouse—fourth story. Grant was shelling the city every day, and tore every building around our prison, and killed citizens and soldiers in the streets, but not a shell ever struck our prison. We were then taken to Richmond, walking two miles before we could take the cars, as Grant had range of the depot. The citizens of Richmond hooted at us and insulted us, crying 'Shoot the ——— raiders! never keep them as prisoners!' Our rations in Libby were better than in any prison afterwards, except Savannah, Ga. From Richmond we went to Georgia, by way of Danville, Va., Greensboro' and Charlotte, N. C., and Columbia, S. C. We were one week going, and never got out of the cars, but once (at Danville) until we reached Andersonville—the 21st day of July. Many of our boys were so stiff they could not walk; and one man had his leg

broken by letting it hang out of the cars, and striking a cattle guard.

"Capt. Wirz counted us off and marched us to the stockade. He knocked several down for not keeping up, and struck the boy who had his leg broken with the hilt of his pistol, stretching him senseless. I had a blanket, and was well off for clothes. I waited twelve hours for a man to die, so I could get his place to pitch my blanket upon for a tent. There were between 30,000 and 35,000 men then in the prison yard. The second day after my arrival we hung six of our own men. They called them 'raiders.' They were big and strong, and would knock the sick ones down and rob them of everything. At night you could hear men yelling murder, and crying for pity. No one dared to help them. So the boys formed themselves into a police force, tried twenty or thirty of the raiders, and hung six. One broke his rope and ran the length of the stockade, but was caught again and hanged with the rest. After that we had pretty good order, and a police force on duty day and night. When on duty they drew double rations.

"Men lay around, naked and insane, too weak to walk. They would creep down into the run and die there. I have seen one hundred and thirty bodies carried out in a day. It was a business for some to watch when men died, to get their clothes and the body to carry out, so as to bring back some wood.

"When they began to remove the prisoners, some were sent to Savannah and some to Charleston. I was taken to Savannah, and remained at that place until Sherman got pretty near, when we were run down the Atlantic and Gulf railroad to Blackshire station, the coldest night we had in the winter, and on flat cars. Several died. They gave us only a pint of raw shelled corn in thirty-six hours. We then went to Thomasville; then marched across the country to Albany, Ga.; then back to Andersonville. Wirz stamped, and swore he would shoot us for coming back again. On the march they gave us only two hard crackers and a quarter pound of bacon a day—sometimes no meat at all. The guard abused us, making us wade through water and mud when we might have kept dry. When a man dropped, they would stick him with their bayonets and kick him, until convinced that he could walk no further, and then cram him into a wagon. When we left Savannah we were taken first to Millen. The prison there was larger than the Andersonville pen, and more pleasant, with

trees and shrubbery and a nice stream of water. There were not more than five thousand of us there, and we had plenty of wood. In other respects our treatment was the same as at Andersonville, only a doctor never came in, except to examine the worst cases for exchange. The boys used to bribe this doctor by giving him money to put their names down as bad cases; so most all who went from Millen bought their way out. We left that place at twelve o'clock at night, being taken rather by surprise, and in a great hurry—Kilpatrick being within ten hours march of us. We were taken to Savannah; thence down to Thomasville; thence across the country to Albany, sixty miles, and then to Andersonville, where we remained all winter, living in the best way we could. Our rations were a pint of meal, corn and cob, a half pint of peas, and an ounce or two of bacon or salt beef, with sometimes a spoonful of molasses. A month before we left Andersonville the rebels commenced putting up sheds; and on the coldest days they would come in to recruit for their army. They took out two or three hundred men as recruits. I can not blame the poor fellows for going; they would have died, perhaps, and went to save their lives, that is all. We were paroled, and started for Florida, but when we got to Thomasville we were turned and marched back again to Andersonville. Some one countermanded the order, and we had marched one hundred and thirty miles for nothing. We stayed at Andersonville three weeks longer, and then we were run up to Macon, Ga., but never got off the cars. Then we were brought to Andersonville once more; then down to Thomasville again; thence to Florida, to Baldwin, where they turned us loose, to make our way to our own lines at Jacksonville, twenty-two miles distant. Many of the poor boys could not walk, but started to creep along. Our ambulances went out and brought these in. No tongue can tell the sufferings or relate all the incidents of Andersonville. You must have been there to realize the thing at all."

John Avery, One hundred and forty-sixth regiment, N. Y. V., was confined at Castle Thunder, Andersonville, Millen, Blackshire, and Thomasville. "The camp at Blackshire was composed of pine boughs, nearly dry. The evening before we were moved from this place, we received orders to prepare for the march. During the night, some forty or fifty of the prisoners dug holes under their camping places, secreted themselves in these, and pulled the boughs over, or were covered in that manner by their

comrades, in the hope of making an escape. At morning the rebel officers discovered the plan, and at once set fire to the brush, burning the whole camp. Very few of the buried prisoners escaped without being badly burned, and some must have died of their injuries. At Andersonville, I saw a soldier cross the dead line purposely to be shot, because he preferred to die rather than endure the miseries of prison life. He was shot dead. Another soldier, known to be insane, went over the line and was killed. During the summer, the number shot (killed and wounded) averaged four a day. We were often deprived of rations for forty-eight hours, as a punishment. I have been five days on a march, without receiving a morsel to eat. On the 4th of July, all prisoners were refused rations."

Major Henry Minor of the First Ira Harris Guards (5th N. Y. Cavalry), was captured while on a raid under General Wilson, in June, 1864. After the usual search and robbery, comprising a forced exchange of good clothing for rags, he was taken with his comrades to Weldon, N. C., thence to Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte, in the same State, and to Columbia, S. C. (where they were abused by rebel officers and "ladies,") and finally to Andersonville, Ga. In September, between fifteen and eighteen thousand of the Andersonville prisoners were transferred to Florence, S. C., and in that stockade Mr. Minor experienced as he tells us, "all the horrors of prison life." "We were stripped," he says, "of most of our clothing; the cold winter came on, and we almost perished with hunger and cold. The commander of this prison was a very humane man, but he was not there much of the time; so the command devolved on Lieutenant Barrett, who was more cruel and hard-hearted than any one of all the prison commanders." Mr. Minor was released in March, 1865, and "by this time," he says, "I had become so reduced in strength that I could but just arise from the ground. My strength and senses went together, so that *I did not know when I was exchanged*, and when I came to myself again, I was at Annapolis, Md."

John H. Crotty, Eighty-fifth New York Vols., was confined at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence. "When a comrade died, we carried him up to the gate. The rebels corded the bodies in a wagon as you would cordon wood, carried them to the ditches and cast them in, throwing a little dirt over. After a rain you could see the arms and legs of our boys sticking out of the ground. When in Florence prison, on one occasion I had nothing to eat for three

days, I went up to the gate and asked Col. Iverson (of the 45th Georgia regiment) who commanded the post, "for God's sake, to give me something to eat, as I was starving to death." He replied, you Yankee son of a ——! do you talk about starving to death? Just look at the fresh meat there!" And he pointed to about forty dead prisoners, lying near, waiting to be carried out for burial. This same commandant, came into the stockade about the 1st of December, and said—"there will not be a —— ration dealt out until 1,000 men take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy!" We had nothing to eat for three days and a half after that, and then only a pint of corn meal each, ground cob and all. The guards at Andersonville, would throw corn bread into the stockade, outside the dead line, to entice poor starving prisoners to reach over for it, so that they (the guards) might get a shot at them. It was boasted that they thus obtained a thirty days furlough home. Col. Iverson, at Florence, once said to me—"How much do you weigh when you are well?" I told him "190 pounds." He said—"If you will take the oath, I will give you good medical care (I had the scurvy) and a suit of clothes, and you shall have three pounds of bacon, and a peck of corn meal over and above your rations." I told him "corn meal can't buy me."

Charles Victor Cowley, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V., was confined at Libby prison. He says: "After three days' hard marching we were driven into Libby prison, like a lot of cattle rather than human beings. There were so many of us on one floor that we could not all lie down at a time, unless we doubled up like swine. I was in Libby prison ten days, and thank God my stay was so short. One word about our prison keeper, Major Turner. I remember him well. He came into the prison on the morning we were to be paroled, and shouted: 'Fall in here you —— of —— and get ready for Yankee land. We have fed such vermin of —— long enough! I will march you cursed Yanks to City Point by daylight, or have a shooting match!' We started about 4 o'clock P. M. to march thirty-two miles, with nothing to eat, some lame, and others maimed in various ways."

James O. Adams, Seventy-sixth N. Y. V., was confined at Andersonville, Savannah and Millen: "I arrived at Andersonville on the 26th of May, 1864. At that time there were but ten or twelve thousand there, but in July and August following our number was swelled to upward of 35,000, being packed as closely as could be.

Captain Wirz being asked to enlarge the prison, replied that 'the ——— Yankees might do it or die, for he would not.' Lieutenant Davis, next in command to Wirz, was accustomed to come into the stockade, brandishing his revolver, knocking the helpless around, and swearing he would like to shoot every ——— Yank.' In August and September the mortality was greatest among us—the prisoners dying by hundreds daily, while the living were reduced to skeletons, and made insane, idiotic or blind. Exposed to the scorching sun by day, and obliged to endure the chilly and often stormy nights quite naked, and without the least shelter, our sufferings were more than language can express. At Millen I became so reduced with scurvy, that I was taken to the hospital. In hospital we had a little better fare, but no medicines, and the surgeon in charge (Dr. Hamilton) declared that he could get none. He was a kind and generous man, and did all in his power to relieve the suffering."

Benjamin B. Tewksbury, Third N. Y. Cav., was confined at Richmond and Andersonville: "On the 3d. of July, 1864, Davis came down, with his body guard, to question the prisoners. He then remarked that the 4th of July was set apart for fasting and prayer, and consequently the prisoners would have nothing to eat. This we found true, getting no rations until the 5th, and then about half a pound of corn meal ground with the cob, a spoonful of bean soup, and two ounces of wormy bacon. This continued to be our daily fare until the 17th of October, when we were transferred to the "bull-pen" at Andersonville, Ga. Here I experienced the cruelty of Wirz, being once nearly starved to death under him, getting nothing to eat for five days. I was compelled to pick up old bones and burn them for food, and catching a small mouse, was glad to eat it to keep me from famishing. At Andersonville I saw prisoners shot by the guards, and by Wirz, and saw hounds sent after escaped prisoners. A usual day's ration was a pint of meal or rice. In October I was taken to Charleston race course, and kept there till we all like to have starved on four spoonfuls, two of flour, one of salt, and four of sorghum. From this place I was taken to Florence stockade. As a general description of our treatment, I may say that we were whipped, placed in stocks, starved, shot, and outraged every way. I have seen men fall back from the stocks to the ground from weakness. Out of seventeen of my own company, fellow prisoners, only one lived to come back. At the time of my capture I weighed 190 pounds, and when

weighed at Annapolis, after being paroled, I weighed just 92 pounds, clothes and all. In prison we were destitute of everything. I had no cover but an old pair of trousers for five months. The way we got most of our fuel was by volunteering to help cut with the dead, and being then permitted to bring in a stick of wood. The bodies were piled in a wagon, thirty or more, all stark naked, and thrown into a long trench, fifty to a hundred in a pile. The mode of burial was the same at Andersonville and Florence. One day I ventured to ask the keeper if he would give me a small piece of sweet potato, and he at once cursed and kicked me. I could not speak loud for three weeks, and nearly died. I thought it a hard world to live in; and now I am left good for nothing all my life. Hundreds can say the same. I lost \$148 in greenbacks, all by a \$5 Oswego bill; and the rebels took all my clothing, leaving me to suffer as above. But I was not alone—only one of hundreds.”

Dexter J. Maltby, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V., was three days in Libby, seven weeks at Belle Isle, and five months at Salisbury, N. C.: “On our way from prison to Yankee land, or “God’s country,” as the boys called it, we almost imagined we had been delivered from Hades. The fiends who guarded us; the more hateful officers who gave the cruel, brutal orders; the close, sickening imprisonment; the poisoned, miasmatic air; the horrible stench; exposure to cold, clad in rags, and covered with vermin, tormenting us awake and asleep; harrassed by pinching starvation; surrounded by wrecked and blighted humanity; with disease more loathsome than suppurating cancers; death, in grim and horrible form, ever staring us in the face; and, to make all worse, expectations of a long captivity; no friendly, cheering news; no welcome sound of mirth; nothing to break the unendurable monotony; nothing ever heard from friends far away; only the still, small voice of a kind and merciful God, bidding us look to Him in those dark hours—for He, and He alone, could comfort us in that drear, *living death*. * * * The worst I forbear, for it is too awful. It would shock the tender ears of those unacquainted with prison life. It dims the pages of history. * * * My health was nearly ruined when I reached our lines, and I have been prostrated all summer.”

Lieutenant Charles P. Cramer, Twenty-first N. Y. Cav., was confined at Columbia, S. C., and at Asylum prison, two miles from Columbia; also at Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Charlotte, Salisbury, Greenboro and Goldsboro, N. C. Since his release he has

published a sheet of graphic pencilings, illustrating the prisons and prison life. Lieutenant Cramer marched from Snicker's Gap to Staunton, Va., a distance of 200 miles, barefoot half of the way. He gives the following account of the murder of a New York officer in prison by the rebel guard: "I will make a statement in regard to the shooting of Lieutenant Turbayne. On the morning of the 1st of December, 1864, at Camp Sorghum, about 10 o'clock, the camp was startled by the report of a musket-shot. The news soon spread through camp that Lieutenant Turbayne, Sixty-sixth N. Y. V., had been shot—murdered by the guard, a Mr. Williams, of Nebury Court House, S. C. Turbayne was walking along a path that ran by the corner of a hut, near the dead line, *but inside of it*. Along this path the prisoners had walked hundreds of times without fear, for it was on our own ground. As Turbayne came along, this guard brought his piece to his shoulder, halted him, and ordered him back. He turned to go; and had walked a step or two when the villain shot him through the back, the ball passing through his lungs. He staggered a few steps, fell, and died within a few minutes. *Not only did Major Griswold refuse to investigate the matter, but, after the murderer had been released by the officer of the day, he sent him back on duty that afternoon, on the front line, and also into camp the next morning, surrounded by a body guard, for fear the officers would do violence to him—an insult of the blackest dye.* Major Griswold was the commanding officer of the prison."

George H. Casler, One Hundred and Twenty-second N. Y. V., was confined at Andersonville and Florence. He was marched from the battle-field of the Wilderness to Orange Court House, about twenty-six miles. He says: "The day being very warm I was sun-struck on the road, and was harshly abused by the guard. The officer in charge ordered the man to stab me with his bayonet, which he would not do, but kicked and pounded me with his gun, until, finding all efforts to start me fruitless, he watched me until I became conscious, and then made me resume my journey as best I could. * * * Our rations at Andersonville consisted of one pint of meal, with a little meat, sometimes bread made of oat meal. At Florence we received the pint of meal, with once in a while a little sorghum. The meat rations were entirely stopped by order of General Winder. We had no medical attendance, except such as our own men furnished, by steeping roots, &c. I lived, while in prison, with no shelter but such as one blanket for four men

could give. During the winter a great many prisoners had their feet frozen, owing to the scarcity of wood and the destitution of shoes. Colonel Iverson, commandant of the prison at Florence, said that we were treated better than we deserved, and that he wished we would all die. He made his threats of starving us, so that we would be obliged to take the oath. * * * My health grew very poor, from lack of food. I got so weak that I could not get up without help. * * * The treatment of our dead was inhuman in the extreme. Bodies were left exposed to the sun for twenty-four hours, and then loaded, one on top of another, as many as a wagon would hold; all this done by negroes. * * * At Andersonville men were shot while in their tents asleep. Many were killed while getting water. Some would chance to reach their cup a little too high up the stream, when the guard would fire into the crowd. They (the rebs) told us they got a furlough for shooting Yankees. Men were shot at Florence for speaking to the guard. If complaint were made, 'Tis good enough for you! I wish every — one of you was dead!' would be the reply. Lieutenant Barrett, a red-headed villain, had charge of the inside of that prison. He would kick and pound sick men for no cause; many times using his revolver because they could not move fast enough. A dungeon was made in one corner of the stockade at Florence, for the purpose of keeping men who had been guilty of the crime of attempting to escape. Many came out of this den with their feet frozen. Bread and water constituted the fare. Sergeant Bush was another character, who robbed our men of money at Florence. He would tie them up by the thumbs until they told where their money was. This Bush belonged to the Thirty-fifth Georgia regiment."

Watkin M. Williams, late sergeant of company D, Ninety-fourth N. Y. V., was captured on the skirmish line of the Weldon railroad, Va., on the 19th of August, 1864. He was in Libby prison four days, at Belle Isle six weeks, and at Salisbury four months and four days. "When captured," he says, "I was robbed of everything, including blanket and shirt. I drew no rations from Friday until Monday afternoon." Mr. Williams was at Salisbury on the 26th November, 1864, when an attempt was made to break prison. "We were fired upon," he says, "by artillery and musketry. On account of the plan not being clearly understood, it failed; with 90 prisoners killed and wounded. The wounded (with but few exceptions) died of gangrene." In regard

to the treatment of prisoners at Salisbury, Mr. Williams says, "he had no medicines, but liquorice water for coughs, and white oak bark used for all complaints. Between the 8th of October and the 22d of February, over 5,000 died out of 10,000. No correct account was kept of the deaths, but this is the least calculation. Over 300 remained behind when I left the prison, I being one of the least able to go. The 300 were not able to move. Our hospitals were small workshops, with not even straw for bedding. Patients were all on the bare floor. When the dead were carried out, they were stripped, piled into wagons, and buried without coffins. At first the rebels had three coffins in which they carried out the dead, to make us believe that they were all buried in coffins, but our suspicions being aroused, we marked the coffins, and saw them return; wherefore, we told the authorities they need no longer make pretensions of decent burial. The water in the prison was unfit to drink. All we had we obtained from wells dug by ourselves, there being no stream within a mile of us. We dipped it with cups, and were obliged to let it settle before it could be used. During six months we were without shelter. At length tents were served—two for one hundred men. They could accommodate about thirty. We were obliged to burrow under ground. Four of my regiment, attempting to escape in the proposed outbreak from Salisbury prison, were killed by the guards. One hundred and thirty-three of my regiment were imprisoned with me."

Major R. J. Myers, One hundred and eleventh N. Y. V., who was taken prisoner, at the surrender of Col. Miles of some 11,000 troops, with his post of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, and kept on parole until December of the same year, was subsequently captured a second time, while making a charge upon the enemy at the battle of the Southside railroad, April 29, 1864. He says, "The enemy treated us very unlike prisoners of war. One man of my command, lay wounded in their hands, and because he refused to give up all his pocket trinkets, they cut his throat three times with a pocket knife, and left him to die. He was afterwards retaken by the First division Second army corps, and was sent to Hospital, where he survived three days. His name was Albert McCouley, of New York State.

Mr. Wm. J. Yates, company A, Eighth New York Cavalry, was captured on the 13th of October, 1863—was confined in different Maryland prisons, taken thence to Belle Isle, and subsequently

conveyed to Andersonville. He attempted escape five times, and in one attempt made his way nearly to Atlanta, when he was retaken and placed in the chain-gang. In September, having been sent to Savannah, he made a sixth effort for freedom, and remained secreted in the city until the arrival of Gen. Sherman's army. Mr. L. Robider, of Savannah, secreted two escaped prisoners for a long period, and a Mr. Thomas assisted them generously. Mr. Yates says—"Our fare was always hard, coarse and scanty, and our treatment brutal. One exception I may mention. Mr. L. Solomons, a government contractor in the rebel service, was accustomed to visit the stockade at Savannah, and to prisoners who were destitute of shelter, he distributed lumber for building, to protect them from the storm. He gave to various prisoners, to the amount of several thousand feet. This was the only sign of humanity I ever saw in a rebel official. The colored people, however, were always kind, and did everything in their power to assist us, as did some few foreigners in Savannah. I have witnessed a great deal of suffering. Enough, perhaps, has been related, but I would say, the half has never been told, nor can it be. I would excuse no man of exaggeration, let his story be what it may."

Mr. William J. Aumock, Co. K, Seventy-sixth N. Y. Vols., was captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5th, 1864. He says: "We were taken to Orange Court-House, and left lying on the ground all night, without food. In the morning they stripped us of tents, blankets, knives, etc., and then marched us to Gordonville, where we were kept three days, under the hot sun, without shelter, and with nothing to eat beyond a little that some had in their haversacks when captured. Then stowing us in the cattle cars, eighty to a car, they took us to Lynchburg, and confined us there a week, with but little to eat. Thence we were taken to Danville, and kept another week there. Our boys were shot at by guards several times for approaching a window. One prisoner was knocked down with the butt of a gun. Some of us fell sick, as the building in which we were shut up had been infected by small pox all winter. From this place we were conveyed to Andersonville. There I found our boys dying at the rate of eighty to one hundred per diem. I had been in the stockade only about ten minutes, when I came within a hair's breadth of losing my life! I had gone to the brook, dipped up a cup of water, and was about to drink, when one of our boys sung out that the guard was going to shoot me. I just got back in time to

save my life. I afterwards saw a good many shot in the same place. One of my comrades was shot through the face; another through the hand. What I suffered in that Andersonville prison is more than pen can write. I crawled around there four or five weeks—could not walk a step. On the second of November I was transferred from Andersonville to Millen, and there stayed three weeks, till paroled, with ten thousand of the worst cases, to be sent to the Federal lines. I presume one-third of our number died on the march. On the 20th of November I was started for Annapolis hospital. I have not yet regained my health, and I do not think I ever shall."

E. D. Francois, Ninetieth N. Y. V., was taken prisoner at Bayou Tours, La., on the 19th of January, 1864. He relates his experience in Louisiana and Texas prisons:

"We marched the first day from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., till 12 o'clock at night, through the swamps, crossing Bayou Chessarris. The next day we marched from 7 A. M., until 2 P. M., when we reached a small creek, where the rebels had a boat concealed. We all got into this small craft, but when a half mile down we could get no further, on account of low water. So we had to land and carry the boat about three miles, to Grand Lake. There we rested about four hours, and took the boat again. A little way out we met a negro in a row boat, and the rebels stopped him and took him for a pilot. This negro took us over Grand Lake to Lake Pelourde, and through Bayou Magazin to a big lake near Brashear City. We staid one night at a civilian's house, and started next morning through Grand Lake, our voyage taking two days and a half more, when we got into some other bayous and small lakes, and finally reached Vermillion Bayou, where we landed pretty near night-fall. We stopped at the house of a doctor, who treated us well. The sergeant who had captured us sent a dispatch from this place to Colonel Vincent of the Second Louisiana cavalry, at Vermillionville, and he sent down some horses for us. We were taken next day to Col. Vincent, who asked us questions, but got no information. The sergeant was then ordered to take charge of us, and we were taken to Gov. Mouton's plantation, where we remained for three days, and were then started for Alexandria. The first day we made St. Martinsville, and camped until morning; next day reached Opelousas, and on the third day went through Big Cane to Bayou Bœuff. Marching ten miles from this

place, we stopped in front of a house, and were presented to Brig. Gen. Shepard, of the C. S. A., just home on furlough from the Potomac. After a little talk of no account, we went on the tramp again until night, and on the fifth day of march arrived at Cheneyville, where we bivouacked. Next day we stopped at Governor Moore's plantation to breakfast, and reached Alexandria about one o'clock, P. M. We were taken to the court-house. A sergeant of the Eighteenth Louisiana regiment here called me a 'Yankee son of a ——,' and I called him a 'rebel son of a ——,' for which he got me bucked and gagged for two hours, which I didn't mind. Another time Lieut. Buckbee, of the C. S. A., came to converse about the war, and I told him what I thought about it. He ordered me to shut up. My reply was, if he did not want to hear me, he had no business to ask me any questions. He told me if I did not shut up he would buck and gag me. I told him he might buck and gag and be ——. Then he ordered me to be bucked and gagged for twenty-four hours, but that did not stop me from expressing my opinion. I stayed in Alexandria until the capture of Fort De Russey, on the Red river, when the rebels placed us on board a steamboat, and we went to Natchitoches, where we remained two days. We were then put on the steamboat *Countess* and carried to Shreveport, La., to a prison camp. After being there three days I attempted to escape with ten comrades. Traveling by night and resting by day, we made about eighty miles down the river, when one day a troop of cavalry passed us, and shortly afterwards three cavalry men with hounds. The hounds smelt us out, and began to bark, so we had to come out of our hiding place, and were taken back to Shreveport.

"But we did not remain long in Louisiana. Next day orders came from Col. Harrison, commanding prison post, to get us ready for the road, and we soon found ourselves on the way to Tyler, Texas. On this march, the third day out, one of the prisoners got under a bridge trying to escape, but one of the rebels discovered him, and, as he came out, struck him with the butt of his musket on the top of the head, almost killing him. On the fourth day out a young man named Archie, belonging to the gunboat *Clifton*, was so tired he could not walk, so lay down. One of the rebel lieutenants came up and asked him what was the matter, and Archie told him. The officer said, 'I'll make you walk!' Then he took a rope from his saddle and tied it around the young

man's body, and dragged him until he fell exhausted. They then put him in the wagon. When we came to Tyler we were put in a stockade about four acres square, where we met a good many officers belonging to different regiments and gunboats. In this prison I remained until about the middle of July, 1864, when I was paroled for exchange. During four months I wore nothing but a pair of pants and an old straw hat.

REPORT
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NAVAL DIVISION
OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD.

NEW YORK CITY, *February 1st, 1866*

Colonel—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, from its establishment to this date,—a period of about eight months :

Chapter 598 of the Laws of 1865, approved by His Excellency the Governor April 28th, granted an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars “to preserve a record of the part taken by seamen from this State in the naval service since the beginning of the war.” This very properly came under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Military Record, and on the 22d of May, 1865, I had the honor to receive from you the appointment of “Superintendent of the Naval Division.”

It requires little or no argument to show how eminently proper was this action of the State, and how great was the need of it. The deeds of our gallant navy have never been properly appreciated, particularly during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and in the meed of praise now awarded to our noble defenders, the navy is frequently lost sight of.

This involuntary partiality in favor of the army, and military events and heroes, and neglect of the navy, arises principally from the greater knowledge possessed regarding the former, for it is but natural for us to feel the deepest interest in that of which we are the most cognizant; and the much greater proximity and accessibility of our armies, the ready and rapid communication with them, and the large number of artists and correspondents within their lines, have all tended to place the army much more prominently before the eye of the public than its sister branch of the service.

In saying this I would not be understood as wishing to disparage the deeds of our brave armies, or to take one word from the well-merited praises bestowed upon them. It is all due, and more, and a grateful people can not do too much for those who, in a spirit of patriotism, self-abnegation and love of liberty, have preserved them from defeat, and the nation from destruction. But these naval heroes of ours went forth in the same cause, actuated by the same high motives, to meet equal dangers and death by the bullet and disease, within the narrow limits of the deck. They have waited as patiently, fought as bravely, won victories as valiantly, and faced death as nobly. And they have well earned and are fully entitled to the same meed of praise and reward. Not more, but the same—not above, but with the army; and, side by side, the names of FARRAGUT and GRANT, SHERMAN and PORTER, FOOTE and THOMAS, SHERIDAN and DUPONT, WADSWORTH and CRAVEN, should go down to posterity enshrined in history and a people's affection.

For these reasons it is no more than our duty, and an act of justice, to rescue from oblivion, while yet we may, the records of the lives, achievements and experiences of these heroic men, for the truth of history and the instruction of future generations. And it is a subject for congratulation that the Empire State, first to provide a repository for the records of her sons who have battled bravely for the Republic in the army, should also be first to recognize the valorous deeds of the navy, and provide for the collection and preservation of their records as well. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that this action was not taken sooner, as, day by day, Time slowly draws the gathering darkness over the memories of the past, and the actors themselves, one by one, slip off the stage, or pass to other scenes beyond our reach. Even now, daily, strenuous exertion and untiring labor are requisite to collect for preservation important and priceless materials.

The importance of this Naval Division is appreciated by naval men and the people, and its establishment is regarded as an evidence that the navy is not and shall not be forgotten by the State and people, but that all are remembered who have deserved well of the Republic. In response to a letter to Vice-Admiral Farragut, informing him of this action of the State of his adoption, I received from him the following reply, evincing his deep interest in all that pertains to the interests and honor of his gallant com-

rades in arms, and his high appreciation of the National importance of this office. The Admiral writes as follows:

“NEW YORK CITY, *January 16th, 1866.*”

“My Dear Sir—I was much gratified at the receipt of your letter manifesting such a deep interest in the navy. This action of the State, in establishing a Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, thereby preserving to posterity and the future historian the records of the achievements of our navy in the suppression of the late most wicked rebellion, I regard of very great importance. It is eminently an act of justice alike to the Republic and the State, and to the brave men who have suffered and fought and bled to uphold our glorious Union in all its integrity.

“The history of our navy, for the past five years, is unparalleled, for the reason of the inventions and improvements in ship-building, ordnance, and in almost every description of warlike implements, offensive and defensive—some so destructive and terrific in their character as well calculated to demoralize any but the stoutest hearts. Yet our brave sailors, faithful to their duty, have always met their foe, in whatever shape he appeared, fought and conquered, besides toiling through the war in its tedious blockade of more than three thousand miles, with a patient energy which I trust will ever recommend them to the high consideration of their country. It is, therefore, as I have said, eminently due, alike to the navy and the army, that the records of our great war, now happily a thing of the past, of our brave defenders and a people’s patriotism, be collected and preserved in the vigilant custody of the State as the brightest jewels of her crown. I appreciate with you the great national and historical importance of the action of the State in creating the Naval Division of the Military Bureau, for it must necessarily include, in its record of the naval men from the Empire State, who have fought in every fight and on every vessel, a history of our entire navy and naval operations; and it is proper that it should be so, for while local and state pride is not only pardonable but proper, our naval men in particular are sons of the Republic more than citizens of the State. But I am glad that the noble State of New York, which has furnished a large and unequal proportion of our vessels and crews, has taken the initiative in this great work, which reflects honor upon its legislators as well as its citizen defenders.”

"I shall be glad to afford you any assistance in your laudable undertaking, and I trust that my brother officers and men will take the same interest in it that I do.

"Wishing you every success in the objects and purposes of your office, I am, my dear sir,

"Very respectfully and truly yours,

"D. G. FARRAGUT,

"Vice-Admiral.

"To FRANK J. BRAMHALL, Esq., *Superintendent Naval Division, Bureau of Military Record, State of New York.*"

And the gallant Lieutenant Commander Blake, adds his testimony to the high appreciation of this act of justice and honor to brave men, in a letter from which I take the liberty of extracting the following :

"NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY YARD,

"PORTSMOUTH, N. H., December 26th, 1865. }

"SIR: As requested in your note of the fifteenth inst., I herewith enclose the blank form filled out, together with a brief sketch of my naval career.

"Though repudiating the doctrine of State Rights, as expounded at the South, I admit that our noble State has great claims upon her sons; and this one I respond to with pleasure, especially at this time, when it appears as if the part taken by the navy is fast passing from the minds of the people.

"In rehearsing the history of our naval exploits during the four years of 'the great rebellion,' now happily closed, it will be found that the officers and men, representing the Empire State, in the naval service, have been in no respect behind their brethren of the army, in their readiness to relinquish the ties of kindred, and the comforts of home, or in patriotic devotion of life and health, to uphold the Union of the States, and the glory of the flag.

"And now that the great work is done, the nation saved from destruction, and the flag we love, from dishonor, we of the navy must not be expected to sing our own praises or record the history of our services, the sacrifices we have made, the sufferings we have endured, or the heroic deeds in the performance of which we have borne a part. That duty we leave to others, in the full confidence that a patriotic, brave and just people will do us ample justice, and in due time award to the officers and men of our gallant navy their due share of credit and of glory.

"It is, I assure you sir, a source of great satisfaction to us, that our noble State has been so prompt to recognize the efficient services of the navy in the war of the rebellion, by creating a Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, and assigning to it the duty of collecting and preserving the materials of its history, yet to be written.

"I shall be most happy to assist you in this great work in any way in my power.

"Thanking you for the complimentary manner in which you are pleased to speak of my services to the country,

"I am, respectfully

"Your obedient servant,

"HOMER C BLAKE,

"Lieut. Comdr, U. S. N."

THE WORK.

As I have previously stated, I received from you the appointment of Superintendent of this Division on the 22d of May, and immediately entered upon the discharge of my duties. A suitable office was procured, blanks and circulars printed and circulated, the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other places visited, the assistance and co-operation of the press invoked, and all things requisite to the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the office attempted, to the extent of my power, using, however, the utmost economy, in view of the small sum appropriated for the purpose. I found the office well received and highly appreciated in almost every quarter, and co-operation ready and hearty.

The field of labor embraced and covered by this Division is a large one, and the inquiries and information are broad, covering practically and in detail the operations of our entire navy and every naval vessel, in the individual records of the officers, seamen and marines hailing from this State by birth, enlistment, residence, citizenship or appointment. The State of New York has furnished the navy with about 220 vessels, nearly 3,000 officers, and about 30,000 seamen. With your valuable experience as Chief of the Bureau of Military Record, you are well aware of the large amount of blanks, stationery, postage, time and labor, perseverance and research required to communicate with this large number of persons, and the books, clerical force and other conveniences needed to accomplish the objects in view. I trust that the difficulties under which I have labored from want of these

may be obviated at an early day. Our navy and naval men still in service are to a great extent widely separated from us by sea, and are scattered all over the world, and, too, as we have in this branch of the service, unlike our volunteer army during the war, no State organizations, as regiments, batteries and companies, communication with them is slow and difficult.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

The blanks mentioned above, issued by this division, are for the personal or individual records of naval officers, seamen and marines, and embrace inquiries regarding the full name and present rank; the vessel or station upon which or where the person is stationed; the original rank and subsequent promotions, with the dates of the same; transfers, with the names of vessels or stations, and the dates of such transfers; naval or military service previous to the late war; names and dates of the actions in which engaged; special services performed; shore duty; wounds or injuries received in the service—where, when, and under what circumstances; condition of health since entering the service; whether in hospital, on leave, waiting orders, or otherwise detained from duty, and the cause and time thereof; if mustered out, the place and date; if deceased, the date, place, and cause of death, and the date and place of burial; if discharged, the date and cause; if resigned, the date and reasons therefor; together with additional inquiries in relation to ancestry, parentage, birth, education, profession, or occupation, and other facts in the civil life of the individual. The individual blank, from its brevity, embraces interrogatories for the data for an outline sketch only, and is very similar to the one used by you for military individual records, differing from it only as the navy differs from the army. On the margin of the blank is a card setting forth the facts of the creation, location, objects and purposes of the Bureau, and of the naval division in particular and soliciting aid and coöperation in the prosecution of inquiries, and in the collection of historical and biographical information; as well as requesting more extended biographical data than permitted by the limits of the blank, and photographs or other likenesses.

OTHER INQUIRIES.

Inquiries have also been made, principally by means of correspondence, in regard to naval vessels, particularly those from this State—their description, machinery, armament, officers, crew, fire-

men, marines, services, history, and much other important information. Requests are also made for copies of general orders of flag officers; special orders, instructions, circulars and reports of naval officers; newspapers, books, maps, charts, copies of letters, diaries and log-books, photographs, drawings, engravings, medals, trophies, relics, accounts of actions, cruises, special services, incidents, etc.—in fact, anything that tends to throw light upon or give information regarding the great and important part taken by our navy in the suppression of the late rebellion, and particularly of the action of the Empire State and her gallant sons on the sea. These inquiries meet with many responses, and our collection of these priceless records and memorials of patriotism is steadily increasing in interest and value.

LETTERS AND DIARIES.

There are few sources of history so valuable as the daily note books or journals of the eye witness, and the friendly and private letters of the contemporary. The private and personal views of great historical scenes and events, "all of which they saw, and part of which they were," uninfluenced by official coldness or restraint, or fear of the world's eye, are, as Macaulay gives ample evidences, literally invaluable. A number of these have already been obtained, and have been or are being copied for the Bureau. Well written and generally accurate and impartial, they give an insight into naval life and operations to be obtained from no other stand-point. Most naval officers have kept journals or diaries, and there are few materials for history that I am more desirous of procuring.

THE PRESS.

Those officers and seamen of the navy who, having been discharged or mustered out, have retired to their homes and to private life, and the friends of those who have fallen in the good fight, I am mainly able to reach only through the press. I am happy to say that its aid has seldom been invoked in vain, and that the journalists of the State who have steadily labored with pen and press in defense of our nationality and free institutions, appreciate the great value of the inquiries being made by this office and the information which it collects and preserves.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Briefly and somewhat to recapitulate, this division has obtained the recognition and co-operation of the Navy Department, of offi-

cers and men of the navy and marine corps, of ship-builders, historians, journalists, and the public generally; its Superintendent has visited Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, and other places, as well as the United States Navy Yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, in the performance of his official duties, and generally with good success; he has sent out several thousand blank forms for personal records of officers, seamen and marines, which are being constantly returned, duly filled out; and has received a number of extended and detailed biographical and historical sketches of interest and value, besides log-books, letters, reports and other documents, books, photographs, engravings, relics, trophies, etc., as well as promises from many quarters of valuable and interesting articles in the future. In short, the success of this Division since its establishment may be considered as flattering and very promising for the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My thanks are particularly due, preëminently to yourself for your uniform and characteristic kindness and courtesy, and generous sympathy and assistance; to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Faxon, chief clerk of the Department, for their co-operation and much valuable information; to Vice Admiral Farragut and lady, for their cordial sympathy with the objects and purposes of the Division; to His Excellency, Governor Fenton; to Senator Morgan and the Hon. William A. Darling, for congressional documents; to Rear Admiral Stringham, Commodores Bailey and Mervine, Captains Walker and Strong, Lieutenant Commanders Blake, Braine and Chandler, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Wells, Sailmaker D. C. Brayton, Acting Assistant Paymaster Hudson, and other officers of the United States Navy; and to Messrs. Buttre, Godard, Hansen, Headloy, McCormack, Osbon, Rowland, Simonson, Stearns, Taylor, Van Schaick, Westervelt, and other gentlemen, for their kind assistance and co-operation.

Acknowledgments of the donations to this Division of the Bureau have been already presented to you, and will be included in your report to the Legislature.

APPENDICES.

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit the following appendices thereto, viz:

- I. The Empire State in the Navy.
- II. New York vessels in the Navy.
- III. Sketch of the life and services of Vice-Admiral Farragut.
- IV. Sketch of the life and services of Rear Admiral Stringham.
- V. Description and record of the services of the U. S. screw sloop-of-war Brooklyn (2d rate).
- VI. Description and record of the services of the U. S. iron-clad battery Catskill (4th rate.)

Appendices III and IV are a portion of a series of sketches of the lives and services of the officers of the United States Navy from this State, which I propose to present, beginning with those highest in rank. It is with a just and honorable pride that the Empire State claims as her citizens our Vice Admiral, the greatest naval hero of the world, and Admiral Stringham, the commander of our first great naval expedition against the rebels. Appendices IV and V are descriptions and sketches of the careers of two of the most celebrated vessels of our navy—both built in New York by New York men—types of their respective classes, and identified with the naval history of the State.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to present to you a statement, not only of the operations and success of this Division of the Bureau during the first eight months of its existence, but also of its high appreciation by the people and naval men, of its great national and historical value, and the importance of its permanency. Here, in the halls of this Bureau in the times to come, amid these stained and battle-rent banners, (under which the life-blood, hot with action, has coursed through patriot veins or been poured forth freely in devotion to liberty and the Republic) and others torn from traitor hands and mast heads; amid the portraits of our heroes and our gallant vessels on our walls; the trophies and relics in profusion on our shelves; the books and manuscripts crowding our archives—among these consecrated and consecrating evidences of the patriotic valor and achievements of our sons, the patriot will renew his own love of the flag and nationality that protects him, the poet gain inspiration and the annalist facts; the statistician pore, and the historian, the statesman and the moralist ponder. Here, too, may posterity be taught the guilt of rebellion for oppression, the horror and the wickedness of war; the priceless

value of liberty and peace—the avoidance of the former and the preservation of the latter.

Trusting that the perpetuity of the Naval Division may be secured, and that proper provision will be made for its requirements in the execution of the great work intrusted to it, I beg to remain, with high esteem,

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK J. BRAMHALL, *Superintendent.*

To LOCKWOOD L. DORY, *Chief of Bureau, Albany, N. Y.*

THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN THE NAVY.*

It is now my pleasant duty to point with a just and honorable pride, to what the State of New York has done in furnishing to the General Government the officers and men, vessels, arms and munitions with which have been performed the ever-glorious deeds, the extent and value of which I have endeavored to present in the preceding pages. Extensive as has been her merchant-marine, numerous her hardy seamen, in even a greater proportion has been the magnificence of her labors in defense of the Republic. The Empire State in commerce and opulence, she has doubly earned her proud title by her patriotism and the gallant achievements of her sons. Along the three thousand five hundred and forty-nine miles of coast blockaded by our navy, and on the thousand bays, inlets, rivers and other waters of our nation, her stalwart children have bravely toiled and fought with unceasing vigilance. Without invidious comparison, we may say with justice, that none of her sister States can with her compare in the assistance she has rendered in putting down the Great Rebellion. She furnished one-third of the vessels of our great navy, nearly one-quarter of its officers, and three-quarters of its men, and stood constantly with open purse at the right hand of the Government.

Let us look first at the personnel of the navy, and see more exactly what part she has taken in officering our vessels and squadrons, and other posts of duty during the great war. The following tabular list gives the number of each rank borne on the Navy Register on the first of January, 1865, just preceding

* The following are condensed from the Appendices to Mr. Bramhall's Report, which are too lengthy to be given entire in our limited space.

the close of the conflict, and the number from the State of New York, whether by reason of birth, citizenship or appointment, as follows :

REGULAR NAVY.

	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Vice-Admiral	1	1
Rear-Admirals, active list.....	5	0
do retired list	7	3
Commodores, active list	19	4
do retired list	30	6
Captains, active list	35	6
do retired list	16	3
do reserved list	10	3
Commanders, active list	69	22
do retired list	24	7
do reserved list	14	5
Lieutenant Commanders, active list.....	139	40
do retired list	1	0
Lieutenants, active list	113	26
do retired list	11	5
do reserved list	10	2
Masters	8	4
Ensigns, active list	21	7
do reserved list	2	0
Acting Ensigns	32	8
Midshipmen	32	3
Surgeons, active list, ranking with Captains.....	20	5
do do do Com'rs	17	2
do do do Lieut. Com- manders	41	5
Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Captains.....	11	3
do do do Com'rs	2	0
do do do Lieutenant Commanders	2	0
Passed Assistant-Surgeons, active list, ranking with Lieutenants	22	8
Passed Assistant-Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Lieutenants	4	0
Assistant-Surgeons, active list, ranking with Masters	88	26
Assistant-Surgeons, retired list, ranking with Masters	3	1
Paymasters, active list, ranking with Captains.....	12	1
do do do Com'rs	16	5
do do do Lieuten't Commanders	35	13
Paymasters, retired list, ranking with Captains.....	12	1

	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Paymasters, retired list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	1	1
Assistant-Paymasters, active list, ranking with Masters	33	10
Chaplains, active list, ranking with Com'rs	7	3
do do do Lieutenant Commanders	14	4
Chaplains, retired list, ranking with Com'rs	7	2
do do do Lieutenant Commanders	3	0
Professors of Mathematics, active list, ranking with Commanders	5	1
Professors of Mathematics, active list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	7	1
Professors of Mathematics, retired list, ranking with Commanders	1	0
Professors of Mathematics, retired list, ranking with Lieutenant Commanders	2	1
Chief Engineers, ranking with Captains	3	2
do do Commanders	15	4
do do Lieut.-Com'anders	41	7
First Ass't Engineers, ranking with Masters	65	16
Second do do Ensigns	235	73
Third do do Midshipmen	115	22
Midshipmen in the Naval Academy, first class ..	60	18
do do do second class	99	28
do do do third class	133	38
do do do fourth class	163	41
Boatswains, active list	46	16
do retired list	3	..
Gunners, active list	65	20
do retired list	5	1
Carpenters, active list	47	6
do retired list	3	2
Sailmakers, active list	36	14
do retired list	4	2
Naval Constructors	10	3
Total	2,007	562

VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commanders	13	3
do Lieutenant	1	1
do Volunteer Lieutenants	112	28
do Masters	570	110
do Ensigns	1,279	306
do Masters' Mates	846	149
do Assistant Surgeons	245	59

	No. in the Navy.	No. from N. Y.
Acting Assistant Paymasters	370	100
do Chief Engineers	55	14
do First Assistant Engineers	215	66
do Second do do	507	166
do Third do do	1,025	290
do Boatwains	4	---
do Gunners	65	21
do Carpenters	29	7
Total	5,236	1,320

MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant	1	---
General Staff	5	1
Colonel	1	1
Lieutenant-Colonels	2	---
Majors	4	1
Captains	19	4
First Lieutenants	30	9
Second Lieutenants	22	7
Retired list	10	3
Total	94	26

CASUALTIES.

The following is the number of casualties among the officers of the navy, and those from the State of New York, caused by resignations, dismissals, deaths, &c., from January 1st, 1861, to January 1st, 1865, not including the resignations and dismissals of acting midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy.

It is impossible now to give the exact number of those in the volunteer navy from this State, and it is therefore partially estimated as nearly correct as may be:

	Whole number.	From New York.
Regular Navy—Resigned	447	28
do Dismissed	293	9
do Died	189	44
Volunteer Navy—Resigned	1,187	240
do Dismissed	535	100
do Deserted	54	3
do Died	274	56
Marine Corps—Resigned	11	1
do Dismissed	22	4
do Died	13	---
Total number of casualties	3,025	887

Recapitulation.

	Whole number.	From New York.
Regular Navy, 1865	2,007	562
Volunteer Navy, 1865.....	5,236	1,320
Marine Corps, 1865.....	94	26
Casualties, from January 1st, 1861, to 1865.....	3,025	387
Aggregate	10,362	2,795

Let us now look over this long list of historic names, and see who they are that have won for the Republic and our great State such a crown of radiant glory.

First of her four Admirals is a greater and a prouder name than that of Nelson—the Hero of the Nile. First is FARRAGUT, the peerless Vice-Admiral—Hero of the Mississippi and Mobile, who, a midshipman on the historic *Essex*, fought the Englishman fifty years ago. The three Rear-Admirals are Stringham, who captured Forts Clark and Hatteras, and now commands the Boston Navy Yard; the accomplished Breeze, on special service at New York; and the veteran Paulding, who, as commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the war, has served the Government as faithfully and conscientiously as any officer in the navy.

The two ranking Commodores on the active list—Theodorus Bailey, Farragut's second in command at New Orleans, and now commanding the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Thomas T. Craven, who commands the frigate *Niagara*—are both New Yorkers, as are also Commodores H. H. Bell, now on the *Hartford*, commanding the East India Squadron; John W. Livingston, who commanded the naval station at Mound City, Ill.; John D. Sloat, a veteran of sixty-five years service; William Mervine, of Utica; Joshua R. Sands, light-house inspector; Charles H. Bell, who succeeded Admiral Paulding at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Joseph B. Hull, commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Wilkes, famed for his exploring expedition, and capture of the rebel envoys on the *Trent*; and Henry Eagle, prize commissioner at New York.

Among our Captains are Melancthon Smith, who fought his ship to the last, and then destroyed her, at Port Hudson; Henry Walke, who commanded the famous *Carondelet* and *Lafayette* on the Mississippi, running the batteries at Vicksburg, and shelling Grand Gulf with the former; John L. Worden, specially thanked and promoted by Congress for his gallant fight in the *Monitor*; and the veterans Inman, Chauncey and Ellison.

We can boast, too, of our Commanders, for holding that rank are James H. Strong, the gallant commander of the old *Monongahela*, and since promoted to Captain for his bravery and good services; Macomb, of the *Shamrock*; the dignified and modest LeRoy, of the *Ossipee*; the brave Mullany, who left his arm at Mobile; C. R. P. Rodgers; Wise, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau; Trenchard; Woodworth; Baldwin; intrepid Rhind, of Fort Fisher fame; Ransom, and others.

Of the Lieutenant-Commanders, we can point with a pardonable pride to Arnold; Pattison; Edward Simpson; Leonard Paulding; Quackenbush, of Albany; Roe, commanding the *Michigan*; Luce; Haxtun; Chandler, of Poughkeepsie, who commanded the *Maumee* at Fort Fisher; the gallant Braine, of the *Pequot*; Newman, of the *Nyack*; Erben; the fiery Meade, Jr.; Hopkins; Sicard; Pythian; Hatfield, and others.

The New York Lieutenants rank high among their grade, and we may mention Howell, Raid, Mahan, Smith of the "Mackinaw," Silas Casey, jr., Sampson, McKay, Phillip, Cushing, who destroyed the *Albemarle*, for which he was promoted Lieutenant Commander, McCarty, Tallman, B. H. Porter, who fell in the assault on Fisher, Batchellor, Adams and Haswell, all young men of excellent and honorable records.

Our Masters are, Mallaby, who has seen fifty-three years service; Meores, of the Boston Navy Yard; Morris, of the Washington Yard; and Brady, for years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Of Ensigns, we claim young Maclay and Crow shield of the "Ticonderoga," Cooper of the "Richmond," Ira Harris, jr., wounded in the assault on Fort Fisher; Brown, of the "Iroquois," Niles and Clark, of the "Sacramento;" some of the brightest ornaments of their rank, and whose naval life dates from the beginning of the war. Of the thirty-two acting Ensigns, we have Rathbone, Wheeler, of the "Iroquois;" Dana, Ludlow, Morris, Sigsby, of the "Monongahela;" Van Vleck, of the "Ossipee," and Whiting—all beginners since the war, but whose brief careers are bright omens of their future.

Among our New York Surgeons, we find Gilchrist, fleet Surgeon of the "East Gulf Squadron;" Woodworth, Miller, Kellogg, Taylor, Mayo, Martin, Peck, of the "Dictator;" Brinkerhoff, Codwise, Bates, Tinkham, Burlingame, Beardsley, of the "West Gulf Squadron;" Murphy, Hugg, Smith and Pitkin, of the "Brooklyn;" Tryon, and many others of noted skill and attainments. Our Paymasters are Eldridge, Belknap, Boggs, Marcy, of the "Dictator;" Jackson, Irving; Thornton, of the "Brooklyn;" Plunkett, of the

"New Ironsides;" Denniston, Parks, Stewart, of the "Richmond;" Post, Hoy, Woolson, of the "Monadnock;" Burtis, Blunt and others, who have served well through the war.

We claim too of mechanical science, Chief Engineers, Wm. W. Wood, the inventor of the torpedo that destroyed the *Albatross*; Isherwood, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering; Sewell, of condenser fame; Zollar, fleet-engineer of the North Atlantic Squadron; Stimers, of light draft monitor note (since resigned); De Luce, Robie, of the "Dictator;" Moore, Albert, Kellogg, of the "Brooklyn;" Jones, Hunt, of the "Oneida;" and Long; and Assistant-Engineers, Isaac Newton, Bampton, Albert, Sheridan, of the "Paul Jones;" Robie, of the "Shamokin;" Greene, Hall, Lindsley, Cronin, Ball, of the "Kineo;" Lay, of the torpedo boat *Spuyten Devil*, now in Peru, and a host of other skillful men ranking high in their profession.

The Empire State has her share too, in those valuable and generally unappreciated sailors, the warrant officers. Among them are boatswains Johnston, Bell, of the "St. Mary's;" Coghlan, of the "Vanderbilt;" McDonald, of the "Brooklyn;" Bragdon, of the "Vermont;" Bartlett, of the "Colorado;" Miller of the "Wabash;" Selmer, of the "Juniata;" Green, of the "Monongahela;" gunners—Ritter, Ballard, Homer, Swift, Waugh, of the "Susquehanna;" Willetts, covered with heroic wounds, McDonald, Dunsmore, Rodgers, Fasher, of the "Lackawanna;" carpenters—Dibble, Thomas, Babbitt, Hyde, of the "Wabash;" Wilson, of the "Puritan;" sailmakers, Lozier, of the "New Ironsides;" Hunter, Seaman, Birdsall, at the Naval Academy, Herbert, Brayton, of the "Brooklyn;" Rogers, Van Voorhis and others.

Among the officers of the Marine Corps which has done good service and merited distinction during the war, New York has furnished Colonel Shuttleworth, Major Nicholson, Adjutant and Inspector, Major Broome, commandant of the marines at the capture of New Orleans; Captains, Schermerhorn, Heywood, Higbee, and Parker; First Lieutenants, McElrath, Squires, McKean, Corrie, Powell, French, Williams, Ward, Peet and Meeker; Second Lieutenants, Welles, Daniels, Gabaudan, who was with *Farragut* on the *Hartford* during the Mississippi river campaign, Morris, Young, Robinson and Banning, and on the retired list, the veteran Colonel Reynolds (since dead), Major Doughty and Captain Brevoort.

Of the seven thousand two hundred and eighty-six volunteer

naval officers who, when the nation required them, left positions and pay in the merchant marine far superior to what they received in the service of the Republic, who are entitled to our warmest gratitude, and who will ever hold a proud and enviable position in our annals, more than seventeen hundred are from New York. We have four acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanders—Behm, Du Bois, Pierre Giraud, who received Admiral Buchanan's sword at Mobile, and now commands the "Onward," and the youthful and gallant Gorringe, promoted during the past year, and now commanding the "South Carolina;" and the only Acting Lieutenant, Edgar C. Merriam.

Among the Acting Volunteer Lieutenants are: Baxter, Beers, Cavendy, commanding the "Circassian," Dean, Foster, who commanded the "Commodore Perry," Grover, Hayes, Harris, Livingston, McDiarmid, Muldaur, Nelson, Simmons, of the "Cutaw," the sea-born Trathen, who commanded the "Mt. Vernon," and who is now an Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, T. E. Smith, Swaney, and others.

Among the Acting Masters we have: Atkinson, of the "Granite City," Avery, Brown, of the "Santiago de Cuba," Brown, Bingham, Barrett, Champion, of the "Pawnee," Clark, Caswell, Coy, Dayton, Ferris, of the "Cornubia," Foster, of the "Ceres," Francis Grove, of the "Carypheus," Thomas Grove and Newman, of the "Wachusett," Hill, of the "Tahoma," Howell, of the "Octorora," McEntee, Matt, the one-armed Moffatt, of the "Fort Jackson," Ogilvie, Platt, Price, Howard Tibbetts, of the "Arizona," for three years a warden of this port, Tole, of the "Resolute," Van Slyck, White, Zerega, of the "Antona," and many others whom our brief space forbids us to name.

The list of Acting Ensigns is also graced by such New Yorkers as Ankers, Anderson, of the "Nereus," Arnett, of the "Saugus," Boyle, Boyd, Bryant, Burdett, Barker, Boggs, Bullis, Beth, Blake, Chadwick, Cross, Corey, Church, Cooper, Cannon, Curwen, Chrystie, Coon, Courtney, DeLuce and Dickinson, of the "Cherokee," Dederer, Frost, Felix, Farenholt, of the "Henry James," Gibson, Griffin, Blitz and Henry, of the "Wyandotte," Hudson, of the "Bienville," Latham, McGill, Ratadam, Sanborn, taken prisoner in Florida, Sidell, Charles Trathen, Turner, Tucker, Couden, Wilson, DeForrest, Middleton and Quinn.

Among the Master's Mates, hailing from this State, are:—

Bird, Baldwin, Clark, Chase, Croton, of the "Monticello," Cooper, Conover, Hunter, Eyttinge, Morse, Hynard, Osborn, of the "Sciotia," Perry, Place, Von Velsor, Race, Scott, Tripler, Underhill, Vanderbilt, Willett, and Webb, of the "Brooklyn."

Auchinbeck, George W. and Solon Farrer, Germain, of the "Vanderbilt," Hebard, of the "Proteus," Peake, of the "Sangus," Stormes, of the "Iroquois," Winans, of the "Shenandoah," Young, and Yates, of the "Sacramento," are some of the Acting Chief Engineers, whose homes are within this Commonwealth.

Among those officers from New York who have retired to private or commercial life since the early part of the war, may be mentioned Surgeon Vedder, resigned in December, 1864, and Chief Engineer Long, both of the Regular Navy; Acting Lieutenant John M'Leod Murphy, who succeeded Walke in the command of the "Carondelet," and since a member of the New York Legislature; Acting Masters Higbee, Lundt, Robertson, Ross, and Van Sice; Acting Ensigns Butler, Beach, Benjamin, Hall, McQuinn, Stundstrom, Starr, Davids, Kuhl, and Peterson; Acting Master's Mates Barnes, Beckett, Bowers, Broe, D'Aubigne, Martin, Miller, Taylor, Tinelli, Boyce, Kelly, Stout; Acting Assistant Surgeons Cohen, Martindale, and Van Deusen; Acting Assistant Paymasters Bullay, Bunce, Redfield, Smith, and Whiffin; and Acting Assistant Engineers Askby, Harington, and Edwards.

More than one hundred of our New York naval officers have, during the war, died of their wounds, in battle, or by the scarcely less terrible hand of disease. I wish my space permitted me to give the entire roll of these heroic men. In default of so doing I may be pardoned for presenting a few of the principal or most memorable ones. Among those in the Regular Navy are:

Commodore Henry W. Morris, died at New York, August 14th, 1863.

Captain William L. Hudson, died at Brooklyn, October 15th, 1862.

Captain Stephen B. Wilson, died at Hudson, Columbia county, March 19th, 1863.

Commander William B. Renshaw, killed in battle at Galveston, Texas, January 1st, 1863.

Commander Jonathan M. Wainwright, killed in battle at Galveston, Texas, January 1st, 1863.

Commander Maxwell Woodhull, killed (accidentally) at Baltimore, February 19th, 1863.

Commander George W. Rodgers, killed in the attack on Fort Sumter, S. C., August 19th, 1863.

Commander Tunis A. M. Craven, lost with his crew on the "Tecumseh," in Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864.

Lieutenant Commander David A. McDermott, killed in battle near Sabine Pass, April 18th, 1863.

Lieutenant Commander John E. Hart, died below Port Hudson, La., June 11th, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward C. Stout, lost in the "Levant," June 30th, 1861.

Lieutenant Samuel Marcy, died on board the "Vincennes," January 29th, 1862.

Lieutenant David D. Wemple, killed on board the "Juniata," December 24th, 1864.

Lieutenant Benjamin H. Porter, killed in the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15th, 1865.

Chief Engineer John Farron, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Second Assistant Engineer Elisha Harsen, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Second Assistant Engineer H. S. Leonard, lost on the "Tecumseh," August 5th, 1864.

Third Assistant Engineers Augustus Mitchell, Henry W. Merriam, lost on the "Wehawken," December 6th, 1863.

Gunner Jared D. Boorum, at Ward's Bluff, James River, May 15th, 1862.

VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Acting Lieutenant Thomas A. Budd, killed while in command of U. S. steamer "Penguin," March 22d, 1862.

Acting Lieutenant John Van Ness Philip, on board U. S. steamer "R. R. Cuyler," September 3d, 1862.

Acting Master Jacob Westervelt, killed while in command of U. S. steamer "Underwriter," February 25th, 1864.

Acting Ensign David H. Daniells, on U. S. steamer "Sarah Bruen," Pensacola, Fla., April 14th, 1864.

Acting Ensign William Dunne, on U. S. steamer "Matthew Vassar," December 28th, 1864.

Acting Ensign Edward H. Watkeys, on U. S. steamer "Roc buck," Tampa Bay, Fla., July 30th, 1864.

Acting Master's Mate S. B. Brittain, jr., killed in the attack on Fort Henry, Tenn., February 6th, 1862.

Acting Master's Mate Stephen M. Carey, killed on U. S. steamer "Dragon," April 22, 1864.

Acting Master's Mate David Hull, died in prison in Texas.

Acting Master's Mate John Woodman, drowned in Roanoke River, Va., October 7th, 1864.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Wm. H. Romaine.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thomas W. Twining, on U. S. steamer "Roebuck," Tampa Bay, Fla., August 17th, 1864.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Miller, drowned from U. S. steamer "Robb," February 5th, 1864.

NAVAL VESSELS.

The State of New York has furnished to the navy, or built in her waters, more than one-third of those in use or operating against the enemy during the past five years. In this connection I except the following from a valuable article by B. S. Osbon. A full list of these vessels is given in the following appendix:

The vessels in the following list were built at our navy yard and by our ship-builders, before the war which called for the large increase which we are about to record. We have as follows:

Ship of the line.....	1
Sailing frigate.....	1
Sloops of war.....	4
Brig.....	1
First class screw frigate.....	1
do sloops.....	2
Second do.....	2
Third do.....	5
	—
Total.....	17
	==

The rates given above were those given to them before the increase and organization of the navy.

The new navy was furnished with the following classes and numbers of vessels by New Yorkers:

Iron-clads.....	17
do (built in Jersey City by New Yorkers).....	4
Side-wheel steamers.....	75
Screw steamers.....	55
Ships.....	10

Barks	16
Brigs	2
Schooners	17
Yachts	2
Pilot-boats	1
<hr/>	
Total increase	199
Regular navy build	17
<hr/>	
Grand total	216
<hr/> <hr/>	

Thus it will be seen that New York has furnished about one-third of all the vessels in the navy. Among the list we claim the "Ohio" (74); the "Sabine," one of the finest sailing frigates in the navy; the sloop "Savannah;" the famous "Niagara;" the notorious "San Jacinto," and the beautiful steam sloop "Brooklyn," built by Westervelt; the "Narragansett" and the little "Iroquois," one of the fastest and certainly the greatest favorite of her rate and class in the navy. Our iron-clads are the great "Dunderberg," the wonderful "Monitor," the costly "Dictator," the unfinished "Puritan," the "Montauk," "Passaic," "Catskill," "Onondaga," "Keokuk," on Charleston Bar, with others; the "Camanche," now at San Francisco; the "Tecumseh," at the bottom of Mobile Bay; the "Weehawken," at the bottom of Charleston Harbor; the "Manhattan" and "Mahopac." The last four named were built by New Yorkers on the coast of New Jersey. We can boast of the "Miantonomah," built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and probably the finest vessel of her class afloat. We claim the "Algonquin," and a host of other vessels, many of which have rendered their names famous in history.

As a general thing we can point with pride to the beauty of our models, their speed, and all the features which render them valuable as well as serviceable. The ship-yards of this city alone have turned out with marked rapidity vessels of war, one yard (John English & Son) building and launching, in forty days, a gunboat of the class first built for naval purposes during the rebellion. In addition to building vessels for our navy, scores have been constructed for the War Department, and at times our regular steamers and steamboat lines have been stripped to furnish transportation for our armies. New York has also, in the majority, furnished the

tonnage which has been employed in furnishing coals and ordnance stores for naval purposes. We can write, without being egotistical, that the Empire State has been the right hand of importance to the Federal Government in carrying on and bringing to a successful issue the most gigantic civil struggle the world ever witnessed. We can also record that one of our wealthy merchants and ship-owners, Cornelius Vanderbilt, *presented* to the Navy Department one of the largest ocean steamships in this country:

ORDNANCE.

We will now turn to the important subject of ordnance, and find that in this, as in all other branches of enterprise credited to this State, we can show a good record. The largest and most efficient ordnance establishment in this country is the West Point Foundry, located at Cold Spring, Putnam county, which has been prompt and efficient in supplying the need of the service for the new style of rifled ordnance.

The introduction of a few rifled guns of heavy calibre into the batteries of ships had already taken place in foreign navies prior to the date of the rebellion, and in our own service experiments were being conducted at the Washington Navy Yard, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, for the purpose of devising a system of rifled ordnance. Nothing decisive, however, had been accomplished, except with the rifled howitzer, and these experiments were rudely interrupted in the spring of 1861.

At the same time Mr. Parrott was engaged in perfecting his present system, and the results obtained by him were so satisfactory that in the summer of 1862 the Bureau of Ordnance, in conjunction with the Army Ordnance, directed a 100-pounder to be subjected to a series of 1,000 service rounds. The gun stood the test without bursting, and its accuracy and range were considered sufficiently good to warrant the adoption of these rifled guns as a permanent part of our naval armament. From that time the demand for the several calibres has been increasing, until the finale of the war brought the manufacture of ordnance to a stand still. The cost of these guns is much below that of any others which have been offered to the Government.

The following tables will give an idea of the amount of labor employed at the West Point Foundry during the war. The list

comprises only those guns and projectiles manufactured for the navy. A proportionate number have also been made for the army:

RIFLED NAVAL GUNS.

Class.	Number.
8-inch, or 200-pounder	87
100-pounder	352
60-pounder	99
30-pounder	407
20-pounder	386
Total guns	1,281

RIFLE PROJECTILES.

For 8-inch, or 200-pounders.

Shells	16,212
Shot	6,344
Shrapnel	1,964
Total	24,520

For 100-pounders.

Shells	63,301
Shot	21,200
Shrapnel	7,950
Total	92,451

For 60-pounders.

Shells	9,870
Shot	2,565
Shrapnel	2,761
Total	15,196

For 30-pounders:

Shells	79,110
Shot	10,480
Shrapnel	11,125

Total

100,715

For 20-pounders.

Shells	50,410
Shot	6,659
Shrapnel	14,850

Total

71,919

Grand total of projectiles, 304,802; or about 19,519,490 pounds weight of projectiles, a large portion of which has been hurled at the enemies of the Union, and those who have given aid and comfort to them.

There are numerous smaller foundries in the city and State which have furnished thousands of projectiles for the navy, of which we have not at this time any convenient record. In this branch of manufacture alone the work done has been immense, and, if all the facts were collected, would show far more than we at this time claim for the energy, enterprise and manufacturing facilities of the Empire State.

The amount of work accomplished at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been very great. Three thousand men have on the average been employed there since 1861, and scores of vessels have been repaired and fitted out there. A majority of the supplies were shipped there for the various squadrons. There have been from three to four departures monthly of supply steamers, carrying out the fresh supplies for the brave men who were thundering at the sea-gates of rebeldom. It is impossible here to enumerate one-half of the details of the work done here. One or two regiments of men have joined the army from the navy yard, and a large number have also been shipped on board of naval vessels.

Our machine shops have been at work night and day, turning out some of the finest work this country ever produced, and, despite the disadvantages they have labored under, have accomplished almost a miraculous amount of labor. Aside from the con-

struction of new machinery, they have had much employment in repairing and odd jobbing for the navy, besides giving a portion of the time to the wants of the War Department, as well as our mercantile marine and general steam navigation lines. And amid all this press of National matter, they have found time to do work for Italy, France, Spain, Russia, England, Sweden, Denmark, Japan and other countries. We never did know the limits of our strength and abundance of facilities, nor in all probability shall we ever know them.

APPENDIX II.

Vessels built in the port and State of New York for the United States Navy.

ABBREVIATIONS: S., screw steamer; S. W. side-wheel steamer; L., length; B., breadth; D., depth; C., cost; P., purchased; B. R., blockade-runner.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Where built.	By whom.	Remarks.
Adirondack ...	Second.	Screw steamer..	9	1,240	Brooklyn Navy Yard		Engines by the Novelty Iron Works, 1861. Wrecked near Abaco, W. I., August 23, 1862.
Algonquin	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn Navy Yard..		Engines by Paul S. Forbes—\$82,000. Launched Dec. 21, 1863.
Brooklyn	Second.	Screw steamer..	26	2,070	New York.....	J. A. Westervelt..	L. 247, B. 43, D. 21½. Engines by Fulton Iron Works, N. Y. See Appendix V.
Comanche	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	844	Jersey City, N. J.....	Secor & Co.	A monitor battery, one turret; L. 200, B. 45, D. 12. 1863.
Catskill	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	3	844	Greenpoint, L. I.....	T. F. Rowland....	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 200, B. 45, D. 12. Engines have two cylinders forty inches in diameter. Launched Dec. 6, 1862, Charleston harbor, 1863-4.
Chenango.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Jere. Simonson ...	L. 240, B. 35, D. 12. Engines by Morgan Iron Works, 1863—\$82,000.
Chippewa	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	6	1,507	New York.....	Webb & Bell.....	Engines by Morgan Works, 1861. Ft. Wagner, July 18, '63.
Cohoes	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	614	New York	T. F. Rowland....	Monitor battery; L. 225, B. 45, D. 11. Engines by Hewes & Philips, Newark, N. J. 1864.
Dictator	Second.	Iron clad.....	2	3,633	New York.....	C. H. Delamater..	L. 324, B. 52, D. 22. Launched Dec. 23, '63. Iron-clad ram.
Dunderberg ..	First ..	Iron clad.....	12	5,990	New York.....	W. H. Webb	Iron-clad ram; L. 378, B. 68, D. 32; casemated vessel, eight guns in broadside, and four guns in two turrets placed upon the casemate; armor plates 4½ inches thick. Engines by John Roach & Son, N. J. 186-inch cylinders; stroke of piston 48 inches; one screw 21 feet in diameter. Contract price \$1,250,000. Keel laid Oct. 4, 1862.
Flambeau.....	Third..	Screw steamer..	5	840	Brooklyn	Lawrence & Foulks	L. 180, B. 50, D. 18. Cost \$100,000.
Fort Jackson .	Second.	S. W. steamer..	11	1,770	New York	Jere. Simonson ...	L. 240, B. 38½, D. 27½. Name changed from Union.
Harriet Lane..	Fourth.	S. W. steamer..	8	500	New York	W. H. Webb	Revenue service previous to war; Miss. river campaign, 1862; captured in Galveston bay, Jan. 1, 1863.
Idaho	First..	Screw steamer..	8	2,658	New York.....	Henry Steers.....	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y. 1863-4.
Iroquois	Third..	Screw steamer..	10	1,010	Brooklyn Navy Yard..		Built in 1858; Mississippi river campaign, 1862; captured the blockade-runner Merrimac, July 25, 1863.
Keokuk	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	677	New York.....	J. S. Underhill...	Monitor battery, two turrets; attacks Fort Sumter April 7th, and sunk off Charleston bar April 8, 1863.
Lackawana ...	Second.	Screw steamer..	14	4,535	Brooklyn Navy Yard..		Engines by G. W. Quintard, N. Y. Launched in 1863.

Lenape	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Greenpoint, N. Y.	Engines by Washington Works, Newburgh, N. Y. Engines cost \$82,000. 1863.
Mackinaw	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y. \$82,000. 1862.
Madawaska	First ..	Screw steamer..	17	13,281	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by John Ericsson, 1863-4.
Mahopac	Fourth	Iron clad	2	1,034	Jersey City, N. J. Secor & Co.	Monitor battery, one turret. Launched May 17, 1864.
Manhattan	Fourth.	Iron clad	2	1,034	Jersey City, N. J. Secor & Co.	Monitor battery; Mississippi squadron in 1865. Launched October 17, 1864.
Mallabesset	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Built in 1863-4.
Maumee	Fourth.	Screw steamer ..	6	§593	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by Storer Machine Company and John Ericsson. \$73,500. 1863.
Mendota	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by South Brooklyn Works. \$80,000. 1863.
Metacombett	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	*974	Williamsburg, N. Y. Thos. Stack	Engines by South Brooklyn Works; 1863; \$80,000; commissioned January, 1864; West Gulf squadron.
Montonomah	Third ..	Wooden iron clad	4	1,564	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Two turrets. Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1863; \$158,000.
Modoc	Fourth.	Iron clad.	1	614	Greenpoint, N. Y. J. S. Underhill ...	L. 223, B. 45, D. 9. Launched March 21, 1865.
Monitor	Fourth.	Iron clad	2	800	Continental W'ks, N. Y. T. F. Rowland	One turret; L. 174, B. 41½, D. 11 5-12; two cylinders, 41 inches diam.; launched Jan. 30, 1862; fought the Merrimac, rebel iron clad, March 9, 1862; foundered off Cape Hatteras December 31, 1863.
Montauk	Fourth.	Iron clad	2	844	Continental W'ks, N. Y. T. F. Rowland	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 200, B. 45, D. 12. Engines have two cylinders 40 inches diameter. Charleston harbor, 1863.
Muscocots	Third ..	Iron clad S. W.	10	1,030	New York	T. F. Rowland ... L. 255, B. 35. Engines by Continental Works, N. Y.; diam. of cylinders 53 inches, and 8 ft. 9 in. stroke of piston. Engines cost \$104,000. 1863.
Narragansett	Third ..	Screw steamer..	5	809	New York	Pacific squadron during the war.
Niagara	First ..	Screw steamer..	35	4,582	Brooklyn Navy Yard .. George Steers	Assisted in laying the Atlantic cable; special service.
Nysck	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	11	829	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by South Brooklyn Works; \$92,000; 1863.
Octorora	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	11	829	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by Neptune Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Ohio	Third ..	Ship	17	2,757	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Eighty-four-gun ship. Receivingship at Boston Navy Y'd.
Oneida	Third ..	Screw steamer..	11	1,032	Brooklyn Navy Yard	Engines by Murphy & Co., N. Y.; 1861. Mississippi river campaign, 1862.
Onondaga	Third ..	Iron clad	4	1,250	Continental W'ks, N. Y. T. F. Rowland	Monitor battery, two turrets; L. 228, B. 50, D. 13. Engines have four cylinders 30 inches in diameter each. James river flotilla, 1864.
Otsego	Third ..	S. W. steamer..	10	924	New York	J. A. Westervelt.. Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y.; 1863; \$82,000. Sunk by a torpedo in Roanoke river Dec. 9, 1864.
Ottawa	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	7	†507	New York	J. A. Westervelt.. Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861. Charleston harbor, 1863.

* New tonnage, 650 tons.

† New tonnage, 327 tons.

‡ New tonnage, 2,135 tons.

§ New tonnage, 410 tons.

Vessels built in the port and State of New York, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage	Where built.	By whom.	Remarks.
Passaic	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	844	Continental W'ks, N. Y.	T. F. Rowland ...	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 250, B. 45, D. 12; two cylinders 40 inches in diam. Launched Aug. 30, 1862. Flag ship, in attack upon Forts Wagner and Sumter, August 17, 1863.
Pembina	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	6	*507	New York.....	Thos. Stack	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.;
Peoria.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	†974	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Engines by Etna Works, N. Y.; 1863; \$82,000. Launched October 29, 1863.
Port Royal....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	8	865	New York.....	Thos. Stack	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861-4. Launched January 17, 1862.
Paritan	Second.	Iron clad.....	2	3,265	Continental W'ks, N. Y.	T. F. Rowland....	Monitor battery, one turret; L. 240, B. 50, D. 23; two cylinders 100 inches in diam. Launched July 2, 1864.
Sabine	Second.	Frigate	36	1,726	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Built in 1855. Apprentice ship, Norfolk.
San Jacinto...	Second.	Screw steamer..	14	1,446	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Flag ship, West India squadron, 1862-3. Wrecked on No Name Key, January 1, 1865.
Savannah	Second.	Sloop-of-war ...	7	1,726	Brooklyn.....	.....	Twenty-four-gun ship. School ship for junior officers, U. S. N., at Brooklyn Navy Yard.
Seneca	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	5	*507	Greenpoint, L. I.	Jere. Simonson ...	L. 181, B. 28, D. 12. Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Shamrock.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	11	†974	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y.; 1863. Launched April 17, 1863.
Suwanee	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	1,034	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Built in 1864. On way to Pacific, 1865.
Tallahoms ...	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	†974	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Engines by Storer Machine Co., N. Y.; 1863; \$82,000.
Tecumseh.....	Fourth.	Iron clad.....	2	1,034	Jersey City, N. J.....	Secor & Co.	Engines by Secor & Co.; 1863-4. Sank by a torpedo in Mobile bay, August 5, 1864.
Ticonderoga ..	Second.	Screw steamer..	18	1,533	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y.; 1862. .
Triana	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	2	350	New York.....	.....	Built in 1864.
Unadilla	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	6	507	New York.....	John Inglis	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y.; 1861.
Vanderbilt....	First...	S. W. steamer..	17	3,360	Greenpoint, L. I.	Jere. Simonson ...	L. 311, B. 47, D. 31. On special service after rebel pirates, 1863. Presented to the Government by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1861.
Vincennes	Third..	Sloop-of-war ...	10	700	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Built in 1826.
Wampanoag ..	First..	Screw steamer..	17	†3,081	Brooklyn Navy Yard..	.....	Keel laid August 3, 1863. [campaign, 1862.
Winona.....	Fourth.	Screw steamer..	7	*597	New York.....	C. & R. Poillon...	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y.; 1863. Mississippi river

* New tonnage, 327 tons.

† New tonnage, 650 tons.

‡ New tonnage, 2,135 tons.

Vessels purchased at New York for the United States Navy.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
A. C. Powell.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	65	Oct. 3, 1861	\$5,000	L. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 17 1-6, D. 7 7-12. A despatch boat and packet boat.
Admiral.....	Third..	Screw steamer..	5	1,248	Feb. —, 1864	.....	L. 230, B. 30, D. 17. Supply steamer.
A. Houghton..	Fourth..	Bark.....	2	326	Oct. 12, 1861	11,500	L. 116 1-6, B. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 12. Ordnance vessel; Porter's mortar flotilla.
Alabama.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	9	1,261	Aug. 1, 1861	93,388	L. 214, B. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Albatros.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	378	May 23, 1861	75,000	L. 150, B. 30, D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Mississippi campaign, 1863.
Althea.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	72	1863 [†]	West Gulf squadron.
Amanda.....	Fourth..	Bark.....	7	368	Aug. 6, 1861	15,000	L. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Arietta.....	Fourth..	Schooner.....	*2	199	Sept. 1, 1861	85,000	L. 100, B. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April, 1862.
Arthur.....	Fourth..	Bark.....	6	554	Aug. 1, 1861	20,000	L. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Attacks Corpus Christi, Texas, Aug. 18, '62.
Augusta.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	10	1,316	Aug. 1, 1861	96,940	L. 220 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 21 5-6. In the engagement with the rebel iron-clads off Charleston bar, Jan. 31, 1863. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Sept. 4, 1861, for \$14,113.
Banshee.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	5	533	.....	.....	B. R. Fitted out by T. F. Rowland, Greenpoint, N. Y., 1864.
Bienville.....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	11	1,558	Aug. 21, 1861	161,250	L. 238 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 37, D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. At capture of Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 7, '61.
Bobie.....	Fourth..	Brig.....	6	196	Sept. 9, 1861	9,000	L. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 9 1-6.
Brazilliera.....	Fourth..	Bark.....	8	540	July 10, 1861	22,000	L. 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 7-12, D. 15 1-6. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Buckthorne.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	128	— —, 1864	.....	Fitted out by Charles Copeland for West Gulf blockading squadron.
Cactus.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	1	176	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.
Ceres.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	144	Sept. 11, 1861	12,100	L. 120, B. 22, D. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. Fort Anderson, N. C., March 14, 1863.
Chotank.....	Fourth..	Schooner.....	2	53	.....	1,200	L. 56, B. 17, D. 6. Formerly rebel privateer "Savannah."
Clifton.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	8	800	Nov. 22, 1861	90,000	L. 220, B. 34, D. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. At capture of Galveston, October 19, 1862. Captured in Sabine Pass, Texas, Sept. 8, 1863.
Com. Barney.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	7	513	Oct. 2, 1861	38,000	L. 143, B. 33, D. 12. Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862. Name changed from Ethan Allen.
Com. Perry.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	513	Oct. 2, 1861	38,000	L. 143, B. 33, D. 12. At Roanoke Island, Feb. 7, 1862. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Oct. 15, 1861, with the Ethan Allen, for \$1,682.
Com. Read.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	650	— —, 1862	.....	Commissioned September 8, 1863.
Connecticut.....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	11	1,800	July 18, 1861	200,000	L. 250, B. 38, D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Formerly the "Mississippi." Supply steamer for the Atlantic squadrons, 1861-3.
Courier.....	Fourth..	Ship.....	5	554	† Sept. 7, 1861	.....	L. 135, B. 30, D. 15. Altered into a store-ship by J. A. Westervelt.

* And one mortar.

† Commissioned.

Vessels purchased at New York, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
C. P. Williams....	Fourth..	Schooner	3	210	Sept. 2, 1861	\$6,000	L. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 1-6. Vicksburg, 1862. Fort McAllister, Ga., Jan. 27 and Feb. 1, 1863. Repaired by W. H. Webb, Dec. 21, 1861, for \$3,433.
Crocus	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	115	*Aug. 14, 1862	.....	Wrecked on Body's Island, August 17, 1863.
Currituck	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	193	Sept. 20, 1861	10,000	L. 119, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Name changed from the Seneca.
Dawn	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	391	Oct. 12, 1861	35,000	L. 154, B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fort McAllister, Ga., Jan. 27 and Feb. 1, '63.
Daylight	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	8	682	Oct. 12, 1861	55,000	L. 162, B. 30, D. 19. At capture of Fort Macon, N. C., April 26, '62.
De Soto.....	Second..	S. W. steamer..	8	1,600	Aug. 21, 1861	161,250	L. 242 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 37 1-6, D. 24. Captured many blockade runners in 1863.
Dia-Chung .....	.....	Screw steamer..	3	.....	.....	.....	Built by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn, for the Chinese navy. In attack upon Fort Wagner, August 17, 1863.
Dragon	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	118	.....	.....	Repaired by W. H. Webb, Dec. 23, 1861, for \$80. In attack upon Fort Darling, James river, May 15, 1862.
E. B. Hale	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	192	July 27, 1861	23,000	L. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7 1-6. Refitted by W. H. Webb, August 22, 1861, for \$7,972.43.
Edward.....	Fourth..	Bark .....	.....	274	Nov. 1, 1861	4,000	One of the Charleston stone fleet.
Eliou	Fourth..	S. W. Steamer..	4	341	Oct. 10, 1861	23,100	L. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Fernandina	Fourth..	Bark	8	297	July 29, 1861	14,000	L. 115, B. 29, D. 12. Name changed from Florida. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Flambeau.....	Third...	Screw steamer..	5	900	Nov. 14, 1861	100,000	L. 180, B. 30, D. 18. Built by Lawrence & Foulks, Brooklyn.
Florida	Third...	S. W. steamer..	7	1,261	Aug. 12, 1861	87,500	L. 214, B. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Sept. 24, 1861, for \$14,780.40.
Fuchsia	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	180	.....	.....	Built for the Chinese navy by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1863.
Galatea	Third...	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	*Jan. 30, 1864	.....	Built by Neptune S. S. Co., N. Y.
Gem of the Sea ...	Fourth..	Bark	5	371	Aug. 3, 1861	15,000	L. 116, B. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 13 5-12. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Gertrude	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	8	380	*July 22, 1863	.....	Blockade runner.
Glaucus	Third...	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	*Feb. —, 1864	.....	L. 200, B. 35, D. 12. Built by the Neptune S. S. Co., N. Y.
Gov. Buckingham .	Third...	Screw steamer..	6	886	*Nov. 13, 1863	.....	Fitted by W. H. Webb, October 1, 1863, for \$19,988.
Grand Gulf	Third...	Screw steamer..	7	1,200	.....	.....	Built by C. & R. Poillon, 1863. Engines by Reliance Machine Co., Mystic, Ct. Repaired by W. H. Webb, Feb. 11, 1865, for \$26,346.
Granite City	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	315	.....	.....	Blockade runner.
G. W. Blunt	Fourth..	Schooner	2	121	Nov. 23, 1863	10,000	L. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. A packet and despatch boat off Charleston bar.
Hendrick Hudson..	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	460	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta	Fourth..	Yacht	3	170	.....	.....	At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.

Henry Andrew....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	177	Sept. 20, 1861	24,000	L. 150, B. 26, D. 7½. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Dec. 31, 1861, for \$9,525.25.
Henry Brinker....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	103	Oct. 29, 1861	13,000	L. 91, B. 22, D. 6. At Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862.
Henry James.....	Fourth..	Schooner	2	261	Sept. 27, 1863	11,000	L. 127, B. 23 7-12, D. 9. Vicksburg, June 23, 1862.
Honduras	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	376	*Sept. 9, 1863	.....	East Gulf squadron.
Honeysuckle.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	234	.....	.....	Name changed from Wm. Fargo. East Gulf squadron.
Hops	Fourth..	Schooner	1	134	.....	.....	.....
Horace Beals	Fourth..	Barkentine	2	296	Sept. 14, 1861	16,000	Hospital ship, Porter's fleet, April, 1862.
Hunchback	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	517	.....	.....	Altered by W. H. Webb, December 22, 1861, for \$988.
Huntsville	Third..	Screw steamer..	4	817	Aug. 24, 1861	96,000	L. 200, B. 29 5-6, D. 19.
Hydrangea	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	224	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.
Isaac Smith.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	9	453	Sept. 9, 1861	50,000	L. 171½, B. 31½, D. 9. Captured in the Stono river, S. C., Jan. 30, 1863. Refitted by W. H. Webb, Oct. 12, 1861, for \$20,213.10.
Island Belle.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	123	Sept. 4, 1861	14,000	L. 100, B. 20½, D. 6 7-12. Burned in the Appomattox river, Va., June, 1862.
Jacob Bell.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	229	Aug. 22, 1861	12,000	L. 141½, B. 21, D. 8 1-12.
James Adgor.....	Third..	S. W. steamer..	8	1,151	July 26, 1861	85,000	L. 215, B. 33½, D. 21½. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, Aug. 23, 1861, for \$13,610.79.
J. C. Kuhn	Fourth..	Bark	4	888	July 6, 1861	32,000	L. 153, B. 35½, D. 18½. Store-ship of West Gulf squadron.
J. N. Seymour....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	133	Oct. 25, 1861	18,000	L. 102½, B. 20, D. 7. Roanoke Island, February 7, 1862.
John Griffith.....	Fourth..	Schooner	3	246	Sept. 16, 1861	8,000	L. 113½, B. 23, D. 8½. One of Porter's fleet, April, 1862.
John L. Lockwood.	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	150	Sept. 1, 1861	16,000	At Elizabeth and Newberne, N. C., February and March, 1862.
John P. Jackson..	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	777	Nov. 6, 1861	60,000	L. 182, B. 33½, D. 12 5-6. Vicksburg, June 23, 1862.
Madgie.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	218	Oct. 14, 1861	13,000	L. 122½, B. 35½, D. 8½.
Maria J. Carlton..	Fourth..	Schooner	3	178	—, 1861	7,200	L. 98, B. 27, D. 7½. Sunk at bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 19, 1862.
Matthew Vassar...	Fourth..	Schooner	2	162	Sept. 9, 1861	7,500	L. 93½, B. 27 1-6, D. 8½. One of Porter's flotilla, 1862, and Potomac flotilla, 1863-4.
Meredith	Third..	Screw steamer..	9	776	.....	100,000	L. 182, B. 30, D. 15. Captured in Charleston harbor, Jan. 31, 1863.
Mercury	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	187	Aug. 17, 1861	21,000	L. 121, B. 22, D. 7. Altered into gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Midnight	Fourth..	Bark	8	386	July 31, 1861	19,000	L. 126, B. 27 5-6, D. 12½. Name changed from Dawn.
Montgomery	Third..	Screw steamer..	6	787	Aug. 24, 1861	90,000	L. 201 5-12, B. 28½, D. 19½. Captured the iron steamer Caroline—blockade runner—October 28, 1862.
Monticello	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	655	Sept. 12, 1861	71,000	L. 175, B. 28, D. 16½. At capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, August 29, 1861.
Morning Light.....	Third..	Ship	8	937	Sept. 2, 1861	37,500	L. 172, B. 34½, D. 17½. Captured at Sabine Pass, Texas, Jan. 21, '63.
Morse	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	513	Nov. 7, 1861	40,000	L. 143, B. 33, D. 12. Name changed from Marion. Roanoke and Elizabeth, N. C., February 7-10, 1862.
Mount Vernon.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	.....	625	Sept. 12, 1861	71,000	L. 168½, B. 23, D. 15½.
Narcissus	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	100	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.

* Commissioned.

Vessels purchased at New York, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
National Guard ...	Fourth..	Ship	5	1,046	July 6, 1861	\$35,000	L. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 18 5-6. Coal-ship of West India squad., 1863-4.
Neptune	Third...	Screw steamer..	9	1,244	— — 1863	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co. Commissioned Dec. 19, 1863.
Nereus	Third...	Screw steamer..	12	1,244	— — 1863	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co. Commissioned April 11, 1864.
Newbern	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	948	— — 1863	.....	Built by C. & R. Poillon. Engines by the Delamater Works. Supply vessel North Atlantic squadron.
New London	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	221	Aug. 26, 1861	\$0,000	L. 135, B. 28, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Refitted by W. H. Webb, October 23, 1861, for \$9,292.70.
Nightingale	Fourth..	Ship	4	1,000	.....	13,000	Coal-ship West Gulf squadron, 1863-4.
Norfolk Packet ..	Fourth..	Schooner	5	249	Sept. 10, 1861	12,000	L. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 27 5-6, D. 17. One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.
Oliver H. Lee	Fourth..	Schooner	3	199	Aug. 27, 1861	7,000	L. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8. At Vicksburg, June 28, 1862.
O. M. Pettit	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	2	165	Aug. 17, 1861	15,000	L. 106, B. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt.
Onward	Third...	Ship	9	874	Sept. 9, 1861	27,000	L. 150, B. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. On special service after privateers, 1863-4.
Orretta	Fourth..	Schooner	3	171	Oct. 1, 1861	8,000	L. 93, B. 27 1-6, D. 7 5-6. At Vicksburg, June 28, 1862.
Pampero	Fourth..	Ship	6	1,375	July 7, 1861	29,000	L. 202 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 38 1-6, D. 19 1-12. West Gulf squadron.
Farn	Fourth..	Schooner	5	190	Sept. 9, 1861	10,500	L. 98, B. 24, D. 9.
Patroon	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	183	Oct. 28, 1861	45,500	L. 113, B. 22 5-12, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Penguin	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	7	389	May 23, 1861	75,000	L. 115, B. 30, D. 9. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Peterhoff	Third...	Screw steamer..	7	1,200	.....	.....	Captured by the Vanderbilt, Feb. 25, 1863. Sunk by collision, with the Montgomery, off coast of North Carolina, March 6, 1864.
Peter Dennis	Fourth..	Bark .....	.....	300	Oct. 28, 1861	2,600	One of the Charleston stone fleet.
Pink	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	184	.....	.....	West Gulf squadron.
Potomska	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	287	Sept. 25, 1861	33,000	L. 137, B. 26, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. At capture of Fernandina, Fla., March 4, 1862.
Protous	Third...	Screw steamer..	11	1,244	— — 1863	.....	Purchased from the Neptune S. S. Co. Commissioned March 15, 1864.
Pursuit	Fourth..	Bark	7	603	Sept. 3, 1861	22,000	L. 144, B. 34 5-6, D. 15 5-12. Captures the steamer Florida in St. Andrew's bay, April 4, 1862.
Quaker City	Second..	S. W. steamer..	7	1,600	Aug. 12, 1861	117,500	L. 240, B. 36, D. 20. In the fight with rebel iron-clads, Charleston harbor, January 31, 1863.
Racer	Fourth..	Schooner	3	252	Aug. 29, 1861	2,500	L. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. One of Porter's fleet, April, 1862. Repaired by W. H. Webb, December 21, 1861, for \$3,452.
Reliance	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	90	May 7, 1861	15,000	L. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7. Captured with the Satellite in the Rappahannock river, August 23, 1863.
Rescue	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	111	Aug. 21, 1861	17,300	L. 80, B. 18, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Potomac flotilla.
Resolute	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	90	May 7, 1861	15,000	L. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7. Potomac flotilla.
Rastless	Fourth..	Bark	7	265	Aug. 20, 1861	12,000	L. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 9 11-12. East Gulf squadron.

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Rhode Island	Second..	S. W. steamer..	12	1,517	July 18, 1861	185,000	L. 286 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Name changed from Eagle. Towed the Monitor from Hampton Roads, December 20, 1862, and rescued the Monitor's crew, December 21, 1862.
Rocket	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	127	— —, 1863	.....	Ordnance tug at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1863-4.
Reebuck	Fourth..	Bark	5	455	July 21, 1861	20,000	L. 135, B. 27, D. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Gulf squadron.
Rose	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	1	96	— —, 1863	.....
R. R. Cuyler	Third..	Screw steamer..	12	1,202	Aug. 24, 1861	165,000	L. 233, B. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 22. Captured several blockade-runners, 1863-4.
Sachem	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	197	Sept. 26, 1861	10,000	L. 121, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Attacks Fort Hudson batteries, March 4, 1863. Captured at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, January 16, 1862, for \$13,217.
Santiago de Cuba ..	Second..	S. W. steamer..	11	1,567	Sept. 6, 1861	200,000	L. 229, B. 38, D. 19. Captured several blockade-runners in June and July, 1863.
Sarah Bowen	Fourth..	Schooner	3	233	Sept. 3, 1861	7,000	L. 105 5-6, B. 27, D. 9 1-6. Mississippi river campaign, 1862-3.
Satellite	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	217	July 24, 1861	19,000	L. 120 7-12; B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Captured in the Rappahannock river, Va., August 23, 1863.
Sea Foam	Fourth..	Brig	2	264	Sept. 14, 1861	10,000	L. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 26, D. 10. One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.
Shawsheen	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	180	Sept. 21, 1861	20,000	L. 118, B. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y. At Roanoke, February 7, 1862.
Shepherd Knapp ..	Third..	Ship	8	838	Aug. 28, 1863	35,718	L. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wrecked on the reef off Cape Haytien, May 18, 1863.
Shokokon	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	6	706	— —, 1863	.....	Commissioned May 19, 1863.
Sidney C. Jones ..	Fourth..	Schooner	3	245	— —, 1861	10,500	L. 212, B. 28, D. 12. Mississippi river campaign, 1862.
Snowdrop	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	125	.....	.....	Tender at the Norfolk Navy Yard.
Sophonra	Fourth..	Schooner	3	217	Sept. 3, 1861	8,000	L. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. One of Porter's flotilla, 1862.
Southfield	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	7	750	— —, 1862	.....	Repaired by W. H. Webb, Jan. 2, 1862, for \$4,829. Sunk by rebel ram Albermarle, at Plymouth, N. C., April 18, 1864.
Stepping Stones ...	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	5	226	Sept. 30, 1861	20,000	L. 114, B. 24, D. 7. Refitted by W. H. Webb, October 15, 1861, for \$1,400. Nansemond river operations, April 14, 1863.
Sweet Brier	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	240	.....	.....	South Atlantic squadron.
T. A. Ward	Fourth..	Schooner	4	134	Oct. 9, 1861	11,300	L. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 28 1-6, D. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. One of Porter's flotilla, April, 1862.*
Thomas Freaborn ..	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	269	May 7, 1861	32,500	L. 140, B. 24, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Potomac flotilla.
Tiffinia	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	2	302	— —, 1864	.....	West Gulf squadron.
Tulip	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	183	.....	.....	Built for the Chinese navy by Jewett & Co., Brooklyn.
Uneas	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	192	Sept. 30, 1861	10,000	L. 118 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, Jan. 16, 1862, for \$13,157. On the Pocotaligo expedition, Oct. 22, 1862.
Underwriter	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	341	Aug. 23, 1861	18,500	L. 170, B. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 5-6. Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, February, 1862. Captured and destroyed near Newberne, Feb. 2, 1864.
Valley City	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	8	190	July 26, 1861	18,000	L. 127, B. 21 5-6, D. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Roanoke and Elizabeth, N. C., Feb., 1862. Fitted out by W. H. Webb, Aug. 31, 1861, for \$8,257.95.
Victoria	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	3	254	Oct. 31, 1861	25,000	L. 118, B. 22, D. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt, N. Y.
Wamsutta	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	6	279	Sept. 20, 1861	27,000	L. 129 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Vessels purchased at New York, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns	Tonnage	When purchased.	Cost.	Remarks.
Westfield	Third...	S. W. steamer..	6	1,022	— —, 1861	\$90,000	Vicksburg, 1862. Altered into a gunboat by J. A. Westervelt. Blown up in Galveston bay, Jan. 1, 1863.
Western World....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	5	441	Sept. 21, 1861	37,500	L. 178, B. 33, D. 8. Savannah river, Jan. 23 and Feb. 14, 1862.
Whitehall	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	323	Oct. 10, 1861	24,150	L. 126, B. 28 5-8, D. 10.
Whitehead.....	Fourth..	Screw steamer..	4	136	Oct. 17, 1861	12,000	L. 93, B. 20, D. 8. Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, N. C., February, 1862.
Wm. Bacon.....	Fourth..	Schooner	3	183	Sept. 3, 1861	6,000	L. 95, B. 26 1/2, D. 8 1/2. One of Porter's flotilla, 1862. Potomac flotilla, 1864.
W. G. Putnam	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	149	July 24, 1861	14,000	L. 103 1/2, B. 22, D. 7 1-6. At Roanoke Island and Elizabeth, N. C., February, 1862. James river flotilla, May, 1864.
Wyandank.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	3	399	Sept. 12, 1861	19,000	L. 132 1/2, B. 31 1/2, D. 10 1/2. Potomac flotilla.
Xankee.....	Fourth..	S. W. steamer..	4	328	June 1, 1861	19,000	L. 146, B. 25 1/2, D. 9 1/2. Potomac flotilla, 1862.

Vessels built in other ports, but whose machinery was built in New York, &c.

NAME.	Rate.	Class.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Where built.	By whom.	Remarks.
Aroostock	Fourth.	S.	7	*507	Kennebunk, Me.....	N. W. Thompson..	Engines by Novelty Iron Works, N. Y. Attacked Fort Darling, James river, May 15, 1862.
Ascentney	Third..	S. W.	10	†974	Nowburyport, Mass. ....	.....	Engines by Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., 1863; diam. of cylinder, 58 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet 9 inches; cost of engines, \$82,000. North Atlantic squadron.
Chicopee	Third..	S. W.	10	†974	.....	.....	L. 240, B. 35, D. 12. Engines by Neptune Iron Works, N. Y., 1862; diam. of cylinder 58 inches, and 8 feet 9 inches stroke of piston; \$82,000. North Atlantic squadron.
Fort Morgan.....	Fourth.	S.	5	1,248	.....	.....	Fitted out by W. H. Webb, May, 1865, for \$7,114.
Juks	Third..	S.	7	940	Mystic, Ct.	J. C. Mallory	L. 210, B. 31, D. 18. Name changed from Swamp Angel. Engines by Delamater Works, N. Y. East Gulf squadron.
Katechain	Fourth.	S.	7	*507	Bath, Me.....	Lavaber & Allen..	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y. Launched Oct. 11, 1861. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, and Miss. river, 1862.
Kennebec	Fourth.	S.	5	*507	Thomaston, Me.....	G. W. Lawrence ..	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y., 1861. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 26, 1862. Vicksburg, June, 28, 1862.

Kinco	Fourth.	S.	6	*507	Portland, Me.....	J. W. Dyer	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y. Launched Oct. 9, 1861. Mississippi river campaign, 1862-3.
Marblehead.....	Fourth.	S.	7	*507	Newburyport, Mass...	G. W. Jackman, jr.	Engines by Highland Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y., 1861. Launched Oct. 18, 1861. Pocotaligo expedition. Attacked by rebels near Fort Trumbull, Stone river, S. C., July 16, 1863. Naval Academy, Newport, 1865.
Nansemond	Fourth.	S. W.	3	340	.....	.....	Name changed from James F. Froeborn. Engines by Fletcher, Harris & Co., N. Y. Commissioned Aug. 17, 1863. Captured the B. R., Venus, from Nassau to Wilmington, Oct. 21, 1863. Purchased at Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1863.
Narragansett	Third..	S.	5	809	Boston, Mass., 1868...	.....	Repaired by W. H. Webb, N. Y., Oct. 15, '61, for \$173. Pacific squad.
Owasco.....	Fourth.	S.	4	*507	Mystic, Ct.....	Maxon, Fish & Co.	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y., 1861. One of the steam division, Porter's flotilla, April, 1862. Vicksburg, June 28, 1862. Galveston, Oct. 19, 1862. Attacked by rebel flotilla, in Galveston bay, Texas, January 1, 1863.
Penobscot	Fourth.	S.	4	*507	Belfast, Me....	C. P. Carter.....	Engines by Allaire Works, N. Y., 1861. Rescued the crew of the Columbia, wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, Jan. 14, 1863. Chased the Kate, B. R., on shore, July, 1863.
Samuel Whitehead .....	.....	S. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Refitted by W. H. Webb, November 13, 1861, for \$6,514.
Sebago	Third..	S. W.	10	832	Portsmouth Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y., 1861-2. Commissioned March 20, 1862. Pamunkey river, Va., May, 1862. S. Atlantic squad., July 20, 1862. Repaired W. H. Webb, Nov. 7, 1863, for \$27,902.
Shawmuth	Fourth.	S.	8	†593	Portsmouth, N. H., 1863 .....	.....	Engines by the South Brooklyn Iron Works, 1863; cost \$92,000. North Atlantic squadron.
Sonoma.....	Third..	S. W.	8	955	Portsmouth Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Novelty Works, N. Y., 1862. Sent after the rebel pirate Florida, Feb. 1, 1863. South Atlantic squadron.
Tallapoosa.....	Third..	S. W.	10	†974	Boston, Mass.....	.....	Engines by Neptune Works, N. Y.; diam. of cylinder 58 in., and 8 ft. 9 in. stroke of piston; cost \$82,000. East Gulf squadron.
Tioga	Third..	S. W.	8	819	Charlestown Navy Yard.....	.....	Engines by Morgan Iron Works, N. Y., 1861. Captured several blockade-runners in 1863.
Wachusett	Third..	S.	10	1,032	Boston Navy Yaard .....	.....	Engines by Morgan Works, N. Y., 1861-2. Yorktown, Va., May 4, 1862. Fort Darling, May 15, 1862. Flag-ship, special squadron to West Indies, 1863. Captured the Dolphin, blockade-runner, March 25, 1863. On way to East Indies, 1865.

An interesting and important item of information, in addition to vessels built in our port, is the immense amount of work performed by our ship-builders, iron-workers, &c., for our navy during the last six years. Inquiries have been made to most of them, but up to this date but few reports have been received—from Messrs. Rowland and Simonson, of Greenpoint, and Messrs. Westervelt and Webb, and the Novelty Iron Works, of New York city. It is hoped, however, that the others will shortly respond.

* New tonnage, 327 tons.

† New tonnage, 650 tons.

‡ New tonnage, 410 tons.

VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The ancestors of the Vice-Admiral were originally Scotch, but immigrated to Spain and settled in the province of Arragon, where their descendants for a long time resided. Early in the thirteenth century, Don Pedro Ferragüt, with fifty-two other knights, accompanied Jayme I, King of Arragon, in his expedition to the Balearic Isles, and the capture of Mallorca or Minorca, and later, in 1238, that of the kingdom of Valencia, in both of which he distinguished himself and won high honors—attaining, says Mossen Fabrer, the rank of Captain in his prince's body-guard and household. Don Pedro's descendants settled in Arragon and Mallorca, and, though exiled from Spain at the close of the civil war in 1840, are still prominent among the nobility of Minorca. Ciudadella, the capitol of the island, was the residence of George Farragut, whose aspirations for a greater freedom led him to America in 1776. Entering the army, he served with credit through the Revolution, rising to the rank of Major, and afterwards served as a sailing master in our little navy. He married Miss Elizabeth Shine of North Carolina, descended from the distinguished Scotch family of McIven, became a western pioneer, and settled on the present site of Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee. Here, amid the wild scenes of frontier life, on the 5th of July, 1801, was born David Glasco Farragut, destined under Providence to become the greatest naval hero of the world.

Young Farragut early evinced a desire for sea-life, and through the influence of Captain David Porter, of the Essex, he was appointed a midshipman on the 10th of December, 1810, and when but little more than nine years of age, he entered the service of his country. On the 28th of October, 1812, he sailed with Porter from the Delaware, for a cruise against the English enemy. "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" floated from the mast head of the Essex, and on her decks she bore more and greater heroes than did the fabled Argo. After sailing successively to Porto Praya, Fernando-de-Noronho and Cape Trio, and cruising for awhile off Brazil to meet Bainbridge, the Essex doubled Capé Horn, and for nearly a year effectually destroyed British commerce in the Pacific. Her gallant and glorious career was closed by her capture, and that of her consort, the Essex Junior, in the neutral port of Valparaiso, by the British ships of war Phoebe and Cherub, mounting eighty-one heavy guns, and manned by five hundred men. Porter with his sixty-six guns and three hundred and

thirty-five men, made a most gallant and determined fight for more than two hours and a half, when, in a sinking condition, and the flames nearing the magazine, he was obliged to strike his flag, with a loss of one hundred and fifty-five men. Midshipman Farragut was slightly wounded, but stuck to his ship till the last, and was sent home in the Essex Junior to Boston on parole. Of his conduct during the fight, Captain Porter says: "Midshipmen Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, exercised themselves in the performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service. * * They are too young to be recommended for promotion." We shall see how well that earnest was fulfilled in the life of one of this gallant and youthful trio.

After studying military tactics at Chester, the young midshipman found himself in the Mediterranean, on Commodore Chauncey's flagship, the Washington 74, whose Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Folsom, now a distinguished Professor of Harvard University, became his careful instructor and warm friend, and to him, the Admiral with characteristic generosity and modesty, attributes all that he knows and all that he is. For two years the relation of preceptor and friend continued to ripen into mutual esteem and affection, and when Mr. Folsom was appointed Consul at Tunis, the young midshipman obtained leave of absence and accompanied him.

In speaking of this interesting and most important period in the life of the Vice-Admiral, Mr. Folsom says: "I describe him as he now appeared to me by one word, 'ARIEL.' Our mutual joy was complete. The intent was, that I should be literally 'his guide, philosopher and friend,' acting according to my own discretion, but officially accountable for him as his superior officer (for I had not resigned my place in the navy.) While clothed with this complete authority, I do not remember that I ever issued an 'order,' or had occasion to make a suggestion that amounted to a reproof. All needed control was that of an elder over an affectionate younger brother.

"He was now introduced to entirely new scenes, and had social advantages which compensated for his former too exclusive sea-life. He had found a home on shore, and every type of European civilization and manners in the families of the Consuls of different nations. In all of them, my young countryman was the delight of old and young. This had always been among his chief moral dangers, but here he learned to be proof against petting and sat-

tery. Here, too, he settled his definition of true glory—glory, the idol of his profession—if not in the exact words of Cicero, at least in his own clear thought. Our familiar walks and rides were so many lessons in ancient history, and the lover of historical parallels will be gratified to know, that we possibly, sometimes stood on the very spot where the boy Hannibal took the oath that consecrated him to the defense of his country.”

Here a year passed swiftly by, replete with growth and culture, when the youthful midshipman was compelled to rejoin his ship, where, amid his official duties, he pursued his studies, and ever afterward practically carried out the noble impulse he received in his career from his kind and invaluable friend. On the 1st of January, 1821, he was promoted lieutenant, and ordered to the frigate Brandywine, in the West India squadron, where he served three years, and was then ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. While here he was married to a Miss Merchant, daughter of a prominent citizen of that place, whose other daughters married Commodores Gardner and Wm. D. Porter. Mrs. Farragut early became an invalid, and during her long illness and years of suffering he was a devoted and affectionate attendant, giving constant evidence of the exquisite tenderness and fine qualities of his noble nature. In July, 1832, Lieutenant Farragut was ordered to the “Vandalia,” off Brazil, and upon his return was again stationed at Norfolk, where he married for his second wife the charming and accomplished Miss Virginia Loyall. By her he has one son, Loyall Farragut, who stood by his father’s side on the Mississippi, and is now a promising cadet at West Point.

After serving three years as executive officer of the “Natchez” (West India Squadron), Lieutenant Farragut was again at the Norfolk Navy Yard from November, 1840, to the following February, when he sailed to Brazil in the “Delaware” 74, and was put in command of the “Decatur” sloop of war. In September, 1841, he was promoted Commander, and, returning to Norfolk February 24th, 1843, was detached from the “Decatur” and granted leave of absence, which he enjoyed in the quiet of home life until April, 1844, when he was ordered to command the receiving ship Pennsylvania. Again he served at the Norfolk Navy Yard until March 9th, 1847, when he was ordered to command the sloop of war “Saratoga,” in which he cruised a year in the West Indies. On the 29th of April, 1848, he was detached to await orders, and

after another period of rest and leisure, but full of study and cultivation, he was called to Washington as inspector of ordnance, and a year later was sent to Norfolk on the same service. After being employed for three years on this important duty, on the 9th of March, 1864, he was ordered to the command of the Mare Island navy yard, near San Francisco. In September of the following year Commander Farragut was promoted Captain (then the highest grade in our naval service. He was ordered home in May, 1859, and on the following New Year's day was appointed to command the beautiful sloop of war "Brooklyn," with which he cruised in the Home Squadron, until relieved by Captain Walker in May.

The breaking out of the southern rebellion found Captain Farragut with his family at Norfolk. His hair was slightly silvered with fifty years service under the flag of the Republic. Unexcelled in practical seamanship, as well as in the theory of naval warfare—familiar with most of the modern languages, including the Turkish and Arabic, and their literatures, and proficient in many branches of science, and with a noble and exemplary character, those fifty years of the Admiral's apparently tame and unexciting life proved of inestimable value to the Nation.

In vain did the conspirators use all their wily powers of intrigue, argument and flattery to seduce the staunch Captain from his allegiance. Intimately connected with the south by birth, marriage and residence, he was "a son of the Republic more than a citizen of the State." He labored with all his powers to send loyal delegates from Norfolk to the Virginia convention that she might be saved to the Union. But his efforts were without avail. She plunged recklessly into the vortex of secession, seized the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the tide of civil war rolled from Charleston up to the Potomac.

With his noble and patriotic wife, and a few valuables, Captain Farragut left Norfolk on the morning of the 18th of April, passed through mob-ruled Baltimore on the 19th, and leaving his family in safety in the beautiful village of Hastings on the Hudson, returned to Washington to offer his services to the Government. He was at once appointed a member of the Naval Retiring Board, then in session in Washington.

The capture of New Orleans was early resolved upon by the Government, but other matters pressed more immediately upon its

attention, and Stringham's expedition to Hatteras, DuPont's to Port Royal, and Goldsborough's to Roanoke were first undertaken. Ship Island, on the coast between New Orleans and Mobile, having been captured by the Massachusetts troops, and occupied by Generals Phelps and Butler, preparations were made for a naval expedition, and on the 20th of January, 1862, Captain Farragut was appointed to command it. His force consisted of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and a mortar fleet of twenty bomb-schooners under Commander David D. Porter, a son of Farragut's old patron, Captain Porter, of the "Essex."

Flag Officer Farragut hoisted his broad pennant on the sloop of war "Hartford" 26 at Hampton Roads, and sailing thence on the 3d of February, arrived at Ship Island on the 20th, and entered upon the task of collecting and preparing his fleet for the great work before him, for New Orleans was deemed almost impregnable. The difficulties and obstacles in his way were very great, but were at length overcome or put aside. Many of the vessels had a great deal of trouble in crossing the bars, but at length the fleet was moved up the river to the head of the passes, the forts were reconnoitered, a hospital established at Pilot-town, and the ships put in trim for fighting the shore batteries as well as the enemy's rams. The minutest details were arranged by or under the supervision of the Flag Officer with a care and vigilance worthy of remark. Sails were taken down, loose rigging made fast to the masts, decks cleared, spare spars, etc., sent ashore, and armor of heavy chain-cables stretched along the sides of the vessels. Of these preliminary arrangements the Flag Officer says: "Every vessel was as well prepared as the ingenuity of her commander and officers could suggest, both for the preservation of life and of the vessel, and perhaps there is not on record such a display of ingenuity as has been evinced in this little squadron. The first was by the engineer of the Richmond, Mr. Moore, by suggesting that the sheet cables be stopped up and down on the sides, in the line of the engines, which was immediately adopted by all the vessels. Then each commander made his own arrangements for stopping the shot from penetrating the boilers or machinery, that might come in forward or abaft, by hammocks, coal, bags of ashes, bags of sand, clothes bags, and, in fact, every device imaginable. The bulwarks were lined with hammocks by some—by splinter nettings made with ropes by

others. Some rubbed their vessels over with mud, to make their ships less visible, and some white-washed their decks, to make things more visible by night during the fight. In the afternoon I visited each ship, in order to know positively that each commander understood my orders for the attack, and to see that all was in readiness. I had looked to their efficiency before. Every one appeared to understand his orders well, and looked forward to the conflict with firmness, but with anxiety, as it was to be in the night, or at two o'clock, A. M."

In the meantime a council of war had been held on board the "Hartford" with the usual result. Farragut quickly cut the Gordian knot of conflicting opinions by issuing a General Order on the 20th of April, in which he said with ringing words: "The Flag Officer having heard all the opinions expressed by the different commanders, is of the opinion that whatever is to be done will have to be done quickly. * * When, in the opinion of the Flag Officer, the propitious time has arrived, the signal will be made to weigh and advance to the conflict. * * He will make the signal for close action, No. 8, and abide the result—CONQUER OR BE CONQUERED."

At midnight on the 20th of April, the "Pinola," Lieutenant-Commander Crosby, and the "Itasca," Lieutenant-Commander Caldwell, stole up the stream under the guns of the fort and broke the great chain which barricaded the river, and the hulks supporting it sagged asunder, leaving an opening in the center. Five minutes before the appointed time the signal of two red lights rose at the mast-head of the flag-ship, and the fleet weighed anchor and started upon the advance. The mortar fleet, which had steadily bombarded the forts since the 16th of March, was already anchored, ready to pour in its fire as soon as the forts should open. The squadron was formed in two lines to pass the forts. The first division or Column of the Red, commanded by Captain Theodorus Bailey, was composed of the "Cayuga" 7, Lieutenant Harrison; "Pensacola" 24, Captain Morris; "Mississippi" 19, Commander Melancthon Smith; "Oneida" 10, Commander S. P. Lee; "Varuna," Commander Boggs; "Katahdin" 6, Lieutenant Preble; "Kineo," Lieutenant Ransom; and "Wissahickon" 4, Lieutenant A. W. Smith. The second division or Column of the Blue was formed on the left, and consisted of the flag-ship "Hartford," 26, Commander Wainwright; "Brooklyn," 26, Captain T. L. Craven; "Richmond,"

26, Commander James Alden; "Sciota" 3, bearing the division flag of Captain H. H. Bell; "Iroquois" 7; "Itasca" 4, Lieutenant-Commander Caldwell; "Winona" 7 and "Kennebec" 4. The right was to engage the 108 guns of St. Philip; the left the pentagonal, casemated fortress of Jackson, mounting forty guns.

The "Cayuga" led the column and was the first to pass the chain-boom, under a terrific fire from both the forts which struck her repeatedly from stem to stern, while the mortar boats poured down shells on Fort Jackson to keep the men from their guns, and steamers fired in shrapnel upon the water battery, at short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. The "Cayuga" was closely followed by the flag-ship "Hartford," which then took the advance, the "Pensacola," which engaged the starboard battery, the "Brooklyn" and the rest of the fleet. The vessels hotly replied with grape and canister to the fierce fire of the forts; the air was filled with blinding smoke, which with the darkness of the night made it difficult to distinguish friend from foe, and through which forts and ships fired at the flashes of each other's guns. In the midst of the confusion and darkness, illumined and made more hideous by the bursting shell, the booming guns and the awful broadsides, down the river came plunging the fire-rafts, gun-boats and rams of the enemy. A more magnificent or terrible scene was never presented to the spectator of battle! Endeavoring to avoid an immense fire-raft, pushed by the ram "Manassas," the "Hartford" ran aground. The flaming raft was pushed down upon its side, and in a moment she was ablaze all along her port side half way up to the tops. It was a critical moment for the brave flag-ship and its precious freight, but its admirable discipline preserved it from destruction. The flames were at length extinguished, and the "Hartford" backed off and got clear of the raft. "But all this time," says the Commodore, "we were pouring the shell into the forts and they into us, and every now and then, a rebel steamer would get under our fire and receive our salutation of a broadside."

Before the "Hartford" passed the boom, the "Cayuga" encountered the Montgomery flotilla, of eighteen gun-boats, including the ram "Manassas" and iron battery "Louisiana;" eluded their attempts to butt and board, and had forced the surrender of three, when the "Varuna" and "Oneida" were discovered at

hand. The enormous rams, aided by the swift current, and under full headway of steam, dashed with their iron prows upon our vessels, discharging recklessly their heavy guns at close range. Every vessel of our fleet was fought with a skill and bravery not to be surpassed, and I regret that my space forbids me to chronicle the thousand deeds of immortal heroism performed in this memorable fight, from the great hero in command to the merest boy. The operations of the "Brooklyn" are spoken of more at length in another portion of this report, but the staunch "Mississippi" and ill-fated "Vazuna," deserve especial mention. Seven of the enemy's vessels did the latter sink, capture, or drive ashore in flames, until with bloody decks and shattered hull, she too became a victim. But, heroes to the last, Boggs and his brave crew fired the guns until the water was over their trucks, crippling the "Morgan," which surrendered to the "Oneida." The ram "Manassas," rushing down the swift current, encountered the "Mississippi," but the noble old frigate turned to meet her antagonist and, with all steam on, dashed at the monster. The iron ram dodged the oak, but, as she glided by, received a heavy broadside from the frigate's immense armament, which crashed through her sides and set her on fire. Into the darkness she drifted, a curious spectacle, with the flames bursting through her fractures and port-holes, until at length, with an expiring groan and the flames belching from her bow port, she gave a plunge and disappeared beneath the waters.

The sun rose on the morning of the 24th of April upon the scene of this greatest of naval achievements, now strewn with drifting wrecks and shattered hulks and the debris of the battle. All but three of the proudly victorious fleet had passed through the *feu d' enfer* from those now dismantled forts in spite of all the obstacles the devilish ingenuity and skill of the traitors could devise, destroying thirteen of their vessels and capturing four, with the wonderfully small loss of thirty-six killed and one hundred and thirty-five wounded. The noble Commodore, to whom was eminently due the great honor and praise for this unparalleled triumph, received the thanks of Congress and the warm congratulations of the President and the Department. The Secretary's letter closes with the following paragraph: "Your example and its successful results, though attended with some sacrifice of life and loss of ships, inculcates the fact that the first duty of a commander in war is to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends.

One and all, officers and men, comprising your command, deserve well of their country."

On the morning of the 25th, still leading the line, the "Cayuga" and "Brooklyn" engaged and silenced the Chalmette batteries. From this point no further obstacles were encountered save burning steamers, cotton ships, fire-rafts and the like, and by noon of the same day the fleet was anchored before the Crescent City. Captain Bailey was sent on shore to demand the surrender of the city, and the next morning the Flag-officer, after issuing an order for the return of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great success, proceeded up the river to capture the defenses above the city. On the 28th, General Butler landed above St. Philip, under the guns of the "Mississippi" and "Kineo," and the forts soon after surrendering to Commander Porter, he came up the river on the following day and took possession of the conquered metropolis of the South.

With New Orleans now safely under the stars and stripes, Commodore Farragut passed up the "River of Death" to communicate with Commodore Davis and complete arrangements for further operations in concert with the Mississippi Squadron. At two and a half o'clock on the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet got under way to pass the city of Vicksburg, and, if possible, to silence and capture its batteries. The mortar fleet, which had been sent for, had arrived from Pensacola, and for two days had bombarded the enemy's works. By the time the fleet got into range, it was fully daylight, and a heavy fire of solid shot was poured into it, directed principally at the flag-ship, whose starboard battery returned the fire with considerable effect, although it was difficult to elevate the guns sufficiently to reach the batteries. The Brooklyn, after being engaged nearly two hours, dropped below again, while the "Richmond," "Sciota," and "Oneida," with the flag-ship, reached the fleet above without material damage, save to the rigging, which was completely torn to pieces. The mizzen rigging of the "Hartford" had been left by the Flag officer but a few moments before it was struck.

After a consultation with Commodore Davis, Commodore Farragut successfully repassed the batteries eighteen days later, and after another severe but unsuccessful bombardment of the Vicksburg defenses, proceeded down the river to New Orleans. Here, on the night of the 5th of August, he was informed of the attack on Baton Rouge by the "Arkansas" and her consorts, but on his

arrival there found that the rebel ram had already been destroyed by Captain Porter, with the "Essex." During the same month he bombarded Donaldsonville for firing upon our steamers, repulsed a number of guerilla attacks, destroyed their haunts, destroyed and cut off rebel communication and supplies with the trans-Mississippi district, and was constantly engaged in the performance of similar duties, which, as well as his terse and manly correspondence with the peppery, blatant officials along the river, we must pass over. Though great and important in themselves, they sink into insignificance when compared with his greater achievements.

In the meantime, Congress, recognizing the importance of an increase of naval rank, passed an act (approved July 16th, 1862) creating the additional grades of Commodore and Rear-Admiral, and Flag-officers Farragut, Goldsborough, DuPont and Foote, having received the thanks of Congress, were commissioned Rear-Admirals, on the active list. Better merited promotions could not have been made.

During the summer, affairs on the coast of Texas had commanded Admiral Farragut's attention, and in the fall a number of small expeditions were sent there, which took Corpus Christi, Sabine Pass and Galveston, and made other captures. A number of salt works were also destroyed at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, and on the coast of Texas. On New Year's day, 1863, occurred the unfortunate loss of Galveston and the Harriet Lane, and the Admiral at once sent thither Commodore Bell, and the "Brooklyn," to re-occupy the bay and continue the blockade of the port. The Admiral afterward sent the "Hatteras," and several other gunboats, but the former was sunk by the pirate Alabama on the night of the 11th. This was closely followed by the death of Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan, in the fight of Bayou Teche, and the loss of the "Morning Light" and "Velocity," at Sabine Pass.

Returning to New Orleans from Pensacola, Admiral Farragut made preparations early in March, 1863, for the passage of Port Hudson, in co-operation of General Banks' movement and attack on that stronghold. On the night of the 14th the attempt was made to pass the formidable batteries, but unfortunately, only the flag-ship and the "Albatross," which was lashed to her port side, passed through the heavy plunging and raking fire of the enemy, losing but one killed and two wounded. "After a free interchange of opinions on the subject," says the Admiral, "every commander

arranged his ship in accordance with his own ideas. I had directed a trumpet fixed from the mizzen-top to the wheel on board of this ship, as I intended the pilot to take his station in the top so high that he might see over the fog or smoke, as the case might be. To this idea, and to the coolness and courage of my pilot, Mr. Carroll, I am indebted for the safe passage of this ship past the forts." Owing to the darkness and the dense smoke, the Mississippi got aground directly in front of the batteries, but for half an hour gallantly returned the shower of shot and shell which was poured into her from the whole range of the rebel works. Captain Smith fired no less than two hundred and fifty rounds, when, finding it impossible to get his vessel off, he set fire to and abandoned her. Swinging off, at length, into deep water, she floated majestically down the stream until eight or ten miles below the fleet, when her magazine exploded, and the historic vessel was no more. The "Hartford" and "Albatross" blockaded the mouth of the Red River until relieved by Admiral Porter, when Farragut returned to New Orleans, by way of the Atchafalaya, to direct the operations against Port Hudson until its surrender to General Banks.

On the 4th of July Vicksburg surrendered, Port Hudson fell, the Mississippi flowed unvexed to the sea, and Admiral Farragut, whose attention had long been directed to Mobile and its formidable defenses, now began to prepare for active operations in that quarter. On the morning of the 20th of January he made a reconnoissance, in the "Detorora," of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the obstructions and other defenses of the channel. He was then satisfied that with the aid of a single iron-clad he "could destroy their whole force in the bay, and reduce the forts at his leisure, by co-operation with our land forces, say five thousand men," and urged the early departure of the "Brooklyn" and "Galena" from the North, to join him. A month later, Fort Powell was bombarded for a week, and silenced, but the fleet was still inadequate to make a successful attack, and it was not until near the first of August that Gen. Granger was sent to co-operate. At length on the morning of the 5th of August, 1864, New Orleans was, if possible, surpassed, for the action was fought in broad daylight and under the vigilant eye of the great Admiral who had himself lashed "in an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top." It was a glorious scene, and a more heroic or inspiring subject was never presented to the artist mind, or touched by the pencil of Page.

The Admiral used his usual vigilance and comprehensive wis-

dom in all his preparations for the fight. He made the attack on a strong flood tide so that, should a vessel be struck in a vital part, she would drift ahead into the fight and past the forts. Again, in lashing his vessels two by two, he shortened the length and lessened one-half the dangers of the fleet, and, should one be disabled, her mate would carry her through. Then, too, he carried his fleet as close to the fort as possible, escaping the greater portion of the torpedoes placed for his destruction where the enemy thought he must surely come, and by well directed volleys of grape and canister, drove the gunners from their pieces.

On the 4th of August General Granger's troops were landed on Dauphin Island, and the rebels threw troops and supplies into Fort Gaines, which fell into our hands a few days later, but the Admiral was delayed by the absence of the *Tecumseh*, which arrived that night. At forty minutes past five, on the morning of the 5th, the fleet was all under way, two abreast, and lashed together in the following order: "*Brooklyn*," Captain James Alden, with the "*Cetorora*," Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Green, on the port side; "*Hartford*" (flag-ship), Captain Percival Drayton, with the "*Metacomet*," Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Jouett; "*Richmond*," Captain T. A. Jenkins, with the "*Port Royal*," Lieutenant-Commander B. Gherardi; "*Lackawanna*," Captain J. B. Marchand, with the "*Semirole*," Commander E. Donaldson; "*Monongahela*," Commander James H. Strong, with the "*Kennebec*," Lieutenant-Commander W. F. McCann; "*Ossipee*," Commander Wm. E. LeRoy, with the "*Itasca*," Lieutenant-Commander George Brown; "*Oneida*," Commander J. R. M. Mullany, with the "*Galea*," Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Wells. The monitor batteries "*Tecumseh*," Commander Tunis A. M. Craven; "*Manhattan*," Commander J. W. A. Nicholson; "*Winnebago*," Commander T. H. Stevens; and the "*Chickasaw*," Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Perkins, "were already inside the bar, and had been ordered to take up their positions on the starboard side of the wooden ships, or between them and Fort Morgan, for the double purpose of keeping down the fire from the water battery and parapet guns of the fort, as well as to attack the ram *Tennessee*, as soon as the fort was passed."

The attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship channel, the "*Tecumseh*" firing the first shot at forty-seven minutes past six o'clock. At six minutes past seven, the fort opened upon us, and was replied to by a gun from the "*Brooklyn*," and immediately after

the action became general. But the progress of the "Brooklyn," which had been given the lead at the earnest request of Captain Alden and the other commanders, was arrested by shoal water, and she backed off to get clear—and almost at the same moment, a hidden torpedo sent the "Tecumseh," with the gallant Craven and his hundred, to the bottom. At this critical and perilous moment, the Admiral hesitated not an instant, but dashed ahead with his flag-ship (after casting off the "Metacomet" to go to the rescue of the "Tecumseh's" crew) followed by the fleet, whose officers fully believed they were going to a glorious death with their commander-in-chief, and pouring terribly effective broadsides into Fort Morgan.

Scarcely was the fort passed (ten minutes before eight) than the rebel ram "Tennessee" dashed at the "Hartford," and the "Morgan," "James" and "Selma," poured in a raking fire, but the monitors engaged the former, the "Metacomet" pursued and captured the latter, while the "Morgan" and "Gaines" took refuge under the guns of the fort, where the latter was destroyed. Again the "Tennessee" made for the flag-ship, and the fleet crowding round upon her, there ensued one of the most terrific naval battles of the war. The "Monongahela" and "Lackawanna" both struck her at full speed, crushing and losing their prows, but without injury to the rebel, while the Monitors hammered away valiantly. The "Hartford" then dashed at her, and rasping alongside as the "Tennessee" dodged, poured into her a whole broadside of nine-inch solid shot. Drawing back, the "Hartford" rushed forward for another blow, when the "Lackawanna" ran into her just forward of the mizzen-mast, cutting her down nearly to the water's edge. All thought it was a mortal blow for the old heroic craft, and the cry arose, "Get the Admiral out of the ship," but he, forgetful of self, and intent only on the enemy, ordered the old Flag on, but before she could reach her adversary, and with the "Ossipee," "Monongahela" and "Lackawanna" also bearing down at full speed, the rebel Admiral struck his colors, and the fight was won after a struggle of three hours and a quarter, and with a loss of fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded on board our fleet.

Mobile was soon in the toils of our squadron, but the great rebellion was not yet suppressed, and the Government was desirous of the gallantry and wisdom of Admiral Farragut in another quarter. He was offered, September 5th, 1864, the command of the expedition against Wilmington and its defenses, but, worn

down by his severe and constant labors, he was compelled to decline it, and Admiral Porter was appointed in his stead. His health not materially improving, he left Pensacola for the north on the 20th of November, in his weather-beaten flag ship, "the dear old Hartford," and after a stormy passage, came to anchor in our port on the 12th of December. He was welcomed by a committee of the joyful and enthusiastic citizens, who gave him a cordial reception at the Custom House, with eloquent speeches, and a stirring poem by Colonel Duganne.

On the 22d of December, a bill was introduced into the Senate to create the grade of Vice-Admiral. Suspending the rules, it was quickly passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, who at once nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut for the position, and the Senate immediately confirmed the appointment.

But the people of our metropolis desired to award him a more substantial tribute to his inestimable worth and immortal services, and as a testimonial of their appreciation and esteem, he was presented on the 31st of December, with fifty thousand dollars, in Government bonds, which had been subscribed by our merchant princes, accompanied by a complimentary address. The recipient of praise and honor from every quarter, the Admiral bore all with characteristic modesty, with no eye to earthly dignity, and only a sublime consciousness of manliness and single-hearted devotion to his duty and the Republic.

For five years, exiles from their former homes, the family of Admiral Farragut have sojourned in the Empire State, where they took refuge from treason. The Admiral has now taken up his permanent residence on Murray Hill, in the city of New York, and though knowing no State in the hour of his country's peril, and proud of no title but that of a loyal and faithful "Son of the Republic," is yet gratified to know of the honorable pride of the Empire State, in claiming him as her most illustrious citizen.

It is with hesitancy, and a consciousness of inadequate power, that I attempt to depict the prominent traits of this noble man—this distinguished hero—our GREAT ADMIRAL. But the elements of his character are visible in his every deed, and are portrayed in the whole record of his long and stainless life. Viewed from every stand-point, in every light he is truly great—he is a peerless hero. In the crowded pages of history, we find no name to place above his,—none to place in just comparison. His victories are greater than Nelson's; his spotless virtues equal the purity

of Collingwood; Dundonald was not a more christian gentleman, nor Ruyter a truer Republican, and in patriotic devotion to his Country, and singleness of purpose, he is not surpassed. In war, his vondrous and unparalleled achievements bear witness to his bravery and gallantry, his careful prudence, his fertility of resource, his novelty of idea, his keen perception, vigorous thought, undaunted perseverance, which combine to form the Admiral—the greatest sailor of the world. Look now at the man, in whom vice or passion have no place. Frank, modest and unassuming to a remarkable degree, impervious to flattery, ever cheerful and buoyant, with a pleasant smile upon his noble face, and a magnetism in his character perceptible to all who stand in his presence, deeply religious, but not affecting piety, kindly and sympathetic, merciful and charitable, but just and impartial, the possessor of the finest gentlemanly qualities and rare accomplishments, he is a patriotic lover of liberty, a most noble type of elevated manhood, A TRUE HERO, in whose matchless symmetry and marvellous perfection, I frankly confess, without fear of accusation of partiality, I can find no flaw.

“Foremost captain of his time,
Rich, in saving common sense,
And as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.”

REAR-ADMIRAL STRINGHAM.

SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM, Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in Middletown, Orange County, New York, on the 7th of November, 1798. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New York, and resided in Orange county, where his father, Daniel Stringham, was born, and where he married Abby, the daughter of Silas Horton, a farmer of Goshen. He afterwards, in 1818, removed to Indiana, where they resided until their death. In May, 1810, then but little more than eleven years of age, young Stringham left Newburgh for Washington, under the care of Captain Charles Ludlow, for the purpose of entering the navy, and on the 17th of June, received a warrant as Midshipman—just six months before the Vice-Admiral entered the service with the same rank, under the auspices of his gallant patron, Captain Porter, of the “Essex.” Young Stringham was ordered to the frigate “President 44,” then bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rodgers, at Hampton Roads, and soon after he sailed upon his first sea voyage. His first cruising ground in the “President” was between New York and Norfolk, winter-

ing in New London harbor in the winter of 1810-11, and in Newport harbor during that of 1811-12.

On the 10th of May, 1811, Commodore Rodgers sailed with the "President" from Annapolis, and on the afternoon of the 16th, when near New York, fell in with H. B. M. S. "Little Belt 18," Captain Bingham, who fired into the "President" without provocation or notice. Rodgers returned the fire and punished his assailant severely, killing and wounding thirty-one of her crew, while his own vessel sustained no damage, save a shot in the main and fore-masts, and one midshipman slightly wounded.

Congress formally declared war against Great Britain, on the 18th of June, 1812, and on the 21st, Commodore Rodgers, who was joined at New York on this day by Decatur, received his orders, and set sail within an hour in pursuit of a large fleet of Jamaica-men, then sweeping under convoy up the gulf-stream. Early on the morning of the 23d, a vessel was discovered, and all sail crowded in pursuit, but the "President," an uncommonly fast ship off the wind, was the only one of the squadron able to get within gun-shot of the stranger. After a running fight at long range, in which Commodore Rodgers fired the first shot in the war of 1812, and had his leg broken by the explosion of a gun, the enemy* managed to escape. After cruising nearly a month for the Jamaica vessels, the Commodore passed to the southward by Madeira, and stood in to Boston by way of the Western Islands and the Grand Banks.

Having refitted, Rodgers sailed on a second cruise; captured on the 17th October, the British packet "Swallow," with \$200,000 in gold, and after cruising to the eastward, returned to Boston on the 31st of December. In the following April (1813), the "President" again put to sea with the "Congress" (which shortly afterward parted from her), and after capturing a number of prizes, went to the North Sea, entered the port of Bergen, in Norway; thence to the White Sea, where for three days and nights she was chased by an English line-of-battle ship and a frigate, but escaped by superior sailing, and returned home after a cruise in the Northern Atlantic. Off Nantucket she captured the schooner "Highflyer," and finding Newport open, went into that harbor and up the river nearly to Providence. She left Newport again early in the winter of 1813-14, cruising on the Atlantic, and among the West India Islands, and returned to New York in the following February.

* H. B. M. frigate *Belvidera* 36. Captain Byron.

During these cruises, Midshipman Stringham was ever alert, performing his duties with care, promptness and dispatch, and was always called upon whenever activity was required. He was very often sent aloft by Commodore Rodgers to look out for vessels, and when the "President" was chased in the North Sea, he was on the truck and saw the last of the line-of-battle ship. Afterwards, while occupying the same elevated position while the ship was lying with all sails furled and holding on by an umbrella anchor, he discovered a sail, and was obliged to remain aloft over half an hour, before the frigate could get near enough to allow of the stranger being seen from any position. She proved to be an English packet, with a large cargo of stores for the West India Colonies, and was quite a valuable prize.

In the early part of April, the "President" was transferred to Commodore Decatur, and Commodore Rodgers, with his officers and crew, went to Philadelphia to join the "Guerriere," which was then on the stocks. Here, Mr. Stringham had his first command, being placed in charge of one of the gunboats on the river. On the 9th of September, he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and in April, 1815, was ordered to the brig "Spark," which sailed in May for the Mediterranean, and engaged actively in the war between the United States and Algiers. Here, the "Spark" discovered and assisted in capturing an Algerine frigate and a brig, and on the conclusion of the war, was sent to Carthage to convoy the prize vessel back to Algiers. Commodore Bainbridge then brought the squadron home to Newport, the "Spark" proceeding thence to New York. In August, 1816, she again sailed for the Mediterranean. The day after her arrival at Gibraltar, a French vessel capsized in the bay, and Lieutenant Stringham volunteering, took a boat and six men to the relief of her crew. He took off five men, but was unable to get back to his ship or get any assistance. He was therefore compelled to make for the Algeiras shore, before reaching which, the boat upset, and all hands were thrown into the surf and rolled on shore amongst the breakers, covered with the sand stirred up by the water. Three of the men were drowned, and Lieutenant Stringham, for the only time during his long connection with the service, was obliged to go on the sick list, his eyes being injured by the sand to such an extent that he was unable to do duty for several weeks.

In 1817, Lieutenant Stringham was transferred to the sloop of war "Erie," Captain Gamble, but in the latter part of 1818, was transferred to the "Peacock," Captain Rogers, and returned to

New York in the following February. During the same year (1819), he was ordered to the "Cyane," and in 1820, went to the coast of Africa to convoy the ship "Elizabeth," which carried out the first colony to Liberia. When off Galenat river, he took a boat, with a crew of twelve men, and captured two slavers, the "Endymion" of Baltimore, and the "Esperanza," a Spanish schooner. Transferring his boat's crew to the "Esperanza," he ran down the coast about forty miles, where he fell in with the "Science" of New York, and the "Plattsburg" of Baltimore, and captured both by boarding. He was then appointed prize-master, and brought his four prizes safely to New York, where they were all condemned.

Lieutenant Stringham was ordered to the "Hornet," as executive officer, in 1821, and went on a cruise to the West Indies, where he captured a pirate and a slaver, and returned to New York in 1822. In the following year he was again ordered as executive officer to the "Cyane," Commodore Creighton, and sailed in the spring of 1824 to Cherbourg, and thence to the Mediterranean. Here he saved the lives of two men, by jumping overboard for one of them, and holding him up until a boat could reach them, and in the other case jumping from the frigate's waist into the launch alongside, seizing a boat-hook and catching hold of the man as he was drifting by. Commodore Creighton being relieved by Commodore McDonough, and he by Commodore Rogers, the "Cyane" was ordered home, and sailing by way of Liberia and through the West Indies, arrived at New York in the fall of 1828. Here Lieutenant Stringham was attached to the receiving ship, at the same time performing the duties of First Lieutenant of the Navy Yard, and fitting out the "Cyane," "Vincennes," "Lexington" and "Fairfield." Afterwards detached from the receiving ship he was ordered to the yard as executive officer, and fitted out the frigate "Hudson" for Brazil.

In 1829 he was ordered as executive officer to the "Peacock," Captain McCall, which took out Commodore Elliott to Pensacola, to command the West India Squadron. The "Hornet" having been missing for some time, the "Peacock" was sent out to cruise in search of her, but without success. At Havana, soon after, Lieutenant Stringham was ordered by Commodore Elliott, to the command of the "Falmouth," sloop-of-war, and sent on a cruise to the south side of Cuba and Carthage. The "Falmouth" then returned to New York, and on the 3d of March, 1831, Lieutenant Stringham was promoted to Master-Commandant.

He was employed at New York until 1834, when he was ordered to the Mediterranean to command the "John Adams," and after taking command was actively engaged in cruising. While at Malaga, an English brig, "Hon." Captain Keppel, went on shore, and was got off by boats from the "John Adams."

During a south-east gale he saved an English man-of-war, and rendered valuable assistance to two others, and those vessels being crippled after the gale had subsided, at the request of Lord Ingestrie, commanding the "Tyne," he took their mails and some provisions to Barcelona, where he assisted in getting off the English brig "Wolverine," ashore at Tarragona. In the fall of 1836, he returned via the West Indies to New York, and was assigned to duty as executive officer of the Navy Yard, where he remained till 1840, performing nearly all the duties of the yard, owing to the ill-health of the commandant.

In 1841 he was ordered on a board to test the qualities of the Stevens' elongated shell, and on the 9th of September was promoted to the rank of Captain. In the following year he was ordered to Boston to command the "Independence," flag-ship of the West India Squadron, Commodore Stewart. After cruising in the West Indies and entering Pensacola harbor (the "Independence" being the largest vessel that had ever entered that port), she returned to New York, where Captain Stringham was detached and ordered to command the Navy Yard. While here he received a special letter of thanks from the President, for fitting out the "Lexington" and preparing her in three days to carry three hundred troops to Mexico.

In 1846 he was ordered to command the "Ohio" at Boston, and sailing to Vera Cruz after its capitulation, returned to New York, received on board the Hon. David Tod, Minister to Brazil, and sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where (1848) he was detached and returned to New York.

Variously employed on shore duty until 1851, he was then placed in command of the Norfolk Navy Yard, but in the following year was ordered to command the Mediterranean Squadron, with the frigate "Cumberland" for his flag-ship. He remained there during the settlement of Mr. King's affairs at Athens and the Crimean war, and returning home in July, 1855, in November was placed in command of the Boston Navy Yard.

In 1860 he was appointed a member of a board to examine and report upon all the vessels of the navy, and in the following year, while a member of a court at Washington, he was ordered to re-

port to the Secretary of the Navy for special duty at the Department, where he remained until April. He then hoisted his flag on board the "Minnesota," at Boston as Flag-Officer and Commander-in-Chief of the Blockading Squadron, his command extending from the Rio Grande to the Chesapeake.

Early in May he sailed for Hampton Roads, and shortly after went on a cruise off Charleston, Savannah and the coast of North Carolina, returning to Hampton Roads in the latter part of the month. About this time the squadron was divided, Flag-Officer Stringham retaining the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, while Flag-Officer Mervine was appointed to command that in the Gulf.

A subject that early and earnestly commanded the attention of the Navy Department was the capture of important ports on the coast, as particularly necessary for naval stations and harbors of refuge. A board was convened consisting of Captains DuPont and Davis, U. S. N., Major Barnard, U. S. A., and Professor Bache, U. S. C. S., to thoroughly investigate the entire coast and its numerous harbors. "Several elaborate and valuable reports, of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the positions, advantages and topographical peculiarities of almost every eligible point on the coast were the results of this important commission."*

After some delays an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely annoying, was undertaken. Flag-Officer Stringham being appointed to command it, collected all the vessels that could be got together, and having fitted them out, left Hampton Roads on the 26th of August with a fleet consisting of the flag-ship "Minnesota," Captain Van Brunt; "Wabash," Captain Mercer; "Monticello," Captain Gillis; "Pawnee," Commander Rowan; "Harriet Lane," Captain Faunce; "Cumberland," Captain Marston; "Susquehanna," Captain Chauncey; two stone vessels and a number of transports, containing about eight hundred men, under General Butler.

Commodore Stringham arrived off Hatteras Inlet on the 27th, and the next morning, finding that but a small number of troops could be landed, owing to the heavy surf, which filled and stove the boats, opened fire on Fort Clark at ten o'clock from the "Wabash" and "Cumberland." The fire was returned and the "Susquehanna" was ordered in, the three vessels throwing shot and shell rapidly into the forts until, at half-past twelve, the flags came

* Report of Secretary Welles, December 2d, 1861.

down, and the garrison of Fort Clark took refuge in Fort Hatteras. At four o'clock the "Monticello" was sent into the inlet to take possession, but, when within six hundred yards of the shore, Fort Hatteras fired on her, greatly injuring her hull, and the fleet again opened, engaging the fort for two hours and a quarter, when they hauled off for the night. At half-past five the next morning the fleet stood in, and engaged the fort at a quarter past eight with the "Susquehanna," "Wabash" and "Minnesota," soon followed by the "Cumberland" and "Harriet Lane," throwing their shot with great precision and effect until half-past eleven, when the rebel flag was hauled down and General Butler took possession of the fort. The next morning the rebel flag-officer and the two commanders of the rebel troops came on board the "Minnesota," and formally capitulated to Commodore Stringham and General Butler.

The results of this expedition were the capture of two forts, seven hundred and fifteen prisoners, thirty-four guns, a thousand stand of arms, five vessels, a large amount of provisions and stores, and, above all, a strong foothold upon this important portion of the coast. For this brilliant affair Flag-Officer Stringham received the thanks of the Department and of Congress. The orders of the Department were, after destroying the forts, to sink the "stone" ships in the channel for the purpose of obstructing it, and return to Hampton Roads, but the Flag-Officer considered that the position was the most important one on the southern coast, and therefore dispatched General Butler to Washington to urge that it might be retained. The application meeting with favor, Commodore Stringham left the army in charge of the forts, with a few vessels as a guard, and returned in the "Minnesota" to New York. After landing the prisoners and repairing the gun-carriages, he sailed again for Hampton Roads, where, with such material as could be procured, consisting mostly of merchant vessels which had been purchased and hastily fitted out, he arranged the blockade of the Atlantic coast, and, at his own request, was detached from the command of the squadron, being relieved on the 23d of September, 1861, by Flag-Officers Goldsborough and DuPont.

He was then placed on the retiring board, and afterwards on a board to examine the Stevens' battery, and an arbitration board; and, on the increase and reorganization of the navy, was commissioned a Rear-Admiral on the retired list on the 16th of July, 1862, having been one of the Flag-Officers specially thanked by Congress for distinguished services against the enemy.

In the same year a "commission of naval and scientific gentlemen was appointed, under authority of Congress, to examine League Island, and also to make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a naval depot and navy-yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy-yard in or near said harbor of New London, instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narragansett bay." The majority of this board (of which Admiral Stringham was president) recommended the establishment of an additional navy-yard at New London, after a complete investigation of the places above mentioned, and their respective advantages and disadvantages.

In 1863 the Admiral was engaged in inspecting, purchasing and chartering vessels for the army, and on the 15th of December of that year he relieved Commodore Montgomery in command of the Boston Navy-Yard, which he still retains. At the time he took charge of this yard a large amount of work was in progress, and a great many men, afterward increased to more than five thousand, were employed in the construction, repairing and fitting out of vessels. Among those since launched and fitted out were the "Monadnock," the finest iron-clad in the service, the "Pompanoosuc" and the "Guerriere." Since the close of the war a large fleet of vessels have arrived and been dismantled, those belonging to the regular service repaired, and the others—mostly captured blockade runners and vessels purchased for temporary service—have been sold. Great improvements in the buildings and machinery of the yard have been made under the Admiral's supervision, amongst which are a large addition to the rope-walk, a new ordnance building, a joiners' shop and a hammer house, with a steam hammer weighing eleven tons.

Among other things which Admiral Stringham has invented, and which are in general use in the service, may be mentioned the double truss for lower yards, and the iron screw bits. He also introduced the valuable capstan known as Taylor's patent capstan.

In 1821 Admiral Stringham married Henrietta, daughter of Elizabeth Wykoop and Jacob M. Hicks, of Brooklyn. By her he had four children, all daughters, the three oldest of whom married Mr. William M. Richards, of New York, B. W. Howe, of

New York, and Commander J. Blakely Creighton, of the navy, the gallant commander of the "Mingo," who has been in active service during the late war, mostly in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, off Charleston.

In personal appearance Admiral Stringham is short in stature, but stout, with kindly, benevolent features, and though now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, after fifty-six years of constant and arduous service under the flag of his beloved country, shows no signs of waning vigor, either of mind or of body. Always of remarkable strength, active, prompt and systematic, one of the ablest and most distinguished of our naval officers, he has reflected great credit on the Republic and the Empire State, which is proud to claim him as her son.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR "BROOKLYN."

The "Brooklyn" is a first class screw sloop of war of the second rate, and was one of the five vessels authorized to be built by an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857. Four of them, viz: the "Hartford," "Lancaster," "Richmond" and "Pensacola," were built in Government navy yards from designs furnished by John Lenthall, but the "Brooklyn" was modeled, designed and built by Jacob A. Westervelt, at the Westervelt ship yard, foot of Houston street, East river, in the city of New York, in 1858. Her entire frame was of live oak; the beams of the deck were of yellow pine; the ceiling and outside planking of white oak, and her construction, general finish and outfit were similar in all respects to the four vessels mentioned above, which she closely resembles. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 247 feet; length on keel, 235 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 43 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet, 6 inches, with a tonnage of 2,070 tons, and draft of water, when ready for sea, with men, stores, coal and all outfits for a cruise, of sixteen feet. She was pierced for twenty-four 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, and two 10-inch pivot guns. One of the finest vessels of our navy and splendid in appearance, the accompanying representation, from a painting by Jacob Hansen, the well known marine artist, is a correct and accurate delineation of her. Her engines were built at the Fulton Iron Works, New York. Of these she has two—condensing, cross-head engines, of sixty-five inches cylinder and thirty-six inches stroke of piston. Her propeller is of brass, fifteen and a half feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-five feet.

Her keel was laid on the 26th of December, 1857. She was launched on the 27th of July, 1858, and on the 27th of December, just one year from her commencement, was delivered, completed, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On her trial trip she showed the very satisfactory speed of ten and a quarter knots, with twenty-five pounds of steam, making fifty-four revolutions.

She was put into commission on the 29th of January, 1859, under the command of Captain Farragut, and sailed for Beaufort, S. C., on the 5th of February. Her first service was to carry Messrs. McLane and McElger, our Minister and Secretary of Legation to Mexico, to Vera Cruz, where she waited for them and brought them back after the transaction of their business, returning to New York after an absence of eight months. Early in 1861, still being attached to the Home Squadron, Flag Officer William J. McClurey, Capt. Farragut (now our Vice-Admiral) was succeeded by Captain William S. Walker, who retained the command until the breaking out of the rebellion, when the "Brooklyn" was ordered home from Pensacola, where she was then stationed.

With Captain Walker on the "Brooklyn" were Lieutenants Washington Gwathmey,* Albert N. Smith,† William Mitchell,‡ R. T. Chapman§ and Henry A. Adams, Jr.;|| Surgeon James McClelland,¶ Assistant-Surgeon Thomas McLeach, Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, Master Thomas E. Mills,§ Midshipman Henry DeH. Manly,** First Lieutenant (M. C.) George R. Graham,†† Chief Engineer Joshua Follansbee, Boatswain John K. Bartlett,‡‡ Gunner Thomas Wilson, Carpenter Daniel Jones, Sailmaker Francis Boom, First Assistant Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, Second Assistants M. P. Jordan,§§ James W. Whittaker, G. B. N. Tower, and Third Assistants Henry Snyder, C. F. Meyer and John E. Neill. Captain Thomas F. Craven succeeded Captain Walker, and in December, 1861, the "Brooklyn" left the Philadelphia Navy Yard under his command to join the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. She arrived at Ship Island on the 22d of January, 1862, and upon reporting to Flag Officer Wm. W. McKean, was ordered to blockade Mobile. But her stay off this port was brief, for on the 2d of February she received orders to blockade Passe

* Deserted and dismissed April 17, 1861.

† Now Commander and Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

‡ Now Lieutenant-Commander, and since Ordnance Officer of Washington Navy Yard.

§ Resigned January 16th, 1861.

|| Now Lieutenant-Commander; served on the "Sciota," and as Ordnance Officer at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

¶ Served on the "Colorado" during the war.

** Now Lieutenant; served on the "Canandaigua" and "State of Georgia."

†† Now Major; served on the "Colorado." § § Deserted and dismissed May, 1861.

à l'Outre of the Mississippi river, where she arrived at 5 P. M. on the same day. On the 19th she chased and captured the steamer "Magnolia," with 1,200 bales of cotton, and returned next morning to the blockade, where she remained until the 11th of March. She then left for the South West Pass, and succeeded in crossing the bar in company with the Flag Ship "Hartford" on the 13th, anchoring off Pilot town, where she employed several days in preparation for the impending conflict, sending down and ashore the top-gallant-masts and spare-rigging, and arranging her chain armor on the ship. On the 15th of February, in company with the "Hartford," she steamed up the river and anchored at the head of the Passes. Having completed the arrangement of her chain armor, and being in perfect fighting trim, the "Brooklyn" again started up the river on the 16th of April, again coming to anchor about four miles below Fort Jackson.

Soon after two o'clock on the morning of April 24th, the "Brooklyn" got under way and followed the Flag Ship into the fight. Owing to the darkness of the night and the blinding smoke, however, she soon lost sight of the "Hartford," and ran over one of the hulks or rafts that sustained the chain barricade, and received a severe fire from Fort St. Philip. She was scarcely extricated from this position, when the ram "Manassas" struck her heavily in the starboard gangway, but the chain armor proved an excellent protection, and after butting her a second time, the rebel slid off and disappeared. A few minutes afterward, being all the time under a raking fire from Fort Jackson, she was attacked by a large steamer, which she settled and fired by a single terrible broadside.

"Still groping my way in the dark" says Captain Craven, "or under the black cloud of smoke from the fire-raft, I suddenly found myself abreast of St. Philip, and so close, that the leadsman in the starboard chains gave the soundings 'thirteen feet, sir!' As we could bring all our guns to bear for a few brief moments, we poured in grape and canister, and I had the satisfaction of completely silencing that work before I left it, my men in the tops witnessing, in the flashes of their bursting shrapnel, the enemy running like sheep for more comfortable quarters."

After passing the forts, the "Brooklyn" engaged several of the enemy's gun-boats with great gallantry, and being at short range (from sixty to one hundred yards), her broadsides of grape were delivered with terrible effect. The "Warrior," a three-masted

propeller, received eleven five-second shells, which exploded within her, driving her ashore in flames. For an hour and a half the "Brooklyn" fought the enemy with unsurpassed heroism, until she floated quietly on the muddy tide, as the morning dawned on the drifting wrecks and debris of the great River Fight. After the conflict was over, the Flag Officer took the hand of Captain Craven in both of his, exclaiming: "You and your noble ship have been the salvation of my squadron. You were in a complete blaze of fire, so much so, that I supposed your ship was burning up. I never saw such rapid and precise firing. It never was surpassed, and probably never equaled."

Passing up the river on the morning of the 25th, the "Brooklyn" engaged the Chalmette batteries with the "Sciota," pouring in a sweeping discharge of grape and canister, which drove the rebels pell mell from their works.

Especial mention is made in the reports of the "Brooklyn," of the executive officer, Lieutenant R. B. Lowry, Lieutenant James Forney, M. C., Acting Midshipman, John Anderson, Mr. J. G. Swift, Quartermaster James Buck, Acting Second Lieutenant O'Kane, Midshipman Bartlett, Coxswain Hamilton, and Captain of the main-top Williams, who were distinguished for their conspicuous gallantry and skill. Fleet Surgeon J. M. Foltz, reported the following casualties on board the "Brooklyn:"

Killed—John Anderson, midshipman, struck and knocked overboard by a cannon-shot; William Lenahan, marine; Daniel McEmery, boy; Bancy Sands, quartermaster; Thomas White, captain of main-top; Henry H. Ross, marine; Andrew Rourke, seaman; Dennis Leary, ordinary seaman; John Wade, seaman. Total, nine.

Wounded—Mr. James O'Kane, master, severely, James Stafford, acting master, slightly, Wm. McBride, seaman, severely, Levin Heath, marine, slightly; Thomas Griffin, landsman, severely; John Willoughby, ordinary seaman; John Chasé, seaman, slightly; E. Blanchard, ordinary seaman, severely; J. R. Sanders, marine, contusion; Wm. Wells, seaman, contusion; Robert Hamson, ordinary seaman, contusion; J. Hassett, landsman, contusion; G. Coventry, gunner, contusion; L. Killion, marine, slightly; Cornelius Martin, ordinary seaman, probably mortally; James H. Powell, ordinary seaman, slightly; H. O. Buskin, ordinary seaman, severely; John Willis, ordinary seaman, severely; John Daurin, landsman, slightly; James Welby, Captain of the mizzen-

top, severely; James Black, Quartermaster, slightly; Joseph _____, seaman, slightly; John Griffith; James Williams, Captain of the main-top, slightly. Total, twenty-six.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the "Brooklyn" came to anchor off Quarantine, where she buried her dead, and at noon came to for the night below English Bend. The next morning she engaged the Chalmette batteries, and soon afterward cast anchor before the Crescent City. On the 2d of May, she was again ordered up the Mississippi, and passing Baton Rouge on the 5th, at 8 A. M. on the 13th, came to anchor off Natchez, remaining until the 19th, when on being joined by the Flag Ship, she again stood up the river. On the 21st, Flag Officer Farragut demanded the surrender of Vicksburg; the reply not being satisfactory, the "Brooklyn" moved up to within four miles of the city, but on the 26th went down again, and shelled Grand Gulf, burning about half the town for firing on our unarmed transports. After convoying some transports down to New Orleans, where she arrived on the 30th of May, she returned and participated in the first attack on the Vicksburg defenses, but did not pass the batteries with the Flag and the "Albatross," being unable to silence or capture them. On the 22d of July, the "Brooklyn" again moved up and took part in the second attack, when Commodore Davis ran the batteries, and a few days later, once more started down the river. On the 28th, she was again at New Orleans, but on the morning of the 6th of August, hearing of the appearance of the "Arkansas" at Baton Rouge, Captain Emmons got under weigh with the Flag and four gun boats, but arrived only in time to hear of her destruction by Commodore Porter and the "Essex."

The "Brooklyn" again returned to New Orleans on the 10th, and on the 13th steamed over to Pensacola, where she remained about six weeks, having the damages to her hull and machinery repaired. On the 7th of October, she commenced the blockade of Mobile, where she remained until the 24th of December, when she was again ordered to New Orleans, to prepare for the attack on Port Hudson. She was, however, prevented from participating in that fight, being ordered to Galveston on the reception of the news of its unfortunate recapture by the rebels, on the 1st of January, 1863. The "Brooklyn" was then officered as follows: Commodore Henry H. Bell, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, Chester Hatfield; Lieutenant, Archibald N. Mitchell; Surgeon,

Samuel Jackson; Assistant Surgeon, C. J. S. Wells; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbot; Chief Engineer, William B. Brooks; First Assistant, B. E. Chassaing; Second Assistants, James Atkins and A. V. Fraser, Jr.; Third Assistants, Charles T. Mayer, Jr., Jacob L. Bright, James Morgan, and Jesse T. Walton; Acting Masters, Thomas L. Pickering, C. J. Stafford, Lyman Wells, and W. C. Gibbs; Acting Master's Mates, E. S. Lowe, Henry C. Leslie, Robert Beardsley, and Henry S. Bolles; Ensign, M. W. Sanders; Midshipmen, John R. Bartlett and H. T. Grafton; First Lieutenant, M. C. James Forney; Boatswain, John A. Selmer; Gunner, Thomas H. Fortune; Carpenter, William D. Foy, and Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens.

For eight months this noble war vessel and her consorts maintained the blockade of the sandy coast of Texas, until the 6th day of August, when she was relieved and ordered to New York for repairs. Stopping at Port Royal on the 21st, and at Charleston on the 22d, she arrived at her destination on the 28th, after an absence of twenty-one months, bearing the bodies of the brave and lamented Commander George W. Rogers, and Paymaster Woodbury, of the Catskill, who were killed in the attack on Fort Sumter. Upon her arrival at New York, the "Brooklyn" had been under steam for 498 consecutive hours and had consumed 3,630 tons of coal. Her officers were as follows:

Captain George F. Emmons, commanding; Lieutenants, George Dewey and Archibald N. Mitchell; Acting Masters, James S. Plunkett, George Taylor and G. A. Batchelor; Surgeon, John S. Fox; Assistant Surgeon, C. J. Stewart Wells; Paymaster, Charles W. Abbot. Engineers—Chief, Wm. B. Brooks; First Assistant, B. E. Chassaing; Second Assistants, Jas. Atkins and A. V. Fraser, jr.; Third Assistants, Jacob L. Bright, Jas. Morgan, J. Walton and Edward D. Johnson; Ensigns, Morton W. Sanders and Albert S. Barker; Acting Master's Mates, Henry D. Lester, R. Beardsly, S. Bolles, James Buck and Henry D. Jones; First Lieutenant, M. C. James Forney; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. Robertson; Gunner, T. H. Fortune; Boatswain, J. A. Selmer; Carpenter, W. D. Foy; Sailmaker, Jacob Stephens.

A survey upon her a few days after showed her to be in almost as bad a condition as the "Richmond" or "Hartford," and the cost of repairing her was estimated at \$40,000. From her tops to the water line and even below, she was cut, shattered and marked by the shot and shell of battle, and her machinery was considerably out of order. On Thursday, the 19th of October, in the pres-

ence of Admiral Farragut and a large concourse of spectators, she was raised on the sectional dry-dock, foot of Rutgers street, East river, where she was visited by large numbers of our citizens, and Mr. Westervelt at once commenced work upon her. The outside and inside planking, broken by the blow of the rebel ram on the memorable 24th of April, was removed and replaced with new; her rigging was stripped and she was refitted, and the whole vessel was made as substantial as ever by the master hands that constructed her. On the recommendation of Admiral Farragut, a ram of composition was made and fitted to her stem to further improve her efficiency, and having been thoroughly overhauled, she was put into commission and went to sea on the 10th of May, 1864, with the following officers:

Captain James Alden,* commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Edward P. Lull,† Executive Officer; Lieutenants, Thomas L. Swan,*‡ and C. F. Blake; Acting Ensigns, D. K. Cassel,* and C. H. Pendleton;* Volunteer Acting Ensign, John Utter ¶; Surgeon, George Maulsby;* Assistant Surgeon, Herber Smith; § Paymaster, George E. Thornton;* Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg;* Second Assistants, David Hardie, ¶ J. D. Topping,* * H. Barstow ¶ and George E. Tower;* Third Assistants, F. C. Goodwin,* * W. H. De Hart, †† and Joel A. Bullard;* Acting Third Assistant, H. H. Arthur;* Captain, M. C. G. P. Houston;* Mates, T. C. Duncan, ¶ A. L. Stevens ¶ and W. H. Cook ††; Boatswain C. H. Bragdon ¶ ¶; Acting Gunner, John Querdo;* Carpenter, R. G. Thomas;* Sailmaker, Daniel C. Brayton;* Paymaster's Clerk, A. E. Baker.*

The ship's company consisted of 45 petty officers, 49 seamen, 27 ordinary seamen, 75 landsmen, 19 boys, 2 nurses, 49 marines, 18 firemen and 23 coal heavers. Total complement, including officers, 334.

The following named officers were subsequently ordered to the "Brooklyn:" Acting Master, Robert Barstow; Ensign, C. D. Sigsbee; Acting Ensign, C. H. Littlefield; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas Stanfield, John Williams and R. H. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, H. Stanley Pitkin; Second Assistant Engineers, W. H.

* Attached to the "Brooklyn" until after Fort Fisher.

† Ordered to command ram "Tennessee," August, 1864.

‡ Succeeded Mr. Lull as Executive Officer, August, 1864.

¶ Ordered to the "Owasco," September, 1864.

§ Ordered to Pensacola Hospital, September, 1864.

* * Ordered to ram "Tennessee," August, 1864.

†† Ordered to the "Ossipee," September, 1864.

‡‡ Killed at Mobile, August 5th, 1864.

¶¶ Detached at Boston, October, 1864.

G. West and Thomas Lynch; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, R. D. Giberson; Boatswain, Robert McDonald; Captain's Clerk, C. J. Parkman.

After a pleasant passage of twelve days the "Brooklyn" reached Key West, and after coaling, sailed again for Pensacola, where she arrived on the 31st of May. On the evening of the same day she rejoined the old West Gulf Squadron before Mobile and came to anchor, saluting the flag with thirteen guns. The next day the squadron (fifteen vessels) stood to sea in line of battle—a magnificent sight,—and after being reviewed, returned and came to anchor. For the next two months they were engaged in blockading the port and perfecting their arrangements for the coming fight. At length, in accordance with the Admiral's instructions, and by signal at a quarter past five on the morning of the 5th of August, the fleet got under way. The "Brooklyn," which had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, led the line with the "Octorora" lashed to her port side, closely followed by the flag-ship "Hartford" with the "Metacomet" and the rest of the fleet. The line of battle was, however, preceded by the iron-clads, which formed on the starboard of the fleet, and were to engage the rebel ram and gun-boats. At a quarter past six Fort Morgan opened, and the "Brooklyn" promptly replied with her bow chasers, (hundred pound Parrotts), opening her starboard battery on the fort as rapidly as the guns could be brought to bear. Her progress up the channel was slow, owing to her carrying, as directed, low steam, and the deliberate movements of the iron-clads, which occupied the main channel ahead. Arriving abreast of the fort, by a rapid and timely fire of grape she almost entirely silenced their guns, driving the gunners from their pieces.

At this moment, and almost simultaneously, the ill-fated "Tecumseh" went to the bottom, the victim of a rebel torpedo, and a row of torpedo-buoys was discovered directly under the bows of the "Brooklyn." While backing to clear them, the Admiral, after ordering on the "Brooklyn," dashed ahead in the "Hartford," and led the fleet into the bay. Gathering headway again, the "Brooklyn" pushed on in her wake, and was soon engaged with the rebel ram, which made for the flag-ship. Broadside after broadside was poured into the haughty rebel, seemingly without effect, and each successfully avoided the butting of the other; and the ram soon after surrendering, the great Bay fight was ended.

The injuries received by the "Brooklyn" were very severe and extensive, she having been hulled, says Captain Alden, twenty-three times, her main-mast ruined, spars shattered, and rigging cut in twenty-nine places. One shot struck directly under the breast of the bow, and, but for its force having been partially spent by passing through the wood-work of the "Chickasaw," would have disabled the gun; and near No. 4 (starboard) port, five shot or shell passed through the side in a space of about eight feet square, while a shell broke the shank of the anchor stowed above this port, and disabled the gun. "We have found upon our decks," says Mr. Lull in his report, "and extracted from the wood-work, over eleven hundred pounds of iron, in the shape of eight, nine, and ten-inch solid shot, of rifle-bolts, shells and fragments of shell—all thrown at us by the enemy; a large amount, as, being at very close quarters, nearly all their shot passed through and through us." The "Brooklyn," on her part, expended during the action, one hundred and eighty-three projectiles and eighteen hundred and seventy pounds of powder.

The casualties on the "Brooklyn" were second only to those on the "Hartford," which had twenty-five killed and twenty-eight wounded. They were reported by Dr. Maulsby as follows:

Killed.—William H. Cook, acting master's mate, splinter wound of both legs and thighs, the left head carried away; Eli Harwood, captain's cook, left shoulder and arm badly lacerated; John Ryan, landsman, left half of head carried away; Charles B. Seymour, seaman, upper half of head carried away; Thomas Williams, seaman, spine and ribs carried away; Lewis Richards, seaman, back part of chest and head carried away; Michael Murphy, private marine, right leg and half of the pelvis carried away; Wm. Smith, private marine, struck by a shot and knocked overboard; Richard Burke, coal heaver, back part of chest carried away, and compound fracture of left leg; Anthony Dunn, first class fireman, abdomen and chest opened by a shell; James McDermott, left side of abdomen carried away.

Wounded.—Charles F. Blake, lieutenant, flesh wound of right leg, slight; Douglass R. Cassell, acting ensign (regular navy), wound of scalp, slight; Daniel C. Brayton, sailmaker, contusion of right forearm, severe; Abraham L. Stephens, acting master's mate, wound of face, slight; Alexander Mack, captain maintop, compound fracture of left hand, severe; Patrick Brierton, landsman, wound in right arm, severe; Francis Prior, ordinary seaman, compound fracture of rib, wound of scalp, dangerous; Rufus Brithell,

landsman, left eye destroyed, severe; Patrick Duggin, landsman, fracture of left leg, severe; John McPherson, seaman, scalp wound and contusion, severe; John Dunn, coal heaver, left eye destroyed, severe; Charles Steinbeck, ordinary seaman, fracture of skull, severe; Daniel McCarthy, landsman, compound fracture of scapula, severe; George W. Hersey, seaman, flesh wound over hip, severe; William B. Harrison, ordinary seaman, flesh wound in right arm, severe; Frank Hanson, seaman, contusion of both eyes, severe; Alvin A. Carter, ordinary seaman, fracture of right thigh, severe; George R. Leland, private marine, bolt driven into left thigh, severe; Patrick McGowen, coal heaver, left elbow, severe; Joseph Machon, first class boy, splinter and contusion, severe; William McCarren, landsman, contusion of left eye, severe. The following were all slightly wounded: William McCaffrey, seaman, wounded over eye; John Bryant, armorer's mate, scalp; R. M. Clark, ordinary seaman, left forearm; William Brown, landsman, splinter wounds in thigh and shoulder; Charles Miner, landsman, contusion of shoulder; Lewis Hareck, ordinary seaman, contusion of right arm and chest; Alexander Degges, landsman, abrasion; Frank Bennett, first class boy, contusion; Bernard Brown, ordinary seaman, scalp; William Robinson, captain of foretop, contusion; John Thompson and John McKennon, ordinary seamen, and Benjamin K. Taylor, landsman, contusions; William H. Brown, landsman, and John K. Housel, contusions and abrasions; Barclay Redington and John Maxwell, coal heavers, scalp wounds; William Frick, ordinary seaman, abrasion of side and thigh; James Sterling, coal heaver, contusion of side; Isaac B. Larett, seaman, and James Shea, quarter-gunner, contusions. Killed, 11; wounded, 43; total, 54.

Captain Alden, in his report, makes especial mention of the gallantry and good conduct of Lieutenant-Commander Lull, Lieutenants Swann and Blake, Captain Houston, M. C., Ensigns Cassel and Sigsbee, Master's Mates Duncan and Stearns, Chief Engineer Kellogg and his department, Acting Ensign Upton and the powder division, Surgeon George Maulsby, Ensign Pendleton (signal officer), Christopher Lawrence, pilot; and recommends the following of the petty officers and crew to receive medals of honor from the Department: J. Henry Denny and Michael Hudson, sergeants of marines, William M. Smith and Miles M. Oviatt, corporals of marines; Barnett Kenna and Joseph Brown, quartermasters; Wm. Halsted, Edward Price, Joan Cooper and John Irwin, coxswains;

Joseph Irlane, seaman; Alexander Mack, captain maintop; Wm. Nichols and Samuel Todd, quartermasters; Nicholas Irwin, seaman; John Brown, captain fore-castle; William Blagden, ship's cook; James Mifflin, engineers' cook; William Madden and James E. Sterling, coal heavers; James Machon, boy; William H. Brown, landsman; Richard Dennis, boatswain's mate; and Samuel W. Davis. Captain Jenkins, of the "Richmond," recommended to receive medals of honor, the following named petty officers and men of his vessel who had previously served on the "Brooklyn" with conspicuous bravery in the Mississippi River campaign: William Densmore, chief boatswain's mate; Adam Duncan and Charles Deakin, boatswain's mates; Cornelius Cronan, chief quartermaster; William Wells, quartermaster; Thomas Hayes, Lebeus Simpkins and James B. Chandler, coxswains; Thomas Cripps and John Brazell, quartermasters; John Smith, captain of top; Andrew Millen, sergeant of marines; and Wm. Doolan, coal heaver.

On the day following the action, Captains Jenkins and Alden, Commander LeRoy, and Chief Engineer Williamson, were appointed by the Admiral to survey the captured rebel ram "Tennessee," which, though found to be severely injured, was repaired on the recommendation of the board, placed under command of Mr. Lull, of the "Brooklyn," and proved a formidable vessel for river or harbor defense, doing good service in the subsequent bombardment of Fort Morgan.

On Sunday, the 7th, in accordance with the order of the Admiral thanking the fleet for its brilliant action, prayers were read and thanks rendered to the divine Giver of the great victory, and a week later, the "Brooklyn" was visited for inspection by Admiral Farragut and Fleet Captain Drayton, who were surprised at the destructive effect of the enemy's missiles, and at her ability to keep afloat. She participated in the bombardment of Fort Morgan on the 22d, and manned one of the guns of the naval shore battery, and on the surrender of the fort the next morning was ordered home for repairs. Stopping at Pensacola on the 10th of September to land her wounded, she arrived at the Boston Navy Yard at nine o'clock on the morning of the 20th, with fifty-nine shot holes in her hull, seventy-three in other parts, and twelve hundred pounds of shot and shell buried in her wood.

After being hastily repaired, the "Brooklyn" left Boston at 4 p. m., and, after experiencing a very severe storm on her passage, which showed how much she had been strained at Mobile, arrived at Fort Monroe on the 11th. Admiral Porter immediately hoisted

his flag on her, and from this time till the 13th of December, all hands were busy putting the old warship in fighting trim again. At 10 A. M. on the latter day, the land forces under General Butler having embarked, and the preparations of the expedition having been completed, all the fleet stood to sea, and arrived at the rendezvous, twenty-five miles off New Inlet, on the 16th—the "Brooklyn" having first arrived at noon on the 15th. Quite a storm arose, and the vessels rolled guns under in the heavy sea. On the 19th, stood in toward land, anchoring about twelve miles from the fort. In the evening a heavy gale from the southwest set in, and the transports put into Beaufort; but the Admiral determined to ride out the gale at anchor, which he did without accident, "the monitors and all behaving beautifully." Fine weather succeeding, Commander Rhind was sent at midnight of the 23d up to the fort with the powder-vessel, where he blew her up. At daylight on the 24th the fleet got under way for the Inlet, and after looking vainly for the transports, again stood in toward Fort Fisher, in line of battle—the "Brooklyn" being No. 7 in line, just ahead of the "Susquehanna" and astern of the "Powhattan," and the iron-clads inside and to starboard. The "Brooklyn" opened on Fort Fisher at 12:50 P. M., when within good ten-second range, and kept up her fire, with occasional intermissions for the men to rest, for four hours and a half, when darkness intervened and the fleet was signaled to retire. In this action, says Admiral Porter, she "well sustained her proud name under her present commander, Captain James Alden," and "the taking of a new position* while under fire, by the "Brooklyn" and "Colorado," was a beautiful sight, and when they got into place, both ships delivered a fire that nothing could withstand."

The next morning, Christmas, the transport having arrived during the night, it was decided to assault the forts under the heavy fire of the fleet. Accordingly, seventeen gun-boats were sent to cover and assist the landing of the troops. "Finding the smaller vessels," says Admiral Porter, "kept too far from the beach, which was quite bold, I sent in the "Brooklyn" to set them an example, which that vessel did, relying, as every commander should, on the information I gave him in relation to the soundings." After engaging the fort for seven hours, the fleet hauled off at sunset, leaving the iron-clads to fire through the night, but the "Brooklyn" was requested to remain, to assist in reëmbarking the troops,

* To get nearer the enemy.

as the assault had been given up by General Butler, who determined to return to Hampton Roads at once. He accordingly returned to Fort Monroe, and Admiral Porter sailed to Beaufort, to await the preparation of another land force to cooperate in a new attack.

"A competent force, properly commanded, to cooperate in the capture of the defenses on Federal Point,"* having arrived early in January, 1865, Admiral Porter again set sail from Beaufort, on the morning of the 12th, on the termination of the bad weather which had for some time prevailed, and at daylight on the 13th, formed in three lines for the attack. Line No. 1, led by the "Brooklyn," took position within six hundred yards of the beach to land the troops, Nos. 2 and 3 anchoring close to and outside of them. By 2 p. m., eight thousand men with twelve days' rations and intrenching tools were landed, and after some heavy and effective bombarding of the fort by the iron-clad division, lines Nos. 1 and 2 were ordered in to attack the batteries. "This was done in the handsomest manner; not a mistake was committed, except firing too rapidly and making too much smoke. The heavy fire of the large vessels shut up the enemy's guns at once, and after firing until after dark, the wooden vessels dropped out to their anchorage,"† the iron-clads shelling the fort occasionally through the night.

The attack was continued during the next day (Saturday, the 14th), the "Brooklyn" throwing in a rapid fire to keep the gunners from their pieces. Each vessel fired for an hour during the night, and by 11 o'clock the next morning, the fleet had again taken position, opening fire as they came to anchor. Gen. Terry having got into position, fire was changed to the upper batteries, steam-whistles were blown, and the troops and sailors dashed ahead, nobly vying with each other to reach the top of the parapet. The latter, sixteen hundred in number, rushed to the right with impetuosity to assault the sea-wall of the fort, but were beaten back by overwhelming numbers and grape and canister. The charge of the troops on the left was more successful, as the garrison was taken by surprise, but it was not until ten o'clock at night, after a most desperate contest, that the fort was ours—the iron-clads firing through the traverses occupied by the rebels, and the ships enfilading Federal Point. The sailors and marines

* Secretary Welles to Admiral Porter, December 31st, 1864.

† Report of Admiral D. D. Porter.

relieved the troops in the outer line of defenses on the capture of the fort.

During this, one of the most remarkable of our great battles, fifty thousand shells were expended by the fleet, and all but two of the seventy-five guns of the fort were rendered useless. The loss of the fleet was twenty-one officers killed and wounded, and seventy-four killed, two hundred and thirteen wounded, and twenty-two missing, among the seamen and marines—principally in the assault and by the bursting of Parrot guns in the fleet. Among the former were Flag Lieutenant Preston, Lieutenant B. H. Porter, Assistant Surgeon Longshaw, and Acting Ensign Wiley, killed; and Lieutenant Commander Allen, Lieutenants Bache and Lamson, Ensigns Evans and Ira Harris, jr., Acting Ensigns Chester, Bertwistle, O'Connor, Coffin and Wood, wounded in the charge on the fort.

The next day the fleet ran up the river toward Fort Caswell, which, with the "Tallahassee" and "Chicamauga," was fired and blown up by the rebels. Five days later (January 21st), after sending two hundred torpedoes floating down the river, the rebels evacuated Wilmington, which was occupied the same day by Gen. Ames. The "Brooklyn" was then ordered north, and on the 26th of January, she again arrived at New York from Fort Monroe, with the prize steamer "Emma Henry," and soon after went on the dry-dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be thoroughly overhauled and receive extensive repairs. They were completed in September, and about the 1st of October, she hauled out of the wharf and anchored near the "Vermont" to receive her crew. On Friday, the 27th, having received her orders, she once more breasted the deep blue waters of the sea, for a long cruise in the tropics, on the coast of that beautiful land and most liberal monarchy of Brazil. She was officered as follows: Commander Thos. H. Patterson, commanding; Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Norton; Lieutenants Charles E. McKay and H. C. Tallman; Surgeon O. W. Kellogg; Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Beardsley; Acting Assistant Surgeon T. M. Coan; Paymaster George Plunkett; First Lieutenant M. C. William B. McKean; Ensign J. B. Coghlan; Acting Ensign Charles V. Gridley; Midshipmen S. L. Wilson, S. H. Baker, G. W. Pigman and Henry C. Raebel; Engineers—Chief E. S. De Luce; First Assistants H. W. Robie and Levi R. Greene; Second Assistant C. F. Mayer; Acting Third Assistants F. M. Dykes, C. S. Glass and E. C. Brooks; Boatswain Hollowell Dickinson; Gunner Felix Cassidy, and Sail-

maker John J. Stamford. Lieutenant Commander George U. Morris was afterwards ordered to her.

On arriving at Bahia, Acting Rear-Admiral Gordon transferred his flag from the "Susquehanna" to the "Brooklyn," which relieved her. Now the flag ship of the Brazilian squadron, it will probably be a long time ere she will again cleave the waters of our bay, so familiar to her in the past. Modestly wearing her scars of five years of such honorable service and terrible conflict as has seldom fallen to the lot of any vessel, and "bearing her blushing honors thick upon her," her great name is indelibly associated with the naval history of the Republic, and has an enduring place in the heart and memory of every gallant tar.

The following is a list of the captures made by the "Brooklyn" during the late war:

Schooner "H. E. Spearing," with coffee, from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans; captured May 29th, 1861, off mouth of the Mississippi. Sent to Key West and released.

Bark "Pilgrim" of New Orleans, with brandies and wines from France. Captured June 7th, 1861, off Passe à l'Outre; and sent to Key West. Cargo restored.

Brig "Nahum Stetson" of New Orleans, with two thousand Mexican dollars from Tampico. Captured June 19th, 1861, at South Pass, by the "Brooklyn" and "Massachusetts." Sent to Key West and condemned. Prize money, \$4,392.

Bark "Meaco," with 3,000 bags of coffee, from Rio de Janeiro to New Orleans. Captured September 5th, 1861, off mouth of the Mississippi by the "Brooklyn" and "St. Louis." Sent to Philadelphia and condemned. Prize money, \$55,967.89.

Steamer "Magnolia," with cotton. Captured February 19th, 1862, off Passe à l'Outre by the "Brooklyn" and others. Sent to Key West and condemned. Prize money, \$167,404.16.

Sloop "Blazer," with cotton. Captured May 27th, 1863, in lat. 26 deg., long. 96 deg., and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$7,592.06.

Sloop "Kate," with cotton. Captured May 28th, 1863, off Point Isabel light, and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$3,130.

Schooner "Star," no cargo. Captured May 30th, 1863, off Brazos St. Jago, and sent to Key West. Prize money, \$631.49.

Sloop "Victoria," assorted cargo, fishing scow and a schooner. Captured May 30th, 1863, off Point Isabel, and burned.

Twelve packages of merchandise. Prize money, \$619.

U. S. IRON-CLAD BATTERY CATSKILL.

The "Catskill" is an iron-clad monitor battery (fourth rate), of 844 tons, carrying two guns—a 200-pounder rifle and a fifteen-inch gun, and was built in 1862 by Thomas F. Rowland, at his Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, Long Island. She has one turret, and is one of nine similar vessels contracted for at the same time, among which are the "Montauk" and "Passaic," also built by Rowland, and the "Camancho" and ill-fated "Wehawken," built by Secor, at Jersey City.

She was launched on the 6th of December, 1862, and on the 28th of the following February, left New York in tow of the "Bicville," Secretary Welles having written to Admiral DuPont on the 18th, that "The Department believes that, with great exertion, it will be able to get the "Catskill," Commander George W. Rodgers, to Port Royal in the course of the next ten days." Scarcely stopping at Fort Monroe, therefore, the "Catskill" proceeded without delay to Port Royal, where she arrived on the 3d of March, and at once joined the squadron of the South Atlantic. Immediately on her arrival off Charleston on the 5th of April, she went close in to the bar to cover the "Keokuk" while sounding the channel, and about sundown got under way and followed the "Palapasco" over the bar.

At 12:15 p. m. on the 7th, the fleet got under way and formed in line of battle, the "Catskill" being sixth in line and following the flag-ship "New Ironsides" which was in the center. At 2:50, Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Beauregard, and the rebel batteries opened fire, and the "Catskill" passed the flag-ship which became unmanageable. At 3:35 she was first struck and she opened on Fort Sumter four minutes afterwards, without regard to the other vessels. She pushed on to within six hundred yards of Sumter, near the "Keokuk," continuing her fire and dismounted a parapet gun with a fifteen-inch shot. At five o'clock she withdrew and anchored with the fleet inside the bar out of range. During the fight she was struck about twenty times, but was injured by only one shot upon the forward deck which broke both plates, the deck planking and drove down the iron staunchion supporting the beam about an inch, causing the deck to leak. She expended ten fifteen-inch and twelve eleven-inch ten and fifteen second shells, and five hundred and thirty pounds of powder. Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Carpenter, executive officer; Acting Master, J. W. Simmons; Engineer, George D. Emmons, and Quartermaster, Peter Trescott,

were especially mentioned for their coolness, energy and skill by Commander Rodgers in his report.

It being determined by Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore to dispossess the enemy of Morris Island, the former at 4 A. M. on the 10th of July, hoisted his flag on the "Catskill" (which for three months had been on picket and guard duty at North Edisto), and led the "Montauk," "Nahant" and "Wehawken" over the bar an hour later, as General Gilmore opened on the enemy's batteries. They steamed up as near to Fort Wagner as possible, but were unable to get within twelve hundred yards of it. They opened fire at half past nine, shelling the ground and batteries ahead of the troops vigorously until six o'clock P. M., with an intermission for dinner, when the action ceased, the men having been hard at work for fourteen hours and the weather being excessively hot. The next morning the four monitor batteries again moved up to Wagner and shelled its vicinity to prevent its reinforcement.

"The enemy," says Admiral Dahlgren, "seemed to have made a mark of the 'Catskill,'" "and the test was most severe, as any one will admit who will look at the vessel. Yet after firing one hundred and eighty-five rounds* she came out of action in good working order, as was proven by her going into action next day." She was struck sixty times,† some of the shots being quite serious. Two from a ten-inch columbiad struck the pilot-house nearly in the same place, breaking the nuts from the bolts and driving one through the lining. The deck was broken through in four places, two requiring shot plugs, the plates shattered on the port quarters, while one ten-inch shell landed on the deck after striking the turret, without damage. Commander Rodgers, who was especially mentioned and thanked by the Admiral, gives the following casualties: Acting Master J. W. Simmons, stunned and severely bruised by the concussion of a shot upon the outside of the turret; James Meehan, first class boy, wounded in foot by a shell fragment entering the port; Second Assistant Engineer Croline, Third Assistant Clark, and several of the firemen and crew, prostrated by the intense heat of the engine room; and mentioned the excellent service of Ensign L. P. Adams, signal officer of the staff.

Another combined attack on Wagner was made on the 18th of July, in which the "Catskill" followed the flag in the "Montauk" up the channel, opened with her eleven-inch gun at 12:44, and

* One hundred and twenty-nine,—fifty-seven 16-inch and seventy-two 11-inch shells.

† Hull, 16; turret, 17; pilot house, 3; smoke stack, 7; and deck, 17.

anchoring about eight hundred yards from the fort, rapidly poured in her fire until after dusk, making one hundred and twenty-four shots.* The vessel was not struck and had no casualties. Every day two or three of the iron-clads moved up near the fort, and scoured the ground between Wagner and Cumming's Point, until the 17th of August, when another combined attack was made.

Early in the morning Gilmore opened on Sumter, firing over Wagner, and Admiral Dahlgren moved up with his whole fleet, the flag leading in the "Wehawken," and the "Catskill" following next astern. As the tide rose the four monitors closed to about four hundred and fifty yards of Wagner, and after a steady and well directed fire, silenced the fort about 9:20 A. M. About half past eight "a shot struck the top of the pilot-house, fracturing the outer plate and tearing off an irregular piece of the inside plate of about one square foot in area, and forcing out several of the bolts by which the two thicknesses are held together, pieces of which struck Captain George W. Rodgers and Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Woodbury, killing them instantly, also wounding the pilot, Mr. Penton, and Acting Master's Mate Trescott."† Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter then hove up anchor, ran down to the "Dandelion," and after transferring the fallen to her, returned to his post astern of the "Wehawken," where he continued his fire on Wagner and Gregg until signal was made to withdraw. During the action, the "Catskill" was struck thirteen times, and sustained some damage in the breaking of bolts, springing of the angle iron, &c.

Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Carpenter succeeded his lamented commander in the command of the "Catskill," but does not appear to have participated in the subsequent attacks on the Charleston defenses, the "Catskill" being sent to Port Royal, where she was thoroughly repaired by Assistant Inspector Hughes, in November and December. In the operations before Charleston, she fired

* Forty-seven 15-inch and sixty three 11-inch shells; twelve 11-inch shrapnel; one 11-inch canister; and one 11-inch grape.

† Commander Rodgers was a son of Commodore George W. Rodgers, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1822. He entered the navy on the 30th of April, 1836, and attained the rank of Commander on the 16th of July, 1862. He was then in command of the "Tioga" and was transferred from her to the "Catskill." Of the untimely and lamented death of his Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff, Admiral Dahlgren wrote as follows:

"Captain Rodgers had more than once asked, on this occasion, if he should go with me as usual, or resume command of his vessel, the "Catskill," and he repeated the query twice in the morning, the last time on the deck of the "Wehawken," just while preparing to move into action. In each instance I replied, 'Do as you choose.' He finally said, 'Well, I will go in the "Catskill," and the next time with you.'

"The "Wehawken" was lying about one thousand yards from Wagner, and the "Catskill" with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort coming in steadily;

one hundred and fifty-eight rounds from her 15-inch gun, and four hundred and fifty-four from her 11-inch gun, and she was struck one hundred and six times, but her condition was reported to be good in September.

Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter was, at Port Royal, relieved by Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bunce,* the other officers being Assistant-Surgeon Robert Willard,† Acting Assistant-Paymaster George F. Barker,‡ Acting Master George W. Parker,§ Acting Ensigns Charles P. Walters and George M. Prindle, Acting Master's Mate Peter Trescott, Second Assistant-Engineer Geo. D. Emmons,* Third Assistant-Engineer J. F. Booth, Acting Assistant-Engineers Frank Marsh and James Plunkett.

The "Catskill" continued on duty in the South Atlantic Squadron, but does not appear as having taken an active part against the enemy. At the close of the war and the reduction of our naval force, she was ordered to Philadelphia, in the fall of 1865, and laid up, with our other iron-clad vessels, at League Island. Her officers, in January, 1865, were as follows: Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Barrett, commanding; Lieutenant, Charles W. Tracey; Acting Masters, John C. Hamlin and William Reed; Acting Ensigns, John D. Barclay, Edwin B. Cox and Charles Clason; Assistant-Surgeon, John W. Coles; Assistant-Paymaster, Horace P. Tuttle; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, John F. Butler; Acting Second Assistants, Joseph G. Dennett and Jonas T. Eoath; Third Assistant, William M. Barr; Acting Third Assistant, Henry M. Test.

* Detached and ordered north in May, 1864.

† Relieved by Assistant-Surgeon Matthew Chalmers (who resigned August 3, 1864), and ordered north in March, 1864. Dr. Chalmers was relieved in August by Acting Assistant-Surgeon Benj. F. Brown.

‡ Relieved by Paymaster Tuttle, June, 1864.

§ Relieved by Acting Master Alexander Tillinghast.

observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the "Wehawken" to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed, when I noticed that the "Catskill" was also under way, which I remarked to Captain Colhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers detected the movement of the "Wehawken," and was determined to be closer to the enemy if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a position for the "Wehawken," and soon after it was reported that the "Catskill" was going out of action with signal flying that her captain was disabled; he had been killed instantly.

"It is but natural that I should feel deeply the loss thus sustained, for the close and confidential relation which the duties of lieutenant-captain necessarily occasions, impressed me deeply with the loss of Captain Rodgers. Brave, intelligent, and highly capable, devoted to his duty and the flag under which he passed his life, the country cannot afford to lose such men; of a kind and generous nature, he was always prompt to give relief when he could.

"I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit honor to the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial."

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

GRATUITOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD, AND REGULARLY RECEIVED BY MAIL FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

Albany County.

Albany Morning Express (daily), from December 1, 1865.
Albany: Stone, Henly & Co.
Cohoes Cataract, from July, 1865. Cohoes: Masten & Clark.

Cattaraugus County.

Cattaraugus Freeman, from January 1st, 1865. Ellicottville: Beecher & Sill.
Olean Advertiser, from January, 1865. Olean: Jas. T. Henry.

Chautauqua County.

Jamestown Journal, from January, 1865. Jamestown: Coleman E. Bishop.
Chautauqua County Democrat, from January, 1865. Jamestown: Fletcher & Waite.
Fredonia Censor, from January, 1865. Fredonia: A. W. McKinstry.
Westfield Republican, from January, 1865. Westfield: M. C. Rice.
The Dunkirk Weekly Journal, from January, 1865. Dunkirk: George & Morgan.
Dunkirk Union, from January, 1865. Dunkirk: G. R. Dean.

Chemung County.

Elmira Daily Advertiser, from January, 1865. Elmira: Fairman & Caldwell.

Chenango County.

Chenango American, from January, 1865. Greene: Denison & Fisher.

Clinton County.

Plattsburgh Sentinel, from January, 1865. Plattsburgh: W. Lansing.

Plattsburgh Express and Sentinel, from January, 1865. Plattsburgh: A. G. Carver.

Columbia County.

Hudson Gazette, from January, 1865. Hudson: M. Parker Williams.

Columbia Republican, from January, 1865. Hudson: Bryan & Webb.

Cortland County.

Gazette and Banner, from July, 1865. Cortland: Chas. P. Cole.

Delaware County.

The Delaware Republican, from January, 1865. Delhi: Sturtevant & McIrtosh.

Franklin County.

The Malone Palladium, from January, 1865. Malone: J. J. & J. K. Seaver.

Genesee County.

LeRoy Gazette, from January, 1865. LeRoy: C. B. Thomson.

Jefferson County.

Northern New York Journal, from January, 1865. Watertown:

Lewis County.

Journal & Republican, from January, 1865. Lowville: Smiley & Hazen.

Livingston County.

Nunda News, from January, 1865. Nunda: C. K. Sanders.

Union & Constitution, from January, 1865. Mount Morris: Hugh Harding.

Dansville Herald, from January to August, 1865. Dansville: George A. Sanders.

Dansville Advertiser, from January, 1865. Dansville: A. O. Bunnell.

Livingston Republican, from January, 1865. Geneseo: A. Tiffany Norton.

Dansville Weekly Express, from September, 1865. Dansville:
Robbins & Poore.

Monroe County.

Mendon Free Press, from January, 1865. Mendon: S. Fran-
cis Jory.

Montgomery County.

Mohawk Valley Democrat, from January, 1865. Fonda: Free-
man & Van Antwerp.

Mohawk Valley Register, from January, 1865. Fort Plain:
Webster & Matthewson.

New York City.

Army and Navy Journal, from January, 1865. New York: W.
C. Church.

The New York Atlas, from July, 1865. New York: Anson
Herrick & Sons.

The Methodist, from June, 1865. New York:

New York Tablet, from January, 1865. New York: D. & J.
Sallier & Co.

Sunday Times, from June, 1865. New York: Noah, Deans &
Howard.

The Despatch, from June, 1865. New York: A. J. Williamson.

The Soldiers' Friend, from January, 1865. New York: W.
Oland Bourne.

Niagara County.

Niagara Falls Gazette, from January, 1865. Niagara Falls:
William Pool.

Oneida County.

Utica Evening Telegraph, from June, 1865. Utica: Francis A.
Crandall.

Onondaga County.

Syracuse Standard (daily), from January, 1865. Syracuse:
Summers & Brother.

Syracuse Daily Courier & Union, from January, 1865. Syra-
cuse: D. J. Halsted.

Ontario County.

Ontario Repository & Messenger, from January, 1865. Canan-
daigua: J. J. Mattison.

Ontario County Times, from January, 1865. Canandaigua: N. J. Milliken.

Orange County.

Newburgh Daily Journal, from January, 1865. Newburgh: Cyrus B. Martin.

Newburgh Telegraph, from January, 1865. Newburgh: E. W. Gray, George M. Warren and I. V. Montanye.

City Press (daily), from January, 1866. Newburgh: E. M. Ruttenber.

Orleans County.

Orleans American, from January, 1865. Albion: Bruner Bros.

Rockland County.

City and Country, from January, 1865. Nyack and Piermont: Robert Carpenter.

Saratoga County.

Ballston Journal, from June 20th, 1865. Ballston Spa: H. L. Grise & Sons.

Saratogaan, from January, 1865. Saratoga Springs: W. M. Potter & B. F. Judson.

Waterford Sentinel, from January, 1865. Waterford: Masten & Clark.

Schoharie County.

Schoharie Union, from January, 1865. Schoharie Court House: Henry E. Abell.

Schuyler County.

Havana Journal, from January, 1865. Havana: Charles Cook.

Watkins Express, from Jan., 1865. Watkins: Levi M. Gano.

Seneca County.

Seneca County Courier, from January, 1865. Seneca Falls: Isaac Fuller.

Ulster County.

Kingston Journal, from January, 1865. Kingston: William H. Romeyn & Sons.

Warren County.

Glens Falls Messenger, from January, 1865. Glens Falls: Norman Cole.

Washington County.

Salem Press, from January, 1865. Salem: D. B. Cole.

Whitehall Chronicle, from January, 1865. Whitehall: H. D. Morris.

Whitehall Times, from January, 1865. Whitehall: Times Association.

Westchester County.

Eastern State Journal, from January, 1865. White Plains: Edmund G. Sutherland.

The Statesman, from January, 1865. Yonkers: M. F. Rowe.

The Republican, from January, 1865. Sing Sing: A. Ten Eyck Shelden.

Wyoming County.

Attica Atlas, from January, 1865. Attica: Silas Folsom.

Western New Yorker, from January, 1865. Warsaw: Dudley & Merrill.

Silver Lake Sun, from November, 1865. Perry: George A. Sanders.

Yates County.

Yates County Chronicle, from January, 1865. Penn Yan: S. C. Cleveland.

Penn Yan Democrat, from January, 1865. Penn Yan: Eli McCConnell.

AT LARGE.

Washington City, D. C.

Daily Morning Chronicle, from January, 1865. Washington City: D. C. Forney. Donated to the Bureau by General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Albany.

Richmond, Va.

Daily Richmond Whig, from May, 1865. Richmond, Va.: Bondurant, Elliott & Shields.

Norfolk, Va.

The True Southerner, from October, 1865. Norfolk, Va.: D. B. White. Donated to the Bureau by Colonel Jacob J. DeForest, Albany.

LIST OF WAR RELICS

AND OTHER OBJECTS OF MILITARY INTEREST PRESENTED TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY RECORD IN 1865.

Ainsworth, Col. Ira W. (Albany): Three specimens of Confederate Currency.

Anderson, G. K. (Albany): Piece of wood from the tree under which General Lee surrendered.

Armsby, Dr. James H. (Albany): Grape shot, ploughed up on the bank of Cranberry creek, at Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York. It was thrown from one of the three British barges, during the war of 1812, in the engagement at above place, in an attempt to retake a vessel previously taken from the British.

Airy, A. L.: Miniature books, cross (inlaid), heart, knapsack, cap pouch, &c. &c., cut from wood and ivory, by James Airy, of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Bala, David (Co. E, Seventy-eighth Reg't. N. Y. Vols.): A canteen taken by him from a dead rebel Colonel, at the battle of Cedar Creek.

Barker, G. W. (Illinois): One hundred dollar compound interest Confederate note.

Barnard, Wm. H. (Albany): Rebel belt, taken by Geo. Kniskern, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth N. Y. Volunteers, at Atlanta, Georgia.

Batchellor, Gen. Geo. S. (Insp. Genl. S. M. Y.): A brick from Fort Sumter, Charleston.

Beach, George F. Lieutenant of Second Regt. N. Y. Vet. Cavalry (Keosauque, N. Y.): Belt and pistol of Major-General James H. Clanton (rebel), taken by Lieutenant Beach at the Battle of Bluff Springs, Alabama.

Benedict, Col. Henry M. (Albany): A silver medal, struck at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, bearing on one side the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, on the other side that of George Washington. One (\$100) Confederate States bond (8 per cent); one Treasurer's Certificate for \$200, dated Treasury Office, Virginia, Jan. 4, 1862; one (\$10) bill, Bank of Western Virginia; one (\$10) Treasury note of Confederate States; one (\$1) corporation of Richmond, Virginia; three (10 ct.) Confederate postage stamps; piece of the halyard used in raising the Confederate flag

on Cast. Thunder; 10 cent note of corporation of Fort Valley, North Carolina; 15 cent note of corporation of Winchester, Va.; 25 cent note, Old Market Bank of Richmond, Va.; 15 cent note, Prince William, Co. Va.; \$1 corporation of Grand Coteau, Louisiana; 25 cent note of the town of Opelousas.

Bilson, William (Albany): Three dollar Confederate note (State of North Carolina); 50 cent fractional note, city of Richmond.

Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Badge worn by the delegation of the U. L. of A. of New York, at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln in New York city. Also, baton used on the same occasion, by F. J. Bramhall, aid to the Marshal of the division of the U. L.; medallion bust in plaster of Major-General Jos. Hooker.

Britt, Michael (Co. G, Sixty-ninth N. Y. Vols.): Five dollar Confederate note.

Bridgford, Capt. S. L. (Albany): Impressions of the seal of the city of Richmond; full sheets of 50 cent and \$1 rebel currency (city of Richmond); a pistol, taken in Norfolk county, Virginia, near the North Landing river, from one who was a farmer by day, and a guerrilla by night. It was fired at Captain B. while on a tour of inspection; a piece of telegraph wire, thus used: the rebels secretly occupied a house on north side of the Rappahanock, near Burnside's headquarters, while he was preparing to cross at Fredericksburg, and telegraphed all Burnside's movements. The fact was discovered by a German staff-officer, who heard the click of the instrument.

Brownell, Lieut. Frank E., U. S. A. (St. Louis, Mo.): Uniform worn by him at the time he shot the rebel Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth, at the Marshall House, Alexandria, in May, 1861.

Brockway, Lieut. J. W. (Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.): One \$5 note, Confederate States; one 50 cent note, corporation of Richmond; one 10 cent note, State of North Carolina.

Butt, Dr. Asahel, Jr. (late Surgeon of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. Vols., Albany, N. Y.): A rebel magnetic battery, inscribed as follows: "Presented by Hon. John Tyler (late President of the United States), to William and Mary College; a rebel spur captured near North West Landing, Virginia; a piece of shell fired by the rebels on Butler's line, south side of James river, Va.; a Palmetto button (of northern manufacture), cut from the coat of a wounded rebel before Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; piece of clay from the bottom of Dutch Gap canal; rebel bullet extracted from a wounded sol-

dier at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; bullet extracted from a wounded contraband, and part of the handle of a knife carried into the wound by the bullet, during the battles before Petersburg, Va., June, 1864; rebel bullet fired by a sharpshooter at the Surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, while on duty with regiment in rifle pits, Petersburg, Va.; rebel bullet fired by sharpshooters at the hospital head-quarters of First division, Eighteenth army corps, in front of Petersburg, Va.; rebel bullet extracted from a soldier of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regt., N. Y. Vols., in front of Petersburg, Va.; six bullets extracted from wounded men of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, at battle of Cold Harbor, Va.; copy of "The Strangers' Guide and Official Directory for the City of Richmond," for year 1863; half of the rebel flag which floated over the City Hall building at Richmond, Va., the only flag used by the city authorities on that building during the war (the other half of flag is deposited in the Museum in Connecticut); a fuse taken from a loaded rebel cannon by the hospital steward of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment, during the charge on Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29th, 1864.

Burt, Mrs. Dr. A. jr. (Albany): A piece of the rebel ram "Merri-mac," taken from the vessel by Dr. Pratt, of Maine (presented by him to Mrs. Dr. Burt).

Burgess, Capt. John H. (Rochester): Commissioned officer's sword and belt; a battle-axe and pipe of peace (Indian), found in Georgia, near the Great Chicopee river, during Sherman's march to the sea, and belonging to an Indian chief.

Cameron, Capt. W. S., Co. G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth regiment: A rebel letter taken from the depot at Columbia, S. C., by Capt. Cameron, Feb. 18, 1865.

Campbell, A. S. (Brooklyn): One \$10 Confederate note, obtained from Col. Alfred Bhatt.

Carter, E., Esq. (Newburgh): Flag of steamer "Beauford," of C. S. A. James river flotilla, captured by Chas. Mosher, of U. S. N., at the taking of Richmond; manuscript order of R. Semmes, Rear Admiral C. S. N., to S. V. Wyatt; Whitworth six-pound shell, hand grenade and torpedo exploder, captured by Chas. Mosher on steamer "Beauford."

Cary, Miss (Albany): Piece of stone from the "White House," on Pamunkey river.

Carr, William H., Chaplain Fourth artillery (Albany): \$100 Confederate note, taken from General Lee's ambulance train, near Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865.

- Cavert M. P. (Albany): Twenty-five cent note of corporation of Winchester, Va.; one fifty cent South Carolina shin-plaster.
- Clark Robert (Forty-third N. Y. Vols.): Piece of wood from third story of Libby prison; one \$5 Confederate note; one \$2 Confederate note; one fifty cent note of Richmond and Charlottesville Turnpike Co.
- Colvin, Capt. A. (Co. B, Ninety-sixth N. Y. Vols.): \$50 Confederate Treasury note; certificate of depositary of Confederate States for \$100.
- Conner, Col. Freeman (Charleston, S. C.): Cane cut from the flag-staff of Fort Sumter.
- Cook, Mrs. H. S. (Albany): Knife given to Mrs. C. by a rebel, who was shot at Belle Plain. The rebel claimed to have been an orderly of Stonewall Jackson, and that the knife belonged to that famous chieftain. The knife was given to the orderly for the purpose of tightening his girdle.
- Corliss, Major S. P. (Albany): Piece of the flag that floated over Andersonville prison; piece of wood from the stockade, and a cane from the timber composing the "Dead line," Andersonville prison.
- Craft, George F. (Albany): One two-cent Confederate postage stamp.
- Crapo, Capt. Angelo (Commissary of Subsistence): Chip cut by himself from the root of the apple tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered.
- Crawford Charles, of Co. G, Ninety-first N. Y. Vols. (Newburgh, N. Y.): A piece of the root of the apple tree under which General Grant negotiated for the surrender of General Lee.
- Curtis, Lieut. N. S. (Albany): Pair of rebel shoes purchased by Lieut. C., while a prisoner in Texas, for \$15, "greenbacks," or \$75, Confederate, worn by him eight months, having marched in them over 400 miles.
- Darling, Col. Charles W. (A. A. P. M. G., S. N. Y., 544 Broadway, N. Y.): Piece of the flag of the Fifty-sixth North Carolina regiment, captured by Sergt. Murphy, April 1, 1865, at battle of Five Forks.
- Davidson, Capt. George M. (Co. B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): The bullet which passed through his leg, at a charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va. June 22, 1864.
- DeLamater, Lieut. James (Albany): Piece of the flag-staff from Fort Darling.
- Dempsey, Mrs. James L. (Albany): A belt taken by Lieut. Jas. L. Dempsey, of Co. H, Thirty-fourth Mass. Vols., from

the body of the rebel General Jones, who was killed at the battle of Piedmont, in the Shenandoah Valley, June 8, 1864.

- Dennis, Hon. Thos. J.** (Mayor of Springfield, Ill.): The following articles, used at ceremonies of President Lincoln's funeral, viz: Wand carried by one of the pall bearers; two pieces silver lace used in decorating catafalque; one piece of gimp used in decorating catafalque; two rosettes used for decorating the hall; one rosette worn by city council and city officers; one card, used to pass in and out of the hall; two envelopes enclosing special invitations; four programmes, &c., used during ceremonies; articles of Lincoln Monument Association.
- Deyo, E.** (Newburgh, N. Y.): Tennessee State vest button, from the vest of a rebel Brigadier-General.
- Dobbin, J. S.** (Argyle, N. Y.): A draft on the "Planters Bank," Savannah, Ga., for \$1,010.94; \$1 and \$10 treasury notes, of State of Georgia; certificate of deposit for \$1, in Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association, Savannah, Ga.
- Doty, Wm. H.** (Albany): Badge worn by the officers and clerks of the State Department, at the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln, in Albany.
- Dresser, Sergt. A. C.** (Ninety-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.) Two and five cent Confederate States postage stamps, taken at Franklin, Louisiana.
- Egolf, Joseph, Major** (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regt. N. Y. S. Vols.): Pipe, pen-filter and tobacco box; piece of wood from a shelf in Libby Prison; shoulder-straps, worn by him at battle of Ream's Station; sword, coat, worn by him when wounded.
- Eldridge, S. S., U. S. N.** (212 Lumber street, Albany): Piece of the wall of Fort Sumter, obtained April 14, 1865, at time the old flag was raised on Fort Sumter; rebel fuse, obtained at Fort M. Alister, Feb. 22, 1864.
- Farrell, Col. M. J.** (Albany): Rebel bond received by Gen. P. H. Jones, in payment for services as a member of the improvised Legislature of Georgia, when Sherman's army took possession of Milledgeville.
- Ferguson, Dr. Nelson D., Acting Staff Surgeon, U. S. A.** (forwarded by R. A. Allen, Hospital Steward, Twenty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry): Box of surgical instruments consisting of 22 pieces, captured from Gen. Early, Oct. 9, 1864, and bearing the following inscription: "From Medical Purveyor, Richmond, Va., C. S. A."
- Fales, John** (Co. C. Seventy-Fifth N. Y. Vols.): Five hundred dollar Confederate Treasury note.

- Freeman, Lieut. G. W. (First N. Y. V. Artillery):** Two \$1,000 (8 per cent) bonds of the Confederate States loan; one \$100 (8 per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; one \$50 (8 per cent) bond of the Confederate States loan; a bill of sale of State of South Carolina; certificate for \$2,100, given to "Charleston Floating Dry Dock and Marine Railway Company," for issue of Confederate bonds, dated April 1, 1864; unsigned letter, urging importance of maintaining a light on Sullivan's Island, for guidance of pilots of blockade runners; also discharge paper of a private of Company H, Charleston Guard.
- Gale, Lieut. G. N. P. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery, Caldwell, N. Y.):** Bowie-knife, formerly the property of G. W. Johnson, Alabama regiment, C. S. A.; North Carolina military button, taken from a rebel coat; specimen of moss taken from Clover hill, near spot where Lee surrendered; rebel buttons, from battle-field of Amelia C. H.; rebel fuses (4), from ammunition chest of a caisson, from battle field near Petersburg, near the spot where General A. P. Hill was killed; star from a rebel officer's coat, near Farmville, Va.; Whitworth rifle ball cartridge (English manufacture); Confederate postage stamps, and currency of several denominations.
- Goheen, Sergt. Chas. A. (Co. G. Eighth N. Y. Cavalry):** A Virginia State button.
- Gordon, Capt. W. H. (Sixty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.):** Piece of the tree under which General Lee surrendered; specimen of tobacco captured at Appomattox C. H.; rebel powder flask; rebel sword (deposited); \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes; number of bullets from Chickamauga; fuse to Parrott shell, from Chickamauga; one-half of a shell, from Kenesaw Mountain; one solid Hotchkiss shot, thrown by Sherman's army into Atlanta; one-half shell, and one Hotchkiss shell, from battlefield of Atlanta; ten Confederate army and navy buttons; 72 rebel navy buttons, from confiscated rebel stores; rebel carbine, made at Richmond, Virginia.
- Green, John (Port Jervis, N. Y.):** One rebel bayonet (rusted with blood).
- Grinnell, J. D. (Evans Mills, N. Y.):** Thirty-six Confederate railroad tickets.
- Hallenbeck, Frank (Albany):** Rebel cartridge box.
- Hall, Capt. O. S. (Co. I, One Hundred and Twenty-third N. Y. Vols.):** One \$10 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1776; one \$20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1777; one \$20 Continental currency, South Carolina, of 1778.

Hall, Brevet Brigadier-General James F. (New York city): One 32-pound solid shot, fired from the Union gunboats at battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861.

Hammatt, E. R. (Rochester): Sword of a rebel Colonel, captured at Fredericksburg by Lieut. John Gummer, of Co. E, Thirty-third Regt., N. Y. Vols., and presented to E. R. Hammatt. This sword was thrown away by the rebel Colonel while the Thirty-third regiment was storming the heights.

Harris, J. W. (New York city): Piece of muslin stained with the blood of President Lincoln, being a portion of that used in staunching the blood from his wound.

Hatch, Major C. H. (26 Exchange Place, N. Y.): Overcoat and cape of a guerrilla chief, captured by Privates Crump and Price, Co. A, Thirteenth N. Y. Cavalry.

Henry, John (late Color Sergeant of Seventieth Regt., N. Y. V.): Rebel officer's belt captured at Taylor's Bridge, near Hanover Junction.

Horn, John A. (Co. H, Fifty-first Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Rebel dirk, taken at battle of Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862.

Hotchkiss, Capt. Arthur (One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Two cotton bolls, from Murfreesboro, Tenn.; a piece of a petrified pine tree, taken from a hill about fifteen feet from the surface, while making a road near Stafford Court-House, Va.

Johnson, Hon. S. H. (Sing Sing, N. Y.): One dollar Confederate note of Alabama; also others of denominations of \$2, \$10 and \$20.

Johnson, Capt. Charles J. (late of Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Piece of Marshall House flag-staff, from which floated the flag torn down by Colonel Ellsworth.

Jones, William H. (One Hundred and Fiftieth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Ring made from screw of a shrapnel thrown at One Hundred and Fiftieth Regt., N. Y. Vols., before Savannah, Georgia; one dollar Treasury note, State of North Carolina.

Keefe, John Sarsfield (Albany): Sword and canteen taken from a rebel sergeant at Port Hudson, La.

Kendrick, Sergt. John W. (Co. K, Eleventh Vet. Reserve Corps): \$2 Confederate note.

Kibbe, Egbert A. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Rebel canteen.

Kingsley, Lieut. H. P. (Second Vet. Cavalry): A rebel jacket obtained at Mobile, while a prisoner, with a view of escaping, but was soon after removed.

Knowlton, Lieut. D. R., A. A. Q. M., One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regt. (Albany): Rebel torpedo taken from the Savannah river, Ga.; also a piece of shell taken from Fort Sumter, S. C.

Kreutzer, Colonel, (Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Two rebel swords taken at Richmond, Va., on our occupation, and used by the officers in the home guard of that city. The blade of one is thirty-seven inches long from the hilt. The sword weighs four and a half pounds; also a rebel shoe found near Fort Harrison.

Larkin, John (Co. D, Seventh H. A.): Two 25 cts. Confederate shinplasters, taken by him at Andersonville, Ga. (was confined in prison eleven months).

Lawrence, F. W. (Co. C, Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. V.): Ten cents Confederate shinplaster.

Lightbody, J. M. F. (Albany): Two dollars of bank of Greensborough, Ga., dated June 1, 1858.

Lombard, Lieut. William (Albany): A rebel cap of Co. B, Second battalion; also copy of "Daily Corps," published at Danville; a piece of petrified wood from Danville.

Loucks, Lieut. Richard (Sixteenth Heavy Artillery): Specimens of sub-marine fuse (gutta percha covering) used by the rebels in exploding torpedoes; taken at Fort Fisher by Lieut. Loucks. Coil of electric wire used by the rebels in exploding magazines, torpedoes, &c.; the wire is of copper, and covered with composition three-second fuse for exploding shells. Waist belt and cap-pouch, marked "C. S." on the belt plate, and stamped likewise on the pouch; taken by Lieut. Loucks. Eight buttons, U. S. A., cut by Lieut. Loucks from the coat of a dead rebel officer at Fort Fisher; three North Carolina buttons; specimens of English coins, taken from the pockets of dead rebels; specimen of pebble used by the rebels in allaying thirst; pocket edition of "Gospel of St. Mark." The gospels were printed separately in this manner, in England, for the rebels. This was one of a large number taken by the Union army at Fort Fisher.

Luce, Chas. B. (Fourth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery): Ring of Princess metal, made from fuse plug of a Whitworth shell, thrown across the Appomattox river, October 1, 1864.

Manley, Colonel John (Albany): Twenty dollar Confederate note.

Marvin, E. (Hospital Steward, Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols.): Three specimens of Confederate fractional currency; two specimens of Confederate railroad tickets.

McConihe, Capt. Wm. (Troy, N. Y.): Half-penny of the year 1811,

found on the battle-field of the second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, our forces occupying the ground the rebels did in the first Bull Run.

McKinney, James (private Co. B. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): One Parrott shell (still charged), from Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; nine pieces of fragments of shell; one ball (canister); fifteen (rifle or musket) balls, picked up on battle field of Lookout Mountain; cartridge-case, for Spencer carbines; ten cent fractional note, of State of North Carolina.

McMichael, Richard (Saratoga Springs): One hundred dollar Confederate note, of the State of Alabama.

Melius, W. B. (Albany): Two U. S. Navy buttons, also military buttons of seven States.

Morton, Lieut. E. M. (Mortonville, N. Y.): An autograph letter of President Lincoln.

Morton, Capt. Geo. C. (Fifth N. Y. V. Cavalry): Coat taken from General Rosser's (Confederate) headquarters, at Cedar creek, obtained by Captain Morton, Nov. 19, 1864.

Munson, Frank (Albany, N. Y.): A knife picked up by the side of a rebel soldier, at Fredericksburg, Va., by private J. Johnson, ——— regiment, N. Y. Vols.

Murray, Lieut. N. (One Hundred and Thirty-first N. Y. Vols. and A. A. Q. M.): Torpedo taken out of the Savannah river below the city, after that place was occupied by Union forces.

O'Sullivan, James (former Sec'y Rep. Gen. Committee): Rebel hat, found in a house near the banks of the Nansemond river, at Suffolk, Va., occupied by Captain Williams, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and is of the kind worn by that corps. The hat was found by Lieut. P. H. Grady, of Co. I, Twenty-fifth Regt. N. G., S. N. Y.

Parsons, S. H. H., Capt. and Pro. Marshal (14th District, Albany): Draft wheel, used in counties of Albany and Schoharie.

Park, Col. Sidney W.: Revolutionary button, dug up at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

Peabody, Capt. O. D., Brevet Major of Vols. (Keeseville, N. Y.): Sword with wooden scabbard, copper hilt, being one of a number given up by Gen. Robert E. Lee, on his surrender.

Perry, A. J. (Major of Thirtieth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Regimental medal, struck for Thirtieth Regt. N. Y. Vols., and worn by Major Perry through the war.

Platt, John R. (Pres. Vol. Fire Dept., city of New York): Flag of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., in the taking of which Col. Ellsworth met his death; fire bucket of the

sloop-of-war "Cumberland," sunk off Newport News. These articles were presented to the Fire Department of New York city, and through Mr. Platt, presented by them to the Bureau; also, one-half of a \$2 Confederate note, of the city of New Orleans.

Prince, Col. F. W., Sixteenth N. Y. Artillery (New York city): Armstrong shell, Whitworth shell, and bell of the rebel guard house, all from Fort Fishery.

Ransom, Capt. A. (Twenty-third N. Y. Independent Battery): Austrian rifle taken from the rebel ram "Albemarle," at Plymouth, N. C.

Reagan, Capt. P. C. (Seventh N. Y. Independent Battery): Prisoners' kit, consisting of a leather plate, made from a boot leg, wooden spoon, and a knife, made by placing tin between two pieces of wood and secured by a string. Received by him from an exchanged prisoner (a member of his battery), who had used it while in prison for several months.

Ridicar, John (Twenty-first N. Y. Vol. Cavalry): Eleven specimens of rebel shin-plasters.

Robens, J. P. (New York city): Confederate blanket, obtained while in a Texas war prison, in a lottery of fifty chances, each chance being sold for one dollar in Confederate money.

Rodgers, William H., (Major Ninety-eighth Vols.) Key of Jeff. Davis' "Private Whiskey Cellar," found at his late residence.

Ruttenber, E. M. (Newburgh): Lock of hair and piece of scalp of a Comanche Indian chief.

Sceley, Lieut. H. (Eighteenth N. Y. Cav.): Sample of seed cotton from Red river; also a cane cut by him at Port Hudson, February 12, 1865.

Shusted, George R. (Co. E, Sixth N. Y. Art.): \$2 and \$5 Confederate notes.

Stewart, Col. Charles H. (Third N. Y. Artillery): Portion of a Wiard gun used by Battery F, Third N. Y. Art., which gun was first in action at White Hall, N. C.; also twenty-five cents postage currency, State of North Carolina.

Stevens, Charles: Note for \$300 on Bank of Virginia, at Fredericksburg, given by Abner Leitch.

Stewart, Dr. J. D. (late Assistant Surgeon Seventy-fourth N. Y. [Fifth Excelsior] Vols.): Grape shot which fractured left foot of Surgeon Stewart, at Gettysburg; fragment of shell which wounded Surgeon Stewart in left groin, at battle of Gettysburg; package of papers.

Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. V.): One military button, of State of Virginia, and one Confederate cavalry button, both taken from coats of dead rebels.

Thomson, C. B. (Le Roy, N. Y.): The Minnie ball that killed Albert Russell, of Co. B, One Hundredth Regt. N. Y. V., at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.

Troy, the city of, through His Honor Mayor Gilbert: Four rebel officers' swords captured by Second Regt. N. Y. V., at Charles City Cross-Roads, from officers of the Seventeenth Regt. Virginia infantry; sword taken from Lieut. W. M. Simpson, of Co. B, Seventeenth Regt. Virginia infantry.

Vandercreek, George (Inspector General's Office, Albany): \$100 Confederate Treasury note; \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes, Richmond, Va.; five cents fractional currency, Bank of Tennessee; Certificate of Deposit for twenty-five cents, of Augusta Savings Bank.

Van Wyck, Gen. Charles H.: Fifteen-inch solid shot (weight, 450 pounds), fired from Monitor into Fort Wagner, during its bombardment by Union forces; 200-pounder Parrott fired into Fort Sumter from Morris Island; 100-pounder Parrott fired into Charleston from Morris Island, distance nearly five miles.

Walke, Mrs. H. (Williamsburgh, N. Y.): Battle-flag of U. S. gunboat "Carondelet," Mississippi Squadron, borne through every fight from Fort Henry.

Westley, Charles P. (Sergeant Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vols., formerly Captain in Ninth N. Y. Vols.). \$10 note of the trans-Allegany Bank of Virginia; rebel sergeant-major's sword taken from Richmond, April 3, 1865; also sash accompanying the same; package of official papers from Darville.

White, Lieut. Thomas M. (Seventy-seventh Regt. N. Y. V.): Confederate guidon, taken from a lance staff of the Fifth Virginia cavalry.

Wilson, Lieut.-Col. L. S. (Sixtieth N. Y. V.): Specimen of \$20 note State of South Carolina (232 10), date of 1777.

Wilson, William J. (New York City): Piece of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla.; four copper coins; one Confederate bill, State of Florida; one Confederate bill, Richmond, Va.; ink bottle found on Morris Island; a rebel explosive percussion bullet; one ball wormer; two pieces of flint; two round musket balls—all of which were found at Magnolia, Fla.

Williams, H. C. (late Capt. Sixty-first N. Y. V.): Axe picked up on the Wilderness battlefield.

Williams, M. P. (Hudson): A brick from Fort Sumter.

York, Lieut.-Col. R. P. (Seventy-fifth N. Y. Vols. and Provost Marshal Dist. Savannah, Ga.): Three \$1,000 Confederate bonds, two at six, the other seven per cent interest; one \$500 Confederate bond, seven per cent interest; one \$100, seven per cent interest; one \$100 non-taxable Confederate certificate, six per cent; three \$500 Confederate Treasury notes; two \$200 Confederate Treasury notes; two fifty cent notes of Western & Atlantic R. R. Co.; two fifty cents Confederate currency.

Young, Col. Campbell H. (late of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Sword belt, a relic of the Revolutionary war, and also used by a rebel officer in the late rebellion; captured in South Carolina in February, 1865, by a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth N. Y. Volunteers.

LIST

OF OIL PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS AND DRAWINGS RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU DURING 1865.

- Anderson, Capt. Hugh : Photograph of flag of Eighty-first Regt. New York Volunteers (rustic frame).
- Barnes, General J. K. (Surgeon General U. S. A. Washington, D. C.): Photographs of three Union soldiers, who had been confined at Andersonville Prison, Georgia.
- Benedict, Col. Henry M. (Albany): Fine large photographic portrait of Colonel Lewis Benedict, of One Hundred and Sixty-second N. Y. V. Infantry, framed; photograph of Brigadier-General P. Edward Connor, commanding District of Utah.
- Bentley, Col. C. W. (Albany): Photograph of Engineer Thomas Dodd (oval frame).
- Bishop, Coleman E. (Jamestown, N. Y.): Eight photographs of Union soldiers.
- Blake, Homer C. (Lieut-Commander, U. S. N.): View of the "Alabama" showing the position of every shot which struck her in the contest with the "Hatteras."
- Botticher, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Otto (New York city): Fine lithograph engraving of "Sherman and his officers at Savannah, Georgia" (18 by 29).
- Bramhall, Major Wm. L. (Ninety-third Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Photographs of Capt. H. S. Wilson, and Lieut. A. B. Beecher, of the Ninety-third N. Y. Volunteers, and also, ~~the~~ campaign flag of that regiment. (This flag was carried in twenty battles, from July, 1862, to May, 1865).
- Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Photographs of Major-General Horatio G. White; Major-General Abner Doubleday; Brigadier-General Lysander Cutler, N. Y. Vols.; and also one of the U. S. steamship, "Hartford" (twenty-eight guns); photograph of General Dix's famous order of Jan. 29, 1861; proof engraving of "Eminent Loyal Governors;" steel engravings by J. C. Buttre, of President Lincoln, President Johnson, Lieut.-General Grant, Vice-Admiral Farragut; Major-Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Fremont, Burnside and Banks; also, of the "Declaration of Independence;" "Constitution of the United States;" "Washington's Farewell Address;" "The Volunteer's Return;" "How we won the battle," and "Home on a furlough."

- Buttre, J. C. (New York city): Imperial steel portrait of Vice-Admiral Farragut; etching proof of small engraving of same; engraved portraits (naval group) of Vice-Admiral Farragut, Rear-Admirals Stringham, DuPont, Foote, Goldsborough, Porter, Dahlgren and Davis; Commodores W. D. Porter and Wilkes, Captain Worden, Lieut.-Commander Gwin and Master's Mate S. B. Brittan, U. S. Navy.
- Carr, Brevet Major-General Jos. B. (Troy, N. Y.): Photographic portrait (imperial).
- Churchill & Dennison (Albany): Photograph of Broadway, Albany, during the moving of the funeral cortege of President Lincoln, April 26, 1865; also, one of State street, Albany, showing drapery during funeral ceremonies at Washington, D. C.; also, one of the City hall, Albany, with the catafalque used on the occasion of the funeral.
- Clark, Captain Irving D. (Little Falls, N. Y.): Photograph of camp "McClellan" (head-quarters of Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.), at Edward's Ferry, Maryland.
- Colvin, Lieut.-Col. Jas. A. (One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Photograph (four by four, oval frame).
- Davey, Capt. G. W. (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Engraving of the prison yard, Andersonville, Georgia (twenty-eight by twenty-one).
- DeForest, Col. Jacob J. (Eighty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols., Albany): Photograph of Jacob DeForest and five sons, viz.: Col. Jacob J. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Capt. John T. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Martin J. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. M. B. S. DeForest, Eighty-first N. Y. Vols., and Sergt. Wm. F. DeForest, Second Mass. Cavalry (rustic frame), surmounted by eagle, and ornamented with shields, bayonets, &c.
- Dickey, Major W. D. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Photograph of a group of officers of Fifteenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery; also one of Major Dickey.
- Euganne, Col. A. J. H. (New York city): Fine lithograph of Memorial to the late President Lincoln, also, engraving of "The Southern Prisons of U. S. Officers," being scenes from life as prisoner of war, with explanations sketched by Lieutenant and Top. Eng. O. R. Dahl, of the Fifteenth Wis. Vol. Infantry.
- Egolf, Capt. Joseph: Photographic likeness (four by four, full length, gilt oval frame).
- Eldridge, S. S. (U. S. Navy): Photographic likeness (gilt and rustic frame).
- Elmore, Mrs. Orra (Owego, N. Y.): Photograph of Taylor Elmore, First Ass't. Surgeon of One Hundred and Thirty-

- Seventh New York Volunteers, also, a view of the guard quarters of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh regiment, at Stevenson, Alabama.
- Fee: Photograph of Capt. John A. Fee, Forty-eighth Regt. N. Y. V. (oval frame, surmounted by eagle and shield).
- Finch, Mrs. James G. (Albany): Photograph of Sergt. Henry B. Sanders, company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vols. (oval frame, gilt).
- Graves, Calvin C.: Photograph of flag of the Ninety-seventh Regt., N. Y. Vols.
- Hanlin, Amos: Oil portrait of President Lincoln, cabinet size; oil portrait of Dr. Amos Hanlin, an officer in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.
- Hudson, George (A. A. Prize Master, U. S. N.): Photograph of the U. S. steamer "Nausomond."
- Hulling, E. J., late A. A. Paymaster, U. S. steamer "Huntress" (Saratoga, N. Y.): Photograph of a Mississippi gunboat.
- Howland, Lieut. A. (Seventy-seventh Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Photographic likeness (4x4).
- Jauvier, Francis DeHaes (Philadelphia): Photograph of William Scott, the hero of the poem, entitled "The Sleeping Sentinel."
- Johnson, Capt. Charles R. (Eighty-first Regt., N. Y. V.): Daguerreotype of the rebel female spy "Belle Boyd," accompanied by an autograph letter of the same.
- Lamson, Lieut. A. T. (Geneseo, N. Y.): Photograph of Lieut. E. E. Sill and himself, taken in the garb in which they escaped from prison.
- Lane, Mrs. James C. (Brooklyn): Large photograph of Col. Jas. C. Lane, One Hundred and Second Regiment, New York Vols.
- Manley, Colonel John: Steel portrait of Capt. Henry V. Muller, Sixty-fourth Regt., N. Y. V.; also photograph of President Lincoln's funeral in New York city.
- McCormack, Thomas D. (New York city): Sixty-four photographs of officers of the U. S. navy, and one (4x4) of the ram "Stonewall," in the harbor of Havana.
- McMullen, Edgar (New York city): Photograph of "Point Lookout Mountain," Tenn.
- Merriman, Willis E. (Albany): Photograph (4x4) of Edward Loomis, Surgeon of One Hundred and Seventeenth Regt., N. Y. Vols.; also a photograph of a album containing portraits of Surgeon Generals Vanderpoel, Quackenbush, Willard, S. N. Y., of 168 Surgeons and 114 Assistant-Surgeons of volunteer regiments of State of N. Y.

- Morton, Capt. Charles F. (Mortonville, N. Y.): Portraits of his four sons, viz: Capt. Charles E. Morton, Harris Light Cavalry; Capt. Geo. O. Morton, Fifth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry; Lieut. E. L. Morton, of the gunboat "Nauvau-tuck," and Lieut. Ellison W. Morton, Sixth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry (one rustic frame).
- O'Callaghan, Dr. E. B. (Albany): Engraving of "Members of the House of Assembly, State of New York, in 1798," being a copy of one in the New York State Library.
- Park, Col. Sidney (late commanding Second N. Y. Vols.): Photographic portrait (4x4 walnut and gilt oval frame).
- Raulston, Col. J. B. (Oswego, N. Y.): Photograph of Col. James A. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. Vols.; Col. N. C. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. V. Cavalry; Col. Geo. E. Raulston, Twenty-fourth N. Y. V. Cavalry; and Col. J. B. Raulston, Eighty-first Regt., N. Y. Vols. (each in oval gilt frame, 4x4).
- Read, Gen. J. Meredith, Jr. (Albany): Fine steel engraving of George Read, Esq., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (framed).
- Rittenber, E. M. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Two caricature engravings on "Secession."
- Shepard, Col. Elliott F. (New York city): Photograph of officers of the Fifty-first N. Y. Vols. (Shepard Rifles), taken at Union Square, N. Y. city.
- Stryker, Colonel S. W.: Photograph of Lieut. and Acting Adjutant S. W. Stryker, of Eleventh N. Y. Vols. (First Fire Zouaves), commanding Guard of Honor, with the late Col. Ellsworth's remains at N. Y. city, May 26, 1861.
- Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Pencil sketch of the Head-quarters of Ninety-first Regt., N. Y. Vols., at Black's and White's Station, Va.
- Taylor, Asher (New York city): Photograph of Gorham C. Taylor, U. S. N., and his trophy, a rebel officer's sword, presented to him by Flag-Officer Farragut; also photographs of Joseph D. Taylor, N. Y. S. M.
- Twyver, Colonel G. W. (Forty-sixth Regt., N. Y. Vols.): Photograph of group of officers of Forty-sixth Regt. N. Y. V.
- Trembley, Israel R. (Dunsville, N. Y.): Lithographed memorials of Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Regt.; Companies C and E, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regt.; Companies D, G, K, One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regt.; and Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regt., N. Y. Vols.
- Wendell, Wellington C.: Photograph of Capt. Wendell, (gilt frame).
- Wilcox, Oliver L. (Gasport, N. Y.): Photograph of Capt. S. S. Wilcox, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regt., N. Y. Vols. (4x4 oval rosewood frame).

LIST

OF DONATIONS OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAPS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER, AND ALSO MSS. ARTICLES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

- Abell, Henry E. (Schoharie, N. Y.): Six numbers of the Schoharie Union, 1864.
- Achilles, Charles P. (Rochester, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, 1864 (two copies).
- Adler, Rev. Dr. S. (of Temple Emanuel, N. Y. city): Resolutions on death of President Lincoln; also Sketches of Sermons preached on the 19th April and 1st June, 1865.
- Allaben, Hon. O. M.: Remarks on Governor's Message, 1865 (two copies).
- Allen, Hon. Norman M. (Ellicottville, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county, 1864.
- Angell, A. H. (U. S. N.): MS. account of his naval experiences before Charleston.
- Anderson, General F. J. (Adjutant General of Kansas): Copy of commissions issued to officers in volunteer service of Kansas.
- Andrew, John A. (Governor of Massachusetts): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; copy of Governor's Address, dated Jan. 3, 1862; copy of supplement to same, dated Jan. 3, 1862; copy of Governor's Address, dated Jan. 8, 1864; copy of Address by Gov. Andrew on the occasion of dedication of monument to Ladd and Whitney, of Sixth Mass. Vols., killed at Baltimore; Valedictory Address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 4, 1866; Report of Surgeon General of Massachusetts, 1864.
- Anderson, G. K. (Albany): A Confederate General Order (in German).
- Andrews, Hon. F. (Rochester, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, 1863.
- Andrus, Hon. Geo. H.: Remarks on Speech of Mr. Allaben on Governor's Message, 1865.
- Angel, Hon. Wm. P.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, 1865 (four copies).
- Angevine, Capt. W. F.: Outline history of Ninety-eighth N. Y. Vol. Infantry; drawing of the defenses of Richmond, being one of two prepared by the chief clerk of rebel War Department, for use of General Lee.

- Ashley, Hon. J. M. (Ohio): Two copies of speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Congress, Jan. 1865.
- Bache, Professor A. D. (Washington, D. C.): Map of North and South Carolina; map of Middle Virginia and North Carolina; military map of South Western Virginia.
- Bailey, Hon. Alex. H.: Speech on "U. S. Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, 1865 (two copies).
- Bailey, Col. Charles E. (Providence, R. I.): Governor Smith's Message, Jan. 9, 1865; Governor Smith's Special Message, Jan. 31, 1865; communication of Governor Smith, transmitting report of Colonel Bailey; Report of Adjutant General for 1864; Quarter Master General for 1864; Mrs. Dailey's report upon disabled Rhode Island soldiers; Eulogy by Rev. Sidney Dean, on the occasion of the burial of President Lincoln; "Roll of Honor," being a list of Union Soldiers who died and are buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Baker, Col. J. B.: Outline history of Eighth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
- Baker, Gen. N. B. (Adjt.-General, Des Moines, Iowa): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Iowa.
- Ball, L. Chandler (Hoosick Falls, N. Y.): Oration delivered at Hoosick Falls, July 4, 1865.
- Ballard, Hon. Horatio (Cortlandville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Cortland county, 1863.
- Banker, T. S. (Troy, N. Y.): Copy of journal of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, for 1864.
- Barlow, Hon. F. C. (Secretary of State): Index to documents of State of New York, from 1777 to 1865, inclusive.
- Barnes, Gen. J. K., Surgeon Gen. U. S. A. (Washington, D. C.): Circulars, series of 1863, numbers 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19½, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26; instructions for using the "Army Microscope; circular in reference to the indiscriminate use of Calomel and Tartarized Antimony; Circular, series of 1864, S. G. O.; 47 Circular Letters, S. G. O., 1864; Report of Surgeon-General, U. S. A., 1865; 13 Circular Letters, S. G. O., 1865; Circular Orders, numbers 1 to 17, inclusive, excepting number 14, series 1865; four Circular orders, 1865 (not numbered).
- Barnes, W. T. (Wellsville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Allegany county, 1863.
- Barker, Geo. P. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Erie county, 1863, 1864.
- Bartlett, Hon. J. R. (Providence R. I.): Four copies of Annual

Message of Governor of Rhode Island, 1865; five copies of Special Message of Governor of Rhode Island, 1865; five copies of Report of Col. Bailey on quota of State of Rhode Island, 1865; three copies of Report of Quarter Master General of Rhode Island, 1864; three copies of Report of Finance Committee, on accounts of Quarter Master General of Rhode Island; four certified copies of Resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the General Assembly of Rhode Island; four copies of Report of Adjutant Genl. of Rhode Island, 1864; pamphlet of "Soldiers' National Cemetery," at Gettysburg, Pa., being a list of names of soldiers buried there, &c., &c.; copy of "Charter, &c., of Soldiers' National Cemetery Association;" proceedings of "First Annual Meeting of Commissioners of Soldiers' National Cemetery Association;" Proclamation of Governor Smith, 1865; Sermon by Rev. R. B. Duane (Providence, R. I.); also, one by Rev. Leonard Swain, and Eulogy by Rev. Sidney Dean—all occasioned by the death of President Lincoln.

Bassford, Col. Abm.: Outline History of Fourteenth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

Batcheller, Gen. Geo. S. (Inspector General S. N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Saratoga county, 1864.

Bates, Capt. Thomas H.: Outline History of Battery A, First N. Y. Light Artillery.

Beckwith, B. M. (Plattsburgh, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Clinton county, 1864.

Benedict, Col. H. M. (Albany): Sermon by the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, occasioned by the death of Sylvester D. Willard, M. D., Surgeon General S. N. Y., delivered April 2, 1865; Manuscript History (in boards) of One Hundred and Sixty-second N. Y. Vols., containing a complete narrative of the services of the regiment; General Orders War Department, No's. 58, 77, year 1861; No's. 49, 100, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, of year 1863; General Orders Department of the Gulf, No's. 61, 78; Department of the Gulf Circular; Circulars of Executive Committees, engaged in raising the Peoples' Ellsworth Regiment; General Orders War Dept., series of 1863.

Berry, B. G. (Norwich, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Chenango county, 1863.

Blodgett, W. T. (New York city): Catalogue of Metropolitan Fair (114 copies); Scrap Book of the Metropolitan Fair; Presentation to General Dix (48 copies); "Plan of the Metropolitan Fair" (31 copies); Fifth Annual Report of Sanitary Commission,

- Blair, Austin (Governor of Michigan): Annual Message to the Legislature, 1865.
- Bliss, Colonel Geo. Jr. (New York city): Two tickets issued by "Union League Club-House," New York city, March 1, 1864; sample of pass used at Park Barracks, in 1862.
- Bonner, R. (New York city): One volume of the New York Ledger for 1864.
- Booth, Rev. R. R. (New York city): Sermon on "Personal Forgiveness and Public Justice," delivered April 23, 1863.
- Boreman, Arthur J. (Governor of West Virginia): Thanksgiving Proclamation for 1865.
- Boughton, Col. H.: Outline History of One Hundred and Forty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Bouton, H. H. (Bath, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Steuben county, 1864 (two copies).
- Bourne, Wm. Oland (New York city): Copy of "Poems of the Republic."
- Bradford, Aug. W. (Governor of Maryland): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Bramlette, Thomas E. (Governor of Kentucky): Message to Legislature, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Bramhall, Frank J. (New York city): Copy of a discourse in memory of Robert H. Gillette, Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. A., by Rev. N. J. Burton, at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 29, 1865; Eulogies on "Wadsworth and Porter," before the Century Club of New York city; Oration on President Lincoln, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, at Brooklyn, June 1, 1865; also sermons by the same in memory of Robert Sedgwick Edwards; tract, entitled "Out of House of Bondage," published by American Tract Society; Oration, and other proceedings, at Hudson, N. Y., July 4, 1865; memorial of Lieut. Edward Lewis Mitchell; memorial letters of same; pamphlet, entitled "A Business Man's Views of Public Matters," by Sinclair Tousey; also one entitled "Distinctive Features of a Republican form of Government," by Hon. Samuel A. Foot, L. L. D.; General Orders Nos. 37, 40, 42, 352, 359, 360, 372, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382, 389, 393 and 396, of War Department, 1863; No. 1, vol. 4, of U. S. Service Magazine, July, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Massachusetts, 1864; messages and documents of Department of the Interior, 1863, 1864; messages and documents of Department of State, 1863, 1864, parts one and two; Official Catalogue of the U. S. Dept. of the International Exhibition at London, 1862; copy of "A reply to the review of Judge Advocate Holt, of the proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Major General Fitz

John Porter, and a vindication of that officer, by Reverdy Johnson;" pamphlets Nos. 61 and 47, of Loyal Pub. Society; also No. 76 of same; pamphlet, entitled "Sayings of Labineus;" Triennial Catalogue of "Eagleswood Military Academy," 1863, 1864; copy of remarks made to pupils of same, by Surgeon E. J. Dunning, U. S. V.; war hymn, entitled "God Save the Nation;" messages and documents of Navy Department, 1862, 1863; also of War Department for 1863, 1864; Address of Governor Cony, of Maine, Jan. 5, 1865; Emancipation Proclamation; copy of "Peninsular Campaign;" Tribune Almanac, 1861, 1862; "New Gospel of Peace;" Message of Gov. Buckingham, of Conn., May, 1865; copy of Resolutions of Council No. 13, of Union League of New York city, April 17, 1865; copies of blanks, letter headings and envelopes of "Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission;" notes on History of Eighty-third Regt. N. Y. Vols., from letters of the late Wm. Henderson, Sergt. of Co. E of that regiment.

Brennan, Hon. M. T. (Comptroller of New York city): Annual Report of Comptroller of City of New York, for years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864; Annual Report of Comptroller of County of New York, for years 1861, 1862, 1863.

Brewer, Heman S. (Rochester, N. Y.): Thirty copies of Rochester Evening Express, of 1866, viz: Jan. 25, 27, 29, 30, 31; Feb. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Bridgeford, Capt. S. L. (Albany): Volume entitled "Ordinances of Richmond," dated 1831, with MSS. notes.

Brown, Col. William R.: Outline History of Nineteenth Regt. N. Y. S. M.

Brough, John (Governor of Ohio): Proclamation recommending June 1, 1865, as a day of humiliation and prayer; Annual Message, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Ohio, 1864; Report of Quartermaster General of Ohio, 1864; Report of Surgeon General of Ohio, 1864.

Brooks, Rev. E. G. (New York city): Minutes of General Convention of Universalists in U. S., 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865; Sermon, delivered April 28, 1861; Sermon, delivered Thanksgiving Day, Sept. 11, 1864; Christian Ambassador, of Nov. 29, 1862, June 13, 1863, Oct. 8, 1864, May 6, 1865; Trumpet and Christian Freeman, August 16, 1862; Gospel Banner, of August 10, 1862,—all containing sermons by the Rev. E. G. Brooks.

Brownlow, Gen. James P., Adjutant General (Nashville, Tenn.): Copy of commission issued to officers in volunteer service from Tennessee.

- Brownlow, Wm. G. (Governor of Tennessee): Inaugural Address, 1865.
- Brown, Wm. H. T. B. (Sing Sing): "Guard roll, March 28, 1863, Libby Prison, in charge of 1,605 Yankees, signed by Tho. P. Turner, commandant of prison;" pass of Gen. John H. Winder to Dr. Haxall, dated Jan. 29, 1862.
- Brown, Andrew E. (Albany): Copy of a "List of the American and British Navy," for 1813.
- Buckingham, Wm. A. (Governor of Connecticut): Message to Legislature, session of May, 1865; copy of Report of Quarter Master General of Connecticut, for year ending April 1, 1865; Proclamation of thanks to the Volunteers from State of Connecticut, dated Aug. 7, 1865; Thanksgiving proclamation, 1865.
- Bulger, Isaac (Albany): Copy of the "Ulster County Gazette," date of Jan. 4, 1800, containing account of the "Entombing of George Washington." The paper is draped in mourning.
- Bullock, A. H. (Governor of Massachusetts): Address to Legislature, January, 1866.
- Bundy, Capt. Henry: Outline History of Thirteenth N. Y. Ind. Battery.
- Burdett, Hon. G. C. (Troy, N. Y.): Copy of Journal of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, for 1864.
- Burke, Col. D. F.: Outline History of Eighty-eighth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Burleson, John H.: Catalogue of Officers and Students of University of Michigan, with military roll.
- Burton, Capt. Twenty-Second N. Y. Cavalry (Winchester, Va.): Copy of General Custer's congratulatory order, addressed to the soldiers of the Third Cavalry Division, dated Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865.
- Burt, Dr. Asahel, jr. (Albany), late Surgeon One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. Vols.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth N. Y. V. Infantry; copy of the "Laws of Virginia;" copy of the Vallandigham Song Book, found at Richmond on its occupation by the Union forces; Laws of the United States, published in 1796, at Philadelphia, volumes 1, 2, 3; copy of "An Appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded Soldiers of the Confederate States," received from a rebel who was authorized by the Rebel Government to distribute circulars at Richmond.
- Burnside, Major Gen. A. E.: 124 copies General Orders, Dept. of the Ohio, series of 1863.
- Burrill, J. G. (Little Falls, N. Y.) Report of Board of Supervisors of Herkimer, 1864.
- Cadley, E. B. (345 Gold St. Brooklyn): Minutes of Board of Supervisors of Kings county for 1864.

- Call, Samuel (Sageville, N. Y.): Journal of the Board of Supervisors of Hamilton county for 1863.
- Camp, Lieut. W. S. Outline History of Twenty-fourth Indiana Battery.
- Cannon, William (Governor of Delaware): Two copies of Annual Message, 1864; two copies of Communication to the General Assembly of Delaware, in reference to the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.
- Canfield, D. D., Rev. S. B. (Syracuse, N. Y.): Discourse, National Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1864.
- Carlton, Rev. Thos. (New York city): Four bound volumes of "Christian Advocate and Journal" for years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.
- Carrolin, Lieut. C.: Outline History of Thirtieth N. Y. Artillery Battery.
- Carroll, John T. (Albany): Ten volumes of the "Albany Statesman and Standard," being from March 24, 1860 to March 14, 1865.
- Charlot, Major C. S. (Asst. Adjt. Gen. Dept. of North West): General Orders, Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, series 1865.
- Chas., F. N. (Binghamton, N. Y.): Five numbers of the "Binghamton Standard," for 1864.
- Clark, Capt. C. A.: Outline History of Twelfth N. Y. Independent Battery.
- Clark, Capt. M. T.: Outline History of Sixth N. Y. Ind. Battery.
- Classen, Col. P. J.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Claxton, Rev. R. B., D. D. (Rochester): Copy of Sermon on death of President Lincoln; copy of Sermon at funeral of Capt. C. S. Montgomery; copy of Sermon on death of Rev. Geo. N. Cheney.
- Clement, James W. (Geneseo, N. Y.): The following newspapers: Copies of "Daily Richmond Enquirer," "Richmond Sentinel," "Charleston Daily Courier," "Charleston Mercury," "North Carolina Standard," "Nashville Daily Union," "The New South," at Port Royal, "Brownlow's Knoxville Whig," "Savannah Daily Herald," "Charleston Courier."
- Coan, Col. Wm. B.: Outline History of Forty-eighth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Cole, Norman (Glens Falls, N. Y.): Three numbers of "Glens Falls Messenger," 1864.
- Cony, His Excellency, Samuel (Maine): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1864; Address to Legislature, 1865.
- Cook, Col. Erastus: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

- Cooley, Jesse L. (Elmira, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Chemung County, 1864.
- Corson, Cornelius (office of "Transcript," New York city): Enrollment List of the city and county of New York, 1863, 1864; one volume of "New York Transcript," from January to December, 1863; one volume of "New York Transcript," from January to December, 1864.
- Corbett, Patrick (Syracuse, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, 1864.
- Cowen, Gen. B. R. (Adj. Gen. of Ohio): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Ohio, also, copy of Militia Laws.
- Cowden Elliott C. (New York city): Remarks of Mr. Cowden in the Chamber of Commerce, New York, on "The Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867."
- Coxe, Rev. S. H. (Utica, N. Y.): Sermon on "Fast Day," Sept. 26, 1861; Sermon of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 1861; Sermons delivered April 20th and June 1st, 1865, in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln.
- Crane, Brevet General N. M.: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventh Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Crapo, Henry H. (Governor of Michigan): Bound copies of joint documents of Legislature of Michigan, years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864; bound Report of Adjutant General of Michigan, for 1864; Governor's Inaugural Message, January 4, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Crawford, S. J. (Governor of Kansas): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Crittenden, C. L. (Rochester, N. Y.): Fifteenth Annual Report of the "Board of Directors of the Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Association."
- Crocker, R. K. (Cambridge, N. Y.): Fifteen numbers of the Washington County Post, for 1864.
- Cunningham, Col. J. S. (Glens Falls, N. Y.): Copy of "Public Expression of Regard for the Memory of Daniel V. Brown and Capt. Edward Riggs, late of One Hundred and Eighteenth N. Y. Vols., who perished at sea on the 18th Jan., 1865," with a manuscript appendix, giving a sketch of Capt. Riggs' life and service.
- Curtin, A. G. (Governor of Pennsylvania): Executive Documents for 1862, 1863, 1864; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Curtiss, Major J. E.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-second Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Cushman, J. B. (Clerk of the Assembly): Clerk's Manual and Crosswell's Manual, for 1865.

- Darling, Hon. Wm. A. (M. C.): Report of the Secretary of the Navy, for 1864-5, with accompanying documents.
- Darling, Col. Charles W. (New York city): Pamphlet on "First Organization of Colored Troops in the State of N. Y."
- Darling, Rev. Henry (Albany): Discourse delivered on Fast Day, Aug. 4, 1864, and also one commemorative of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Dav. s. Admiral Charles H. (U. S. N.): Copies of Naval Register for 1863, 1864 and 1865.
- Davis, H. A. (Albany): Six cards of the N. Y. State Army and Navy Committee Rooms; twelve specimens of rebel currency and postage stamps.
- Davis, Rear-Admiral C. H.: Official Navy Registers for 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865.
- Davey, Capt. George W. (Albany): Sketch of the Eleventh N. Y. Battery, and also of the officers and men composing the same.
- Davidson, John J. (Johnstown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Fulton county, 1863 and 1864.
- Dean, Amzi L.: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Putnam county, for 1865.
- Decker, Daniel L. (Kingston, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Ulster county, 1864.
- DeForest, Col. J. J. (Albany): Copy of "Charleston Courier," of April 15, 1865.
- Denniston, Hon. Goldsmith (Prattsburgh): Copy of list of volunteers from town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county.
- Derby & Miller, Messrs. (New York city): Copy of Raymond's "Life, Public Services and State Papers of Abraham Lincoln;" copy of "The Tribute Book." (morocco and gilt.)
- Depew, Hon. Chauncey M. (Secretary of State): Report of Adjutant General S. N. Y., 1864 (five copies).
- DiCesnola, Colonel L. P. (New York city): Outline History of Fourth Regt., N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.
- Diakinson, Hon. Daniel S. (Binghamton, N. Y.): Outline History of Eighty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry, prepared by Lieut. Col. Robie.
- Dillingham, Paul (Governor of Vermont): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Dix, Maj. Gen. John A. (New York city): Three copies of General Orders Nos. 98, 99, 101, Department of the East, series of 1864.
- Dobbie, J. S. (Argyle, N. Y.): Discourse delivered by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., July 28, 1861.
- Dodge, Colonel S. A.: Outline History of Eighty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

- Dominy, Lieut.-Col. Levi S.:** Outline History of One Hundred and Eighteenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Doty, Charles F. (Geneseo):** Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Livingston county, 1865.
- Dowe, H. A. (Ithaca, N. Y.):** Pamphlet on "Defense of the Great Lakes, its necessity, and the quickest, cheapest and best way to accomplish it."
- Duganz, Colonel A. J. H. (New York city):** Copy of "The Old Flag," a paper originally published at Camp Ford, Texas; copy of "Camps and Prisons, or twenty months in the Department of the Gulf."
- Darbin, Rev. J. P. (New York city, 200 Mulberry street):** Five volumes (bound) of "Missionary Advocate," being from April, 1860, to March, 1865, inclusive.
- Eaton, Captain J. B.:** Outline History of Twenty-seventh N. Y. Independent Battery.
- Eddy, Dr. Richard (Philadelphia):** Number of General Orders issued by Adjutant General of Pennsylvania; three sermons occasioned by death of President Lincoln.
- Emery, J. H. (Ithaca, New York):** Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Tompkins county for 1865.
- Evans, General George S. (Adjutant General, Sacramento, Cal.):** Copy of the commission issued to the officers in the volunteer service from California.
- Ewer, Rev. F. C. (New York city):** Discourse, "Protest against Political Preaching," 1864; discourse on the "National Crisis," May 3, 1861.
- Faxon, Wm. (Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.):** General Orders of Navy Department, series of 1863, 1864 and 1865, excepting ten numbers; Official Navy Register, for 1860 and 1865; Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1865.
- Fenton, R. E. (Governor of New York):** Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Fisher, — (New York city):** copy of facsimile of Declaration of Independence; copy of "Yunker Doodle," copy of "In Memoriam."
- Firmin, F. H. (Private and Military Secretary, Madison, Wis.):** Reports of Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and Surgeon General of Wisconsin, for 1864.
- Fisk, Rev. Richmond (Lockport, N. Y.):** Pamphlet containing two Sermons preached by him at Lockport, N. Y.
- Fletcher, T. C. (Governor of Missouri):** Inaugural Message, 1845; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; Speech delivered in the Capitol of Missouri, on the occasion of the reception by the Legislature of the news of the passage of the Ordinance abolishing Slavery in Missouri.

- Footo, Stillman** (Ogdensburgh, N. Y.): Reports of Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of St. Lawrence co., 1864 and 1865.
- Franklin, Rev. T. L.** (Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y.): Sermon occasioned by death of President Lincoln.
- Frank, Hon. Augustus** (Warsaw, N. Y.): Copy of Executive Document, No. 32, of House of Representatives; copy of "Report of Joint Committee on the conduct of the War, and the facts concerning the attack on Petersburg," July 30, 1865.
- French, John R.** (Mexico, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Oswego county, to March, 1865.
- Gale, Lieut. G. N. P.** (Eleventh N. Y. Battery): Copy of order for arrest, from "Bureau of Conscription," C. S. A.; also, letter found at Gen. Lee's head-quarters; title page of an Address to the Army of the Southern Confederacy; a written newspaper, entitled the "Bomb Shell," published in a camp of the Southern Army; "Richmond Whig," April 14, 1865; copy of an inscription found on a slab at Fort McGilvery; Roster of officers and men of Eleventh N. Y. Battery.
- Gansevoort, Col. H. S.**: Outline History of Thirteenth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Gavitt, S. B.** (Lyons, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, 1863.
- Gaylord, Gen. Aug.** (Adjutant General, Wis.): Copy of commission issued to officers in volunteer service from the State of Wisconsin.
- Gibson, Rev. George** (Appleton, Wis.): Copy of Army and Navy Herald, published at Macon, Ga., dated May 15, 1864.
- Sibbs, Addison C.** (Governor of Oregon): Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1865; three copies of Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1864; Annual Message, 1864; Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1863; Report of Secretary of State of Oregon, 1863-64; Report of Warden of Penitentiary of Oregon, 1862 to 1864.
- Gibson, Rev. Wm. T.** (Utica, N. Y.): Discourse delivered Nov. 24, 1864, being the occasion of the National Thanksgiving.
- Gillett, T. S.** (Secretary's Office, S. N. Y.): Reports to the "International Statistical Congress," on the Resources of the United States, by Samuel B. Ruggles.
- Gilmore, J. A.** (Governor of New Hampshire): Circulars, &c., relative to designating a day to deliver a Funeral Eulogy on the death of President Lincoln; Governor's Official Proclamation; Circulars from the Executive Department.
- Glenry, Lt. Col. Wm.**: Outline History of Sixty-fourth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Goheen, Lieut. Chas. A.** (Co. I, Eighth N. Y. Cav.): Congratulatory Order of General Custer, and also, two South Side (rebel) railroad tickets.

- Gohren, Sergt. Chas. A. (Co. G 9th N. Y. Cavalry): Specimen of Interest Coupon from Confederate Bond, No. —; due July 1, 1870; signed by H. Tyler, register, a son of the late President John Tyler.
- Gohren, Col. Charles (Genevoo, N. Y.): Fifty numbers to complete files of N. Y. Tribune, Herald, Times, and Albany Evening Journal.
- Goodrich, Colonel E. R. (Washington, D. C.): General Orders, Quartermaster General's Dept. U. S. A., for 1863, 1864, 1865.
- Goodwin, Nathaniel (Albany): Copy of "Life and death in Rebel Prisons," by Robert H. Kellogg, Sergt. Major Sixteenth Conn. Volunteers.
- Gorham, George (Buffalo N. Y.): Badge worn by Judge Hall at the obsequies of President Lincoln in Buffalo; samples of tickets issued to persons accompanying the remains of the President, by the Buffalo Committee.
- Graham, Lewis B. (Penn. Yan, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Yates Co., from 1861 to 1864. (2 vols.)
- Gray, Gen. John B. (Adjutant General of Missouri): Report of Adjutant General of Missouri, of 1864.
- Gridley, Maj. Wm. S. (Schenectady, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county, 1860-61-62-63-64; "The Schenectady Daily Evening Star," date of July 13, 1865, containing sermon of Rev. D. Wortman, preached July 9, 1865, to the returned veterans.
- Garley, Rev. P. B. (Washington, D. C.): Discourse on "Man's Projects and God's Results"; discourse on "The voice of the God"; copies of proceedings of a meeting of ministers of all religious denominations, in District of Columbia, April 17, 1865, in reference to the National bereavement.
- Hadley, S. G. (Watertown, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1865.
- Hall, Captain H. M.: Outline History of the Third Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry.
- Hall, Hon. A. Orling (New York city): Proceedings of Seventh Regimental District, New York city.
- Hamilton, James T. (Brutus, N. Y.): Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1862; two copies (one bound) of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1863; copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1864; copy of Record of volunteeers from town of Brutus, Cayuga county, N. Y., since April 10, 1861.

- Hammond, Col. John (Crown Point):** Outline History of Fifth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cavalry; Historic Records of the Fifth N. Y. Vol. Cavalry, by Rev. L. N. Boudrye, one vol., 358 pages.
- Hamlin, Amos, Jr. (Albany):** Commission issued to Amos Hamlin, as Surgeon in regiment of militia in Greene county, by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, dated Aug. 11, 1814; also letter from Gov. Tompkins accompanying same.
- Hamilton, Col. Charles:** Outline History of One Hundred and Tenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hamilton, Jas. T. (Brutus, N. Y.):** Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county for 1861.
- Hamilton, Col. T. B.:** Outline History of Sixty-second Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Harrington, Hon. S. M., Jr. (Wilmington):** Copy of Annual Report of the Wilmington Institute.
- Harris, Hon. Ira (Washington, D. C.):** Report of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, of the Armies of the U. S., 1864 and 1865.
- Hesbrouck, John W. (Middletown, N. Y.):** Printed hand-bill in relation to funeral obsequies of President Lincoln.
- Hastings, Col. George S. (Albany):** Annual Message of Governor for 1866. (twenty copies).
- Havens, Hon. P. E.:** Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Senate, Jan. 11, 1865 (three copies); copy of oration delivered at Crown Point, July 4, 1865.
- Hawley, Rev. B. (Albany):** Discourse commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 20, 1865.
- Hawkins, Colonel Rush C. (New York city):** Outline History of Ninth N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins Zouaves).
- Hawkins, Lieut. William H. (New York city):** Outline History of Co. I, Seventy-first Regt., N. Y. S. M.
- Heagle, D. (Chaplain of First Michigan S. S.):** Copy of "Grant's Petersburg Progress," 1865.
- Head, Gen. Nath. (Adjutant General of New Hampshire):** Circulars No. 1, 2, 3; Special Order No. 16, A. G. O; commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of New Hampshire.
- Henshaw, C. (Patavia, N. Y.):** Reports of Board of Supervisors of Genesee county, 1863 and 1864.
- Hill, Lieut. E. F. (Vet. Res. Corps):** Seven Gen. Orders and five circulars of War Dept., series of 1865; eight circulars of War Dept., series of 1864; also memoranda War Department.
- Hindes, Major George W.:** Outline History of Ninety-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hodsdon, Gen. John L. (Adjutant Gen. of Maine):** Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Maine.

- Hoffman, Rev. E. A. (Brooklyn): Sermon occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 20, 1865.
- Holbrook, H. B. (Sergeant Major Ninety-eighth N. Y. V.): Work entitled "Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia," passed in 1861 and 1862.
- Holland, Rev. F. W. (Rochester): Discourse occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Hopper, Lieut.-Col. George F.: Outline History of Tenth Regt. (Battalion), N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hosmer, John G. (Aurelius, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cayuga county, 1864 and 1865.
- Hough, Dr. F. B. (Albany): Preliminary Report on the Census of State of New York, 1865; Report of Board of Supervisors of Lewis county for 1864 and 1865; "Instructions for taking the Census" (two copies).
- Howe, Capt. Geo. P.: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hoyt, Col. Mark: Outline History of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Hudson, George (Acting Asst. Paymaster, U. S. N.): Log of the U. S. steamer "Nansemond," from January 1, 1864, to Jan. 31, 1865, as kept by Acting Master Henry Waring.
- Hulburt, Lucius (Fredonia, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county for 1864 (two copies).
- Hulse, Hon. A. B. (Monroe, Orange Co.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Orange county, N. Y., 1864.
- Hyatt, G. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Proceedings of Common Council of city of Buffalo, 1863 and 1864.
- Hyde, Wm. L. (late Chaplain): Outline History of One Hundred and Twelfth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Ingersoll, E. D. (Catskill, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Greene county, 1864.
- Irvine, Gen. William (Adjutant General, S. N. Y.): Five copies of Report of Adjutant General, 1865.
- Jones, Rev. W. E., Chaplain of One Hundred and Sixty-first Regt. N. Y. Vols. (Bath, N. Y.): Pamphlet copy "Military History of One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. Vols."
- Judd, Col. Schuyler F.: Outline History of One Hundred and Sixth Regt. N. Y. Vols.
- Kelly, John T. (Albany, N. Y.): Enrollment lists of the several wards of the city of Albany (nine copies); twenty-seven bills relating to the war and to National subjects, posted in Albany, 1865.
- Kenyon, Lieut. V. A. (Kollogsville, N. Y.): Rebel papers captured by him.

- Kennedy, Hon. J. C. G. (Washington, D. C.): Copy of "Eighth Census of the U. S." (Agriculture) 1860.
- Kern, L. B. (De Rayter, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Madison county, 1864 (two copies).
- Ketcham, Hon. J. H. (Washington, D. C.): Map showing the operations of the National forces under the command of Major General W. T. Sherman, during the campaign resulting in the capture of Atlanta, Georgia.
- Keyes, Chas. B. (late Chaplain): Outline History of Ninth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Kinne, Silas (Ovid, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Seneca county, 1864.
- Knox, Major E. B. (Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Manual of arms for the use of the rifled musket, adopted by the Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Volunteers; Address to the people of the State of New York, by the Executive Committee of the Ellsworth Association, May 25, 1861; also Address of the President and Secretary of same Association, June 25, 1861.
- Kreutzer, Col. W.: Copy of Special Orders, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
- Lamson, Lieut. A. T. (Genesee, N. Y.): Programme of the Libby Prison Minstrels, &c.
- Lee, Col. George (Asst. Adjt. Gen., Middle Military Division): General Orders Nos. 1 to 35, series 1864; General Orders Nos. 1 to 19, series 1865, except Nos. 3, 6, 7, 11, 15.
- Lee, Hon. E. Bradley (Little Falls): Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer county, N. Y.
- Leonard, J. L. (Lowville, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Lewis county, 1863, and extra session, 1864.
- Leslie, Capt. Norman B.: Outline History of Co. A, First Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Lewis, Col. George W.: Outline History of Third Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Lewis, James T. (Governor of Wisconsin): Copy of Governor's Message, dated Jan. 12, 1865; copy of Report of Adjutant General for 1861; copy of Report of Quartermaster General, from March 1861 to March 1862; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Lighthody, J. M. F. (Albany): Copy of "The Pennsylvania Gazette," of Dec. 26, 1754.
- Lindley, Gen. D. W. (Adjutant General, Frankfort, Ky.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Kentucky.
- Lincoln, Hon. Geo. B.: Memorial of Robert H. Gillette, Assistant P. M., U. S. Navy.

- Low, R. F.** (Governor of California): Report of Adjutant of California, 1863; Journal of Assembly of California, fifteenth session; Journal of Senate of California, fifteenth session; Appendix to Senate and Assembly Journals (two volumes); Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Macomber, Charles S.** (Buffalo): Proceedings of the Common Council of Buffalo for 1864.
- Manderville, Rev. M. H.** (Newburgh, N. Y.): Pamphlet copy of "My Country;" a Discourse delivered in the Prot. Ref. Church, at Newburgh, Nov. 28, 1861, and repeated Dec. 8, 1861; also Sermon preached in commemoration of Lieut. J. Nelson Decker, May 11, 1862; also Thanksgiving Sermon, Dec. 7, 1865.
- March, Dr. Henry** (Albany): "Chattanooga Daily Gazette" July 26, 1864; "Richmond Enquirer," April 19, 1864; "Norfolk Day Book," May 15, 1862; "Washington National Intelligencer, Jan. 11, 1863.
- Marble, F. A.** (Private Secretary, Columbus, Ohio): Inaugural Address of Gov. Brough, Jan. 11, 1864; Report of Quartermaster General of Ohio for 1862; Message of Gov. Dennison, Jan. 6, 1862; Report of Adjutant General for 1862; Message of Gov. Tod, Jan. 5, 1863; Message of the late Gov. John Brough, Jan. 3, 1865.
- Marwin, Edward** (Co. G, Ninety-Eighth N. Y. Vols.): Ancient manuscripts.
- Marvin, Gen. S. E.** (Paymaster General, S. N. Y.): Report of Paymaster General S. N. Y. for 1865 (fifteen copies).
- Masten, J. H.** (Cohoes, N. Y.): One hundred and eighteen numbers of the "Cohoes Cataract," for 1861-62-63.
- Mauran, Gen. E. C.** (Adj. Gen. of Rhode Island): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Rhode Island.
- Meigs, Gen. M. C.** (Q. M. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.): The "Roll of Honor," being a list of names of soldiers who died in the defense of the American Union, interred in the National Cemeteries at Washington, D. C., from Aug. 3, 1861, to June 30, 1865; pamphlet of General Orders No. 58, being a list of names of officers and soldiers found on the battlefield of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House, Va.
- Metcalf, Lieut. C. E.**: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Mickel, Rev. W. S.** (New York city): Pamphlet of "Fourteenth Anniversary of Hudson River Baptist Association," 1864.
- Miller, Stephen** (Governor of Minnesota): Annual Message, 1865; [Assem. No. 71.]

- Report of Adjutant General of Minnesota, 1864, 1865; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.
- Moore, Rev. D. jr. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Sermon preached on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, 1861.
- Morgan, E. D., Jr. (New York city): Pamphlet on "Treason and its Treatment;" Remarks of Hon. Joseph Holt, at a dinner in Charleston, S. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865, after the flag-raising at Fort Sumter; Acts and Resolutions of the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress; Eighth Census Report; Commerce and Navigation, 1863; Patent Office Report, Arts and Manufactures, vols. 1 and 2, 1862; Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1863; reports on Conduct of the War, "Fort Pillow and Petersburg;" Rosecrans' Report on Murfreesboro; Laws of the U. S., 1st Session, Thirty-eighth Congress; Laws of the U. S., 3d Session, Thirty-seventh Congress; Commercial Relations Report, 1863; Lanman's Dictionary of Congress; Navy Register, 1865; Hale's Report on Naval Supplies; Army Register for 1865; Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; Argument of John A. Bingham, Special Judge Advocate, on the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln; monthly reports of Agricultural Department, for April, May and Oct., 1865; report of "Committee on Conduct of the War," vols. 1, 2 and 3; copy of "Regulations for Government of Bureau of Provost Marshal General of the U. S.;" "How a Free People conduct a long War;" copy of "Reply of Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin to the report of joint committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War."
- Morgan, Col. D. G. (Albany): List of disabled soldiers in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865 (manuscript).
- Morton, O. P. (Governor of Indiana): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865; Annual Message, 1865.
- Morton, Captain P.: Outline History of Eighth N. Y. Independent Battery.
- Morrow, Thomas B. (Albany): Copy of Recruiting Roster of "Burgess' Corps."
- McIlvaine, George H. (Peoria, Ill.): "Second Annual Report of the Peoria Branch of the U. S. Christian Commission" (three copies); circular issued by Commission (eight copies).
- McKinstry, A. W. (Fredonia, N. Y.): Copies of the "Fredonia Censor," of 1861, '62, '63 and '64.
- McKinley, Lieut.-Col. W. P.: Outline History of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

McLallen, James (Trumansburgh, N. Y.): Minutes of the "Seneca Baptist Association," 1865.

McMoore, P. A. (Fort Ann, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Washington county, 1863 and 1864.

Murray, Col. J. B.: Outline History of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regt, N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Myers, Lieut.-Col. Daniel: Outline History of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Nesbitt, George F. (New York city): Pamphlet on the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of city of New York."

Nickerson, Hon. P. W. (North Haverstraw, N. Y.): Copy of proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Rockland county, for 1864.

Nicholson, G. S. (Elizabethtown, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Essex county, 1865.

Noble, Gen. Lazarus (Adjutant General, Indianapolis, Ind.): Copy of reports of special agents, pay agents, &c., visiting troops, &c.; copy of Report of Indiana Military Agencies; copy of Report Quartermaster General to Jan. 1, 1865; copy of an act for the families of soldiers, &c.; copy of proceedings of Indiana Sanitary Convention; copy of Report of Indiana Sanitary Commission.

Oglesby, Richard J. (Governor of Illinois): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.

O'Meagher, Surgeon William: Outline History of Thirty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

O'Reilly, Henry (New York city): Copy of "American Anthems."

Paddock, A. S. (Acting Governor of Nebraska): Proclamation of Governor on death of President Lincoln.

Palmer, J. M. (Russell, N. Y.): Two printed copies of Report of Treasurer of the Russell Bounty Fund, and also Rebellion Record of town.

Parsons, John D. (Albany): Legislative committee's Lincoln funeral badge.

Parker, Joel (Governor of New Jersey): Governor's Message, delivered January 11, 1865; Report of State Treasurer for 1864; addresses delivered in Assembly of New Jersey on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1865; registers of commissioned officers of New Jersey volunteers, 1865; Gov. Parker's Address at the dedication of a monument to the memory of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, delivered July 4, 1865; "Thanksgiving Proclamation," for December 7, 1865; third Annual Message, Jan. 1866.

Patton, Lt. Col. A. G.: Outline History of First Regt. N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

Patton, Rev. A. S. (Utica, N. Y.): Discourse occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, entitled "The Nation's Loss and its Lessons."

Peller, Gen. John (Adjutant General, St. Paul, Minn.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Minnesota.

Pierce, George W. (Albany): The following Revolutionary papers, which belonged to his great grand-father, Col. Samuel Johnson, viz; Descriptive list of several squads of men raised to serve at West Point and other places, in 1781, under resolution of the general court of Massachusetts; pamphlet copy of the Preamble and resolutions adopted by Congress, July 28, 1775, in relation to the production of gunpowder and salt-petre; return of Training Band List of company under Captain Gould, in Col. Johnson's regiment, with their equipments, July 21, 1777.

Pierpont, Gen. F. P. (Adj. Gen. of West Virginia): Message of Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, 1865; Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of West Virginia.

Pike, Col. F. G. (Asst. Adj. Gen. Dist. of Savannah): General Orders Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive, series of 1865, issued by Major General Grover, commanding District of Savannah; also twenty-five orders, same series.

Place, Major Frank: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

Platt, Hon. H. C.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment" delivered in Assembly, Feb. 16, 1865 (two copies).

Porter, Gen. E. D. (Adj. Gen., Dover, Del.): Commissions issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Delaware.

Post, Rev. Jacob (Oswego, N. Y.), Chaplain One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment: Discourse preached on the assassination of President Lincoln, delivered in camp of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth regiment, at Harrison's Landing.

Potter, Pierpont (Jamaica, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Queens county, 1861, 1864.

Ransom, Capt. A.: Outline History of Twenty-third N. Y. Vol. Battery.

Raphael, Rev. Morris J. (of Green St. Synagogue, New York city): Copy of prayer made by him at the opening of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1860; copy of Address on occasion of raising National flag on

- the Synagogue; copy of sermon preached Jan. 4, 1861, on Bible view of Slavery; copy of the "Jewish Record," of May 8, 1863 (Eyas, 19,5623), containing lecture by Dr. Raphael, on Presidential Fast day; copy of "Jewish Record" (Nisan, 25,5625), containing addresses, &c., delivered in the several Synagogues, on the death of President Lincoln.
- Raulston, Col. J. B.: Outline History of Eighty-first Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Read, Gen. J. Meredith jr., (Albany): Files of "Washington Chronicle" for 1865-6.
- Redington, Hon. James: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly, March 8, 1865 (two copies).
- Reed, Gen. Cyrus A. (Adj. Gen., Salem, Oregon): Commission issued to volunteer officers from State of Oregon; Report of Adjutant General of Oregon, 1863.
- Rexford, Lieut. Col. Wm. M.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-first Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Rice, J. H. (Albany, N. Y.): A file of common bonds, dated 1742-3, the obligation of which was "to save harmless, the Honorable Wm. Bull, Esquire, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of South Carolina, in licensing some Reverend Gentlemen to join persons in the Holy State of Matrimony." See article in the Watertown Daily Reformer, July 31, 1865.
- Richmond, J. M. (Buffalo): Proceedings of meetings, &c. &c., at Buffalo, occasioned by death of President Lincoln.
- Richards, Gen. S. T. (Warrensburgh, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Warren county, 1862, 1863.
- Ridgeway, James (32 Pine St., New York): Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond county for 1862.
- Robertson, Gen. John (Adj. Gen. of Michigan): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Mich.
- Robinson, Rev. Chas. (Brooklyn): Discourse preached on the death of Lt. Col. Jas. M. Green, Forty-eighth N. Y. V.; Sermon preached April 16, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln; Sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Rockwell, April 20, 1865.
- Robinson, E. D. (Blinghamton, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Broome county, 1863, 1864.
- Robens, J. P. (New York city): Copy of the "Old Flag," a paper (pamphlet) published at Camp Ford, Texas; parole given to Lieut. Robens while prisoner; a piece of poetry entitled the "Ranger's Farewell."
- Roemer, Brevet Major: Outline History of Thirty-fourth N. Y. Ind. Battery.

- Rogers, Gen. J. C.: Outline History of One Hundred and Twenty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Rogers, Rufus L. (Lowville, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Lewis County, 1863, also for 1864, (3 copies).
- Rosevelt, Theodore (New York city): Report of Committee of Union League Club, on providing dinner on Thanksgiving day, 1864, for soldiers and sailors; Report of "Protective War Claim Association of the State of New York;" also copy of U. S. Allotment system.
- Ruttenber, E. M. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Annual Report of Commissioners of Almshouse of Newburgh, N. Y.
- Simmons, Col. S. (Fonda, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Montgomery county, for 1864.
- Sanders, W. T. L. (Schenectady, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county, 1864.
- Schlesinger, Rev. Dr. (Albany): Sermon (in German) occasioned by the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 19, 1865.
- Schuyler, Hon. George W.: Report of Supt. of Banking Department, 1865.
- Schouler, Gen. Wm. (Adjutant General of Massachusetts): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from Massachusetts.
- Sears, J. H. (Port Royal, S. C.): Nineteen numbers of the "New South."
- Seaver, Col. J. J. (Malone, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Franklin county, 1863 and 1864.
- Seward, Hon. F. W. (Assistant Secretary of State), Washington, D. C.: Diplomatic correspondence, 1864 (parts 1 and 2).
- Seymour, Hon. John F. (Utica, N. Y.): Report of Agent of N. Y. State Soldiers' Depot, New York city, 1864 (six copies).
- Shaurman, Lieut.-Col. N.: Outline History of Ninetieth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Sherman, E. Willard (Galen, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Wayne county, 1864.
- Sheldon, Hon. James (Buffalo, N. Y.): Oration delivered July 4, 1865, at Eden, Erie county, N. Y.
- Shepard, Hon. W. W. (Waverly, N. Y.): Remarks on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly, 1865; also speech on death of President Lincoln; Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Tioga county, for 1864.
- Sheward, Geo. (Co. F, Sixty-fifth N. Y. Vols., now of Dunkirk, N. Y.): Summons issued in Prince Williams Co., Va., in the name of "George III, by the Grace of God of Great

Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," "In the 7th year of Our Reign, 1767." A claim presented "To the worshipful the Court of Prince Williams County," for 311 pounds of tobacco, with the return thereon "no effect;" also a copy of the Van Buren electoral ticket, voted in Virginia in 1836, and headed "Union and the South," bears the name of the voter indorsed.

Simpson, Gen. Samuel P. (Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Mo.): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service from State of Missouri; Report of Adjutant General of Missouri, 1865 (four copies).

Smith, Frederick (Governor of New Hampshire): Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.

Smith, Rev. Henry (Buffalo): Sermon delivered on our "National Crisis," April 23, 1865.

Smith, J. Gregory (Governor of Vermont): Annual Message, March, 1865.

Smith, Hon. Saxton: Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Putnam county for 1865.

Smith, Walter (Geneseo, N. Y.): Thirty-eight numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1861; 170 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1862; 221 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1863; 43 numbers of Rochester Union and Advertiser, 1864.

Smith, James Y. (Governor of Rhode Island): Annual Message to General Assembly, January, 1866.

Smith, J. Malcolm (Sing Sing, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, 1864.

Snyder, Lieut.-Col. J. W.: Outline History of Ninth Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

Southworth, Capt. Irving D.: Outline History of Twenty-fifth N. Y. Ind. Battery.

Spear, Mr. Jos. B. (Boston, Mass.): Address of Gov. Andrew, January 6, 1865; proceedings of banquet given to Rear-Admiral Lesoffsky, and officers of Russian fleet, at Revere House, June 7, 1865; Address of Gov. Andrew before the New England Agricultural Society, Sept. 9, 1864; Address by Gov. Andrew on the occasion of dedicating the monument to Ladd and Whitney, June 17, 1865.

Spear, Rev. Samuel T. (Brooklyn): Sermon preached April 28, 1861; sermon preached May 5, 1861; sermon preached Oct. 19, 1862; sermon, "Duty of the Hour," 1863; sermon preached Oct. 2, 1864; sermon preached April 23, 1865.

- Spencer, S. S. (Albion, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Orleans county, 1863 and 1864.
- Spooner, John J. B. (Lockport, N. Y.): Report of Board of Supervisors of Niagara county, 1864.
- Spring, Rev. G., D. D. (New York city): Sermon delivered Nov. 28, 1861.
- Sprole, Rev. W. T., D. D. (Newburgh): Sermon preached April 19, 1865, occasioned by the death of President Lincoln.
- Sprague, General John T. (Albany): Twenty-four copies of Adjutant General's Report for 1864; bound copy of General Orders of Trans-Mississippi Department, being from March 6, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1865, series of 1863 and 1864; General Orders Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, series 1865, Military Division of the Missouri.
- Squires, Hon. D. C. (Lapier, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Cortland county for 1864.
- Starr, D. G. (Monticello, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Sullivan county, 1863, 1864.
- Stafford, Hon. S. S. (Oxford, N. Y.): Journals of Board of Supervisors of Chenango county, N. Y., for the years 1863 and 1864.
- Starkweather, Brig. Gen. J. C.: A personal record and statement of military services.
- Stearns, J. jr. (Watertown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Jefferson county, 1863, 1864 and 1865—three pamphlets.
- Stewart, Col. Chas. H.: Outline History of Third Regt. N. Y. V. Artillery.
- Stevens, John Austin jr. (New York City): Report of Commissioners to recruit the Ninth Army Corps, from February to August, 1864.
- Stoutenburgh, J. F. B. (Schultzville, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, 1862, 1863, 1864.
- Stockton, Gen. R. F. (Adjutant General of New Jersey): Commission issued to officers in volunteer service of N. J.
- Stonehouse, Col. John B. (Asst. Adjt. General): One hundred copies Flag Presentation Pamphlet, for 1864.
- Stone, Wm. M. (Governor of Iowa): Copy of Legislative Documents of Iowa (two volumes) of 1864; Report of Adjutant General of Iowa for 1864; special acts and resolutions of 8th General Assembly of Iowa; two copies acts, extra session 8th General Assembly; copy acts and resolutions of 9th General Assembly; copy acts and resolutions extra session of 9th General Assembly; copy acts and resolution of 10th General Assembly; Thanksgiving Proclamation, 1865.

- Wells, John C. (Acting Vol. Lieut., U. S. N.):** Log of the U. S. steamer "Wyoming," during the rebellion; reports of boat expeditions on the Florida coast, from the U. S. steamer "Florida."
- Welles, Hon. Gideon (Secretary of the Navy):** Navy Registers, for 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; Circular Letter of 1862; three General Orders, series of 1862; thirty-four General Orders, series of 1863; six Circulars of 1864; Regulations of 1864.
- Wentworth, Rev. J. B., D. D. (Buffalo, N. Y.):** Discourse on the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 23, 1865.
- Weinore, General P. M. (New York city):** Package of valuable papers relating to the rebellion.
- Wheelock, Lieut. A. W.:** Outline History of Tenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Artillery.
- Wilson, Rev. Wm. T. (Albany):** Sermon preached April 19, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln.
- Wilson, Col. William (New York city):** Outline History of Sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Wilson, Wm. J. (Co. A, First N. Y. Engineers):** Copy of vol. 1 of the works of John C. Calhoun, entitled "Disquisition on Government;" eight copies of the "Mechanic;" copies of "New York Herald" for office files.
- Willis, Samuel B. (Chaplain One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vols.):** Copy of sermon "Voices from the Dead," preached at Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1865.
- Williams, M. Parker (Hudson):** Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Columbia county, 1864; copy of "Charter, Ordinances and Proceedings of Council of City of Hudson," 1864; file of Hudson Gazette, from August 1, 1861, to July 1, 1864 (less nine numbers).
- Williams, Hon. S. K.:** Remarks made in Senate, April 21, 1865, on death of President Lincoln.
- Williams, Isaac K. (Williamstown, N. Y.):** Reports of Board of Supervisors of Otsego county, 1863 and 1864.
- Williams, Col. Samuel, (Vermont):** Proclamation for Fast day, by Governor of Vermont, 1865, (two copies); Governor's Messages for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Vermont, for 1862-63-64; Report of Quartermaster General of Vermont for 1862-63-64; Senate and House Journals of Vermont, 1864; Opinion of the Judges of Supreme Court of Vermont, on the constitutionality of "Act providing for Soldiers' Voting;" soldiers' voting law, election blanks, circulars, &c. &c.; Proclamation of Governor, Feb. 27, 1865; copies of tickets voted in Vermont, Nov. 8, 1864; sev-

- Stryker, Col. S. W.: Valuable papers relating to the Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Volunteers.
- Suiter, Col. Jas. A.: Outline History of Thirty-fourth Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Sutherland, James H. (Newburgh, N. Y.): Three papers taken by him, near Petersburg, Va., about the 20th of June 1864; rebel letter found in a pair of pants after the raid on Harper's Ferry, July 8, 1864; Confederate note obtained by him from a contraband from Richmond, at White House, Va., in May, 1864; Message of Governor of Pennsylvania, 1865.
- Sweet, J. B.: Outline History of Eighth Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry.
- Tarbell, Col. J. (Ninety-first Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Circular issued from the office of Recorder of Virginia forces, dated Richmond, May 2, 1864; envelope containing portion of a "rebel diary;" rebel official letters, poetry, &c.
- Taylor, Robert E. (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.): Report of Chamberlain of the city of Poughkeepsie, for 1865, and also, supplement to the same.
- Ten Broeck, Cornelius (Albany): Copy of Special Order No. 15, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, series 1865; Proclamation of Governor Fletcher, dated Jefferson City, March 7, 1865; correspondence between Gen. Pope and Gov. Fletcher, "concerning condition of affairs in Missouri, and the relation of the Military forces thereto."
- Terrile, Wm. H. H. (Adjt. Gen. of Indiana): Report of Adjutant General of Indiana, containing roster of officers from 1861 to 1865; pamphlet of communication from Adjutant General to General Assembly of Indiana.
- Thayer, J. B. (Boston): Copy of publication of New England Loyal Publication Society.
- Thacher, Hon. George H. (Albany): Great poster of the Albany Army Relief Bazaar (50 by 87 inches), printed in colors.
- Thacher, Geo. V. (Albany N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Albany county, 1863, 1864.
- Thompson, Capt. Wm. L.: Outline History of Forty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.
- Thompson, John (One Hundred and Twentieth Regt. Olive, Ulster Co. N. Y.): A statement in reference to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regt. N. Y. Vols.
- Thomson, Richard, Esq. (Brooklyn): Two letters from Charleston to Morris Island during bombardment of Fort Sumter; also one note from Capt. Westendorff, Columbia Artillery, Morris Island, April 15, 1861, written on the breech of his gun, still hot from firing into Fort Sumter; thirteen copies of the "New Era," published at Key

- West, Florida, of the following dates : Sept. 13, 20, 27 ; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 26 ; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22 ; Dec. 6, 13 ; year 1862.
- Toms, Melvin & Co. (New York city):** Book of "Uniforms of United States Navy."
- Tracy, John (Albany):** Four cards used by the committee of arrangements, on the reception of the remains of President Lincoln at Albany.
- Tremain, Hon. Lyman (Albany):** Memorial of Major Frederick L. Tremain.
- Trembly, Israel R. (Danville, N. Y.):** Outline History of First N. Y. Dragoons (two copies).
- Trumbull, Rev. H. Clay (Hartford, Conn.):** Sermon delivered before Tenth Conn. Vols., at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 7, 1864; sermon delivered same place, April 10, 1864; sermon delivered at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1864.
- Tuttle, S. L. (Asst. Sec. Amer. Bible Society, N. Y. city):** "Bible Society Record," (fifty-two copies); Forty-first Annual Report of N. Y. Bible Society; Forty-sixth Annual Report of Amer. Bible Society; Forty-seventh Annual Report of Amer. Bible Soc.; Forty-eighth Annual Report of Amer. Bible Society; Manual of Amer. Bible Society.
- Twombly, Rev. A. S. (Albany):** Discourse commemorative of the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 16, 1865.
- Valentine, D. T. (New York city):** Thirteen volumes of Proceedings of Board of Aldermen of New York city, from Jan. 7, 1861, to March 31, 1864; three volumes of Proceedings of Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, from January 10, 1861, to January 2, 1864; copy of "Vote of thanks of the city of New York to Brevet Colonel Johnson Livingston DePeyster."
- Van Alstyne, W. L. (Mayor of Troy, N. Y.):** Report of Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county, 1863.
- Van Buren, Hon. Thomas B. (New York city):** Speech on the "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly March 15, 1865 (three copies).
- Van Buren, Gen. D. T. (A. A. Gen., Department of East):** General Orders of Department of the Cumberland, for 1862, 1863 and 1864.
- Vandercook, John H.:** Two theatre bills used under date of March, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C.
- Van Horn, Hon. Burt (Washington, D. C.):** Speech delivered in House of Representatives, Jan. 17, 1866.
- Van Valkenburgh, Hon. R. B. (Bath, N. Y.):** Message and documents of Department of State, 1862 and 1864 (two vols.); message and documents, Department of Interior, 1863

and 1864; message and documents of Navy Department, 1862 and 1863; message and documents of P. O. Dept. and reports, 1863 and 1864; reports of the committee on the conduct of the war—"Fort Pillow Massacre," "Returned Prisoners;" report "On Conduct of the War," vols. 1, 2 and 3; Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for 1863; copy of "Eighth Census of the U. S." (Agriculture), 1860; Report of Department of Agriculture, 1863; message and documents of War Department, 1863 and 1864.

Van Voorhees, Col. K. S.: Outline History of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Vincent, Rev. M. B. (Troy): Sermon on the assassination of President Lincoln, delivered April 23, 1865.

Vincent, Lieut.-Col. N. H.: Outline History of Eighty-sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Von Einsiedel, Lieut.-Col. D.: Outline History of Forty-first Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Von Schrader, Lieut.-Col. A.: Copies of General Orders of Department of the Cumberland, for 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Von Schrader, Lieut.-Col. (Asst. Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland): Index of G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1862; G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1863 (pamphlet); index of G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1863; G. O., Dept. of the Cumberland, 1864, except Nos. 111 and 166.

Wainwright, Col. C. S.: Outline History of First N. Y. Light Artillery.

Wakeman, O. (Millerton, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Dutchess county, 1864.

Walke, Henry (Captain U. S. N.): Pamphlet of Naval Scenes on the Western Waters; copy of "The Defense of Henry Walke, Commander, U. S. N.," before a court-martial, for the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard to the rebels.

Waltermire, Lieut.-Col. Wm.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Walker, Jas. E. (New York city): Copies of New York Herald and Times, 1861 and 1862; copies of Brooklyn Daily Union, 1864 and 1865, to complete office files.

Warner, Lieut.-Col. L. D.: Outline History of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Ward, Charles W. (Rome, N. Y.): Oration delivered at Rome, N. Y., July 4, 1865, by George W. Smith, Esq.

Weidrich, Col. M. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Outline History of Battery I, First N. Y. Artillery.

Wells, Hon. C. J. (Buffalo): Message of Mayor of Buffalo, 1866.

- Wells, John C. (Acting Vol. Lieut., U. S. N.): Log of the U. S. steamer "Wyoming," during the rebellion; reports of boat expeditions on the Florida coast, from the U. S. steamer "Florida."
- Welles, Hon. Gideon (Secretary of the Navy): Navy Registers, for 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864; Circular Letter of 1862; three General Orders, series of 1862; thirty-four General Orders, series of 1863; six Circulars of 1864; Regulations of 1864.
- Wentworth, Rev. J. B., D. D. (Buffalo, N. Y.): Discourse on the death of President Lincoln, delivered April 23, 1865.
- Wetmore, General P. M. (New York city): Package of valuable papers relating to the rebellion.
- Wheelock, Lieut. A. W.: Outline History of Tenth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Artillery.
- Wilson, Rev. Wm. T. (Albany): Sermon preached April 19, 1865, on the death of President Lincoln.
- Wilson, Col. William (New York city): Outline History of Sixth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
- Wilson, Wm. J. (Co. A, First N. Y. Engineers): Copy of vol. 1 of the works of John C. Calhoun, entitled "Disquisition on Government;" eight copies of the "Mechanic;" copies of "New York Herald" for office files.
- Willis, Samuel B. (Chaplain One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Copy of sermon "Voices from the Dead," preached at Charleston, S. C., March 26, 1865.
- Williams, M. Parker (Hudson): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Columbia county, 1864; copy of "Charter, Ordinances and Proceedings of Council of City of Hudson," 1864; file of Hudson Gazette, from August 1, 1861, to July 1, 1864 (less nine numbers).
- Williams, Hon. S. K.: Remarks made in Senate, April 21, 1865, on death of President Lincoln.
- Williams, Isaac K. (Williamstown, N. Y.): Reports of Board of Supervisors of Otsego county, 1863 and 1864.
- Williams, Col. Samuel, (Vermont): Proclamation for Fast day, by Governor of Vermont, 1865, (two copies); Governor's Messages for 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865; Report of Adjutant General of Vermont, for 1862-63-64; Report of Quartermaster General of Vermont for 1862-63-64; Senate and House Journals of Vermont, 1864; Opinion of the Judges of Supreme Court of Vermont, on the constitutionality of "Act providing for Soldiers' Voting;" soldiers' voting law, election blanks, circulars, &c. &c.; Proclamation of Governor, Feb. 27, 1865; copies of tickets voted in Vermont, Nov. 8, 1864; sev-

eral copies of Vermont Transcript, in relation to raids into Vermont.

Wilber, Hon. Mark D.: Speech on "Constitutional Amendment," delivered in Assembly March 2, 1865 (three copies).

Winant, A. (Rossville, N. Y.): Proceedings of Board of Supervisors of Richmond county, 1864.

Yates, Richard (Governor of Illinois): Inaugural Address, 1861; Annual Messages, 1861, 1863, 1865; Gov. Oglesby's Inaugural Address, 1865; Adjutant General's Report for 1861, 1862, 1864; War Record of Illinois to October 1, 1863; Report of Col. T. P. Robb, State Sanitary Commissioner from Illinois, 1864.

York, Lt. Col. R. P. (Seventy-fifth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Correspondence between the Secretary of War, C. S. A., and Governor Brown of Georgia; Sermon preached by Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D., at Charleston, June 13, 1861; pamphlet on "Facts and incidents of the siege, defense and fall of Fort Donelson, February, 1862;" copies of Confederate Military Orders; Report of great Mass Meeting in Savannah, Georgia, occasioned by the death of President Lincoln; "Daily Chronicle and Sentinel," published at Augusta, Ga., April 29, 1865; "Daily Constitutionalist," published at Augusta, April 30, 1865; "Daily Intelligencer," published at Atlanta, Ga., April 28, 1865.

Young, C. E. (Buffalo, N. Y.): "Special time table of New York and Erie R. R., for funeral train with remains of President Lincoln, from Buffalo to Erie, April 27, 1865 (two copies); Oration of George L. Clinton, July 4, 1865; copy of Sermon by Rev. H. M. Danforth, Aug. 9, 1863, on the death of Capt. James Ayer.

Zeilman, Lieut. C. H. (Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols.): Regimental Order Book, and packages of Company Morning Reports, General and Special Orders, Circulars, &c. &c.; also scarf worn by and stained with the blood of the gallant Corporal, James Young, Co. F, Forty-fourth Regt. N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Hanover Court House.

_____ : Printed copy of General Orders No. 65, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, dated at Richmond, Aug. 15, 1864.

_____ : Outline History of First N. Y. Vet. Ind. Battery.

_____ : Outline History of Sixty-third Regt. N. Y. V. Infantry.

_____ : Pamphlet on Christian Work in the army, prior to the Organization of the U. S. Christian Commission.

_____ : Address to "All Honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors in the Loyal States, &c."

_____ : Pamphlet entitled "The Record of the Democratic Party, 1860, 1865."

CLERKS.

The law requires that the Chief of this Bureau shall report "the names of all the employees of the Bureau, and the sums paid to them respectively, but the number of regular clerks shall not at any time exceed four."

REGULAR CLERKS.

E. M. Ruttenger, to Dec. 21, 1865	\$1,500
William Hotchkiss	1,350
Charles Goheen, to March 1, 1866	1,350
William H. Doty	1,350

In addition to the above the following named persons have been employed as temporary clerks: George P. Ten Broeck, \$100 per month; William Diamond, since Nov. 1865, \$100 per month; Miss Dempsey, for several months, at \$30 per month.